



Empowering Communities  
Transforming Life

# Annual Report

FY 2018-19

[www.idfngo.org](http://www.idfngo.org)

**Integrated Development Foundation**

101,103 | Yashoda Apartment | Panchwati Colony | Lane in  
Front of Women ITI | Rd #23 | Digha Ghat | Patna 800011  
Contact : [idfho@idfngo.org](mailto:idfho@idfngo.org) | Mob: +91 7463938897



S.L	<i>Contents</i>			<i>PAGE</i>
A.	<b><i>Brief Profile of the Organisation</i></b>	<b><i>Districts</i></b>	<b><i>Funding</i></b>	<b><i>02-04</i></b>
B.	<b><i>Projects and Programs</i></b>			<b><i>05-86</i></b>
	<b><i>CSR Projects</i></b>			<b><i>05-29</i></b>
1.	Holistic Rural Development Program	Samastipur	HDFC Bank	05-17
2.	Empowerment of Grass Root Organisation	Munger	ITC Ltd.	18-24
3.	I-Clean Project	Vaishali,	Syngenta	25-29
	<b><i>Projects with International Agency</i></b>			<b><i>30-80</i></b>
4.	Child Centred Community Development Program	Vaishali	Plan India	30-39
5.	Trans-boundary Resilience Project Congregational Trans-Boundary Resilience	Supoul	LWR	40-48
6.	PAHAL – Women Leading Change	Muzaffarpur	CEDPA	49-52
7.	Child Centred Community Development Program	Chaibasa	Plan India	53-58
8.	Disaster Risk Reduction in Indian State	Muzaffarpur	Oxfam India	59-70
9.	Evaluation of the effects of the Youth First program	<i>Vaishali</i>	CorStone	71-72
10.	Comprehensive Abortion Care	15Districts of Bihar	IPAS	73-75
11.	Empowering community to Minimize Slavery and Combat Trafficking	Muzaffarpur	Geneva Global	70-80
	<b><i>Projects with UN Agency</i></b>			<b><i>81-93</i></b>
12.	<a href="#">Creating Sustainable Sanitation Model with Community Engagement Approach on Sanitation</a>	Palamu	UNICEF	81-84
13.	<a href="#">Support ODF S and Wash in School Facilities</a>	Godda	UNICEF	85-86
C.	<b><i>Disclosure Financial Status (Audited Account) of FY 2018-19 of the Organization</i></b>			<b><i>87-90</i></b>
D.	<b><i>Disclosure of Governance</i></b>			<b><i>91-92</i></b>
E.	<b><i>Previous Projects Completed in Last financial Year</i></b>			<b><i>92-93</i></b>

## **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 travelled 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).

## **CONTACT PERSONS:**

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

## IMPORTANT CREDENTIALS OF THE ORGANIZATION (IDF)

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

## 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)

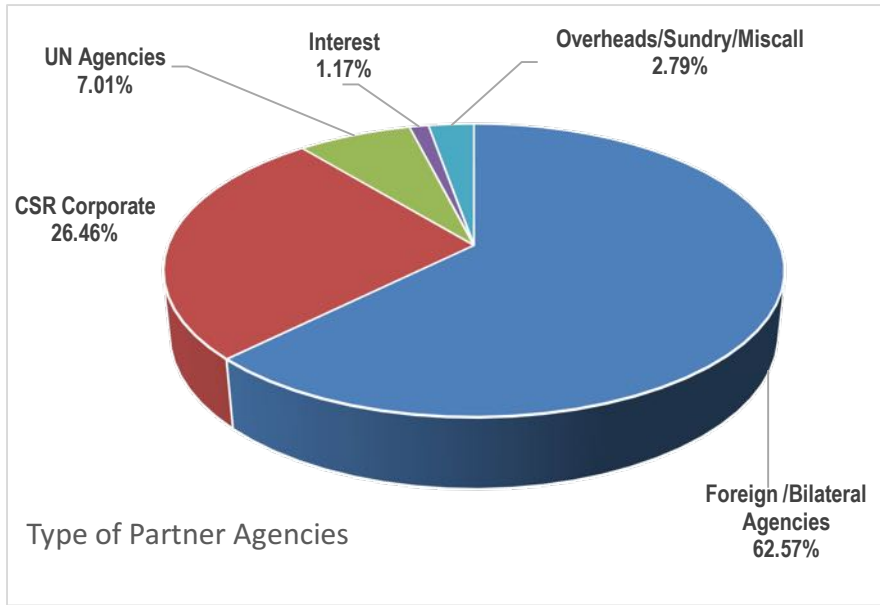
- \* **International/Bilateral Agencies:** Australian High Commission, the Consulate General of Japan, Project Concern International, Action Aid, Pathfinder International, The Hunger Project, CARE, CRS, ICRW, NFI, SIMAVI, Water Aid, PACS (DFID) Geneva Global, PLAN International, IPAS, SDTT, LWR. Oxfam,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

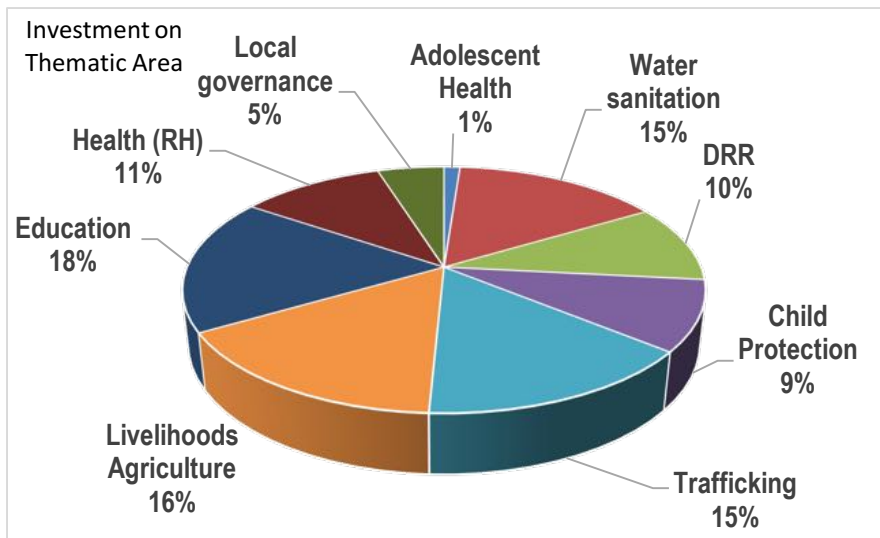
Capacity Building (through training, community process, FGD, community meetings etc)  
Building Institutions (empowered and organized platform) at community level and Mobilization.  
Creating conducive environment

## FINANCIAL REPORTS

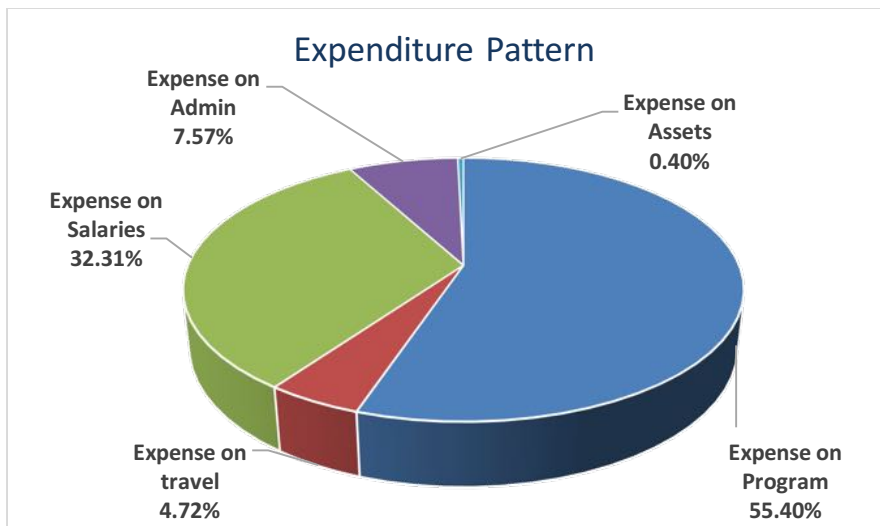
Total Turn over of the Year 2018-19 is Rs. 5,80,01,581=02



Type of Partner Agencies



Investment on Thematic Area



Expenditure Pattern

## PROJECT -1

### *HOLISTIC RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM*

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

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

#### **Executive Summary**

A substantial number of villages especially in the state of Bihar are still deprived of quality education, health facilities, safe & wholesome drinking water, livelihood, employable skills, bank credit, energy, information and the market. The population is facing deprivation & discrimination and the society is segregated by social norms, economic disparity and political maneuvering. All these have aggravated the plight of the poor and vulnerable populations living in the rural outset. The rural communities in Samastipur district are confronted with the similar problems. As per the need assessment of the proposed areas for Intervention undertaken in 2016, astounding thematic realities come to the fore that necessitated strategic intervention for improvement in different development parameters.

It was against this backdrop, Integrated Development Foundation with the financial support of HDFC Bank started implementing Holistic Rural Development Programme with the objective of promoting holistic development of the villages based on integrated development approach benefiting the entire community ranging from children, adolescent girls & boys, pregnant and lactating mothers, employable youth, Women and elders. The project extends to 10 selected villages of Samastipur CD Block of Samastipur district. Major highlights of the year are specified as hereunder:-

- Construction of Individual household Toilets in 50 left out households across 8 villages
- 2500 Households covered for fogging keeping in view of prevention of vector borne diseases in the project intervention villages
- 3 micro enterprises started and continuing with involvement of 46 women engaged in income generation activities and contributing to increase in family income
- Improvement of farm practices and techniques of 90 Farmers
- 90 Farmers belonging to 06 Farmers' clubs are equipped to use modern farming implements thereby reduction in input cost
- Community Toilet Construction in Garuara and Tal Dasraha villages ensuring access to the facility of 60 households/ 300 persons and safe sanitation practices
- Smart classrooms setup in 4 villages-Garuara, Narayanpur Dadhiya, Bishanpur Bande and Pahepur Schools benefitting school children having privilege of modern teaching method
- Community Solar irrigation system in 03 sites- Garuara, Narayanpur Dadhiya and Tal Dasraha village benefitting 80 Farmers and expanding land irrigation coverage of 100 acres.
- Direct outreach to 3000 community members and students and their sensitization on 6 Components of ODF through Nukkad Natak
- 04 units of Rain Water Harvesting system developed in four schools benefiting approx. 500 Children and teachers

- 07 remedial classes are being conducting in 07 schools benefiting 228 weaker students
- 30 units of VHNDs celebrated in all 10 villages, benefited 493 lactating and pregnant women, 544 children
- 02 units drip irrigation installed in 02 villages (Pahepur and Bishanpur Bande), covering 11 farmers with land coverage of 2.4 acres of land
- Visibility and retention of message regarding 06 components in all 10 villages through wall painting and installation of village boards.
- Strengthening of Community institutions and capacity enhancement in all project villages

### **Genesis**

A substantial number of villages in the country especially in the state of Bihar are still deprived of quality education, health facilities, safe & wholesome drinking water, livelihood, employable skills, bank credit, energy, information and the market. The population is facing deprivation & discrimination and the society is segregated by social norms, economic disparity and political maneuvering. All these have aggravated the plight of the poor and vulnerable populations. As per the Need assessment of the identified areas for Intervention undertaken in 2016, astounding thematic realities come to the fore that necessitated strategic intervention for improvisation of different development parameters.

**Health:** Poor condition of health care facilities in the areas of intended intervention was quite evident. Awareness on self-health was found miserably low among the community and especially among women. Malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and among children has been obvious. The birth rate and infant mortality rate is also high. The infant mortality rate is also higher than national average. Thus improvement in institutional deliveries and immunization percentage among children was considered an important area for intervention.

**Sanitation & Drinking Water:** Having the proximity to the town, population density of the area is high and people living in the congested settlement causing crowded population Open defecation is quite common which posing a threat to the rise of diseases out of environmental pollution. The availability of drinking water with appropriate PH level and without bacteriological and chemical contamination is an issue in this area, which leads to many enteric diseases.

**Livelihood and Employability:** A big portion of population, over 80%, depends on agriculture in above-mentioned area. These farming communities solely rely on rain for cultivation and suffer greatly with low production of crops creating insecurity of food, income as well as poor health conditions. The landless communities get only seasonal employment in the villages and after the harvest season they, mostly men, often migrate to cities and neighboring states, for employment. Thus promotion of modern agriculture and supporting livelihood and skill development were considered key thrust areas of intervention.

**Education & Child Friendly Environment:** The acute poverty, lack of awareness on education and child rights in the family and the society, migration, lack of sensitivity on child rights among the teachers, incompatibility of the children in the schools and lack of motivation are the main reasons for the children to restrain from pursuing schooling and remain out of school. Apart from this, the status of school infrastructure is not very good in the proposed intervention area, which adversely affects enrollment of children in school. The lack of facilities leads to lesser attendance, higher drop-out rates and hinders higher education. Creating child friendly environment and providing additional facilities needed to retain children in schools and also ensure age appropriate learning.

**Awareness on Social Security Schemes:** Lack of awareness on government schemes stops a large number of communities to take benefits from existing and new government schemes & programs. Low participation of women and marginalized caste/class in Village Development Committee limits the impact of development to reach to the whole community. Lack of financial literacy is another reason to low subscription of government schemes by beneficiaries.

**Gender:** Gender issue has emerged as a major concern. Social evils like Child marriages are still being practiced. Adolescent girls are not having any knowledge about reproductive health, adverse repercussions of early marriages & Child bearing and above all they have an issue of low self-esteem and low confidence level.

It was against this backdrop, Integrated Development Foundation with the financial support of HDFC Bank started implementing Holistic Rural Development Programme with the objective of promoting holistic development of the villages based on integrated development approach benefiting the entire community ranging from children, adolescent girls & boys, pregnant and lactating mothers, employable youth, Women and elders.



### Project Area

The project extends to 10 selected villages of Samastipur CD Block of Samastipur district. The project area is marred by the lack of adequate facilities of modern education, health facilities, access to drinking water, awareness related to improved sanitation practices, suitable livelihood options and knowledge & access to government schemes. Holistic Rural Development Programme is being implemented in these selected villages following the saga of integrated development encompassing thematic capacity enhancement, institutional strengthening and provisioning for human development.

S.N.	Village	Village code	Panchayat	Geographical area	HHs	Population
1	Bishunpur Bande	236572	Rahimpur Rudauli	35 hectares	263	1315
2	Chandopatti	236546	Sambhu Patti	66 hectares	333	2003
3	Tal Dasraha	236525	Dudhpura	241 hectares	410	1938
4	Pahepur	236568	Sambhu Patti	123 hectares	345	1766
5	Salempur Dasraha	236545	Sambhu Patti	22 hectares	101	561
6	Chak Jainab	236574	Rahimpur Rudauli	25 hectares	157	773
7	Chandopatti Rudauli	236571	Rahimpur Rudauli	6 hectares	115	554
8	Narayanpur Darhia	236544	Sambhu Patti	53 hectares	375	1866
9	Garuara	236524	Dudhpura	193 hectares	225	1068
10	Rampur Dudhpura	236561	Dudhpura	7 hectares	250	1210



## Project Objectives:

- To foster increased access to safe drinking water and catalyse universal sanitation coverage of households and the ODF status for villages.
- To encourage increased agricultural productivity, adoption of modern agriculture practices & techniques and cost minimization for agriculture development and livelihood enhancement.
- To promote quality education & improved learning for children by creating child friendly and learning environment in schools.
- To facilitate better access to health services and facilities for the poor through health, nutrition hygiene and sanitation promotion activities and fostering interface with government departments.
- To ensure sustained increased income of the deprived section of the community through promoting income generation activities, micro enterprise both farm and on farm with special focus for women.

## Major Activities Undertaken under HRDP

### 1. Health & Sanitation

#### 1.1 Promoting Construction of IHL Initiating towards the ODF status

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) has been launched to make every village and panchayat open defecation free, eradication of the manual scavenging and to generate awareness about sanitation and its linkages with public health. Financial Support to the beneficiary is being given @ Rs. 5800/-for value addition by modifying construction of IHL to assure and motivate people to use and construct toilet. Value addition of IHL is being done in terms of Concrete Roof, Tiles fitting on floor or up to 1.5 ft., plaster of inner & outer wall with painting, it also consists of steel door for safety reasons. As per the project plan total 50 IHL has been constructed which are left out in the eight intervention villages. These beneficiaries will be linked with SBM to get benefits (support of Rs.12, 000/-) towards achieving ODF status under Swachh Bharat Mission. IHLs are constructed with the objective to achieve ODF status of village and develop sanitation behavior among the marginal and ultra-poor section of society.



#### 1.2 Awareness Generation and education on Sanitation behavior & 6 components of ODF

**Nukkad Natak (Street Play)** is an effective medium to disseminate messages and educate community pursue Sanitation behaviour and six components of ODF. Street play “Bapu Ki Ainak” (Mirror of Babu) organized in all villages as per the plan. The street play witnessed the presence of 200 to 250 people including PRI, SHG members, Children and VDC members. It helps to achieve the target of ensuring total sanitation coverage making the village Open Defecation Free (ODF). **Rally** is an important tool for mobilisation and sensitization of community members, members



of SHG, PRI, VDC, Kisan club as well as general population on Sanitation behaviour and six components of ODF. This helped in promoting the common concern for this issue and motivating the community solidarity for making the village free of Open defecation. Children and community members were convincing people to construct toilet through slogans.

### **1.3 Construction of Community Toilets**

Community toilet is a shared facility provided by and for the group of residents which do not have access to toilet. It was estimated that one tenth of the families in the villages of the project area are landless or houses have been built in the limited area where toilet construction was not viable. Initially, community toilet blocks were planned



having 10 individual toilets for 30 HHs. Due to lack of space in **Garuara** village, toilet complex consist of 5 individual toilets for 15 households. 2 numbers of complexes have been constructed at different locations at community land. Community toilet is an important step towards facilitating access to sanitation facility to Landless families leading to improved sanitation practices and achievement of ODF status. In **Taal Dasraha** village also some of the deprived households also needed sanitation facility provisioning. Several meetings organized with the support of PRI members within the deprived community for land procurement and identification proper beneficiary. After the extensive exercise list of proper beneficiary were prepared. These beneficiaries were group of households living in close vicinity practiced open defecation and for whom the construction of toilet block was done. User group is formed for the operation and maintenance of the sanitary complex. One sanitary complex (set of 10 toilets) has been constructed in Tal Dashraha village in which 30 households are accessing toilet facility. User group is formed for the operation and maintenance of the sanitary complex.

### **1.4 Rain Water Harvesting**

Purpose of developing rain water harvesting technique was to aware school authority, children and surrounding community about water conservation and to ensure ground water recharge. This system has been developed on the rooftop of 4 Schools in Garuara, Bishanpur Bande, Pahepur and Narayanpur Darya. Roof was treated to ensure no water logging on the roof during rainy season and water will be discharged smoothly. 40 feet deep



boring has been done with soak pit for filtration of water before discharging to ground level. Wall painting was done after setting up of rain water harvesting system. 400 children, school authority and surrounding community became acquainted with water conservation and rain water harvesting.

### **1.5 Celebrating and supporting Village Health and Nutrition Day**

It was envisaged to improve practises of proper breast feeding, increases the coverage of immunisation, reduction in cases of malnutrition and anaemia among village women. Total **30** units of VHNDs were conducted across 10 villages. Mothers and children were listed and mobilized for better services and coverage. ANMs as well as AWW facilitated by providing support of equipment's (provided to HSCs) and created environment on the importance of VHND services. IDF provided support to ANM and Aganwadi worker in mobilization and facilitation of the beneficiaries. ANM involved in regular check-up to pregnant women and lactating mother. All lactating mothers were oriented on the feeding practices and nutritional supplement requirement for the infants and children. Growth of children were recorded as per the chart available at the ICDS Centre. ANM and IDF team members facilitated beneficiaries and community members on right age of marriage, exclusive breastfeeding, immunization, ANC-PNC and birth spacing. 675 lactating mother and pregnant women mobilized for breast feeding. They are also sensitized for proper nutrient intake during ANC as well PNC. 204 women and 544 children were immunized during these VHND celebrations.



**1.6 Prevention of Vector borne diseases**

In order to improve knowledge and promote practices for prevention of vector borne diseases, fogging was done in all intervention villages. It helped in bringing down the breeding of mosquito (causing malaria) and sand fly (causing Kala-azar). No cases of Kala-Azar and Malaria reported after fogging in the villages. IDF team members gave prior information about fogging to the community by using mega phone. Precautionary measures were also announced and intimated to the Community. Additionally, regular meeting were conducted by IDF with community members to sensitize them on vector borne disease and fogging was carried out in entire part of village. 2500 Households covered in 10 intervention villages.



**2. Natural Resource Management**

**2.1 Community Solar Irrigation Pump** system have been installed in Garuara, Narayanpur Dadhiya and Tal Dashraha. Meetings with farmers club as well as Village Development Committee were organized and basic issues were discussed on the installation of solar irrigation system. After that farmers finalized the site from where at least 80 farmers and more than 100 acres land would be

irrigated through solar system in all three villages. Youths from farmers club are deployed for proper operation of irrigation system. Both of them are responsible for review, collection as well as operation of solar irrigation system. Farmers group also finalized the cost of irrigation for the group and other community members. They have also deposited corpus amount for the maintenance and purchasing of PVC pipe. Farmers are irrigating two fold of cultivation land with half of the input cost. A MoU with farmers for the tenure of three years has been signed which will ensure sustainability of initiative.



### **3. Skill Development & Livelihood enhancement**

#### **3.1 Drip irrigation government contribution:**

Drip based irrigation system saves a huge amount of water as compared to flood base irrigation system. It helps in minimizing the capital input in the vegetable cultivation, increase in the yield resulting in the increased income. It would also help in the water conservation and loss of soil fertility. The drip-based irrigation system was promoted to orient farmers on conservation of water which would ultimately result in the high productivity in less input cost and reduces time precision on agriculture. Due to delay in opening of government portal, community meetings was planned to install drip irrigation system at cluster basis in Pahepur and Bishanpur Bande village on the self-finance mode. Total 1.4 acres of land is covered in Pahepur with a cluster of 6 farmers and 1 acre is covered in Bishanpur Bande village with a cluster of 5 farmers.



#### **3.2 Harvesting machine multi user for harvesting finger crops**

Enhancing agricultural productivity is the key thrust for soliciting farmers' income in project area. Recognizing the need and to promote the adoption of modern agricultural practices and use of technology harvesting machines were provided to Farmers' Club in 5 villages i.e. Bisanpur Bande, Pahepur, Garuara, Narayanpur Darhiya and Taldasraha. This multi-user and multi-purpose reaper machine is being used for finger type crop such as wheat, rice, etc. for harvesting the crop. It is also helpful in making small bunds and channels etc. The small bunds and channels are helpful in irrigating the land as well as good for vegetable production. The machine can be operated by single person, which solve the labour problems faced by the farmers. This machine helps in cutting down



the expenses in the agricultural inputs and it is most effective where labours are not available. It is helpful for the small farmers, who cannot afford to buy individually so such farmers can borrow from the farmers club after paying nominal amount to the club.

### **3.3 Orchard Development**

Orchard development with specific variety of vegetation like lemon was done in selected villages. Lemon has high demand in the local region as well as export and self-consumption. Small initiatives and support to these farmers can yield high results in the very less time.

### **3.4 Pond De-silting**

Pond distillation was done in Garuara and Tal Dashraha villages of the intervention areas. Purpose of the Pond de-siltation is to improve ecological balance and promote water conservation. These water bodies can further be used for pisciculture by SHG members. Two pond identified (6 kathhas) in both villages and then long-term contract / lease agreement was done with pond owners for the de-siltation and pisciculture.

### **3.5 Micro Enterprise on Disposable Paper Plate Making**

SHGs members furnished their demand to start micro enterprises activity on paper plate making during their meetings and HDFC banks visits. As per the project planning micro enterprises of paper plate makings were initiated in Chandopatti Rudauli and Rampur Dudhpura village. All equipment of paper plate making machine were installed in Puja Swayam Sahayata Samuh in Chandopatti Rudauli and Durga Swayam Sahayata Samuh in Rampur Dudhpura village.



There is good demand of paper plate product in the local market and members of the SHG can generate revenue by sale of the paper plate. The raw material for the plate making is locally available in Samastipur. The operation and maintenance cost is low except electricity charges. Moreover, the item is a non-perishable in nature so it could be stocked for future to fulfill the market demand especially during festive and scarcity time. SHG's members were trained on the operation of disposal plate making unit as well as they will be facilitated to link their products. Role and responsibly has been developed within SHG'. Team members are doing regular monitoring and follow up. Project staffs are also helping SHG's member for market linkages.

### **3.6 Micro enterprise on Dora Making**

Members of SHGs in Chandopatti are skilled in creating difference by making Dora items (thread). They requested support in their traditional business which is bringing a sustainable change among the women and make them self-reliant. Prior to providing support of raw materials in Chandopatti and Salempur SHGs, economic assessments were done and realized that members of the SHG can



generate sustained income by making thread items. It was decided that the SHG in Chandopatti will extend training support to the SHG members of Salempur. After the training program they were also facilitated to link their products with market to enhance their income,

### **3.7 Micro Enterprise on mustard oil processing**

Mustard oil seed is extensively grown in the region and used for cooking purpose as well commercial purpose. The farmers grow the mustard seeds for their own consumption and surplus is sold in local market. The demand for the local mustard oil is very high due to its purity and freshness. There has been high demand for the mustard oil processed at the local level. The members of **Lucky Swayam Sahayata Samuh, Garuara** have shown keen interest in setting up the mustard oil processing unit. It arranged the space and constructed room for the installation of Mustard Oil Processing. Oil Extraction unit was installed in Garuara benefitting 13 SHG members eke out increased income by running this micro enterprise. These members have now started doing production in volume and procuring the mustard seeds from Bazar Samiti besides collecting it from the local level. Demand for oil produced by this unit is also increasing day by day.



## **Education**

### **4.1 Remedial Class for Primary School Students**

here are seven upgraded middle or high schools in ten intervention villages. Purpose of the initiating Remedial classes is to ensure participation and quality learning among slow learner and weaker students of the deprived family of the community. Dropouts will be regularized in schools after attending the Remedial classes. It will also improve in learning status among those 30% students who are either dropouts or slow learner. Total 228 students were enrolled for remedial class in all seven school in the intervention villages during the year. 60 students upgraded their level and pass out from remedial classes.



Remedial classes of the project are contributing in the improvement of quality education in primary schools and also enhancing learnings of the students. As per assessment, it was found that many of the students were weak in languages especially in English and Maths and basic of alphabet. Surprisingly, student are being promoted one class to senior class even though those student are very weak in study. Two teachers were entrusted with responsibility of carrying out remedial classes in all

seven schools alternate days. Every month 02 or 03 units of parents meetings organize in each village in which remedial teachers get feedback about students.

#### **4.2 Setting up & running of Smart Classes**

Smart Classes were set up in 4 schools of Garuara, Pahepur, Bishanpur Bande and Narayanpur Dadhiya. The smart class is a modernized method of education in Indian education scenario which provides quality education to students by helping them in better ideation, concept elaboration, improvement in reading skills and academic achievement. Four schools were selected in the project location where one classroom in each school was identified for being converted into the smart classroom. Permission was taken from school management committee and Block Education office. Basic works were carried out to make the room safe and proper for functioning by renovation and electric work. Smart class are preventing in the drop out and increase in regular attendance rate of Government School.



#### **4.3 Community Interface Meeting with Government Official**

Objective of the community Interface meeting with government officials is to make public administration and governance more responsive to the needs of village holistic development through the implementation of village development micro plan which is prepared by PRI members and other community people. Members of newly formed Village Development Committee, PRI, Kishan Club, SHG, teachers, health officials and ICDS officials participated in the meeting. 2 meetings were organised in the months of August 2018 and March 2019. Total 130 Community members and 11 government officials participated in interface meeting. 11 community issues were resolved during interface meetings.

#### **4.4 Wall Painting**

30 Wall paintings were done on the project based issues i.e. agriculture, communicable disease, Sanitation and Hygiene, children issues. Three wall paintings were executed in each village covering six components of the project. Walls identified on strategic location and matters for wall painting were designed before execution of work.



#### **The way forward**

In order to achieve the goal of HRDP, there is need to intervene in the third year of ongoing execution in the same 10 selected villages of Samastipur District. There are still gaps in adequate facilities of proper modern education, health facilities, access to drinking water, awareness related to improved sanitation practices, increased livelihood options and knowledge & access to government schemes that need to be plugged in. In this context, orientation and capacity enhancement of different stakeholders and institutional strengthening are central to the interventions in the next year of

implementation. This integrated development program will directly intervene in the following areas during the year 2019-2020.

- Promotion of Quality Education through smart & remedial Classes
- Increase in Livelihood options and skill development
- Awareness programs on Health, Hygiene, Nutrition and safe disposal of waste
- Provisioning of Water and Sanitation Facilities
- Promotion of Green Energy & community based irrigation system
- Promoting Social Awareness & addressing Social issues

#### **Thematic domains & Plan of action for 2019-20**

<b>Domain</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>objective</b>	<b>Expected Output</b>
<b>Skill Development and Livelihood Enhancement</b>	Farm based Knowledge Center in 2 villages	To provide onsite practical training and demonstration of agriculture practices.	Total 124 farmers would get benefit of advanced agriculture practices & organic farming
	Cluster based vegetable production	To promote adoption of modern horticulture practices for income generation and self-reliance	60 vegetable across 4 villages benefitted with high yield & increased income by pursuing techno savvy approach of horticulture.
	Demonstration of SRI method of paddy	To promote SRI of paddy as a technique for water scarce areas	30 Farmers receive higher output with lower input cost thereby increase in total income.
	Develop Capacity on Smart Farming	To propagate knowledge of smart farming and uses of modern farm equipment for better yield and reduces time precision on agriculture	60 Farmers capable of having increased income with low input cost.
	Promotion of Organic Agriculture farming through the production of Vermin Compost	To mobilize farmers for minimizing the uses of chemical fertilizers, aware them about the benefits of organic fertilizer	cluster of farmers adopt the vermin compost for agriculture production and organic farming promotion
	Veterinary camp and capacity building on livestock farmers	To make Farmers understand about livestock management and consultation on diseases of milk animals	30 Farmers would learn livestock management and 300 animals treated
	Micro-enterprise for Mushroom Cultivation	To promote & develop mushroom cultivation as viable micro enterprise for women	10 SHG members earn Rs. 1500-2000 per month each
	Skilling Centre for Cutting Tailoring	To prepare skilled adolescent girls especially on apparel making and upgrade the knowledge sense of clothing as per market demand	80 Adolescent girls obtain skills of tailoring & 4 Master Trainers developed



<b>Health &amp; Sanitation</b>	Value addition in IHLs to achieve ODF and ODF S	To contribute in achieving ODF status and behavior change on 6 components of SBM	200 Toilets Constructed in left out households
	Promotion of safe disposal of waste water through soak pit and functioning of Hand Pumps	To ensure Safe disposal of waste water and diminish the health risks	Soak pit construction in village helps to reduce the cases of water born disease and help to augment local water aquifers. Minor repair of HPs and its platform will increase the efficiency of water source.300 families benefited.
	Support to AWC & renovation of existing infrastructure for Child friendly environment	To improve functioning of AWCs by provisioning of proper infrastructure and facilities	160 children of 3-6 age group would be benefited and child-friendly learning environment would be promoted.
	Celebrating and supporting Village Health and Nutrition Day	To provide momentum to the efforts towards increasing early registration, ANC check-ups, counseling on institutional deliveries, breastfeeding, family planning, immunization and menstrual hygiene	30 units organized across 10 villages in an interval of 3 months.
	Conducting Health Camps	To provide the poor population opportunity for physical examinations, consultation and general health check up	10 units of Health camps in the intervention area which will provide an opportunity to know cause and pattern of the disease and further planning for health intervention.
	Theatre training in Education for Adolescent and Children	To equip 20 adolescents with the skill of theatre art	Adolescents trained on theatre art and play as change agent on social issue also help them to get income
<b>Health &amp; Sanitation</b>	Sensitization of adolescent groups on Menstrual Health, Hygiene and Life Skills	To sensitize adolescents on MHM and personal hygiene	Developed understanding of adolescents & internalization of the importance of menstrual hygiene. Increased use of sanitary pads among the adolescent girls and women.
	Capacity Building of Service provider AWC/ASHA	To strengthen AWC and ASHA with the skill set of breastfeeding, dietary supplement, proper care during ANC and PNC	Capacity building of service providers would be beneficial in increasing health and nutritional status of children and women

<b><u>NRM</u></b>	Solar based group irrigation	To provide the environment of sustainable agriculture practices through provision of timely irrigation facility in 3 villages	Reduced cost to agriculture input and maximum output with increase the intensity of vegetable in 3 intervention villages.
<b><u>Education</u></b>	Conduction of Remedial Classes for 7 Primary schools students	To improve the quality of primary education and enhance the learning's of the weaker students and mainstreaming drop-outs through conducting Special additional remedial classes	Weaker students from 7 schools would upgrade with knowledge and dropouts become regular in school
	Provide Power solution for smart class in 4 schools	To resolve the issue of power cut in smart class	Increased Efficiency of learning through un-interrupted class conduction
	Orientation of teachers and students on Digital learning	To upgrade skill set of teachers and students regarding the use of digital classes and its proper functioning.	Knowledge to handling smart class and its software was upgraded and refreshed.
	Support to School for creating child friendly environment	To upgrade child friendly environment with purpose of providing conducive environment & ambience for learning	School and Anandsala renovated and beautified creating ambient place
	Strengthening of existing Child Parliament	To strengthen innate capacity of Baal Sansad and equip them with the knowledge of electoral poll and update Rules regulation and responsibilities	Baal Sansad capacitated on the process of election, rules and regulation and responsibilities.
	Establishment of hygiene center and demonstration of waste management	To Inculcate sanitation behavior among the students on personal hygiene and also aware them about the importance of solid waste management	Hygiene Centre established in 7 schools and students adopt safe solid waste management practices
	IEC promotion on Best Practices	To enhance knowledge and practice related to all 4 development components	Documents developed and become available on best practices to propagate and replicate
<b><u>Financial inclusion</u></b>	Training on Financial literacy	To orient SHG leaders on accounting, book keeping, opening and managing accounts, rules and regulations of running SHGs and assessing profit as well as loss	100 SHG members would be equipped with knowledge of financial literacy and micro-enterprise.
	Capacity Building of VDC members	To build capacity of VDC members and make them aware about rules and regulations of the committee and process of functioning	VDC in 10 villages strengthened

## PROJECT -2

### *Empowerment of Grass Root Level Organization*

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

- SUPPORTED BY ITC (a CSR Project)

#### **Overview:**

Integrated Development Foundation in association with ITC started the program on Empowerment of grassroot level institutions in october,2016 in 45 Urban wards in Munger nagar nigam and in 6 Panchayats of Munger sadar block namely: Shankarpur, Shirmatpur, Mai, Mahuli, Kataria and Mirzapur Vardah. Now in 2018-19, no. of Panchayats has been extended to 10 Panchayats including 4 more Panchayats Nawagadhi North, Nawagadhi South, Jankinagar and Tarapur diara. The basic objectives of starting the program to strengthen and improve governance and service delivery and facilities at grassroot level.

To meet the program objectives, various activities has been done in 2018-19.

#### **Activities:**

##### ***1. Network Platform Cum Interactive Meeting:***

Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) in association with ITC organised a Network Platform Cum Interactive meeting on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2018 at Zila Sabhagaar, Munger, which is a platform for sharing experiences.

The meeting was attended by Mayor and 41 Ward Councillors of all 45 urban wards of Munger Nagar Nigam.

The main objectives for organising this types of Network Platform Cum Interactive meeting are:

- ❖ To provide a open platform where local elected representatives can share ideas among themselves.
- ❖ To draft a plan collectively which could be implemented in all the wards.



#### **Outcome:**

- ❖ All urban elected representatives came on the same table to discuss developments in their wards.
- ❖ Their problems regarding cleanliness of city has been sorted out by solid waste management expert.
- ❖ The needs and problems of ward are properly discussed in this type of network platform meetings. As a result problems which need attention are clearly identified.

##### ***2. Interface Meeting:***

Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) in association with ITC organised interface meeting on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2018 at Zila Sabhagaar, Muger. The meeting was inaugurated by Mr. Anand Sharma (DM Munger), and Mr. Rameshwar Pandey (DDC, Munger). Mr. Siyaram Singh (DPRO Munger) and Representatives from Sanitation department Munger, Mukhiyas and ward members of 10 intervention

panchayats has attended the meeting. The meeting was organised in order to provide a platform to PRI members where they can communicate with the government officials.

Total 92 elected representatives has attended this meetings who were representing around 11000 household from their respective wards.



**Objectives of Interface meeting are:**

- ❖ To encourage transparency, facilitates open communication and accountability.
- ❖ To facilitates all stakeholders regarding roles & responsibilities through structured process.

**Outcome :**

- ❖ Clear understanding of 7 resolves schemes has been communicated by DM to elected representatives which in turn helps them to implement these works in more efficient manner.
- ❖ Bottom up participatory planning process has been implemented.
- ❖ Addresses the needs of the local elected representatives which in turn helps in improving their performances in their respective areas

**3. Training programme of local elected representatives:-**

Integrated Development Foundation in association with ITC started the program from October,2016. Training program was organised from 24th July,2018 to 26th July,2018 for local elected representatives (Mukhiyas & Ward members) of four new panchayats of Munger sadar block namely:Jankinagar,Tarapur Diara,Nawagarhi Uttari and Nawagarhi Dakshini. Total 60 elected representatives has attended the training sessions.



**Key Objectives of organizing Functional training are:-**

- To strengthen and improve governance at grassroot level.
- ❖ To enable bottom up participatory planning process.

### **Outcome :**

- ❖ Local Elected Representatives now understand their roles and responsibilities more clearly.
- ❖ Help LERs in executing the developmental work more effectively in their respective areas.
- ❖ Help LERs in managing their wards and panchayats in efficient way which will turn an important institution for service delivery.
- ❖ It helps in preparing need based and realistic action plan.
- ❖ It ensures participatory planning and promote democratic decision making.

### **4. Gram sabha meeting:**

**Gram Sabha** has been envisaged as the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system. The Gram Sabha is the grass root level democratic institution in each village Panchayat. An efficient Gram Sabha is essential for the effective functioning of the Village Panchayats.

Total 300 ward residents has Participated in Gram sabha in Jankinagar Panchayat on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2018.

#### **Key Objectives of organizing Gram Sabha are:-**

- To give opportunities and encourage residents to participate in the developmental work and give their contributions and suggestions to strengthen local level institutions.
- Gram sabha helps residents in prioritizing, developing, planning, budgeting and implementing their own developmental priorities in democratic ways

#### **Outcome:-**

- it improves local governance and helps in decentralized planning and execution.
- it strengthen democracy at grass root level
- Progress of implementation of SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA at ward level.
- Implementation and performance review of various schemes such as: MNREGA, ICDS, Health sub centres etc.



### **5. Ward sabha and Preparation Ward Development Plan:**

Ward sabha is an important Pillar of Panchayati Raj Institutions. IDF facilitated ward sabha where ward residents, ward member, ASHA and other stakeholders participate. 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 2018- March 2019, total 70 ward sabha has been organised by IDF in rural as well as urban wards of all 10 Panchayats and 45 urban wards. All together total 4500 ward residents has participated in these 70 ward sabhas in 2018-19, where community sensitization programme was also conducted and 4500 residents got clarity on availing social security schemes.

**Key Objectives of organizing Ward Sabha are:-**

- ❖ To support ward member and ward residents in preparation of ward level development plan.
- ❖ To identify the needs of the ward by participatory planning through democratic decision.

**Outcomes:**

- ❖ Needs and problems of the ward along with its beneficiaries are identified
- ❖ Priorities for implementation of development schemes are finalized.
- ❖ Awareness on matters of public interest are imparted.
- ❖ Ward residents are now aware about ward sabha as an activity of panchayat to talk about development.



**6. Formation/Identification and Induction of Standing Committee:**

Standing Committee is an important constituent of PRI and it 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.

Total 25 standing committee meetings has been organized in 2018-19.

**Key Objectives of organizing Standing committee meetings are:-**

- ❖ Smooth,efficient and effective functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- ❖ To give pace to developmental work in the panchayats.
- ❖ To create sense of ownership among Local elected representatives which are given to them by the act.

**Outcomes:**

- ❖ It helps in streamlining the developmental work in the panchayats.
- ❖ It helps in developing the common vision among elected representatives for the panchayats.



**7. Ward implementation and Management committee :**

Ward implementation and management committee (WIMC) is an important constituent of Bihar Panchayati Raj Act,2006 and recent amendments in it make this WIMC 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.

Ward committees are made up of a ward member and not more than ten people who are elected from the ward serve voluntarily for a five-year term. The ward Member as a president along with one other member as a secretary are responsible for organising meetings and setting the committee agendas.

In the Financial year 2018-19, 42 committees has been formed in the different panchayats and are effectively running. Out of these 42 ward committees, work under SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA has been started in 37 wards and in remaining wards work will be started soon.

**Key Objectives of facilitating WIMC meetings are:-**

- ❖ Ward committees are formed to encourage participation of the community.
- ❖ To discuss the problems in a smaller universe to list out all the visible and invisible problems of ward.
- ❖ To carry out development works under 7 resolves scheme.

**Outcomes:**

- ❖ It helps in effective implementation and monitoring of various government welfare schemes especially Bihar government SAAT NISCHAY YOJANA.

- ❖ Approximately 3000 household has been connected with concrete roads and drainage inside 27 wards through 7 resolves schemes implemented by Ward Implementation and management committee.
- ❖ More than 5000 household has been connected with tap water under 7 resolves schemes in 35 ward.

### ***8. Urban Ward Committee Formation/Identification and Induction:-***

The ward committee is regarded as the statutory structure by the municipal councilors. It is an institutionalised channel of communication and interaction between communities and municipalities. Wards are advisory bodies created within the sphere of civil society to assist the ward councillor in carrying out his or her mandate in the most democratic manner possible.

#### **Key Objectives of facilitating Ward Committee meetings are:**

- ❖ To Ensure constructive and harmonious interaction between Urban local bodies and the community.
- ❖ To Ensure active participation of the community in the Urban local bodies budgetary process.

#### **Outcomes:**

- ❖ It gives community members the opportunity to express their needs and opinions on issues that affect their lives.
- ❖ It Provides Institutional space for participation of citizens on matters of urban local governance.

### **09. Swachhta Pakhwada program:-**

“Swachhta hi seva hai programme” has been organized On 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2018 in order to create mass awareness regarding cleanliness and hygiene. It’s a campaign under flagship scheme of central government Swachh Bharat Mission.

Prime objective of the scheme is to aware people regarding recycle of waste materials and make India clean. With elected members of Panchayat, all voters of the panchayat, School teachers and children have joined this mass campaign with us. Block development officer has started the programme with lightening of lamps.

Total 250 ward residents has participated in the program and rally for awareness in the respective Panchayat.

#### **Key Objectives of Organising Swachhta hi sewa hai Programme are:**

- To aware the whole panchayat in presence of Block Development Officer.
- To enable the Wards to initiate cleanliness activities by his own.
- To reduce the diseases in surroundings.
- To improve maternal health and reduce mortality of new born baby
- To Make the central government scheme- Swachh Bharat Mission, Successful



Snapshots of Swachhta Pakhwada Programme



MEDIA COVERAGE OF PROGRAMMES



## PROJECT -3

### *1-Clean Project*

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

- SUPPORTED BY SYNGENTA INDIA LTD (a CSR Project)

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#### **Introduction**

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

#### **Concept / Project Outline**

##### **A. Concept**

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

##### **B. 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 focuses on improving the infrastructure condition of *mandi/haats* and ensure to improve the quality of life of the people associated directly or indirectly with the *mandi*. The primary stakeholders of the project are vendors, farmers, shopkeepers and buyers and scale up the activities to the nearby villages in and around *mandi/haat* focussing on the children, women, youth and elderly people. The strategy was to engage children, women, social and religious leaders and youth on the various awareness generation and orientation program on water sanitation & hygiene and health. The

major events such as observation of *Swachchata Abhiyan* organized. The strategies was to involve the primary stakeholders of the *mandis/haats* involving the community.

#### **E. Process : For Private Haats :**

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

A private haat at Kalyanpur Chauiswn, Rajapakahar in Vaishali District has been completed. Nine platforms with sheds, 6 solar lights, a hand pump and sanitary complex for male and female, a soak pi and a set of two compost pits .

A private haat at Bhatta Dasi, Rajapakahar in Vaishali District has been under construction. A request letter from the Haat owner is received with the land details and an agreement is signed. After getting approval from Syngenta the construction work started. This FY 2018-19..

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

#### **Output**

- People would 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 human being.
- There would be significant increase of the number of people, especially women, come for trade.

#### **Activities**

**Development of existing rural markets in Vaishali district of Bihar:** IDF proposes to develop infrastructure in existing mandis such as construction/ repair of the high raised concrete platform for the vendors/sellers Construction of sheds. The internal path way constructed along the high raised



concrete platform. It would be ensured that is 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 mandis.

Before the commencement of the project, a detail physical assessment and analysis was done with the owners of the mandis/haats.

### **Output**

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

### **Construction of the sanitary complexes and drinking water facilities in each mandi.**

IDF construct the sanitary complex in Chauseema Haat, having separate toilet facilities for male and female, which caters the need of the 2500-4000 people including the local vendors. The sanitary complex was connected to the soakpit for the wastewater disposal. The mandi was provided with hand pump. It was ensured that the wastewater is directed towards the soakpit.



### **Output**

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

### **Garbage disposal facilities and cleanings**

IDF improved the environment with garbage disposal facilities at Chauseema Haat. The people were made aware through the awareness program and campaign on the solid and liquid waste management. The proper disposal of the garbage encouraged. The focus was to promote the manufacture of the green manure from the bio-degradable waste. Training and orientation program would be organized for the farmers and youths.

### **Output**

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

### **Solar Lights for extended market operations**

IDF installed solar light panels with new technologies of LED bulbs, which consumes less power. Earlier, the markets close down as soon as it gets dark. It has been observed that in some of the mandi/haats, the vendors are using the kerosene lamp or gas mantle during late evening. With the installation of the solar light, the mandi market have extended business hours. This was more effective during the winter season in the northern parts of Bihar. The solar lights were installed in such a manner that all the area is covered.



## Output

- The installation of the solar lights contributed towards the clean environment and it also saved our precious resources such as gas and kerosene.
- The installation of solar lights extended hours of business resulting in more monetary transactions.
- It also ensured the safety and security of the women and children.

## Awareness program for the children, youth, farmers, women, elderly on health, personal hygiene and cleanliness

IDF organized awareness programs for the children, farmers, youth, elderly and women on health, personal hygiene and cleanliness. It has been observed that these groups were often left-out of any development process. This is due to the fact that these groups are involved in the agricultural and business activities. Very often, these people visit each and every haats, which are nearby to their



villages to sell their products. Due to lack of knowledge on personal hygiene and cleanliness, these people are prone to sickness. IDF organized orientation sessions on health, personal hygiene and cleanliness for these groups.

The program stretched to the community of same village. Awareness campaign organized to mobilize community on the open defecation free (ODF) village and cleanliness.

Community focussed on children, sensitized on the hand wash, usage of toilet, personal hygiene; solid and liquid waste management, etc. Periodically a cleanliness drive into the surrounding villages will be organized by involving school children and women to create as environment where everyone understand its important and mobilized.

Study have proved that hand wash can reduce the chances of prone to illness. The entire exercise would be conducted to initiate the cleanliness process in the village supporting the swachha bharat abhiyan. The awareness program would be extended to the nearby schools and the children and teachers from these schools would also be engaged.



## Output

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

### Display of awareness messages and project visibility

To reach out to the maximum number of people and visibility of the project, IEC would be developed with mutual consent of the Syngenta. IDF have expertise on developing IEC and existing IEC would also be reprinted. The pamphlets, posters, flex and iron hording would be used to carry out the message on *Swakshata* in the *mandis* and the villages. The message would carry the good practices, which are being followed across the state and nation.



It would be strategies in such a way that propagate the whole approach and success as a model into the area to highlight our intervention. These ensure Syngenta support and IDF efforts towards better condition of the rural haat and its benefit to people.

### Output

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

**A survey was conducted** to know the response of the Farmers/vendors, about the infrastructure facilities provided at the Cahauseema Kalyalpur Haat after completion of the project. The feedback was very encouraging. The farmers/vendors find the facilities like, shed with platforms, and lights help them to do business without interruptions due to scorching sun in summer, rain and darkness. These facilities increase the business hours. Facilities like, toilet complex, drinking water and compost pits help a lot to keep the haat and neighbouring area clean. These facilities not only provided conducive environment but also help to increase the income by 40%.

Such survey would also be conducted at Bhatta Dasi Haat after completion of the project.

## PROJECT -4

### *Child Centered Community Development Program*

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

- SUPPORTED BY PLAN INDIA INTERNATIONAL

#### A. Background

IDF in partnership with Plan India has been working 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, 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 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 to a greater extent but still some of the children are found out of school.

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. Making child friendly environment where children can come and socialize. ICDS centres help the children in easy transition from the ECE to the classroom-based school 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 training and awareness building 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 makers. 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 SCPCR, JJB, DCPU, Social Welfare Department, Education department, Rural Development Department, Health Department and other major stakeholders.

#### C. Goal

COUNTRY PROGRAM	PROGRAM GOAL
Right to Protection from Abuse and Exploitation	Increased protection and effective redressal from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence for two million children, especially girls across 6,000 villages and urban slums.
Right to 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.
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.
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

**Quarterly celebration of Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Day (VHSND) as special day in mobilization of the community for availing the services delivery - ANC, Immunization camp for children, Growth Monitoring Counselling –** Every month Village health Sanitation and Nutrition day was observed at the Anganwadi Centre to strengthen the health services including the Ante Natal Care, Post Natal Care and immunization addressing the pregnant, lactating women and the children. Apart from health, nutrition and sanitation is another major component which is being addressed through this special day. Total 50 ICDS centre were covered every month reaching out to 1553 women for early registration of pregnancy and Ante Natal care. 1171 children were born and immunized with BCG+OPV and 2382 children were completely immunized during the period. Total 2334 women and 546 adolescent girls were screened for the Anaemia.



**Adolescent health Day -** Hemoglobin level check-up, counselling on nutritional food, menstrual hygiene and reproductive health was organized in 22 villages on the Adolescent health day in which 2214 adolescent girls were screened every six months to monitor the Hb level. The girls with lower Hb count were kept under special surveillance and regular follow up was conducted. These girls with lower Hb count were referred to the Community Health Centre – Rajapakar. The AHD were conducted with the support of health department involving ANM, ASHA, AWW and engaging peer educator. These





peer educators are well trained on different health component including the nutrition, menstrual health management, water and sanitation, etc. These peer educator act as a catalyst to support the program and community and act as link. The result has been encouraging for us.

**Observing National Nutrition Month** through mobile awareness van celebrated from 8<sup>th</sup> September to 12<sup>th</sup> September for creating an awareness a 'buzz' for Early Initiation of Breast Feeding and Exclusive Breastfeeding through observing 'National Nutrition Week' in collaboration with local government institution viz 5 PHC centers, flag off done by Civil Surgeon at District Level Hospital and at community level screening of short films on Nutrition intake among pregnant woman, children up to 2years and necessity for nutrition intake for lactating mothers.



**Skill based training on low cost nutrition with locally available resources with AWW –** 50 AWW were trained on the preparation of the low-cost food supplement and food preparation processes with the locally available materials to enhance the nutrient level in the food. They were trained to add the nutrient value in the food which would help the children under the age of 2 years in enriching the complementary food habit. and help the lactating mothers who required additional supplementary food to nourish the children.



**Refresher training of Peer educators** was organized on the five-component including reproductive health, Gender, menstrual health, substance abuse, water and sanitation, etc in which 100 peer educators participated. The training was organized in 4 batches to cover up all the issues. These peer educators were also trained to facilitate the ongoing Adolescent health program at their village and support village health sanitation and nutrition day. These peer educators would further train the girls in the group.



**Training ASHA on Gender Equity and Equality –** Training for ASHA was organized on Gender Equity and equality to review health implications with mother and children from gender perspective and make them gender sensitive. Total 119 ASHA were trained in phase manner. These trained ASHA



would put emphasis on the girl child and proper care would be taken for them includes the schedule home visit, complete immunization and exclusive breast feeding and complementary feeding.

**Training of the project staff on the maternal and child health** – Training was organized for the 40-project staff on the maternal and child health to enhance the knowledge to ensure the effective implementation of the health program along with the support being provided to the health service provider at the grassroots level. The training would help in improving the health services at the community level and reducing the MMR and IMR.

**Celebration of new married couple 'Nav DampatiSamaroh'** - Celebration of new married couple 'Nav DampatiSamaroh' - Family Planning is one of the most crucial interventions to address maternal and infant morbidities & mortalities. Total couple participation was 150. The important component of the program was informed choice for the contraception with permanent and temporary methods. These couple would be linked up with the ASHA for the services.

**Orientation of the Bal Sansad & School children** on child protection Gender based Violence and abuse especially sexual abuse including good touch and bad touch. Film on the child protection and child rights were screened on the good touch and bad touch. The children were oriented on the precautionary measures and reporting mechanism on the child abuse. Total 60 member from the bal sansad were trained.

**Training of trainers on the child media tool** – 30 children were trained on the use of the child media tool and to raise awareness at the community level on the social issues. The children learnt to identify the social issues which affect the life of the children viz child marriage, child abuse, child trafficking, child labour, etc. Through the comics, the children would raise the awareness at the community level and create mass movement to establish



the child rights at the school and community level. The comics is the powerful tool, as it attracts the masses and common people.

**Refresher training of District level child protection duty bearers on strengthening community-based child protection mechanism ensuring strengthening CPC and case management** – Workshop was organized in collaboration with district child protection unit, child welfare committee and lady supervisor from all the blocks of the vaishal to strengthen the existing child protection committee at the panchayat and ward level. These trained person would further traine the police personal of each thana to enforce the POCSO act. Total 36 persons were oriented on the POCSO Act and JJ Act.



**Celebration of the International Girl Child Day** – International Day of the girl child was observed on 7<sup>th</sup> Oct 2018 to 14<sup>th</sup> Oct 201 to mark the importance of the girl in the society. The girls took over the position of the school headmaster, additional director child protection, block development officer to mark the importance of the girls.



**Celebration of the child rights week:** Child right week was organized in all the 22 villages of Rajapakar. Child Right rath was flagged off by the Additional Director Child Protection to raise mass level awareness and campaign against the child labour, child abuse, child trafficking, etc. 267 children actively participated at village level in expressing their views on the child rights and building their understanding on the issue. Painting competition, quiz, debate was organized.



**Youth led campaign on child marriage and sexual offences through the street play** – Campaign was conducted by the youth volunteer on the issue of child marriage in the 22 villages. Mass awareness campaign was organized through the moving van, street play, comics, songs, etc. The campaign covered nearly 20000 population.



**Capacity building of the peer educator on the 10 life skills** – 100 peer educator were trained on the 10 life skills which includes the Decision making, Critical thinking skill, problem solving, effective communication, Negotiation skills, Empathy, Interpersonal skills, etc. These training would help the peer educator in their personal development and would cascade the training to the other youth from the group.



**Development of the master trainer to support the District Child protection unit in the formation and strengthening of the CPC's** – To support, strengthen the block level child protection unit 70 lady supervisor of the ICDS department were trained as a master trainer. The training was provided by Technical resource person from social welfare department and supported by the district child protection unit – Vaishali. These masters trained were oriented on the POCSO Act, JJ Act and different policy of the child rights and child protection. These trained master trainers would provide training to the police personal of all the police station of the Vaishali district in joint collaboration with the DCPU.



**Celebration of the National Girl Child Day** - National girl child day was organized on 24<sup>th</sup> Jan 2019 to mark the importance of the girl child. 10 Girls were felicitated, who had achieved some remarkable milestones in the different field such as education, sports, child rights and their contribution towards the community. Government officials BDO, BEO teachers, 223 students participated in the program.



**National Science Day** – National Science day was organized in 5 schools engaging the 218 school children. The children were encouraged to make science model for the exhibition. An exhibition was organized to showcase the best science models among them. The children were encouraged to take up the science and math project which would enhance their learning ability and would help in fulfilling their desire to become scientist or academician.



**Interschool sports event to promote girls football tournament** – 8 high school participated in the football tournament. The tournament was organized to promote sports among the girls. The event was organized on qualifying round and quarter final, semi final matches were organized. Final match was played between the Damodarpur school and Rajapakar school in which Rajapakar won the match by penalty shootout. It has created a mass awareness among the family members to promote the sports among the girls. Total participants who witness the match were 2677.



**Sikhshak Samman Diwas** – Sikhshak Samman Diwas was organized to felicitate the teachers and honour them for their contemporary work and contribution towards improving the education at their schools. Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Kumar BDO was the chief guest in the program and 120 teachers attended the program. The program is the remembrance of Sri Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan birthday.



**Pilot Digital Learning Centre** – Digital smart classroom was established in the 5 schools of Rajapakar to create the learning environment in the school. The digital learning centre provide the opportunity for the children to enhance their knowledge and stimulate the thinking process. The children are happy as they can see the things in 3D life experience and has helped in building the confidence. Total 3675 children from 5 schools are using the smart classroom in a phased manner. The result has been encouraging.



**Children literary festival** – Children literary festival was organized in 30 school to promote the reading and learning habit among the children. The component included were reading, story writing, story telling, painting competition, role play ,etc. The children were engaged through these creative activity to stimulate the brain and bringing out their talent through these creativity. Total 11602 children participated in the event.



**Mothers' Mela on ECE- Awareness raising on the significance of ECE for children for educational success** – 165 ICDS worker, ASHA, mothers participated to observe and demonstrate the significance of the Early Childhood Education organized at the CDPO office. The program was organized to engage AWW in promoting the learning and activity-based system among the small children and engaging the children in small creative activities.



**Training of the ICDS worker and Lady supervisor on the ECE framework** – Training of ICDS worker and LS was organized on the ECE framework to engage the children on activity based learning system and developing teaching and learning material with the local available materials. The ICDS worker also learnt the new methodology of the teaching and engaging the children to enhance and improve the learning process.



**Capacity building of project staff on Early childhood Education** – Three day capacity building program was organized on the Early childhood Education which would enable the project staff on implementing the ECE activities at the grassroot level. It would also help them in assisting the Aanganwadi worker in promoting the ECE activities at the field level. Total 30 staff were trained on the component.



**Global Hand Wash Day** – Global hand wash day was organized on 15<sup>th</sup> Oct in which 1689 children participated in raising awareness towards the hand wash and mark the journey towards the hand wash. Rally were organized, painting competition, small speeches, demonstration of the hand wash practices were some of the key activities. The children mark the impression of their palm to emphasis the importance of hand wash.



**Jal Minar** - Jal minar was constructed in Fatehpur Fulwaria mushari ward no 14 to ensure the supply of drinking water and availability of the water for the basic household need. 40 household were dependent on one handpump which was also not functional and had to draw water from 1 km far. The community is devoid of basic facilities and water being one of them. The jal meenar is constructed with 2000 lts of storage tank running on the solar based motor and solar panel. This contribute towards the clean environment as well as the operation and maintenance cost are very minimal. The committee formed for the Jal Minar look after the minor repair and maintenance cost and borne by them.



**Organize campaign and events to promote the open defecation free block** – Swachhata hi Sewa campaign was launched by the Government of India to promote open defecation free village and panchayat. Aligning with the government, series of activities was undertaken which included the awareness campaign at the village, schools engaging the community school children, community led total sanitation volunteers, teachers, government officials, health department, etc.



Some of the major events were the ratri chaupal, screening of the sanitation movies, rallies, sanitation drive, door to door campaign, etc District Administration DM, SP, DDC, Executive Engineer, BDO, BEO were involved in the movement. The event culminated on 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct by felicitating the teachers, students and CLTS member.

**World Toilet Day** – World toilet day was organized on 19<sup>th</sup> November involving the PRI representatives, government officials, ICDS worker, ASHA, CLTS to mark the importance of the household toilets. Focus was to cover all the household and institutions such as AWC, health sub centre with the toilet facilities. Rajapakar had a high coverage of 92% and small effort would put them in achieving the 100% ODF Block by Oct 2019. Total participation 1714.



**World Water Day** – World Water Day was organized on 22 Mar to focus attention on the importance of water. The water level is depleting day by day and people are facing scarcity of the water in their village. April onwards most of handpump, well and ponds run dry. The water scarcity has led the people to think on the water conservation and preservation. Mass awareness campaign was launched by 1479 children to educate the people on importance of water.



**Upgradation of the school WASH facilities** – Two schools of the Rajapakar block Dumri and Rajapakar south were upgraded with minor repair and maintenance work to make it usable for the children. This was done to prevent the school drop out among the girls. The provisions and facilities of running water in the toilet, hand wash points, drinking water facilities, urinals were done.





## PROJECT -5

# *Trans-boundary Resilience Project (Transition Phase) & Congregational Trans-Boundary Resilience (C-TBR) Project*

Supaul District . 15 Villages of Birpur . HR-7

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

### **Something about TBR(TP)**

Trans-boundary Resilience – Transition Project (TBR – TP) was a five month project from 1 August to December, 2018. The TBR-TP project had implemented 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. On Nepal side Koshi Victim Society(KVS) was implementing partner while on the India side Integrated Development Foundation(IDF) was implementing partner for TBR(TP) project. The project was implemented in Saptari district in Nepal and Supaul district of Bihar in India. The goal of the project is for flood-affected households of trans-boundary communities in Gandak/Narayani and Koshi basins in Nepal and India to have increased their resilience and therefore be less vulnerable to monsoonal flooding.

IDF implemented TBR(TP) after successfully implementing projects titled “Water Window Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project” (Jan 2017- July 2018), “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.

TBR(TP) project was implemented with the support from Lutheran World Relief(LWR).

### **Main objective of the TBR(TP) project:-**

- Strengthening community disaster management committees (CDMCs) for effective Early Warning System(EWS)
- Improving the livelihoods of the target beneficiaries
- Strengthening the Trans-boundary Citizen Forum

### **TBR(TP)'s Implementation Area:**

TBR(TP) project was implemented in 4 Panchayats of Bsantpur block of Supaul district, Bihar.

1. Banelipatti ,
2. Parmanandpur ,
3. Basantpur,
4. Kochgama

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

## **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.

TBR(TP) 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, Border Security Forces(RRT wing), Agriculture Department and JEEVIKA etc.

### **1.1.1: Conduct CDMC assessment and profiling based on their performance**

35 CDMC's meetings were conducted in month of December, 2018 in which 318 females & 435 males (Total= 753) actively participated in assessment and profiling of their respective CDMCs. The purpose of the meetings were to categorize CDMCs on the basis of their performance and strengths so that, CDMCs are prepared to get the desired needful support and suitably equipped to address their gaps. Mr. Niraj Shrivastava(Evaluator/Consultant) assessed all the 35 CDMCs through r designing checklist and brainstorming discussions with Program Director and project staff.

### **1.1.2: Follow up and meeting support for CDMC's monthly meeting**

112 out of 175 CDMC's targeted meetings were conducted in five months (August- December, 2018) in which 1315 females & 1545 males participant(Total= 2860) got benefited from orientation on various issues like analysis of previous work, revising the role and responsibility of task forces, flood preparedness, importance of committee, importance & strengthening of Contingency fund, installation of vermin-pit & it's benefits, diversified cropping to combat uncertainty of climate, littering of non-biodegradable plastics & it's harmful impact over ecosystem, do's & don't in cold-wave etc to the members of CDMCs. The purpose of the meetings was to strengthen the CDMCs, diversified their source of income, sensitize them to the environmental degradation and link with government schemes and insurance service.

### **1.1.3: Conduct School DRR and EWS meeting/or orientation**

Fifteen (15) Middle Schools, 11 from the IDF working area and 4 from adjacent areas were selected for the school level awareness raising programs on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The main objective of the activity was to enhance the knowledge and capacity of the school children on DRR, EWS, school safety plan, evacuation plan, resource mapping and DRR contingency plan. A total 778 students were participated in School DRR program out of which 356 were boys and remaining 422 were girls. Students participated with great enthusiasm and curious children raised several interesting questions regarding disaster which were satisfactorily answered during orientation program. All participants, including the school management, were thankful to IDF & LWR for conducting such knowledgeable and informative activity in government schools.



**Figure 1: School safety program at Kochgama Middle School**

**1.1.4: Support CDMCs in developing or updating their local DRR Plan and hazard mapping at village level**

Under the guidance of Mrs. Meena Bilgi(Consultant), all 35 villages' Hazard map and DRR plans were prepared/updated after rigorous field visit and brainstorming sessions. A community participatory session was also held on 19<sup>th</sup>& 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2018 at Koshi Club, Birpur(Supaul) for deep understanding and gathering information from the local mass. Preparations of separate Hazard Map and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plan for each 35 village/CDMCs were prepared after much deliberation and cross verifications. It is very much expected that this will help in devising activities for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response& development interventions accordingly in future. With the objectives of making it even better plan following information were incorporated In hazard mapping and DRR:-



- a. Major hazards like nearest water bodies(River, pond, canals, dangerous pits etc), low land constructed houses, local disaster like flood, earthquake, fire incidence, cold wave etc, Vulnerable people, Wild animals specially elephants menace to agricultural field and villagers
- b. Major infrastructures like roads, bridges, government buildings, hospitals/health centre, aaganbari centres and identified safe shelters for specific disaster accordingly(i:e for flood; high raised multi-storey buildings & *macchans*)
- c. Safe evacuation routes with distance
- d. Disaster preparedness, mitigation and response plan

**2.1.1. A. Establish demo plots - winter crops (rabi and vegetables)**

**B. Promote and install Vermin Compost unit**

Three Button Mushroom demo plots, one Watermelon demo plot and one carrot cultivation demo plot established under this activity. The main purpose behind establishing demo plots to engage more farmers to adopt these new crops so that they diversify their cropping pattern to have alternative and new opportunities in agriculture in that area and also combat climate uncertainty and avoid economical shocks.

Under Activity no. 2.1.1 (B), five household were supported by IDF to install concrete Vermin-pit so that they can prepare their own organic manure/vermin-compost and go for using it and having organic farming for themselves. This would help them in reducing their dependency on chemical fertilizers at one hand and reduce the input cost as well on another.

### **2.1.2. A. Conduct Entrepreneurship Training (On-Farm)**

#### **A. Provide support to lead/selected farmer**

An entrepreneurship training had conducted at Bauraha, Basantpur (Supaul), The main objective of the training was to increase the economic competitiveness and develop in-depth entrepreneurship skill among the selected farmers. Following are the highlights of the training:-

- Total 38 participants attended the training session.
- They got detailed information regarding construction of **Shed Net** house and cultivation of vegetable within the net.
- Farmers were pleased to know that they can have higher yields comparatively through this new technique.
- Participants show great interest in this entrepreneurship skill training and promised to adopt it soon.

Under activity 2.1.2 B total 105 farmers got support in form of agricultural input to cultivate carrot(80 beneficiaries), button mushroom (15 beneficiaries) and watermelon (10 beneficiaries). All the three selected crops were uncommon for the geographical area but having great potential to expand these in future due to profitability from the yield.



### **2.1.3: Conduct gap analysis and profiling of SHG/Cooperative based on their performance.**

In order to find out the gap in SHGs and categorized them on basis of their performance, a detailed assessment have been conducted with the help of stakeholders. Cunsultant evaluated the SHGs and VO(Village Organizations) with help of compiling the checklist after having detailed discussion with JEEVIKA staff and feedbacks from members.

### **2.1.5: Linkage and networking meetings with local government stakeholders (JEEVIKA and Agri. Office)**

- 98 males & 104 females participated in these two meetings.
- Majority of women participant interacted directly to BPM(JEEVIKA) for the first time and raised issues
- Participant got detailed information on JEEVIKA's schemes like sericulture, Organic Farming, Loan facilities for women, Horticulture Department's schemes like Oyster Mushroom cultivation, plantation of timber plants and MANREGA's schemes like Vermin-pit installation, Animal shed construction etc.



### Under Outcome 3

#### **ACTIVITY 3.1.2: Conduct a review reflection meeting to redefine TBCF's roles and responsibilities**

A review & reflection meeting was conducted on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 to redefine the role & responsibility of the Trans-boundary Citizen Forum. Following are the key accomplishment/achievement:-

- Total 45 participants took part in this one day training session.
- A brainstorming session between various stakeholders results into better understanding among members of TBCF regarding role & responsibility.
- On the basis of previous experience and future expectation; a new strategy developed to revitalize TBCF. like:-
  - Inactive members will be removed and eligible as well as enthusiastic members should be added
  - Evaluate the TBCF's importance and compile half yearly report
  - Organize informal meeting like "**Milan Samaroh**" to enhance togetherness and social bonding by exchanging "**Kushal Mangal**" among members of TBCF.
  - To attract TBCFs member until they completely get involved following couple of ideas will be adopted
  - Highlights TBCF committee on social media, including member name and work they done till date
  - Give credit for the committee best work done, so they feel privileged



#### **Major Impact of TBR(TP):**

- 112 meetings were conducted in five months (August- December, 2018) in which 1315 females & 1545 males participant(Total= 2860) got benefited from orientation on various issues like revising the role and responsibility of task forces, flood preparedness, importance of committee,

importance & strengthening of Contingency fund, installation of vermin-pit & its benefits, diversified cropping to combat uncertainty of climate, littering of non-biodegradable plastics & its harmful impact over ecosystem, do's & don't in cold-wave etc to the members of CDMCs.

- 35 CDMCs assessment were conducted to identify issues, gaps and strength. On basis of assessment's end result, future project planning as well as implementation will be decided for better outcome.
- 15 School Safety Program were conducted in project implementation area. A total 778 students were participated in School DRR program out of which 356 were boys and remaining 422 were girls. Students get orientation on DRR, EWS, school safety plan, evacuation plan, resource mapping and DRR contingency plan. Students participated with great enthusiasm and curious children raised several interesting questions regarding disaster which were satisfactorily answered during orientation program.
- Preparations of separate Hazard Map and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plan for each 35 village/CDMCs were prepared.
- Three Button Mushroom demo plots, one Watermelon demo plot and one carrot cultivation demo plot established.
- Total 105 farmers got support in form of agricultural input to cultivate carrot(80 beneficiaries), button mushroom(15 beneficiaries) and watermelon(10 beneficiaries).
- Two event of linkage & networking meeting between local government stakeholder (JEEVIKA & Agriculture Department) and community were conducted to bring schemes to grass-root level.
- A review & reflection meeting was conducted in which 45 participant take part to redefine the role & responsibility of the Trans-boundary Citizen Forum.

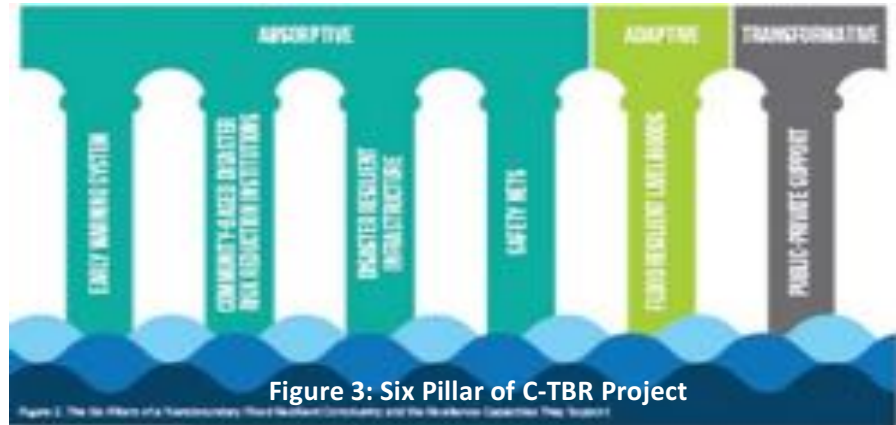
### **Second Phase of the Project:**

Current phase mainly have 6 components/pillars that will be addressed through number of different activities under each of them. Six pillars of C-TBR project are as follows:-

1. An effective Early Warning System (EWS)
2. Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Institutions
3. Disaster Resilient (DR) Infrastructure
4. Safety Nets
5. Flood Resilient(FR) Livelihoods
6. Public Private Support

The proposed project interventions would aim to institutionalize the DRR institutions at the community level. Community Disaster Management Communities will be further capacitated and integrated into the local government's structures. Project will be promoting flood resilient livelihood and climate smart agricultures. Project will be also strengthening the transboundary communities and enhance their ability to work together to prepare for and absorb the shock of floods and to adapt in a way that reduces the risks by limiting exposure through the established institutions of CDMCs. The vulnerable household's capacity would be strengthened further for improved livelihood options and

TBCF's capacity would be enhanced and revitalized so that they realize their roles and responsibilities to full potential for lobbying and advocating their issues related to flooding, DRR EWS and private public partnership in Koshi and Gandak River Basins.



### **Objective of the C-TBR Project:**

Following are the major objective of the Congregational Trans-boundary Resilience project:-

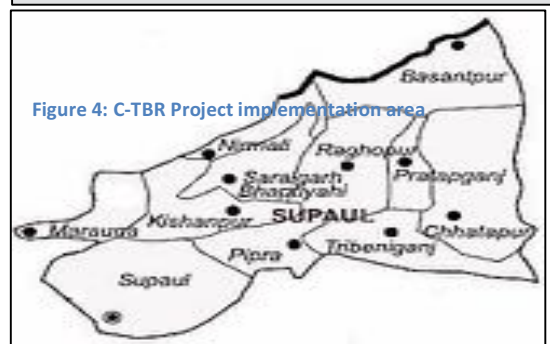
- Communities have reduced vulnerabilities through strong community-based DRR Institutions and resilient community infrastructures
- Communities have improved economic capitals through climate-smart, flood-resilient livelihoods and safety-net options.
- Trans-boundary Citizen Forums (TBCF) are revitalized for DRR and EWS, private-public partnership policy advocacy to their local and national governments.

### **C-TBR Project Implementation Area:**

TBR project is implementing in 38 villages of 5 Gram panchayats of Basantpur, 1 Gram Panchayats of Raghapur and 2 Gram panchayats of Saraigarh Bhaptiyahi block of Supaul district, Bihar.

38 villages falls into these gram panchayats :-

1. Banelipatti
2. Parmanandpur
3. Basantpur
4. Kochgama
5. Satanpatti
6. Karjain
7. Chithi Hanumannagar
8. Laukha



### **Activities:**

Initially, the community were organized and a strong community institution, Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) were created in 08 villages other 30 villages already have CDMCs.

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 groups were well defined role & responsibilities liable to perform accordingly on time. To cover all the six pillar of C-TBR Project several activities are designed under four outcomes. Some of the major activities implemented under these outcomes are as follows:

**1.1.1(a): Form and strengthen the CDMCs**

**1.1.1(b): Form and strengthen the CDMC-Follow-up**

All eight (8) new CDMCs were formed under activity number 1.1.1(a). Under activity number 1.1.1.(b)109 CDMC's meetings were conducted till June (January- June, 2019) in which 1428 males & 1357 females participant (Total= 2785) got benefited from orientation on various themes like environment protection and importance of plantation, importance & strengthening of Contingency fund, fire safety techniques, do's & don't in cold wave & heat wave, flood preparedness , do's & don't before, during and after flood and littering of non-biodegradable plastics & it's harmful impact over ecosystem etc to the members of CDMC. The purpose of the meetings was to strengthen the CDMCs, prepare them to combat and sensitize flood, heat wave and fire incidence and make the community capable to minimize the losses without external support.

**2.1.1: Promote and support to lead farmers-One Crop One Community (OC-OC)**

Establishment of 8 Demo plots is in progress. Out of eight 5 demo plots are related with Paddy cultivation with SRI(System of Rice Intensification) method. Remaining 3 demo plots are of vegetable(Eggplant/Brinjal) cultivation by mulching technique.

**3.1.2: Conduct quarterly review reflection meeting for joint action plan, follow up and advocacy on trans-boundary water, EWS and social other issues**

Two TBCF quarterly review & reflection meeting held at Hanumannagar(Nepal) and Birpur(Supaul) on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2019 & 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2019 respectively.

In the first meeting A brainstorming session between participants results into better understanding of TBCF, it's role and responsibility etc. Following are the key role and responsibilities of TBCF identified in the session:-

- a. To raise the flood related trans-boundary issues like siltation, seepage problems etc to the government and try to solve them with the help of government
- b. Identify new issues if available any in the community and bring that particulars issues in front of government
- c. To activate members of TBCF and regularize the meeting
- d. Try to convince both governments of India & Nepal to resolve any common problem



In this review & reflection meeting they mainly discussed on purpose, scope of work, available challenges, schedule and requirements of the project.

In second meeting a 18 member's core committee named "Indo-Nepal Nagrik Maitre Manch" formed from current Trans-boundary Citizen Forum(TBCF) to ensure better handling of advocacy issues at appropriate platform. 18 members elected by the consensus among present TBCF members. On request of Indian Citizen Forum two members from communities which resides near eastern embankment side were added by Nepal Citizen Forum.



#### 4.2.1: Conduct gender school in cooperatives, SHGs and CDMCs

Three gender training were conducted on CDMCs level. The objective of these gender training is to develop link between gender and development , raise awareness on how gender plays a key role in the way men and women participated in social, political and economic activities; enhance participants capacity to understand, analyze and utilize gender dimensions in development process. Total 77 participants from communities got benefited from the orientation.



#### Major Impact of C-TBR Project:

Following are the major impact of C-TBR Project:-

- ✓ 8 new villages/CDMCs formed under this C-TBR project.
- ✓ Total 2785 CDMCs member got benefited from orientation on various themes like environment protection and importance of plantation, importance & strengthening of Contingency fund, fire safety techniques, do's & don't in cold wave & heat wave, flood preparedness , do's & don't before, during and after flood and littering of non-biodegradable plastics & it's harmful impact over ecosystem etc .
- ✓ 8 Demo plots is established. Out of eight 5 demo plots are related with Paddy cultivation with SRI(System of Rice Intensification) method. Remaining 3 demo plots are of vegetable(Eggplant/Brinjal) cultivation by mulching technique.
- ✓ 38 farmers got agriculture input support from C-TBR project under OC-OC.



## PROJECT -6

# PAHEL: WOMEN LEADING CHANGE

Gaighat & Meenapur Block, Muzaffarpur, Supported by Center for Catalyzing Change (C3)/ Previously CEDPA

- SUPPORTED BY FREEDOM FUND

### Description of the Project:

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

Now, it is time to address these gaps and focus on the leadership potential. This project aims at capacity building of the leaders / Elected Representatives (Elected Women Representatives & Elected Male Representatives) of different tiers for increased effectiveness of population and developed interventions especially with regard to Reproductive Health (RH)/Maternal Health (MH).

### Project's 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.

To achieve the goal there has been numerous activities planned and during the project period these activities have been successfully executed with the extended support of field team members and these activities are:

### 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 not only to the Elected Representatives from different panchayats but also to the ANM, ASHA and AWW, to share their experiences, views, opinions etc. among themselves.

In this meeting, apart from male members of PHFW&VSC, also participated.

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

- To participate in Gram Sabha: Elected Panchayat Members were sensitized for their active participation in Gram Sabha and raise the issues related to health.
- To ensure active participation in Ward Sabha: Ward members were convinced to organize ward sabha in every ward to identify the issues. So, ward members got oriented to hold the Ward Sabha properly.



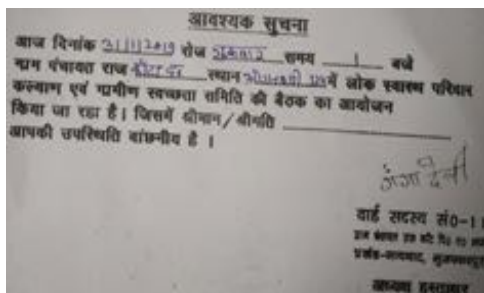
- To activate Health committee: Health committee of gram panchayat level is not working properly. So, focus was given on its activation and proper functioning.
- To address the health & hygiene issues: ERs also shared the issues of health & hygiene and discussed on its proper advocacy.
- To ensure the untied fund and proper planning for its proper utilization.



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

**Support ERs in Activating Public Health, Family Welfare and Village Sanitation Committee (PHFW&VSC)-**

The meeting of PHFW & VSC is one of the major activities of the project. In the tenure of one-year PHFW&VSC meeting was held twice in all 51 working panchayats. The field team members have given support to organize the PHFW & VSC's meetings in 51 Panchayats of both the blocks i.e. Minapur & Gaighat successfully.



The basic idea behind regularization of PHFW & VSC was to review & monitor the status of the health facilities & services at gram panchayat level regularly as it is the gram panchayat level institution, which is responsible for the issues related to health.

**Data collection through pictorial checklist-**

Data collection through textual as well as pictorial checklist is the activity in which ERs visited centers where the health facilities & services is delivered to the community. In these visits' ERs tried to capture available facilities and services at centers i.e. AWC, HSC, and PHC with the help of pictorial checklist sheet which is designed for different platforms separately. A total 61 checklists were filled at Health Sub Center level, 4 at PHC level and 152 during VHSND. The idea of pointing-out facilities & services on pictorial checklist sheet, provided an opportunity to ERs for physical observation and sense actual status. This activity helped in filling the gaps and ensuring quality services with right based approach.

**Ward Sabha:**

Every Ward has to form 'Ward Implementation and Management Committee'. In this regard, project's team has supported ERs in the formation process and conducting its meeting on regular basis. Altogether 42 ward sabhas were held by the ERs in their respective wards in proper manner. In these

meetings discussions were made on different issues i.e. health, education, government schemes etc. and after its prioritization and finalization submitted to the respective Mukhiyas for further actions.

#### **Gram Sabha:**

Regularizing Gram Sabha at Panchayats was not so easy. During the interaction with mukhiyas & ward members, field team members came to know that most of the panchayats is not organizing Gram Sabha properly. So, Project's team supported ERs and Mukhiyas in organizing gram sabha meetings properly in their respective panchayats. Altogether 21 Gram Sabha has been organized properly with the facilitation of field team members. Apart from other issues, quality health services were also



incorporated by the Gram Sabha. Thus, organizing Gram Sabha gave numerous significant learnings to the PRIs members specially to EWRs & definitely to field team members also.

#### **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, call centre etc. and 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 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 162 ERs in registering complain at the center.

#### **Dialogue Among Members of PHFW & VSC from all three tiers:**

A one-day meeting was organized at district level to share the findings of health check list with the members of PHFW & VSC. In the meeting participants of both the blocks i.e. Minapur, Gaighat participated in it and shared their views. Apart from it, health facilities status was analysed and shared. Gaps were also identified; strategies were drawn and joint action plan were developed to overcome and counter it.



**Project's Output:**

Some visible outputs of the project-

SL NO.	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
01	Number of Cluster meetings	42	906
02	Data collection (Health Facilities & Services- VHSND level) by EWR	153	153
03	Data collection (Health Facilities & Services- HSC level) by EWR	62	127
04	Data collection (Health Facilities & Services- PHC level) by EWR	04	10
05	Meeting of PHFW & VSC [Health committee]	51 PANCHAYAT	412
06	Meeting with Bolock & District level officials	42	42
07	Give assistance to PRIs members to organize the GRAM SABHA	33	94 ERs+ Community members
08	Give assistance to PRIs members to organize the WARD SABHA	44	44 ERs + Community members

**Project's Outcomes:**

Gram Sabha is regularized at 10 Gram Panchayats. PHFW&VSC got formed at all 51 working panchayats and its meeting is going on properly. ERs have started analyzing the health issues and raising it at different forums. Untied fund was used properly at 12 panchayats. In all 51 working panchayats health improvement plan is prepared by the ERs and its execution is going on.

**Achievements:**

At Nandana panchayat Health Sub Center got regularized and started functioning properly. At all 51 panchayats ERs started tracking of services at ICDS center and Health Sub Center. ERs ensured proper utilization of Untied Fund at 12 panchayats. Health Sub Center of Adharpur in Minapur block got freed from clutches of powerful persons and got operationalized. 33 ERs registered their complains at 18003456284 (Lok Jan Shikayat Kendra) in respect of health, government's schemes, services etc., their problems got resolved and received the benefits.

## PROJECT - 7

### *Child Centred Community Development Program*

**Chaibasa /W.Singhbhum . 20 Villages . HR-16**

- SUPPORTED BY **PLAN INDIA INTERNATIONAL**

The program started 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 the WASH based initiatives in 10 more villages in the same Panchayats. Altogether the project is 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. & 9 Field Level workers. The program is Sponsorship based & the project has a case load of 1332 sponsored child (Male – 404, Female – 928). Sponsors are from India as well as from abroad.

#### **Project Background**

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

Most houses have thatched or tiled (Khapra) roofs with mud walls and dung plastered floors. Women perform household chores while daughters help and babysit younger siblings. The diet is rice, Dalia (semi solid wheat), roti (flat bread) and vegetable curry.

In the predominantly rural state of Jharkhand, villagers have historically eked out a living with almost no reserves, so that in case of drought or other natural disaster their only recourse is that male family members migrate elsewhere to find work. In addition to living a marginal existence, members of these extremely backward and deprived tribal communities are also resistant to change and therefore not receptive to intervention by outsiders.

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

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

#### **Project Goal**

This is the eighth 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 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.

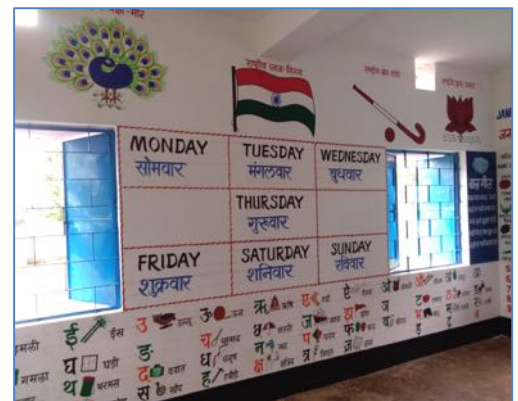
Major activities and outcomes

## ACTIVITIES

### HEALTH

#### 1 Developing child friendly model AWC's

IDF-Plan with approval from District Social Welfare Department has developed four model Angan Wadi Centre's in Khuntpani block. The work involves wall painting & decoration work; providing pictorial story books & teaching learning materials to reinforce learning by multiple methods. 36 AWW's have already been trained by IDF-Plan on ECE (Early childhood education). Around 85 children in the age group 3-6 is benefitting through this initiative in four villages.



#### 2 Celebrating BFW & NNW

Breast feeding week & National nutrition week was celebrated in AWC's, operational Panchayats in the Khuntpani block & at the District. IEC van developed by IDF-Plan was flagged off from the district by DSWO & ADC which also covered new blocks under extension program of IDF-Plan. Importance of 1000 day was discussed, Godbharai & Annaprashan events organized to promote nutrition & health. Over 1400 women & children, health workers have been reached through the events.



#### 3 Promoting Nutrition garden

Kitchen garden promotion has been tried on a pilot basis with 85 families in three villages. The idea behind the initiative is to promote vegetable cultivation in the homestead area; use the same towards consumption in family & promote the nutrition aspect. IDF-Plan upon request of DSWO developed six kitchen garden in as many AWC's in the program area; fencing, initial training to AWW's & seeds were provided by IDF-Plan. An update is AWW's are using leafy vegetables (palak, lal sag, jhinga, lauki, bhindi etc) in the Anganwadi menu for children, more than 120 children have benefitted from the same.



#### 4 Godbharai & Annaprashan

Godbharai & Annaprashan activity has been done in the program area in April & May 2019 in all five working Panchayats. Godbharai is done to celebrate pregnancy & inculcate a habit of taking balanced diet while Annaprashan is starting of complimentary feeding after the first six months. Both the activities are measures for improving nutrition for mother & child & also brings about positive deviants in the community. The events had discussion on 1000 day approach, quiz for pregnant ladies, symbolic Godbharai of pregnant ladies & starting complimentary feeding to child with Kheer who are six plus years old. The event had participation of 185 women & child, in addition health workers & IDF staffs were present.



### **EDUCATION**

#### 1 Children Literary Festival

Children Literary Festival was organized in 10 schools; children participated in poster making, story rewriting, theatre/play & poem writing. Altogether 2640 children witnessed the event at the school & block level. The event was more towards promoting soft skills in children which included skill identification & promotion followed by support in performing at the school level & at the block level. Champions went on to perform at the block level event with input from team of resource persons & performed in front of audience/guests



#### 2 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 42 schools in the project area on a Panchayat saturation mode. 964 children were awarded & recognized for good attendance in Primary (25), Middle (15) & High school (2). A joint discussion on importance of improving attendance was done having all stakeholders in each school post the prize distribution program. This tool is very much useful in retaining children in school once they are enrolled.



#### 3 On site Buniyad training in schools

On site classroom Buniyaad trg has been organized for teachers, SMC members & children in three schools. The training included various sessions highlighting the ways in which classroom teaching can be made joyful & interesting. 88 persons took training; it had role plays, stories indoor activities singing etc. The initiative has been taken in those schools where Buniyaad classrooms has been developed in





this financial year which included child friendly wall painting, TLM distribution, providing wooden table etc.

#### 4 Orientation of SMC, Baal sansads

Training of SMC members on their role & responsibilities done. This was followed by orientation on School development plan (SDP) with SMC members. This is an essential step towards engaging of stakeholders in education system & maintaining transparency. As the orientation was based at the school hence over 250 SMC members were covered in 19 schools. This activity is to be again taken up in the next FY on a non budgetary mode & follow will also be done by IDF members.



### **WASH**

#### 1 Swachata hi Sewa campaign

Swachata hi Sewa campaign was supported in the District, block & at the village level. IDF-Plan was called for the planning meeting at the district. Drawing, Quiz, speech & play was done to promote health & sanitation in the community. Good performers & individual family with best toilet use was rewarded at the block level event. Altogether 1289 people were covered with this initiative which also highlighted the presence of IDF in the district & liaising with UNICEF.



#### 2 Hand wash unit development

This year upon request of SMC & teachers of High school Bhoya IDF-Plan went for construction of a hand wash unit in the school. The structure has been made gender friendly & age appropriate facility is provided; the facility is expected to benefit over 500 children studying in the school. There are twelve hand wash points which has connection from over head tank; boring & motor has been leveraged from the school. It is expected that the school will move head on the model school parameter after this initiative.



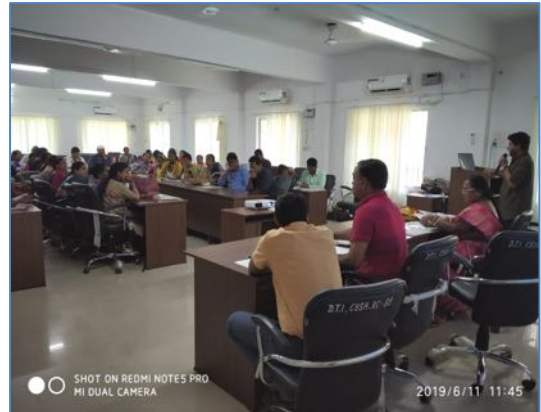
#### 3 School WASH promotions

IDF-Plan has ensured inclusion & follow up of WASH component in the school development plan in all 19 schools in the project area. The SMC & Baal sansad has been capacitated & at selected schools they are very vibrant & have taken up the WASH component in school. Considerable change is being noticed in the school toilet, kitchen & in & around the rooms with use of dust bins. IDF-Plan has provided IEC to ten schools depicting role of Baal sansads & have provided Baal sansad members apron/patti for motivation.

## CHILD PROTECTION

### 1 BLCPC formation orientation

A district level training of master trainers was done by IDF-Plan with support from District Social Welfare Department. Lady supervisors & Para legal volunteers from 18 blocks attended the training which was towards understanding the importance of forming Block level child protection committee in every block. A tentative road map was prepared towards BLCLPC formation in each block. Resource persons were from DCPU, JJB, CWC, Childline, DLSA & IDF-Plan.



### 2 Media Workshop

A district level workshop for media professionals was organized by IDF-Plan with a primary objective of sensitizing participants on child rights & protection. In addition roles & responsibilities of reporters were discussed towards covering news items having issues related to children. 20 Sr. reporters from print & electronic media attended the event. Chairperson & members of CWC, JJB, Childline were also present. It was decided that from the next qtr. Media persons will try to publish encouraging issues on child protection.



### 3 IDG Takeovers

International Day of the Girl Child is celebrated on 11<sup>th</sup> September every year across all Plan sponsored program locations. This year as like the previous year IDF-Plan finalized three positions for take over after discussion with the position bearers. At the block level the positions of Hostel warden, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya & the Medical Officer Incharge, Community health centre, Khuntpani was taken over while in the district position of District Social Welfare Officer was taken over. In all the takeovers the girls displayed courage & sent a message that they are courageous & are ready to take up roles in the society.



### 4 Creative workshops for children

IDF-Plan worked on an idea of developing a pool of artistes/performers to do role plays at the community level. A resource person was hired who trained 20 adolescents on themes like stopping child marriage & child labour which are under the purview of child protection. The team after training has now done several role plays at the school community & even at the block level on the occasion of Children literary festival. They now are like professional & are not worried about the presence of huge audience.



## **OUTCOMES/IMPACT**

- 34 AWW's/Sevika were trained on early childhood education (ECE) for Angan Wadi Centre. They have started practicing the same in 15 AWC's benefitting over 375 children.
- 04 AWC's selected for model development in this FY. Child friendly drawings, TLM's & books provided which altogether will re enforce learning. Altogether 87 children are benefitting; AWW's have already oriented on ECE.
- 48 master trainers oriented on Block level child protection committee (BLCPC) formation; they will be taking up BLCPC formation in 17 blocks of W.Singhbhum. IDF has constituted BLCPC in Khuntpani.
- Digital learning centers (DLC) have been established in two Child care institutions in W.Singhbhum; over 90 children are benefitting from the same. Courses for children are inbuilt & two instructors have been trained on operation process.
- Kitchen garden components have been started with 85 families in the project area by providing seeds & training; in addition the project has developed the same in six Angan Wadi Centre's upon request of District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO).
- Families, children in AWC are consuming vegetables, several farmers in field have also themselves made kitchen garden looking into the benefits.
- In addition to supporting Adolescent Friendly Health Centre in CHC Khuntpani last FY, this FY the project supported AFHC's in Sadar hospital, CHC Manjhri & CHC Tonto.
- Medical equipments, logistics, relevant registers, few useful IEC's & an Almirah (small) has been given. Counsellor at the District visited with us on all distribution points.
- Swachata hi Sewa campaign was supported in the District, block & at the village level. IDF-Plan was called for the planning meeting at the district. Altogether 1289 people were covered with this initiative.
- Children Literary Festival was organized in 10 schools; children participated in poster making, story rewriting, theatre/play & poem writing. Altogether 2640 children witnessed the event at the school & block level.

## **Lessons Learnt**

- Children have hidden talents; same came out during Children Literary Festival.
- Religious leaders, media persons lack understanding on child protection issues.
- It is an uphill task getting every adolescent a haemoglobin check.
- Awarding those who regularly use toilets have motivated the mass in behaviour change.
- PRAYAS initiative in the field has improved attendance of children in sponsorship & extended area.

## PROJECT -8

### *Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Indian states Bihar*

3 Blocks of Muzaffarpur . 40 Villages . HR-6

- SUPPORTED BY OXFAM

The project titled “**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Indian state Bihar**” started on 1<sup>st</sup> of April 18 with the objective to enable targeted community to build their resilience for ensuring better life style that goes down due to disaster hazards and uncertain climatic behaviour.

The project is being implemented in the most affected flood prone 15 villages of Muzaffarpur district covering 3 blocks mainly Katra, Gaighat, and Minapur. During the time period, efforts were made to explore ways to sharpen the skills of existing CBOs to better prepare for crisis time and this regard following activities were carried out.

#### **Monthly meeting of village level lok sahyog samiti**

Community mobilization process got strengthen in all the 15 targeted villages through ongoing events that were performed at village level under the leadership of **Village level Lok Sahyog Samiti (VLLSS)** focused mainly on preparatory work and various assignments like series of mock drill sessions, reviewing of VDMP , 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 undertaken during the reporting period .



In the last six months VLSS members seen leveraging resources from different sources that resulted in following achievements:-

- In the block Katra, 2 Boats were mobilized during flood days from block office restoring communication near BASGHATTA diversion benefited the population of over 2500 for nearby villages for the period of one month
- Temporary flood shelter got constructed in the village Bandpura of Katra block for 50 H.H with the facility of water sources and toilets
- Flagging at danger pockets at 10 places were done across project areas during flood days
- 650 H.H prepared emergency kit containing dry food and other contingency materials across project intervention areas
- Higher places as a flood shelter at 27 places were identified and equipped across the project villages
- Spreading of bleaching powder water solution was done in the water lodged areas in all the 15 targeted blocks after water level got receded
- first aid box were refilled anticipating flood by the Swasthya Dal members in all the 15 targeted villages
- 38 H.H raised their hand pump anticipating flood across project intervention areas
- 22 H.H done earth work by raising their houses

- 1 H.P nearly costs Rs 70,000 got installed in the village Darhaul from the Zila parisad fund in the yadav tola benefiting 13 H.H
- In the Gaighat block pressure being asserted by VLLSS members on PHED department resulted in repairing of 7 H.P across targeted villages
- 12 bags of bleaching powder and 75 bags of lime powder mobilized from respective PHCs for disinfecting water sources and water logging areas
- In the Gosaipur village of Minapur 35 toilets got constructed and fund of RS 4,20,000 were mobilized
- Local contribution of Rs 72,00 for raising of road in the village koili was done in the Paswan Tola

### **Training of volunteers on disaster management and mitigation:-**

Three units of two days of training of identified volunteers got organised in all the targeted blocks members on the topic of “Disaster **Mitigation and Management**” got organised one each in three of the blocks in which participation of **50** male and **24** female ensured.

The objective of the training was to enhance the capacity of local who can act as a change of agent for the village addressing DRR issues.

During the training following issues were covered in details:

- Different process of Disaster management cycle
- Process of early warning systems
- Life saving skills and local coping mechanism to deal with emergencies
- Village Disaster Management Plan
- Flood shelter management

Training programs for volunteers proved very effective that enhanced their understanding about Disaster Management and enlightened them towards various component of Disaster mitigation process.

Earlier to the training identification of volunteers were done focussing to include youths and this regard efforts were made to choose young folks).



### **Conduct of mock drills and other preparedness measures**

Mock drill exercises are very effective mode to visualize the status of preparedness and to gauge community capacity on preparedness measure. During reporting period mock drills, sessions were carried out by involving community in order to exhibit readiness to act in the crisis. **15** units of Mock Drill Session got conducted daylong event community demonstrated different art and skill through mock drills for emergency purposes in disaster like Earthquake, Fire, and flood. During the



sessions community also rehearsed different techniques like preparing artificial stretcher, first aid with triangular bandage in the case of fracture, cuts. Further techniques to rescue the drowning cases were also performed through mock drill by the community. In the recent time many of successful story where it was witnessed that community applied their knowledge and done first aid to rescue victims. These mock drills also proving effective in their day to day lives and benefiting the community in a great way. 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.



There are many incidences where Swasthya Dal members showed good temperament and better handled health and hygiene hazards by their own through upholding the task. In the village mazhuhar WASH Dal member namely Neelam Devi brought 04 pregnant women to nearest health centre for institutional delivery as all of 4 benefited and got an amount of Rs 1400 each. During the reporting period the work under NAL JAL YOZNA also got momentum at several parts of the working areas as in Minapur the villages like koili and mazhuhar pressure was asserted by WASH DAL members to speed up the work. Further the pre positioning contingency items given earlier also proven useful and serving the target audience at its best. In the village Bandpura of katra block first aid of cut and wound case was done by the WASH DAL members Mr. Surya Naraiyan Sharma who exhibited his skill by doing first aid to the victim with the help of first aid box given under the project.

Revisiting and updation of Village Disaster Management Plan :-

The Village Disaster Management Plan has been reviewed and upgraded in all the 15 targeted villages. During the revisiting process new set of work has been prioritized focussing DRR angel. Apart from it, status of the leftout work also reviewed and strategies were made for its speedy completion. In many places maps were also upgraded in the context of present scenerio.



Community also participated in three of the AAM SABHA dated 1.5.18 and 15.8.18 and 26.1.19 on the eve of May Day Independence Day, republic day across the project intervention areas and raised their demand addressing DRR. In the koili panchayat a proposal for flood shelter was given to PRI representatives during AAM SABHA similarly in other places demand of community shelter, earth filling of low lying areas, road constuction, kitchen garden shed were made during AAM SABHA. The following are the few results of VDMP that being achived during the reporting time.

- In the village baigni in katra block 70 meter road got constructed nearly costs of Rs 7,32,500 from Zila parisad fund
- In the village Bandpura road cementing work for 250 feet also sucessfully completed nearly costs Rs 4,00,000 from panchayat fund
- In the vilage Patsarma of Gaightat block drainage and road cementing work nearly costs Rs 4,95,000 got completed



- In the village Patsarma and loma the work of filling of low lying /water lodged area near middle school got completed costs Rs 1,25,000 and 325,000 respectively
- In the village mazhuhar H.P 200 feet boaring got installed from Mukhia Fund costs Rs 35,000
- In the village Asia of gaighat block road construction of 1 KM costs 10,000,00 also completed under prime minster sadak raozgar yozna
- In the harizan tola of the village Kamarthu of gaighat block road cementing work for 350 meter nearly costs Rs 5,00,000 also completed

### **Formation of School Safety committee**

In a bid to create mass awareness among school children on school safety on disaster in all the three blocks one school was identified and formation of school safety committee was done. The idea of committee formation was to target school children to develop them as change agent to further capacitate their siblings, parents and neighbourhoods families. During identification of school priority was given to middle and high schools considering their age that should be above 12 years.



Formation process begins with a formal meeting with school authority in which idea of forming school safety committee was discussed. In all the three blocks the meeting proven very effective as mutually the need of committee formation was felt.

During the meeting strategies were also made to align the committee to Mukhya mantri school safety program

Soon after committee formation capacity building of each committee was done through two days of training program focussing Disaster mitigation and management part

- Different process of Disaster management cycle
- Early warning systems
- Pre, during and post measures in the emergencies during Earthquake, Fire and Flood
- Life saving skills like CPR (Cardiopulmonary resuscitation) method
- Role play on safe migration during earth quake
- First aid during emergencies ( drown, fracture and snack bite )
- Two hands carrying victims
- Artificial respiration techniques
- fire extinguisher colour code

### **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 **201** girls and **186** 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, in many places School Wash Committee members took the charge and initiated the cleanliness drive in the vulnerable pockets where water lodging was persistent.

### **Awareness campaign among women and adolescent girls for personal hygiene and hygiene during emergencies with SRH tool kit**

Training got organized in **15** batches in which participation of **527 adolescent** and women including ASHA, ANM registered with the objective to enrich their knowledge especially on (Menstrual hygiene practice) , personal hygiene to better prepared for emergencies in flood days

The entire training session was design in a participatory manner and following are the highlights of the discussion:-

- *Many diseases can be attributed to poor personal hygiene. Personal hygiene impacts diseases.*
- *Exposed excreta are the leading cause of spreading diseases and making people sick.*
- *Hand washing with soap drastically reduces diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory diseases*
- *Menstrual blood is not dirty, unhygienic or unclean. It is simply blood and tissue sloughed*
- *From the lining of the uterus. The odour during menstruation is caused by bad hygiene of genitals*
- *Where possible, communities should collect water from a safe source and store it safely. If the source is not safe, water must be treated through boiling, filtering, solar or chemical*
- *Community practice the safe use of toilets and urinals, including the safe*
- *During the training few recommendation were suggested to maintain effective hygiene chain*
- *disposal of faeces*
- *Hygienic anal cleansing followed by washing hands with soap. Depending on age, children maintain and operate school toilets and urinals*
- *At all times, children wash hands with soap, wear shoes or slippers, cut nails, brush teeth, comb hair and regularly wash body and hair*
- *Hands are washed with soap after toilet use, before and after eating, before preparing food and after cleaning babies*
- *Both men and women wash the genitals daily with mild soap and water.*
- *During menstruation, women use sterile pads and wipe genitals from front to back after defecation*



During the training session SRH TOOL KIT was used as IEC to establish effective communication and participant learnt various innovative measures including preparing sanitary napkin with local resources, management of water sources during flood days , key gender related issue addressing DRR, PH issues prioritizing Disaster

Apart from it, the training also highlights following points:-

- Diarrheal management and use of ORS
- Utility of sanitary pad / hygiene cloths during flood days
- Techniques of water purification of HP maintenance
- Immunization for children and pregnant mothers
- Coverage details:-





### **HP tool kits for repairing & maintenance of water sources**

HP TOOL kit has been provided in each of the 15 intervened villages to WASH DAL members to further speedup the momentum of HP repairing and maintenance work at village level. In all the villages user group members made aware on utilizing this tool kit. Earlier to this WASH DAL members were asked to finalize the tools for the kit that are being needed for maintenance of water sources that followed by procurement of tool kit.

After the procurement process handing over process was done in each of the village through community meeting in which rules and regulation was made regarding functioning and maintenance of the tool kit and WASH committee given responsibility to maintaining the kit.

In the recent times, it was witnessed several examples that reflect that the capacitated women members now effectively leading from the front and undertaking assignment water sources repairing that not only addressing WASH issues but also giving opportunity to them to earn some money.

Kanti Devi wife of Shital Das of Hazartpur village has been involved in HP repairing work at village level since couple of years. She has been trained under the project on HP repairing. In the last one year she has been able to earn Rs 500 to Rs 600 on monthly basis from this occupation. As of now her work is very much praised inside village and she gets full acknowledgment for her work. Her husband also lending his support in this work and making it a family affair.



### **Gender and reproductive health in disaster management**

To promote gender sensitive approach and concern of reproductive health in the disaster management one day training of volunteers forum members got organized in each of three blocks where participation of 47 person registered

The entire training session was design in a participatory manner and following topics were considered during the training:-

- ***Gender concepts and over view:-***

In the session, target participants were explained about the biological and social differences as women and men may not be related to the sex of the person, but is socially constructed, during the session, they were told that Gender Roles are largely a contribution of social thinking with biology playing a limited role.



- ***Differential impact of disaster on women and men:-***

This session discussion held to get an overview of vulnerability among women and men in awake of disaster situations and participants were asked to figure out the role of women and men in disaster considering their experiences of 2004 and 2007 flooding that led to the conclusion that women are more vulnerable to disaster than men because of their reproductive health concerns, victims of violence and restricted mobility and their involvement to perform extra duties during the disaster and bear the dual burden of productive as well as reproductive tasks.

Highlights of the discussion:

- Women are the most sufferer compare to the men as in the disaster time she has to manage house hold affairs with very limited resources. A blind approach towards management of disaster also increase the vulnerability of women during relief operations as inadequate health and sanitation facilities forced them to compromise with privacy
- Domestic violence is also got increased due to frustration prevails among the men. The entire session was participatory and SRHM TOOL KIT was used



- **Gender and reproductive health:-**

Session started with a general topic about Health in disaster and following major points came from the discussion :-

- Reproductive health has its consequences like early pregnancy loss/ premature delivery /still births/delivery related complications and infertility Pre and post natal care almost missing during disasters
- Urinal tract infection found due to unhygienic use of cloths during menstrual cycle
- Violence against women led to unwanted pregnancy
- **Management of the health related issues for women in disasters**

In the session, participants were told about various measures to address women health concern during the disasters:-

- Staffing of female health professionals in relief camps
- Adequate resources at the health centers for safe delivery
- Counseling with the families having pregnant women, women who have aborted
- Availability of delivery kit with the mapping of skilled health volunteers
- Provisions for nutritional intake for the lactating and pregnant mothers
- Availability of the sanitary pads at house hold level
- Awareness camps for making of house made sanitary pads
- Provisions of contraceptives at health centers
- Availability of first aid box at individuals' basis

- **Gender based violence in disaster Causes, types and remedial measures:-**

- **Domestic violence**
- **Sexual harassment**

**Following points came out from the discussion:-**

- Violence is an important issue facing communities affected by natural disaster
- Women as a group are vulnerable due to their low status in society and restricted mobility and capacity due to cultural norms
- As family and community structure disintegrate resulted in domestic violence , trafficking, sexual harassment, rape forced and early marriage
- Disasters disrupt the physical and social environments that shape health and health problems



### **Inclusion of Government Welfare Schemes in DRR program**

To aware the volunteers about Social Security Schemes for its mainstreaming in DRR programs one day training got organized in each three blocks on in which participation of 61 person registered.

The session started with discussion about the term Disaster and the role of volunteers in the Disaster management and this regard major assignment of volunteers especially in flood discussed in details.



After the session participants were made aware on different government welfare schemes focusing mainly on disaster part and this regards following schemes were discussed in detailed:-

- MNREGA PROGRAM
- Diesel anudan yozna
- Indira Awas Yozna
- Death benefits during Dissater
- Relief and rehabilitation programs
- Toilets construction
- PDS SCHEMES

During the session in detailed discussion was done for above mentioned schemes that mainly focused about the scheme and process of its linkages.

**MNREGA Programs:** - Participants were awared that there are many DRR activities like construction of flood shelter and kitchen garden, animal shed that are exclusively designed for Disaster Risk Reduction and concerning Rozgar Sevak should be approached in order to avail these schemes as such schemes approved from the GramSabha

**Indira Awas Yozna :-** This schemes is for BPL families and those donot have PACCA house. The houses that collapse due to hazards like flood, fire can get INDIRA AWAS YOZNA under special quota for Dissater Departments.

The allotted amount for the house construction is Rs 1,200,00 and MUKHIA gives approval for this.

During the session participants also made aware on various schemes directly related to disaster such as Death benefits. If someone lost life and proved in the inquiry set up by the govt is eligible for the amount of RS 4,00,000 that given to the family of the person who lost life.

Further other schemes of crop loss and diseal subsidy were also discussed and its eligibility criteria and other details were shared with the volunteers.

Apart from it, discussion also held about the events like gram sabha and aam sabha and its related procedure was discussed with the forum. During the session participants were told about the important that scheduled for gram sabha/aam sabha ie – 26<sup>th</sup> of January, 2<sup>nd</sup> of October, 1<sup>st</sup> of May and 15<sup>th</sup> of August.

In the last session discussion largely held on grass root institutions like PHCs, AWC, schools, PDS shops and concerning schemes that delivered from these institutions were also discussed with the participants. The training concluded by the task assignment as volunteers were assigned to prepare a list of beneficiaries of the marginalized people for linking them with different welfare schemes

- **Maintenance and Management of existing assets**

In a bid to create mass awareness for maintenance and management of assets that has been constructed under OXFAM INDIA DRR program and govt. agencies one day of meeting got organized with the member of user group in which participation of 62 members registered.

During the session focus was also given to identify those assets which need immediate repairing such as broken roads, damage community halls etc.



On the day clarity also made regarding the uses of materials given earlier to the community under the project as it made clear that each of the items will be available for the whole community

The maintenance of materials would be done through community contribution whereas in off days only in emergencies such items would be used.

User group would maintain a register of inventory and in the case of any dispute on mutual basis issues would be resolved and if not voting would be done

- **Establishment of Agro Shed Net Under Promotion of kitchen garden/ cash crop**

IDF has been promoting modern techniques and methods in agriculture to minimize the problem of low productivity and limited cropping in flood areas. In this regard this year under budget head of promoting kitchen gardening project established 5 units of Agro shed net for seedling preparation / nursery for vegetable cultivation in order to popularize climate resilience cropping practice.

#### **Identification of beneficiary**

To establish agro net shed it was important to identify those farmers who have the understanding about the vegetable cultivation and nursery making. Further it was also found important to identify farmers who have the availability of minimum land size of 1000 square feet required for the Agro net shed. The Field animator was given responsibility to identify farmers considering these two points.

As in the past one unit was already established in the Katra so this year plan was made to undertake 2 spot each in the block of Gaihat and Minapur and 1 at Katra.

Working with small and marginalized farmers experimentation always seems challenging somehow 5 progressive farmers came forward and confirmed in a written form to establish agro net shed for community purpose.

Soon after identification of beneficiaries the agriculture person contacted to draw a plan for establishment of the agro shed net. The meeting focused on the following issues:-

- Requirements of the materials for construction
- Labour issues
- Selection of seeds and other inputs

During the discussion it was decided that as a part of procurement the items like Shed Net, bamboo, ropes and nails would be required as a construction materials. As a part of seeds selection it was decided to have leafy vegetables as per the weather. Where as for other input zymes, calbours and boom flower also were recommended by the consultant as an input support.

## Construction of Agro net shed :-

For construction work skilled labour were approached who took 10 days for the construction work and their payment was made by the organization on cash basis with supporting documents. During the construction the resource person also physically presented and guided the labour.

### • Orientation cum Demonstration to Promote Kitchen gardening under agro shed Net for cash crop



In a bid to aware the farmers to develop climate change adaptive livelihood systems for the of disaster prone areas one day orientation cum distribution camp got organized in all the three blocks to promote crops like **Moong** and **Til** in which participation of 52 farmers across all the 15 villages registered

The session started with introduction followed by experience sharing by the farmers who last year initiated it. The discussion led to the following conclusion:-

- High percentage of acceptance for both the crops
- Best result can be ensured through mixed cropping pattern
- Marketing strategy need to be tailored for more income
- Weed management still required technical inputs



During the session focus was given on mixed cropping pattern and farmers where suggested to adopt both the method of single line and mixed line in order to see the difference in productivity. Farmers were made aware on the

process of mixed cropping.

Process	Why
Refinement of Seeds	By doing this seeds got refined and good quality seeds for sowing is available
Field preparation	Use of vermin compost during field preparation increase the productivity of land and lessen the use of chemical fertilizer
Seed treatment	It balance micro nutrient value in seeds that increase resistance to fight with climate
Seed sowing	The method to sow seeds at the distance of 8 inches from one seed to another seed gives ample space to grow and get proper sun light and oxygen and by doing so gets good germination
Irrigation	In this technique timely irrigation is required that maintain soil moisture to get good yield
Weeding	Timely and frequent weeding stops the growth of wild plants resulted good growth of plants
Use of fertilizer	In the technique use of fertilizer is less that maintain the fertility of soil

This session was very informative as participants learnt different process in order to initiate both the crop. In the whole, an attempt made to motivate the farmers to opt all the process mentioned above to get desire result.

The session further progressed as the experts explained that both the crop has the capacity to produce nitrogen itself that required no chemical fertilizers and promote organic farming. Further it requires lesser amount of irrigation where as its plant also has the capacity to absorb the water for the longer period thus best suited for the project areas.

During the orientation farmers made aware on mixed cropping pattern for the two crop and explained its related techniques like :-

A detailed discussion on weed management was also one of the highlight of the program as farmers given technical inputs for proper weed management.

### **Promotion of high value crop**

5 farmers also being supported with mushroom cultivation unit in the village koili of Minapur block that witnessed very good production as commercially approx. 250 K.G of mushroom were sold out in local market and over 250 KG were consumed at local level. This year many of the farmers of Minapur shown interest in mushroom cultivation production. Mr Prabhu Thakur of the village koili initiated production of mushroom by his own and invested nearly



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

- **Meeting of federation members :-**

In a bid to leveraging resources from the Panchayati Raj Institution and incorporate VDMPs prioritized plan in AAM/GRAM Sabha a one day consultation meeting got organized in all the three blocks in which participation of 45 person registered

Meeting started with introduction of the participants followed by reviewing of VDMP plans as the members of federation briefed the forum about the completed activities of VDMP for their respective villages

The meeting also highlighted health and wash issues that to include in plan of action to be submitted to aam sabha

This followed listing of activities for submission in upcoming AAM SABHA ON 26<sup>th</sup> of January 19.

- **Handing over of application to PRIs**

A delegation led by VDMP members made visit to the respective Mukhias of the panchayat and handed over the application of prioritized



activity to the panchayat to incorporate it in the AAMSABHA on the eve of Republic day in gram panchayat offices

### **Capacity Building:-**

During the reporting period, IDF project coordinator participated in EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING dated 5<sup>th</sup> may 18 to 7<sup>th</sup> may 18 held at Guwahati. Organised by OXFAM INDIA.

The main objective of the training was to established common understanding among different partners about central humanitarian theme and terms and visualising basic understanding for effective, timely and quality emergency response

The three days of training was very informative and many important issues related to humanitarian response discussed like GENDER IN EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY, WASH IN EMERGENCY, DRR and building resilience, Humanitarian principles and standard ways of working in participatory manners.



Apart from it, other issues like Humanitarian advocacy and logistics was also being taken by the experts and clarity made in this regard.

The training also highlights a simulation exercise assuming emergency crisis occurred during flood and participants this regard performed different roles from early warning to search recue, liaison with govt or other agencies, respond at grass root level

### **Case study:-**

Md. Khaleel Ansari is a small farmer aged 48 lives in ASIA village of Gaight Block with his family. He joined Village Level Committee formed under OXFAM INDIA DRR program in the year 2014 and got the opportunity to take part in various capacity building programs organised under the project that includes training on sustainable framing organised in the year 16 -17 at KVK, Saraiya. During the training he was made aware on scientific agriculture practice and animal husbandry management that proven very helpful as he initiated lease farming by doing vegetable cultivation and other variety crop like MOONG/TIL. He also established dairy unit. In the span of last one year his business expended in such a way that he purchased a tractor through bank finance to meet his agriculture requirement.



Presently khaleel Ansari owns three cows and earns substantial amounts by selling milk. His income from agriculture is also very encouraging and contributing a lot to meet his family expenditure. His wife also supports him in his business.

As per Mr. Ansari “ I am thankful to IDF/OXFAM INDIA who provided me the opportunity to participate in Training cum exposure visit at KVK, sariya where I learnt so many scientific method of farming that overall impacted in enhanced productivity and income of my family”

## *Evaluation of the effects of the Youth First Program*

### **KGBVs from 4 districts HR-2**

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Support: CorStone

#### **A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Youth First Programme which is being implemented by CorStone India, is a longitudinal study to understand whether and how the programme may aid in increasing child resilience. The programme also aims to impact short term outcomes such as resilience, self-efficacy, communication skills, while aiding to long –term improvements in social and emotional development of children (e.g., gender equity, education completion, preventing child marriage or early marriage) and reproductive and sexual health (e.g., use of family planning and delayed first pregnancy).

The chief aims of this study are to determine the longer-term health and educational effects of receiving the Youth First programme, namely, the impact on Youth First participants on:

- a. Staying in school longer
- b. Marrying at an appropriate age
- c. Being less likely to use alcohol, tobacco and other substances
- d. Having more open attitudes and behaviours regarding gender (such as gender equality and gender-based violence)

#### **B. BACKGROUND**

Integrated Development Foundation as the partner for CorStone India Foundation undertook data entry for the midline study of the Youth First Programme from January to February 2019. The data entry work was undertaken in one phase and comprised of student assessments and teacher surveys in 99 schools across the districts of Patna and Darbhanga, followed by data entry received from household visits for absentee students and teacher revisits. The respondents comprised of students of grades 7 and 8 among these 99 schools, and teachers associated with the CorStone Youth First program in the intervention and QES schools.

#### **C. METHODOLOGY**

IDF undertook the task of entering all the data from the paper-based student assessments administered in 100 school to approximately 8200 students. This project is basically an important step in supportong of the “Long-term Evaluation of the Effects of Youth First on Social and Emotional Development, Gender Equity, and Health of Adolescents in Rural Bihar, India”.

#### **D. ACTIVITIES & PROGRESS**

The schedule of the four rounds of data collection are as follow:

- a. June-July 2018 (Completed)
- b. February-March 2019 (completed)
- c. February-March 2020 (To be Completed on given schedule )
- d. February-March 2021 (To be Completed on given schedule )



## **E. DATA ENTRY PROCEDURES**

A data entry interface programmed in CS Pro was used for all data entry. CorStone has completed programming of the data entry interface, which was then transferred to IDF for installation in the computers. Cor Stone has updated the data entry interface with each additional round, as appropriate. Double entry procedures for the data was employed by IDF. Each questionnaire was entered twice. The two files of the data entry was then compared and any discrepancies was highlighted.

CorStone-appointed consultant who has trained IDF personnel on data entry and procedures for finalizing the databases.

## **F. HANDLING AND STORAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRES AND DATABASES**

All paper surveys is stored in a locked location, that is dry and safe from pests. Only data entry Personnel has access to the paper questionnaires. All questionnaires is kept in a secure, locked location at the end of the day and when data entry is not being

After each round of data entry all computer files, databases, etc., associated with the data entry Files are backed up on an external drive and kept by IDF in a safe place. Access to the external drive is password protected.

This important task involved high level “Confidentiality “ and precise “ accuracy “, which is successfully completed for two phases.

## *Comprehensive Abortion Care*

### In 15 districts of Bihar, Supported by Ipas Development Foundation

- SUPPORTED BY IPAS DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

#### A. Project Background

Bihar is India's third largest populous state. Bihar lags in many critical development indicators in the areas of Health and Sanitation. Gol and GoB has taken many initiatives to improve the quality of Health services in Bihar. Department of Health under the guidance of state health society has been putting all the efforts to improve the infrastructural support and the deploying the man power to ensure the quality of health services. But due to lack of the skilled manpower, less awareness, lack of skilled worker has put the services on hold. The government has launched many programs and schemes for the people and has done many awareness programs. Many non-government organization is also extending their helping hands to government to ensure quality services for the community and approaching rural and deprived areas of Bihar with awareness campaign. A non-government organization Integrated Development Foundation is committed to provide better quality life to community. This organization is committed for betterment of health system with the support of many corporate organization and State and Central government. In this long journey of the commitment; IDF has started to implement a program of "**Implementation of Comprehensive Abortion care (CAC)** training and follow-up activities in Aurangabad, Gaya, Jehanabad, Rohtas, Arwal, Nwada, Bhagalpur, Banka " with the financial and Technical support of Ipas India and Government of Bihar.

#### 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

The main objective of Ipas India is to increase access to safe abortion care by strengthening training system and quality 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.

#### D. Implementation of Program

During current year, CAC program was implemented in 108 public health facilities in 15 district of Bihar to facilitate CAC SGT training at 3 regional CAC training Center and provide support of 126 CAC trained provider to provide CAC services at respective public facility and contribute towards minimizing MMR.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Training Center</u>	<u>Provider trained</u>
1 August 2018 to 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2019	Phase IV	Aurangabad	ANMMCH Gaya	4
		Gaya		4
		Jehanabad		2
		Arwal		2
		Nwada		2
		Bhagalpur	DH Bhagalpur	3

		Banka	DH Begusarai	3
		Munger		3
		Begusarai		3
		Khgriya		3
		Lakhisarai		2
		Jamuai		3
		Shekhpura		4
		Sahrsa	PMCH Patna	3
		Rohtas		3

**Second Generation Training – Second Generation Training was conducted in ANMMCH Gaya, District Hospital Bhagalpur and District Hospital Begusarai.**

In This Phase Training Centers was based at Regional Head Quarter.

- Gaya region Training center established at ANMMCH.
- Bhagalpur Region Training center established at District Hospital Bhagalpur.
- Munger Region training Center established at district hospital Begusarai

**Second generation training(SGT) at ANMMCH Gaya:-**

There were 5 SGT Training Organized at Gaya Reason for all 5 districts Aurangabad, Jehanabad, Gaya ,Arwal and Nwada. Doctor came from all 5 district to ANMMCH Gaya for SGT, First SGT start in month of November and lat in March –April. There are 15 doctor trained in 5 SGT from different district

**Second generation training DH Bhagalpur :-**

In Bhagalpur Mr. Jitendra Mharaj. helped in organizing the 2 units of second generation training in the DH Bhagalpur. Total 6MBBS Doctor and 6 ANM were trained on the Comprehensive Abortion Care. The training was organized in the district hospital training centre. The training was organized In November and December.

**Second generation training DH Begusarai :-**

In Bhagalpur Mr. Birendra Kumar. helped in organizing the 6 units of second generation training in the DH Begusarai Total 18 MBBS Doctor and 18 ANM were trained on the Comprehensive Abortion Care. The training was organized in the district hospital training center By CAC master trainers Program Support is provided to the Provider (trained Doctor) as :

- 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

**Orientation of community Intermediary: -**

ASHA and ANM (CIO's) was oriented on the MTP Act , safe abortion and ASHA Incentive relted to MTP, at government facilities at the Primary Health Centre, District Hospital and Medical Colleges. The Grass root heath care professionals were provided list of Doctors in their field area who are trained to provide the MTP services. These CIO's are supported with the IEC materials such as pamphlets and handbills on MTP Act and the safe abortion.

These CIO's are trained with an objective to ensure quality services to the beneficiaries by the trained doctors. It is also an effort to stop the women falling into the captive of the quack and private untrained doctors. Total 32 CIO were organized in which 730 ASHA members were oriented.



### **Facility Based Intervention**

34 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.

**Nodal Person Identification** – As per protocol there are identification of one member from each CAC Site who supports in facilitating the CAC services on Site. 34 Nodal Person one from each site was selected.

**District Level Workshop on CAC** – 10 District level work shop on CAC with objective to Review , Support and strengthen CAC program Reporting, services, and incentive status in district was organised.



### **Summary Sheet**

Particulars	FY-17-18	FY-18-19
Total number of providers trained in 15-16	11	11
Total number of providers trained in 16-17	6	6
Total number of providers trained in 17- 18	22	22
Total number of providers trained in 18-19	NA	39
Total number of providers follow-up & Support	81	126
Total number of sites covered	69	108
Total Case in Public site	269	1376
Total Case in Private site	244	731
Total Case on Site (By Other Provider)	167	494
Total CAC Case	680	2601

### **Case Study**

This is a case of Babbita (name changed) living in village mstafabad in Gaya City. She has one Girl and one Boy child. She was having an unwanted pregnancy, whereas the family of Babita was very poor and barely used to manage the livelihood.

She did not wish to continue this pregnancy but she did not know about where and how safe medical termination of pregnancy can take place. She shared her issue with her friend Rekha, She suggest her to abortion is very simple by taking over the counter oral pills.

Babita took the oral pill and started bleeding, she thought her pregnancy is terminated. However, after one month she got abdomen pain , on consultation of doctor she was found pregnant. Doctor suggested her to go through ultra sound to confirm pregnancy and gestational age of the fetus. In ultra sound it was declared that she is having 18 week pregnancy where there is very high chance of abnormal child, and she was advised to go through surgical termination of pregnancy.

Babita could not afford to go to private doctor, she contacted the project staff who advised her to go to Medical collage where 18 week pregnancy can be terminated safely. When she reached to Medical College hospital, she was already in 19<sup>th</sup> week of the pregnancy where doctors refused to treat her. However, after intervention of the Project staff and advocacy of MTP act doctor agreed for safe Medical Termination of pregnancy, after which she went through permanent sterilization for family planning.

## PROJECT: 11

### *Empowering Community to Minimize Slavery And Combat Trafficking In select Areas of Muzaffarpur District*

**2 Blocks . Muzaffarpur . 36 Villages . HR-14**

Supported by Freedom Fund

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

#### Scope and objective of the Project:

All human beings deserve to live a dignified life without fear and all states have preface to ensure it. In spite of it, slavery is in existence in our community/ society in different forms and the risk of trafficking is very high among the vulnerable community. **In the last decades, it was hardly addressed** in an organized manner. It is also true that it is such a critical issue which can't be addressed in isolation. So, it becomes important to combat anti-slavery & human trafficking issues by joining hands in a synchronize manner.

Keeping this into mind, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Govt. officials from administration/police, representatives of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs), and media were sensitized and aware through liaison/meeting/symposium / 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 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.

#### ACTIVITIES:

##### Theme Camp with SHG members:

Altogether two theme camps, each one of one day, were organized at field level for 53 members of SHGs on gender & labour, Gender wage discrimination, forced labour, low wages, illness & Loan, child marriage etc. Apart from it, action points were finalized and taken care off to held meeting with employer / landlords to increase the wages, meeting with Mukhiyas to ensure dues payment of MNREGA and registration of labours at labour department. All the members decided to go for action on above said action points.



Altogether two theme camps were organized in targeted areas for adolescent girls and boys of out migrants/ debt (agriculture) labour families.

The purpose of organizing such programme was to sensitize and aware the girls as well as boys on modern day's slavery, sex trafficking, child rights, right to education etc. so that they can sensitize other girls & boys of their community and be helpful in minimizing the threat of human trafficking. Apart from it they can contribute in putting the children in ICDS centers / schools. Altogether 40 adolescent girls and boys participated in these programmes.



At the end of the programme participants assured that they will take initiatives to minimize the slavery & human trafficking risks in their localities.

Training Of 'SHG' members:

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 option 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

- Proper rearing & hygiene maintenance.
- Proper feeding.
- Prevention & protection from diseases/ diseases control.
- Opting goat rearing as an enterprise.

The participants participated actively in the training programme. Altogether 55 members attended this training programme.



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 21 Youths.



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 two training cum orientation programmes, each one of one day, were organized for the members & representatives of Federation. The main objectives of organizing these orientation programmes were:

- To capacitate the federation leaders and members on federation structure and function.
- To sensitize them on their role & responsibility.
- To enable them to make outreach for their issues by their own.



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 60 participants.

Altogether two orientation programmes were organized for Village Surveillance Committee members and these were attended by 38 participants. The main objectives of organizing these meetings 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 in their respective villages/areas.



In these programmes participants participated actively and shown their keen interest to address the issues in an effective way.

**MEETINGS:**

Altogether two interface meetings were organized at both working blocks with service providers and PRI members. The main objective of conducting such event was to make them understand the seriousness of slavery & human trafficking issues and develop better coordination & cooperation among them, So that they can play an enabling role in ensuring better access of at risk families as well as survivors on government services & provisions which will result in reduced prevalence of slavery & human trafficking. In the programmes a total 77



participants were participated and shared their views, experiences, hardship etc. and discussed to overcome it.

### **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.

### **Exposure Visit of Federation Leaders:**

One exposure visit was organized for the members of CBOs federation leaders and attended by 17 members. The objectives behind organizing such visit were:

- To know the mode of apprentice on mutual basis.
- To know, learn and share their initiatives and best practices with each other.
- To replicate positive things as per requirement.

This visit proved very helpful to understand the prospective of slavery & human trafficking and its combating strategies. It provided moral boost up to the 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. Lack 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.



### PROJECT OUTPUTS:

Thirty six 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. 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, 21 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 115 service providers, PRI members and Social Leaders.

## PROJECT OUTCOMES:

102 Children of Dalit & Mahadalit families joined the formal school after completing the classes at NFE center. 90 adolescent girls of targeted community attended the classes at adolescent girl's centers on regular basis and got trained on life skill issues. 32 women members of SHGs initiated vegetable cultivation as their income generation activity. Apart from it 36 members of SHGs opted goat rearing to increase their family's income. 21 women started lac bangle making as an IGA. CBOs got federated at both working blocks i.e. Minapur & Mushahri and addressed the issues of dues payment of MNREGA, helped 15 members of at risk families in getting Job Card and 20 members of targeted community at Mushahri got employment under MNREGA programme. Village Surveillance Committee (VSC) members of 4 VSC i.e. Budhnagra, Rajwara at Mushahri, Madhubani, Mahdaiya, Chakjamal in Minapur made out reach to minimize the gender wise wage discrimination and got success to increase the women's wages from Rs. 60.00 to Rs. 125.00 per day. The Village Surveillance Committee of all 36 villages maintains the migrants register on regular basis.

## PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS:

2 Children of Maha Dalit families of Bahbal Bazar village in Minapur block freed from working place by the VSC members and enrolled in government school. 1 case of trafficking and child marriage was stopped and case is under trial at CJM Court, Muzaffarpur through Legal AID Center. Child Welfare Committee, Muzaffarpur asked for home verification of 5 rescued children from Jaipur, Rajasthan and their reintegration is under process. 102 children of targeted Dalit/ Mahadalit family's got enrolled at government school and are regular. 47 targeted community members got their dues payment under MNREGA programme by the respective Mukheyas. 275 Labours of targeted areas in Minapur and Mushahri blocks got registered by the Labour Deptt. 32 women members of SHGs initiated vegetable cultivation as their income generation activity and contributing in their family's income. Whereas 21 women of at risk families started Lac Bangle making as an IGA and contributing in their family's income. 12 male members of targeted community started pump set / generator repairing work, after getting training, for their livelihood. Federation leaders along with VSC members of targeted community at targeted panchayats helped at community members in ensuring access on different government's schemes i.e. draught compensation, house repairing, Poor Rural Housing Scheme, Old Age Pension, widow pension etc. as a result 192 house hold received the benefits of different schemes.

## Life Change Story/Testimony:

### Titlle: There is Will There is Way

Name: Smt. Parwati Devi

Husband Name: Shri Pappu Ram

Vill.: Rajwara Bhagwan, P.O.: Mushahri Farm

Distt. Muzaffarpur

Rajwara Bhagwan is one of the under developed village of Mushahri block and situated in the north side at the distance of 5 Km. from the block head quarter. This village is dominated by EBCs and followed by Dalit/ Mahadalits. The prime occupation of the residents of Dalit/ Mahadalit tola is wage earnings. The family of Smt. Parwati Devi is also residing at Dalit/ Mahadalit tola and both wife and husband are wage earners on daily basis. They were getting less than minimum wages as their wage. There was also gender wage discrimination. Smt. Parwati Devi was getting only Rs. 60.00 for 10 hours. When project was initiated in early 2018, she joined the SHG and started attending the meetings and orientation programmes and got aware on human rights, gender discrimination, Minimum wages, child rights etc. After this information she talked to the other members of SHG and asked them to resist with employeers / landlords to revise the wage and reduce the working hour. She lead the group and talked with the landlord/ employer. Initially they were not ready but after long discussion they agreed to increase wage from Rs. 60.00 to Rs. 125.00 per day and also reduced the working hour from 10 to 8 hours with 1 hour tiffine time. Now they are getting the increased wage. When Smt. Parwati Devi was asked how she is filling, she smiled and replied, "**Abhi to shruwat hai, abhi bahut kuchh karna hai. Safalta melne se himmat aaya hai.**"



**PROJECT - 12**

*Creating Sustainable Sanitation Model with Community Engagement  
Approach on Sanitation*

**Palamu, Jharkhand . 6 Blocks/360 Schools . HR-9**

- SUPPORTED BY **UNICEF** (Jharkhand)

**Background**

Integrated Development Foundation partnered with Unicef Jharkhand to support District Water sanitation Department Palamu for smooth implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin. The project targeted to create a sustainable sanitation model with community engagement approach on sanitation. Also the program targeted to develop an open defecation free community and bring awareness among the community on the hazards of open defecation and how it is a hindrance in the way socio economic growth.

**Activities Undertaken**

Before the intervention Palamu had only access to coverage of 43.4 % sanitation coverage (individual household latrines). A huge number of people used to practice open defecation. Also the unawareness and ignorance among the community was one of the issues that obstruct the implementation and progress of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) in the district.

To mitigate the issues a series of activities were undertaken jointly with DWSM palamu.

**District Level**

At the district it was most important of develop proper implementation strategy for SBM(G). IDF palamu team regularly have close meeting with the district administration for development of the implementation plan of SBM (G) and chan nelize the same to the grass root level.

Also it was important to develop proper monitoring and follow up tool for monitoring the progress of toilet construction under the same program. The same was developed to support DWSM. Besides IDF palamu team develop a proper IEC Plan for community awareness generation and coordinated with district administration for its implementation. Also with



joint effort of district administration the team developed different IEC tools for community mobilization and awareness generation.

Different capacity building initiatives for different stakeholders (i.e. SBM block coordinators, social mobilizers, Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society etc.) also has been taken and facilitated jointly with DWSM palamu. IDF Palamu team has oriented more than 180 officials from different departments on safe sanitation and SBM(G) in 6 individual batches.



### **Block Level**

At Block level IDF palamu team coordinated with BDOs, Social Mobilizers and Block coordinators, BPMs(JSLPS) and PRIs for smooth Implementation of SBM(G). Block level ODF planning meeting has been conducted and 21 ODF plan was developed in all the blocks. Also regular meetings held at the blocks on the progress and follow up of the program. Regarding the same 326 meetings has been facilitated by IDF team along with the stake holders. Also the process has been regularized. Capacity building initiatives of the different stake holders also has been done.

### **COMMUNITY LEVEL (AWARENESS GENERATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING)**

At community level key implementing responsibility was Village Water Sanitation committee and Sakhimandals. So it was a key component to capacitate the VWSCs and Sakhimandals (SHGs) on construction of Individual House Hold Latrines and SBM (G). The PRIs also has been made functional for implementation and monitoring and follow up. On the same 445 meetings have been done with 8740 people (PRI members and villagers).



Community awareness is also a key component for successful implementation of SBM and hike the percentage of toilet utilization that ensures sustainability of open defecation free villages. Different initiatives have been taken for the same objective. 473 community meetings have been facilitated by IDF team covering 26176 villagers and made aware on the hazards of open defecation and how it is making the under 5 children vulnerable and how its against the dignity of women.



Other than community meetings different triggering tools like sandhya chaupal / ratri chaupal / candle rally / CLTS approach was taken to sensitize the community.

From the very beginning the most challenging issue in palamu was quality construction of individual house hold latrines. To mitigate the issue as per the suggestion of district administration 305 batches on site mason orientation has been done in which more than 1850 rural masons have been trained on the technical aspects on poor flush twin leach pit latrine. Also 1650 Jalsaiyas have been oriented on Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin and technical aspects of IHHLs.

### **WASH in Schools**

Children are the change agents of the society. To keep the same in mind IDF palamu team has supported “Swachh Vidyalaya Swasth Bachhe” , which is the national campaign driving ‘Clean India: Clean Schools’. A key feature of the campaign is to ensure that every school in India has a set of functioning and well maintained water, sanitation and hygiene facilities as well as children learn good hygiene behavior.

In most of the schools it is found that toilet units are constructed but not maintained well or is not getting used by the students. In this way getting choked or damaged. Team IDF worked jointly with District Water sanitation Department and education department Palamu to have a good progress under Swachh Vidyalaya ; swasth bachhe program. In the same team IDF has conducted 354 school activities and capacitated more than 44414 students on importance of sanitation and good hygiene practice in life, cleanliness of the school premises, hazards of open defecation, water born diseases and how these make us vulnerable, practice of hand washing with soap in the critical times (i.e. before food after defecation etc.). In 142 schools soap bank have been established to wash hands with soap before mid day meal and after toilet. Soap bank is recharged with soap by the students on their birthday or any special function of family. Also the teachers recharge the soap banks on the same occasions. The PRI members also have been mobilized to support on the same.



Menstrual Hygiene Management is a neglected subject till date in schools. In the schools most of the adolescent girls drop out themselves during menstruation or feel embarrassed to attend schools due to lack of proper management in the schools. Also there is lot of social taboos among the adolescent girls. Team IDF has oriented lady teachers of the schools on MHM. Visit of ANM has been regularized in the schools. As well as soap bank in 56 schools pad bank has been established to manage menstrual hygiene in a better way. The maintenance of pad bank is like the same and is monitored by the lady teacher and the girl members of Child Cabinet.



In 20 girls residential schools of Palamu incinerator has been installed with the support of DWSD for disposal of used sanitary napkins.

#### INTER DEPARTMENTAL CONVERGENCE

IDF Palamu team has coordinated with different departments to achieve the common goals. The departments like education department, Panchayatiraj, Health department and others have been brought in to same platform for promotion of sanitation status in the villages, bringing awareness in the community, promotion of WASH in institutes i.e. schools and hospitals etc.

#### WAY FORWARD

Now Palamu has been declared as an open defecation free district. Construction of IHHL has been completed (as per baseline, SBM-G IMIS). But it is much important to sustain the ODF status. Regarding the same team IDF will go mass mobilization to ensure toilet usage and managed by the households. Also Palamu is a fluoride prone area. In convergence with DWSD more Electrical Defluoridation Plants will be installed or other schemes to be taken to provide safe drinking water to the fluoride affected areas.

Also it is the priority to develop good WASH scenario in the schools as well as to come with a good result in Mukhya Mantri Swachh Vidyalaya Purashker (Jharkhand).

## PROJECT - 13

### *Support ODF S and Wash in School Facilities*

4 Blocks of Godda District, Jharkhand, Supported by Unicef

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- SUPPORTED BY **UNICEF** (Jharkhand)

#### **Background:**

WASH in Schools (Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion in schools), supports global efforts to realise the vision of a world where all children go to schools that provide a safe, healthy and comfortable environment where children grow, learn and thrive. WASH in Schools improves attendance, health and cognitive development, increases girls' participation, establishes positive hygiene behaviours, offers the opportunity to introduce better WASH practices in families and communities and addresses issues of inequity and exclusion.

Unicef have been supporting Godda District Since 2018 in developing ODEP and monitoring, where a local level Wash Leader was identified and developed as Swachagrihi/ Natural Leader and his/her capacity building was done on components of Wash. Along with this, UNICEF provided handhold support to these leaders in terms of facilitation in awareness generation and mobilization of community.

#### **Strategy , Activities and Results:**

- During early 2019, UNICEF in partnership of IDF agreed to take this forward in 4 Blocks of Godda district through ODFS and Swachh Vidyalay. The project is focused on the following:
- Extending technical facilitation for the rollout of Swajal ;
- Social and Behavioural change communication strategy for sustained use of toilets;- ODFS;
- Fostering inter department and inter sectorial convergence for improved WASH facility and practicing of hand washing with soap at school;
- Supporting in planning and monitoring process for 200 schools on components of WASH in Godda District.

Followed by Successful implementation of similar program in partnership with UNICEF at Palamu District, this project is being replicated at Godda district to follow up post ODF through reinforcement for sustainable ODF status. This is being achieved by regular re-verification drives/ programs and promotion to encourage local leadership/ community contribution.

Achieving sustainable ODF, implimening WASH in more than 200 schools and Capacity building in schools and Angan Wadi Centres are major components of the recently started ( 15<sup>th</sup> February 2019) program.

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

**Income and Expenditure (31<sup>st</sup> March 2018)**

**FY 2018-19**

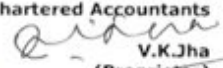
EXPENDITURE	T-Amount Rs.	INCOME	T- Amount Rs.
Training/Capacity Building	3253330.00	Plan International ( INDIA )	16840929.00
Orientation	431555.00	Plan India	5660000.00
Disaster Risk Reduction/ Mitigation	292414.00	Lutheran World Relief	4687863.41
Promote ODF communities	131096.00	ITC	2941000.00
Direct Action With Community Mobilization	1124523.00	UNICEF Ranchi	4418100.00
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	2908290.92	HDFC Bank (CSR)	11735508.61
Livelihoods and Agriculture	4974094.00	Corstone	402070.00
Advocacy and Networking	415277.00	Oxfam India	1313369.00
Awareness Building	3896750.50	SyngentIndia Ltd CSR)	2165000.00
Study/Evolution	621158.00	To C3-Centre for Catalyzing Change	1838220.00
Solidarity Events	1594276.00	The Freedom Fund	4345579.00
Interface with Government and Institutions	202809.00	IPAS Development Foundation(IDF)	1616881.00
Review Meeting	267912.00	Oxfam i.e Reimbursement Amount	9061.00
Workshop	551027.00	Dalit Association for Social and Human Right	28000.00
Resilient Livelihoods	257149.00	Membership Fee	9000.00
IEC/ Material Printing	329224.00	Miscellaneous Receipts and Other	230417.50
Quality Education	573901.00	Miscellaneous Receipts and Other as per contra	532673.26
Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	2411396.27	Institutional Overhead	681093.06
Smart Class	7857579.00	Donation	20000.00
Implementation Support ,Operational and Adn Cost	4002016.34	Interest	666969.01
Exposure Visit	40317.00		
Program Support	2929837.96		
Personnal / Honorarium and Remuneration	6061851.00		
Salaries and Benefit	12885432.00		
Bank Charges	22506.94		
Plan International India	74930.25		
Staff Welfare	274213.00		
IDF FCRA (Project Exp)	337525.58		
<b>Depreciation :</b>			
Computer and Inverter set	138908.00		
Motorcycle	64581.00		
Printer	3623.00		
Bicycle	5011.00		
Furniture and Fixture	71823.00		
Generators	12155.00		
Telephone	1041.00		
Water Filter	3043.00		
Camera	29316.00		
Photocopying Machine	12517.00		
Fax Machine	208.00		
Fogging Machine	10986.00		
Refrigator	198.00		
Air Condition	4505.00		
Invetor	9443.00		
Handycam	693.00		
PA System	928.00		
LCD	58922.00		
Cooler	3003.00		
Fan	796.00		
White Board With stand	2708.00		
To Balance Being Excess of Income Over Expenditure ie Surplus C/O to Balance Sheet	984934.09		
	<b>60141733.85</b>		<b>60141733.85</b>

Place: Patna  
Dated: 25<sup>th</sup> July 2019

  
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)  
T.No-72378  
F.R.No. 003269C





**Receipt and Payment (As on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2018)**

**FY 2018-19**

Receipts	Total Amount Rs.	Payments	Total Amount Rs.
To Opening Balance		By Training/Capacity Building	3186459.00
Cash in hand	3505.85	By Orientation	431259.00
Cash at Bank		By Disaster Risk Reduction/ Mitigation	292414.00
State Bank of India-IDF Main Account	439731.94	By Promote ODF communities	131096.00
State Bank of India-Patna (CLP-ITC)	9139.27	By Direct Action With Community/ Mobilization	1120523.00
State Bank of India-IDF FCRA Account	10725510.05	By Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	2898862.92
State Bank of India-Hazipur FCRA Account	73139.00	By Livelihoods and Agriculture	4953694.00
State Bank of India-Chaibasa FCRA A/C	145050.00	By Advocacy and Networking	411617.00
State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur FCRA A/C	141304.32	By Awareness Building	3852257.50
State Bank of India-CKP	5148.00	By Study/Evaluation	621158.00
State Bank of India-Ranchi	410995.39	By Solidarity Events	1594276.00
HDFC Bank	151254.77	By Interface with Government and Institutions	202809.00
ICICI BANK	20000.00	By Project Monitoring, Review Meeting	267912.00
State Bank of India-Rajkharsawan	12503.00	By Workshop/Seminar/Meeting	544727.00
Bank Of Borada	20158.65	By Resilient Livelihoods	255119.00
To Plan International ( INDIA )	16840929.00	By IEC/ Material Printing	328955.00
To Plan India	5660000.00	By Quality Education	573306.00
To Lutheran World Relief	4687863.41	By Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	1900672.10
To ITC	2941000.00	By Smart Class	7694745.00
To UNICEF Ranchi	4418100.00	By Implementation Support,Operational & Adm Cost	3974427.34
To HDFC	11735508.61	By Exposure Visit	40317.00
To Oxfam India	1313369.00	By Program Support	2909661.96
To SYNGENTA INDIA LIMITED	2165000.00	By PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	6059506.00
To C3-Centre for Catalyzing Change	1838220.00	By Salaries and Benefit	12838032.00
To The Freedom Fund	4345579.00	By Assets (Anexure-2)	234330.00
To IPAS Development Foundation(IDF)	1616881.00	By Bank Charges	22506.94
To Corstone	402070.00	By Payable	190195.50
To Pahal Project	213977.59	By IDF FCRA	258418.78
To Water Window Nepal-India <small>Trans Boundary Resilience</small>	44441.19	By IDF Main Account	80343.00
To Dalit for Social and Human Right Awareness	28000.00	By Staff Welfare /FRINGE BENEFITS (PF)	274098.00
To Membership Fee	9000.00	By Sundry Deposit	305349.00
To Oxfam i.e Reimbursement Amount	9061.00	By Miscellaneous Receipts and other as per contra	532673.26
To Institutional Overhead	617034.56	By CTBR	20776.27
To GSF Project	56069.00	BY CAC-IPAS	53183.75
To Miscellaneous Receipts and other	230417.50	By Plan India-New Delhi Balance Amount Retd	74930.00
To Miscellaneous and other Receipts	532673.26	By Plan Vaishali	0.25
To IDF-FCRA	73960.02	By Fixed Deposite	2500000.00
To HRDP Project	13364.00	By Loan & Advance	184278.60
To ITC	37300.00	By Closing Balance	
To Donation	20000.00	Cash in hand	3337.67
To Bad Debts	63738.50	State Bank of India-IDF Main Account	2055193.54
To Sundry Deposits	303908.00	State Bank of India-Patna (CLP-ITC Project)	9801.49
To Interest From Main Account	37355.00	State Bank of India-IDF FCRA Account	7943759.11
To Interest From FCRA	414578.00	State Bank of India-Hazipur FCRA Account	35000.52
To Interest From Project Office	215036.01	State Bank of India-Chaibasa FCRA Account	307418.00
To Retd -Loan and Advance	77892.00	State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur FCRA A/C	392104.82
		State Bank of India-CKP	5148.00
		State Bank of India-Ranchi	428768.40
		HDFC Bank	71683.52
		ICICI BANK	20000.00
		State Bank of India-Rajkharsawan	12503.00
		Bank Of Borada	20158.65
	<b>73119765.89</b>		<b>73119765.89</b>

## Balance Sheet FY 2017-18

Privious Year Amount 2017-2018 Rs.	LIABILITIES	Sub -Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.	Privious Year Amount 2017-2018 (Rs.)	ASSETS	Sub -Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.
12609025.38	Surplus B/F From Income & Expenditure A/c	12609025.38		387602.00	Computer,UPS and Inverter	387602.00	
	Add: Surplus during the year	2937986.34			Add:-During the Year	214330.00	
	Less: Defit During the year	1953052.25			Less : Depreciation 40%	138908.00	463024.00
	Less: Previously year Miscellaneous Receipts	532673.26		20191.00	Printer	20191.00	
			13061286.21		Add:-During the Year		
					Less : Depreciation 40%	3623.00	16568.00
400437.00	Capital Reserve		400437.00	300911.00	Motorcycle	300911.00	
5000.00	Auditor Remuneration		5000.00		Add:-During the Year		
467948.78	IDF FCRA Account		283490.02		Less : Depreciation 15%	64581.00	236330.00
809701.50	IDF Main Account		753632.50	16344.00	Bicycle	16344.00	
	HRDP		13364.00		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
	ITC		37300.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	5011.00	11333.00
45677.00	UNFPA/ITC/HRDP		45677.00	391963.00	Furniture and Fixture	391963.00	
324015.50	IDF-Non FCRA Account-Main		324015.50		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
	Payable at :-		0.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	71823.00	320140.00
11708.00	Office Rent		6298.00	81034.00	Generator	81034.00	
999169.79	Travel/Mobilit/ Logistic and coordination		1011450.29		Less : Depreciation 15%	12155.00	68879.00
1152978.00	Honorarium/Salary/ Fringe Benefit		1115359.00	1041.00	Telephone Set	1041.00	
72674.00	Cluster Level Coordination/Community Mobilizer		35689.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	1041.00	0.00
6000.00	Workshop -Women reservation Bill		6000.00	30036.00	Air Conditioner	30036.00	
900.00	Awarness Building- awareness drives		900.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	4505.00	25531.00
10243.00	IEC campaign on behaviour change		10243.00	18107.00	Water Filter	18107.00	
2095.00	Emerency Kit -Rakesh Mohan pay to Gaurav		2095.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	3043.00	15064.00
2220.00	Village Triggering Activities.		2220.00	165727.00	Camera	165727.00	
11936.00	Training of Village Sanitation Committee		11936.00		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
13698.00	IEC on demand generation and awareness		13698.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	29316.00	136411.00
4225.00	Hygiene Promotion Training to VWSC		4225.00	83449.00	Photocopying Machine	83449.00	
12701.00	Wall Paintning		12701.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	12517.00	70932.00
	Training Gram Panchayat			1387.00	Fax Machine	1387.00	
	Orientation to GP				Less : Depreciation 15%	208.00	1179.00
	Support Interface of GPs with TSC/DWWSM			73239.00	Fogging Machine	73239.00	
	Undertake Folk Media Campaigns				Add:-During the Year	0.00	
	Training to Massion				Less : Depreciation 15%	10986.00	62253.00
10000.00	CB for Sanitation Entitlement		1481.00	1317.00	Refrigator	1317.00	
23600.00	Diarrhea Study		23600.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	198.00	1119.00
40018.25	Phase Out Documentation on learnings RTI		40018.25	87650.00	Inverter & Battery	87650.00	
2400.00	Meetings Expences for FGDs		2400.00		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
19600.00	Audit remuneration & Audit Exp.		19600.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	9443.00	78207.00
22300.00	Computer Repair & Maintainance,Data Entry		22300.00	4621.00	HandyCam	4621.00	
6544.00	ANC /Health Camp		6544.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	693.00	3928.00
549.00	Orientation to IPC		549.00	954.00	Telephone Securities	954.00	954.00
487750.00	Sundry deposits		486309.00	928.00	P.A. System	928.00	
120490.00	Administration/Office Exp/NGO/Indirect Cost/Organization Overhead		94583.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	928.00	0.00
9800.00	Solidarity Events			127306.00	LCD	127306.00	
13109.00	Telecommunication		3747.00		Add:-During the Year	20000.00	
	Guest Reception		920.00		Less : Depreciation 40%	58922.00	88384.00
	Office Maintenance		1000.00	20024.00	Cooler	20024.00	
	Capacity Building of ASHA & AWW		39.00		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
	Staff Training on Health & Nutrition		66832.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	3003.00	17021.00
	Orientation of Baal Sansad Members		296.00	4296.00	Fan	4296.00	
	Developing of Model AWC		18000.00		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
	Organizing YMK Outreach Camp at Panchayat		61.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	796.00	3500.00
	Support to AFHC -IEC & input Support		269.00	2708.00	White Board With Stand	2708.00	
	Developing Child Friendly ICDS Classroom		595.00		Less : Depreciation 15%	2708.00	0.00
	Establishment Digital Learning Centre		162834.00		Loan and Advances		
	Stationery		1706.00	316033.85	IDF FCRA		
1238.00	Payable at partner (Muzaffarpur)		1238.00	218429.59	Pahal Project		4452.00
451.63	Promote Grain Bank		451.63	3420.00	IDF NON FCRA		3420.00
4800.00	Info Boucher for PRIs		4800.00		CAC IPAS		53183.75
9800.00	Consolidation Report		9800.00	44441.19	WW Nepal-India Resilience Project		20776.27
3540.00	Zonal Meeting with Network Partner		3540.00	21491.73	Dan Church Aid		0.00
4500.00	Health Checklist data Collection		4500.00	22600.00	PETS -PFI		22600.00
1975.00	Organising mahila Sabha Meeting of EWRs		1975.00	201165.00	GSF		201165.00
828.00	Block Level Meeting of EWRs Health Officials		828.00	1867.00	Plan Loan from GG Project		1867.00

Privious Year Amount 2017-2018 Rs.	LIABILITIES	Sub -Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.	Privious Year Amount 2017-2018 (Rs.)	ASSETS	Sub -Total Rs.	Current Year Total Rs.
830881.78	Training of EWRs/Community Leader, etc		830881.78	5330.00	Plan CCCD-Project Chaibasa		5330.00
9589.00	Cluster Level Meeting		792.00	155088.00	CAF Project		155088.00
32059.49	Duties & Taxes		72796.49	37300.00	NFI Project		37300.00
24876.00	Documentation /Stationery/Stationery ,Photocopying, etc		23943.00	10000.00	Simavi		10000.00
	Nukkard Natak		59790.00	990.00	Care snehal		990.00
	Photocopying of Questionnaire & other logistic		1938.00	168927.00	JTDS		168927.00
59790.00	Training of CLTS to Project Staff and Volunteers			48284.50	Unicef		48284.50
13350.00	Installation hand pump			41420.00	UNFPA/HRDP/ITC		65694.00
	Hand Wash Campaign Rally Drawing Compn.			809680.00	Global Sanitation Fund		753611.00
	Promoting Construction of IHL towards ODF			26385.00	CLP		26385.00
	Promotion of Organic Farming vermin compost			104834.00	Receivable from JTDS		104834.00
	Followup and Handholding Activities			1494095.00	TDS Receivable from I T		1494095.00
	Renovation of Sanitary Complex hand wash				2017018	19000.00	
	Training of the members of the Bal Sansad				2016-2017	319153.00	
	Development Learning Environment				2015-2016	462649.00	
0.50	Hiring of HR		0.50		2014-2015	432466.00	
	Provide crop and livestock insurance		2030.00		2013-2014	351840.00	
	Form and strengthen the (CDMC)-Follow-up		8750.00		2012-2013	353428.00	
	Conduct quarterly review reflection meeting i		3660.00		2011-2012	73650.00	
	I-clean Kalyanpur Chauseema Shed (30'X9')		510724.17		2010-2011	102034.00	
	Education Awareness program		12552.00		2009-10	48816.00	
	Orchard Development in selected site village		20400.00		2008-09	67408.00	
	Awareness and educate on Sanitation behavior		7444.00		2007-08	80614.00	
3000.00	Training to ASHA and Aanganwadi workers		3000.00		2006-07	14794.00	
24000.00	Workshop Block Level Linkage (Handover)		24000.00		2005-06	14289.00	
3814.00	Contingencies		26010.00		2003-04	26745.00	
7185.00	Training to School Teacher and SMC member		7185.00		2002-03	73849.00	
7937.00	Quarantine Method		7937.00		2001-02	31600.00	
4500.00	Referral Services to be encouraged		4500.00		Total	2472335.0	
18000.00	Social & Disease mapping		18000.00		Received from Income tax	978240.00	
10000.00	IEC Activity/Campaign		10000.00		Deficit C/F		
2449.00	Training Of LWR Partners In Bihar On Disaster		2449.00		Add Deficit During the year		
18703.00	Facilitation of Data/Data Entry Operator		18703.00		Less Surplus C.Year		
349.00	Orientation & sensitization of PRI an VCPC		349.00	735826.00	Less Surplus P.Year		735826.00
3000.00	Form new and strengthen cooperatives SHG				Closing Balance:-		
2552.00	Provide /Support lifesaving equipment set,				Fixed Deposite		2500000.00
47841.00	District Level Workshop/Sensitization Workshop		54141.00	450664.00	Loan and Advances		557050.60
465.00	Refresher training for on DMEL for LWR Partner		465.00	3505.85	Cash in Hand		3337.67
10898.50	Training to FLW's/Block		10898.50	439731.94	SBI-IDF Main Account		2055193.54
15341.00	To Other Sources as Temporary Loan		15341.00	10725510.05	SBI-IDF FCRA Account		7943759.11
320.00	Bad Debts			9139.27	SBI-MSK(CLP)ITC Project		9801.49
				5148.00	State Bank of India-CKP		5148.00
				410995.39	SBI-Ranchi		428768.40
				12503.00	SBI-Rajkharsawan		12503.00
				20158.65	Bank Of Borada		20158.65
				73139.00	SBI Hajipur FCRA A/C		35000.52
				145050.00	SBI Chaibasa FCRA A/C		307418.00
				151254.77	HDFC Bank		71683.52
				20000.00	ICICI Bank		20000.00
				141304.32	SBI Muzaffarpur FCRA A/C		392104.82
18896547.10	<b>Total Rs</b>		<b>19896512.84</b>	<b>18896547.10</b>	<b>Total Rs</b>		<b>19896512.84</b>

Place: Patna  
 Dated: 25<sup>th</sup> July 2019

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. 603269C

**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 2018-19 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 10 different projects)</i>	Director	Rs. 779365.00	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
2.Niraj Kr. Sinha <i>(from 12 different projects)</i>	Treasurer	Rs. 606673.00	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
3.Babul Prasad <i>(from 2 projects)</i>	Chairman	Rs. 325300.00	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**

<b>Salary composition to IDF staff</b>	<b>Minimum Qualification</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
Rs. 5,000/- to Rs.10,000/-	Graduates	29	07	22
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	38	11	27
Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 40,000/-		23	02	21
Rs. 40,000 to Rs.60,000/-		08	0	08
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>98`</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>78</b>

**Highest and Lowest Honorarium paid and Expenses in Travel**

Highest paid Full Time regular staff:	Rs. 550000/- per year
Lowest paid Full Time regular staff:	Rs. 94000/- per year

## Details of the Board Members/Executive Committee Members of the Organization

Name	Designation	Sex	Address	Occupation	Education
1. Mr. Babul Prasad	Chairman	Male	S/O Late KC Prasad 11,A Shivalik Apartment N. Patliputra, Patna-13	Social and Mgt. Services	MBA
2. Mr. Manoj Kumar Verma	Director	Male	S/O Sri DK Verma 304 Ramabraj Appt Vidyapati Lane. N Patliputra Patna.	Social and Devl Professional	Rural Management
3. Mr.Mahendra Pd.Sinha	Dy.Director	Male	S/O Lt. RP Sinha House-22, Kidwai Puri, Patna -18.	Social worker	MA
4. Niraj Kr.Sinha	Treasurer	Male	S/O Late Sri Adya Prasad 4E Sagarkutir, Saubhgya Sharma Path, Rukanpura Patna-14	Accountancy	ICWA (Inter)
5. Mini Kurup	Exe. Member	Female	Mannadiel House 32A Shivalik Apartment N. Patliputra, Patna-13	Social and Devl. Worker	Rural Management
6. Ms. Ankita Kashyap	Exe. Member	Female	35FB 1/11, Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bhoothnath Road, Kankarbagh Patna 8000267.	RD Professional	MSW
7. Ms. Kiran Sinha	Exe.Member	Female	C/o Late GP Sinha (Adv) Madhukunj, N Tarkeshwar Path ChirayanTad, Patna.	Social worker Teacher	Graduate Sociology

## Previous Projects completed

<p><b>1. Project</b>      <b>Women's Empowerment through Convergent Community Action strategy</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>UNICEF</b> Duration      5 Years Area      5 blocks in Patna of Bihar                  8 Blocks in Palamu &amp; Garhwa</p>	<p><b>6. Project Swawablamban</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>Bihar State Women Development Corporation</b> Duration      5 Year Area      2 Block in Patna district</p>
<p><b>2. Project</b>      <b>Facilitating attendance in schools through economic empowerment.</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>UNICEF</b> Duration      3 Years Area      4 Blocks in Palamu &amp; 4 in Garhwa</p>	<p><b>7. Project</b>      <b>DISHA (Adolescent &amp; Reproductive Health) Project</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>ICRW</b> Duration      6 Year Area      2 Block in Patna district</p>
<p><b>3. Project</b>      <b>Water and Environment Sanitation initiative</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>UNICEF</b> Duration      1.5 Years Area      2 Blocks in Patna district</p>	<p><b>8. Project</b>      <b>Flood Relief Program</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>Water Aid</b> Duration      3 Months Area      Araria (Forbishganj)</p>
<p><b>4. Project</b>      <b>Community Based Hand Pump Mentainance System</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>PHED + UNICEF</b> Duration      1 Year Area      4 Blocks in Garhwa district</p>	<p><b>9. Project</b>      <b>Food and Non Food Assistance to 2500 Families affected by Kosi Flood</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>Oxfam HK</b> Duration      6 Months Area      Araria (Raniganj)</p>
<p><b>5. Project</b>      <b>Women's Empowerment for Sustainable Action</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>AUS-AID</b> Duration      2 Year Area      2 Blocks in Patna district</p>	<p><b>10. Project</b>      <b>Swashakti</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>Bihar State WDC</b> Duration      2 Years Area      2 Block of Muzaffarpur</p>
	<p><b>11. Project</b>      <b>Sustainable community Action Through Local Resources</b> Supporting Agencies      <b>PACS-DFID</b> Duration      6 Year Area      4 Block in Bihar 2 in Jharkhand</p>

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