



ANNUAL REPORT

FY2019-20



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BRIEF PROFILE OF THE ORGANISATION (IDF)

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

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

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

IDF has 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 the issues of adolescent reproductive health and Menstrual Health Management. Established Smart/Digital Classes in rural government schools that time it was first in Bihar, ensured child centred community development in Bihar & Jharkhand, raised individual health standards in deprived rural, done capacity building of VHSNC members on components of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sanitation, Health ensured access to government services, Trained elected community leadership positions, extended education and delayed the age of marriage among girls, provide support with modern agriculture and livelihoods among several deprived rural families, 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 th November), under the Societies Registration Act 1860, = No. 536	
Registered under FC(R) A	= No. 031170122
Registered under 80G and 12A	= No. 1781-83 and 1784-86
IDF PAN Number	= No. AAATI1253K
TDS	= No. PTNI00415C

ORGANIZATIONAL FOCUS

1. Adolescent Issues and RH
2. Reproductive, Sexual & Community Health
3. Disaster Preparedness and Relief
4. Livelihoods & Trafficking
5. Water and Sanitation
6. Child Protection & Care
7. Community Leadership & LSG

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)

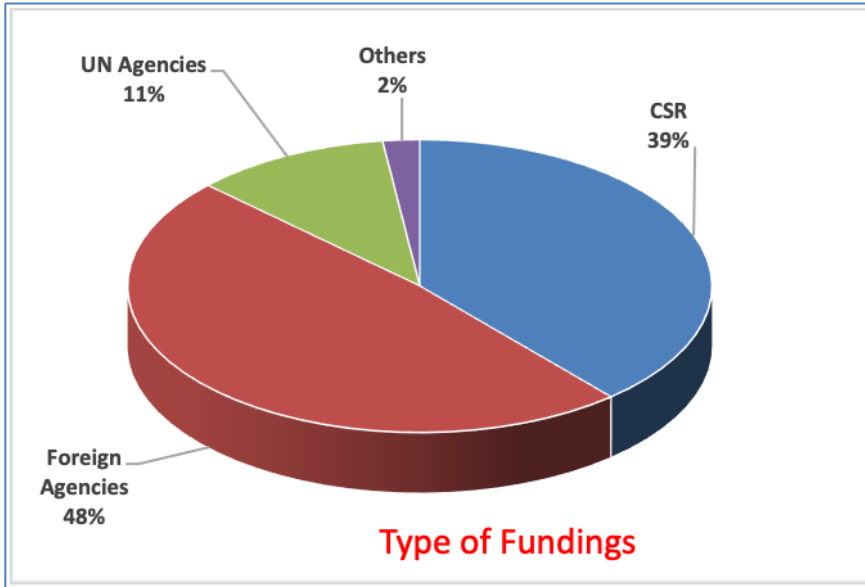
- * **International/Bilateral Agencies:** Australian High Commission, the Consulate General of Japan, Project Concern International, Action Aid, Pathfinder International, The Hunger Project, CARE, CRS, ICRW, NFI, SIMAVI, Water Aid, PACS (DFID) Geneva Global, PLAN International, IPAS, SDTT, LWR. Oxfam, CAF India, DCA, CorStone (a US agency), Save the Children, EnGender Health.
- * **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, Syngenta India Ltd.

CORE STRATEGY OF COMPETENCY

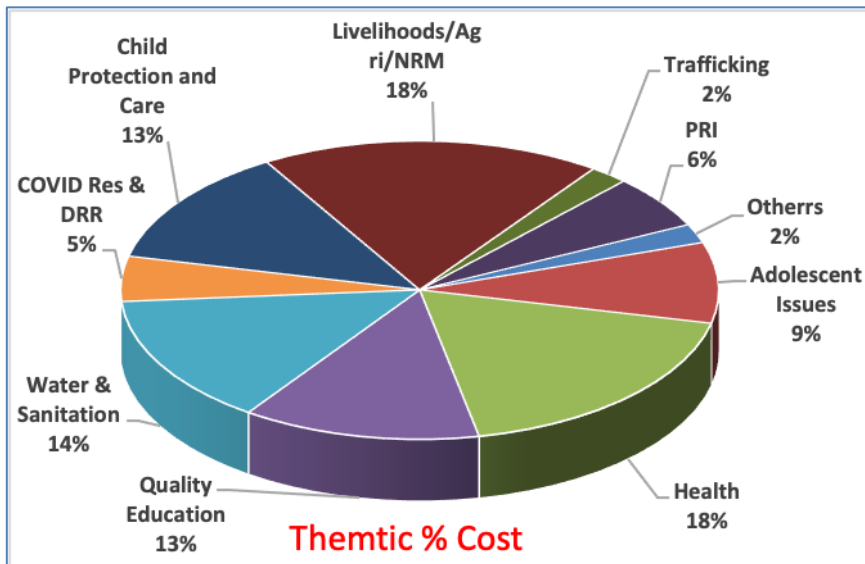
Capacity Building (through training, community process, FGD, community meetings etc)
 Building Institutions (empowered and organized platform) at community level and Mobilization.
 Creating conducive environment

FINANCIAL REPORTS

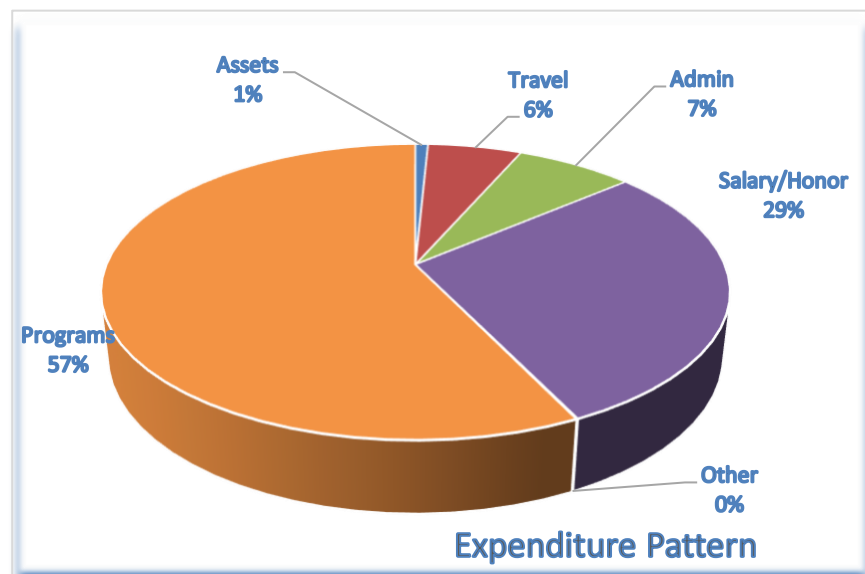
Total Turnover of the Year 2019-20 is : **Rs. 5,21,35,904.11**



Type of Partner Agencies



Investment on Thematic Area



Expenditure Pattern

Project No. 1**Holistic Rural Development Program**

Location:-Samastipur(Bihar), Supported by:- HDFC Bank

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The current intervention areas of Holistic Rural Development Programme extend to 10 selected villages of Samastipur CD Block situated within the periphery of 10 kilometres of Samastipur district headquarters. The project has brought significant improvement in different development parameters and created a niche in safe drinking water and sanitation provisioning, livelihood & employable skill enhancement, ensuring quality education, health awareness and well-being and mainstreaming the marginalized community in the span of three and half years. In the year 2019-20, the project “community Initiatives for sustainable development” focused on infrastructure & resource creation, knowledge & capacity enhancement, social capital strengthening and economic transformation.

B. 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.

C. Thematic Areas

1. Skill Development & Livelihood Promotion
2. Health & Sanitation
3. Natural Resource Management
4. Quality Education
5. Financial Inclusion

1. Skill Development & Livelihood Promotion

A big portion of population still depends on agriculture in the intervention villages. These farming communities solely rely on rain for cultivation; adopt traditional way of farming and lack of smooth access to modern agriculture equipment. To address these problems, efforts were made to promote capacity building of modern agriculture practices, facilitate community based irrigation, support for cluster based vegetable cultivation with provision of agriculture equipment cum facility centre. Inducing vocational skills in adolescent girls and women was undertaken as an important measure to enable them have productive engagement and start earning at their own.



1.1. Farm Based Knowledge centre

2 Units of farm based knowledge centres were set up in 2 villages namely **Pahepur** and **Bishanpur Bande** to demonstrate specific group of farmers regarding farm mechanization, drip irrigation, crop rotation and climate based agriculture production which would benefit the surrounding farmers and act as a catalysing agent for agriculture extension. It serves as a centre for providing onsite practical training and demonstration of agriculture practices. 2 Units Shade net House erected for nursery raising. 130 Farmers benefited with onsite practical training and demonstration of modern agriculture practices.



1.2. Cluster based Vegetable cultivation

To promote horticulture practices for income generation and facilitate farmers to become self-reliant through cash crop production, cluster based vegetable cultivation was promoted with 60 Farmers hailing from 4 villages. These farmers were provided high yield variety seeds and technical assistance for three consecutive seasons-rabi, Kharif and Jayed. This has proved fruitful in increasing the productivity and substantial increase in income of the farmers concerned. 46 acres of land covered for growing vegetables in three seasons. Income of the farmers increased by 25-30 %.



1.3. Promotion of Organic Agriculture farming through the production of Vermi Compost

Objective of this initiative is to mobilize farmers for minimizing the uses of chemical fertilizers, aware them about the benefits of organic fertilizer (Vermi Compost) and increase the yield through use of Vermi compost. 25 units of Demonstration Vermi compost pits were constructed in 3 villages- Narayanpur Dadhiya, Bishanpur Bande and Pahepur. Farmers became aware about the importance of organic agriculture. Organic manure use increased up to 80 % in vegetable cultivation.



1.4. Veterinary camp and capacity building on livestock farmers

Veterinary camp and capacity building on livestock farmers were planned with a view to combat infectious diseases especially milchig animal cow, buffalo goat etc. and capacitate livestock farmers for species breeding which would be valuable for livestock farmers as per concern of income generation as well as proper cattle management. 3 veterinary camps were organized on cluster basis in Taal Dasraha, Bishanpur Baande and Narayanpur Dadhiya where livestock farmers came with their cattle for treatment and consultation. Altogether 108 Livestock farmers turned up for checkup and treatment of their livestock by government veterinary doctors. Timely detection & treatment of livestock diseases proved



fruitful in combating infectious diseases and saving lives of cattle. Fostered Linkages with government facility. Income level of Livestock Farmers increased through saving on vet care spending.

1.5. Micro-enterprise for Mushroom Cultivation with SHG women

SHolistic Rural Development Programme is extending support to **Saraswati Vandana Swayam Sahayata Samuh, Bishanpur Bande** for micro enterprise on Mushroom Cultivation for income generation and making SHG members self-reliant. 10 SHG members are engaged in production of Mushroom. The centre has been set up in BishanpurBaande village measuring of 900 Sq. Feet having multi-layer beds for growing button mushroom. It has ensured sustainable income for the SHG members and thereby calibrating the economic status of the families concerned.



1.6. Adolescent and Women Skilling Centre for Cutting & Tailoring

Purpose of this activity is to make skilled adolescent girls especially on apparel making and upgrade the knowledge sense of clothing as per market demand. This centre was established in Chandopatti Rudauli village of Rahimpur Rudauli Panchayat. The centre was equipped with all necessary infrastructure and paraphernalia needed for training. Specific Training module is being followed for making clothes of Child, Women and males. 80 participants annually are being trained through this centre.



2. Health & Sanitation

Awareness on Health, sanitation, personal hygiene, is miserably low among the community and especially among women. Malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and among children has been obvious. There is also a scope of improvement in menstrual health hygiene and immunization percentage among children. To bridge the gap in health, water and sanitation the project planned interventions promoting healthy lifestyle and Health check- up, improved hygiene behaviour, Sanitation provisioning & sustainable use, promoting environmental health and support to health and nutrition services.

2.1. Value Addition in IHHLs to Achieve ODF and ODF S

To achieve the vision of Swachh Bihar, 'sanitation for all' has been the core agenda. For holistic coverage, Government of Bihar complements Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan (LSBA) Programme with the introduction of Lohiya Swachhata Yojna (LSY), a State scheme on rural sanitation, to incentivize all those families, who were not covered under National Sanitation Programmes. Bihar is the first State, where benefit of adopting sustainable sanitation practices is extended to all the rural families. It was visualized under HRDP that an additional financial



support for modification of individual household toilets will provide a boost to the community to construct toilets and its continuous use. Financial Incentive @ Rs. 6000/- per household is being given under HRDP against value addition to Individual Household latrines with a view to motivate people to

construct toilets in the left out households. 121 Individual Household Latrines (IHL) supported under the project during the year.

2.2. Promotion of safe disposal of waste water through soak pit and functioning of Hand Pumps

Waste water is major cause of water born disease and become hindrance for community during rainy season. 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. Safe dispersal of waste waters helps in achieving ODF plus status and swajal. Soak pits would affect the life of 300 families. Soak pits were constructed for ensuring Safe disposal of waste water and also to make aware people for promoting soak pit in all households. 25 soak pits, platforms and connecting drain line have been constructed during the year.

2.3. Support to AWC + renovation (existing infrastructure) for Child friendly environment

Equipped AWCs with proper infra and facilities will improve its functioning. 2 AWCs were upgraded as child friendly centres to improve the learning practices. Teaching learning aids, painting of relevant information, sitting arrangement were provided. 90 children of 3-6 years of age group benefited and child-friendly learning environment would be promoted.

2.4. Celebrating and supporting Village Health and Nutrition Day

It was envisaged to increase the coverage of immunization, reduction in cases of malnutrition and anaemia among village women. 20 units of VHNDs were conducted across project intervention villages. Mothers and children were listed and mobilized for better services and coverage. 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 standard growth chart. 40 Pregnant women, 120 children & 265 others received periodic checkups, immunization services, counseling support through VHSND across 10 villages.



2.5. Conducting Health Camps in all 10 villages

Health examinations and detection of disease at an early stage can help in timely treatment, speedy recuperation and saves from further aggravation of health condition. Organisation's plan to organise health check-up camps at the village level is a step in this direction. 10 units of health camps were organised in 10 intervention villages. Varied range of complications were reported in the camp which included seasonal ailment, paediatric cases, geriatric cases, eye related problems, bronchial and pulmonary cases, gynaecological problems and people suffering from gastro intestinal problems. People needed further medical attention were referred to the government health facility



for availing the services and concerned departments for treatment. 656 Community members received consultation services and physical examination by PHC doctor in these camps.

2.6. Capacity Building to Adolescent on improving Sanitation practices

Hygiene practices of adolescent girls during menstruation are of much importance as it has health impacts in terms of increased vulnerability to reproductive tract infection. 5-day integrated training on MHM, Life skills and handholding in Sanitary napkin making was organised to improve MHM practices and induce capability in adolescent girls to produce high quality reusable sanitary pads. 20 peers from 10 Adolescent groups from 10 project villages participated in the training and learnt about the Menstrual Health and Hygiene management and earned skills to produce improved reusable sanitary pads. These peers further oriented other 80 members of the groups on the aspects of safe MHM practices.

2.7. Capacity Building of Service provider AWC/ASHA

Capacity building programme for service providers at grassroots- AWWs and ASHAs was organised to strengthen them with the skill set of breastfeeding, dietary supplement during pregnancy, proper care during ANC and PNC. 26 Service Providers attended training imparted by government doctor. Capacity building of service providers has facilitated their knowledge enhancement on exclusive breastfeeding for children, balanced diet & care for women during pregnancy and lactation period which will positively impact reduction in cases of malnutrition. Health and nutritional status of children and women in project villages will improve.



3. Natural Resource Management

3.1. Solar Based Group Irrigation

Irrigation has been one of the core component of the agricultural activities. Time bound irrigation brings high yield and high fertility in the land. Providing cost effective irrigation system for sustainable agriculture practices was the prime focus to promote agriculture productivity and increased income of the farmers. Solar Irrigation is environment friendly approach with no recurring cost. Purpose of the installation of solar bases irrigation system is to provide the environment of sustainable agriculture practices and reduce the cost to agriculture input and maximum output and also increase the intensity of vegetable in intervention area. **03** units of Solar Irrigation system have been installed in **ChandopattiRudauli, BishanpurBande and Pahepur** villages of the project intervention area. 140 Farmers get benefited through community based solar irrigation system covering 100 acres of land across three intervention villages.



4. Education

The project has a target of improving the learning status of dropout student of deprived section of society and those student found weak during performance assessment, especially for the students who are lagging behind due to lack of resources. Besides creating child friendly environment in schools provide an amiable learning environment for children thus efforts were made to upgrade the infrastructure and creating the child friendly environment. Capacity building of child parliamentarians was another area where intervention was done.



4.1. Remedial Classes for Primary school students

The remedial classes are being conducted in 7 intervention schools for slow learners & weaker students to make sure that these children regularly attend the schools as well as they catch up with their peers in knowledge and understanding. There are seven upgraded middle or high schools in our intervention area. Total 228 students were enrolled for remedial class in all seven schools in the first batch. Students were able to upgrade their level and passed out from remedial classes. New students were enrolled in place of students who passed out. Presently **210** students are being supported through remedial classes. Two community meetings are being held per month in the village participated by parents of the children, remedial class teacher and community members. **4** Remedial teachers have been deployed to carry out remedial classes in all seven schools. Remedial classes are being conducted as per the lesson plan devised keeping in view of the course curriculum and the need for different students. Remedial teacher is also facilitating students through different TLMs provided by the project in concerned schools.



4.2. Orientation of teachers and students on digital learning

Refresher training was organised for teachers and senior students so that they can refresh and renew their knowledge to handle smart class and its software. This activity sharpened their acumen in efficient handling of smart class. The orientation was given by the professional of next education. 26 teachers and 33 students learnt operating protocol and handling acumen for running smart classes.



4.3. Support to School for creating child friendly environment

Purpose of this activity is to create child friendly conducive environment for mental and physical development of children. In the light of request by school administration and class teacher i.e. renovation of floor, Minor repairing, Plumbing, wall painting were done in all 7 intervention schools benefitting more than 2000 students. It would also increase the attendance in schools by providing basic amenities. Dual desks have been provided for 800 middle section students and 760 smaller children.

4.4. Strengthening of existing Child Parliament

BalSansad plays an important role in the education system to make the students aware of the participation process of political activities and other programmes. It gives a platform to the children to raise their concerns and solutions at the local level to strengthen the understanding and thinking process. Capacity building of existing child parliament was organised to enable these child parliamentarians equip with knowledge and skills for effective functioning of Baal Sansad. 3 days training was organized to strengthen and aware "BalSansad" about electoral poll and its function and also to update them about its rules and regulations. Members of MeenaManch also took part in the workshop knowing the domain of functioning regarding girls education, preventing drop out of girl students and preventing gender discrimination. This was organised in all 7 intervention schools covering 210 Members of Baal Sansad and MeenaManch.

4.5. Establishment of hygiene centre and demonstration of waste management

Cleanliness, personal Hygiene and sanitation behaviour is important for each individuals. 3 different colours of dustbin were provided in 7 schools to generate awareness in school children on waste segregation and inculcate proper disposal of waste (Blue –Dry Waste, Green –Wet waste, Black- Hazardous Waste). Health Kit was also made available in each school for first aid and dealing with health problems. One Display standee was also provided to each school for continuous dissemination on waste segregation. 2000 School children sensitized on cleanliness and personal hygiene and pursuing healthy behaviour.



4.6. IEC promotion on Best Practices

3 types of IEC (Brochure, Flyer, Posters) have been developed to enhance knowledge and practice related to all 4 thematic domain and document best practices to propagate and replicate. Video Documentary is being developed to propagate the best practices through visual evidence for replication.

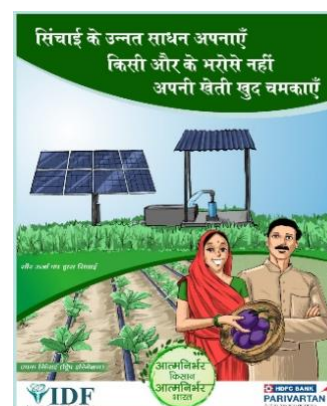
5. Financial Inclusion

5.1. Training on Financial literacy and Micro-enterprise Cost benefit Ratio

Orientation of SHGs leaders was organised to acquaint them on accounting, book keeping, rules and regulations of running SHGs and cost benefit analysis. 30 SHG leaders were equipped with knowledge of financial literacy and micro - enterprise set up in 2 sessions. Practical hands on was exercised to let them abreast with the maintaining financial records and documentation.

5.2. Capacity Building of VDC members

Village Development Committee (VDC) is formed in all 10 villages with a view to support and advocate developmental work at village level. VDC community members needs capacity building to make them aware about rules and regulations of the committee and its process of functioning during several meetings. Orientation was organised to enhance the capacity of VDC members on their roles and responsibility in local level development process, monitoring of interventions and convergence with other CBOs. It also focused upon strategies resolving the local issues through convergent action. 30 VDC Members attended training.



Project No. 2**Empowerment of grass root Functionaries organization**

Location:-Munger, Supported by:-ITC

A. BACKGROUND

India being the largest democracy thrives on a multi-tier administrative and governance setup. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts, 1992 tried to dissipate power to the local government. Article 243 G provided constitutional status to panchayati raj institutions (PRI) and urban local bodies (ULBs) as "Institution of local self-Governance". Thus the three tier governance devolution system envisaged in the constitution: Centre-State-Panchayat (Municipalities). Afore mentioned amendment paved the way for greater decentralization and it increases the involvement of the local community in planning and implementing schemes, and thus accountability.

Panchayati Raj in Bihar is governed by the "Bihar Panchayat Raj Act (BPRA) - 2006", and urban areas are governed by "Bihar Municipal Act (BMA)-2007". However lack of capacity in PRIs and ULBs in Bihar has identified as one of the major constraints in promoting decentralization and effective functioning of these bodies. In addition poor level of awareness among communities about the roles and responsibility of these governance bodies, about government programs and the lack of social accountability mechanism possess major obstacles in assuring proper services and good governance leading to ineffective services, leakages, elite captures, corruption and poor performance.

Integrated Development Foundation in association with ITC's CSR initiative "SunahraKal" started the program on Empowerment of grassroots level institutions in October, 2016 in 45 Urban wards in Munger nagarnigam and in 13 Panchayats of Munger sadar block. Program aims to strengthen local governance in selected Panchayats and Munger Municipal Corporation (MMC) through capacity development of local elected representative and engaging community with the governance process.

Program Overview- The program aimed at strengthening local governance, focused upon capacity building of Local Elected Representatives (LERs) from rural and urban areas and also strengthening community based institutions for improving governance such as Ward Sabha and Gram Sabha.

B. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

- I. To strengthen and improve governance **at grassroots level.**
- II. To orient the ERs on mechanism of local self-governance in urban and rural areas
- III. To make them aware of the salient feature of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) and various provisions enshrined under the act.
- IV. To advance the knowledge of local governance among **Local elected representatives.**
- V. **.To Enable bottom up participatory planning process**
- VI. **To help in effective functioning** of community based institutions **formed** for inclusive governance such as **Gram sabha, Ward sabha, Ward samitis, Standing Committees** as guided under the rules of BMA-2007 and BRPA-2006
- VII. **.To improve service delivery and facilities at ward level by setting accountability**
- VIII. To meet the program Objective, IDF systematized different activities to achieve desired goal of strengthening local self-governance.

1. Activities:

1.1. Strengthening Ward Implementation and Management committee-

Bihar panchayat act (amendment act), 2017 made provision for formation of the ward implementation and management committee (WIMC) in each panchayat. Bihar Ward Sabha & Ward Implementation and Management Committee conduct of Business Rules, 2017 provides the guideline for formation and outlines the roles and responsibilities of these committee. These committees are an significant step towards strengthening local self-governance by providing them administrative and financial powers for planning, implementation and management of govt. program and schemes. Under Bihar Government's flagship "Seven Resolve Program" these committees are entrusted with the responsibility of implementation and management of water supply scheme and other necessary infrastructure such as road and drainage lines.



WIMC bears very important responsibility for planning, implementation and management of ward level development activities. Along with the formation of these committee, necessary capacity building initiative is required to equip these committees with essential skills to perform their roles effectively. IDF have made such efforts in the selected intervention Panchayat. In the financial year 2019-20,



IDF helped in formation of 30 WIMC as well as strengthening 47 existing committees.

Key approach for Strengthening WIMC-

- Ensure that committee adheres to the guideline provided under Bihar Panchayati Raj Act- 2006
- Ensure that committee meeting is organized at regular interval
- Training committee over their roles and responsibility
- Equipping them with necessary skills such as PRA for preparation of Ward level development plan
- Training them to monitor the development work for ensuring quality
- Training them to prepare plans for maintenance of water supply schemes
- Outcomes-
- Formation and strengthening of 30 new committees
- Strengthening 47 existing committee
- Approximately 5700 HH has been connected with concrete road and Drainage lines in 58 wards

- More than 3600 HH received tap connection in 87 wards.

1.2. Ward Sabha and Preparation of Ward Development Plan-

All the members registered under electoral role in any ward are members of Ward Sabha and the Gram Panchayat Member elected from the ward (Ward Member) is responsible for convening meetings of the Ward Sabha from time to time for performing functions specified under BPR-2006. Ward Sabha's serves as an effective platform for community participation and decentralized planning. Unfortunately such citizen engagement platform doesn't receive optimum attention and are treated as a formality, which results in lower level of community engagement in ward level planning and transparency & accountability is compromised.



Objective of conducting Ward Sabha and Preparation of Ward Development Plan-

- To encourage community to participate in decision making for planning and implementation of development program and schemes in their wards
- Ensure transparency and accountability in implementation of Govt. schemes and program
- To support ward members and ward residents in preparation of ward level development plan
- To engage community in participatory planning process, identifying the key needs of the ward, identifying the beneficiary and prioritizing the identified activities as per need and available financial resources.



Outcomes-

- 54 Ward Sabha conducted across 13 intervention panchayat
- 16 Ward Sabha conducted in different wards of Munger Municipal Corporation
- 3960 members participated in these Ward Sabha
- 54 ward development plan prepared in rural areas and shared at Panchayat level
- 16 ward development plan prepared in urban areas and shared with Munger Municipal corporation for further action
- 36 such ward development plan received positive action



1.3. Community Sensitization meeting-

Community Sensitization Meetings were organized to make community aware and responsive towards ideas of participatory planning. Community sensitization meetings helps the community to identify their needs and problem as well as solution to the problems.

Key objectives of community sensitization meetings are:

- To make them aware about their roles and responsibilities in development of their ward or Panchayat.
- To provide informations regarding various schemes driven by both Central as well as State government.
- To educate and involve community members actively in the developmental work happening in their respective areas
- Total 60 such Community sensitization meetings were organized in financial year 2019-20.

**Key issues of discussion :**

- Issues related to health, Sanitation, education and employment.
- Implementation of social security schemes.
- Issues related to infrastructural facilities like: PCC Road and Drainage facility and Drinking water facility.
- Issues related to Facilities in school and Aanganwadi centres.
- About Various initiatives and opportunities available ITC's CSR initiative "Mission SunaharaKal"

**Outcome:**

- It helped in awareness generation among rural community regarding different Government schemes and programs.
- It helped in developing vision among community for the development of their respective areas
- Total 2800 ward residents participated in such community sensitization meeting

1.4. Cluster Meeting

Cluster meeting was strategically designed as one of the key activities under the program to share good practices and learnings from ward level development activities and also to discuss development works of Panchayat in presence of all elected representatives. All the ward members along with Mukhiya of Panchayat participate in these monthly organized meetings.

Key objectives of organizing cluster meetings are :

- Ensure participation of all ward members in decision making process at Panchayat level
- Platform for cross learning among ward members
- Ensuring participatory decision making for smooth, efficient and effective functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- To identify new approaches for holistic development in Panchayats.

50 such cluster meetings were organized in the FY 2019-20 across all intervention panchayat.

Key issues discussed during Cluster meetings-

- Completed/ Ongoing and planned ward level development activities
- Implementation concerns related to "Seven Resolution Scheme" and appropriate solution to address these issues
- Status of Aanganwadi centres and its services, school management committee, school infrastructure and quality of education, social security schemes, toilet construction and health services.

Outcome

- Effective participation of ward members which are otherwise ignored due to dominance of Mukhiya in governance at Panchayat level.
- Prioritizing development initiative to address most relevant issues
- Developing common vision among elected representatives for the panchayats.

1.5. Strengthening Piped Water Supply Scheme -

Under Bihar Government Flagship scheme “SaatNischayYojna” providing HH tap connection in rural areas are one of the core responsibilities of “Ward Implementation and Management Committee”. WIMC is responsible for monitoring, implementation and management of piped water supply schemes installed at ward level. These committees are also entrusted with the power for collection of user fee at the rate of Rs.30/HH for maintenance of the motor and other repair work, payment of electricity bills, payment of operator and any other expenses

IDF made an effort to train the committee to carry out its responsibility as water user committee. These committee were trained over the functions of the committee, planning for maintenance of piped water supply scheme realizing the approximately operation and maintenance cost, keeping accounts of the collected user fee and motivate water users for regular payment of the fee.

- This Committee is nodal agency for water supply in Hargharnalkajalyojna in wards.
- It will work as an intermediary between the community and Panchayat for water supply related works.
- Collection of user fee on regular basis for operation and maintenance of water supply unit.
- Total 80 such water user committee has been formed in FY 2019-2020 across 13 panchayats of Munger sadar block. The activity has been done under the chairmanship of ward member.

Key issues identified during the training

- Issues related to appointment of operator- Hiring service of operator is important in order to ensure timely water supply. Payments can be done from the amount collected as user fee. WIMC will be responsible for taking final call on remuneration for such services.
- In some case scheme is insufficient to provide HH connection to every HH in the ward. Application for new scheme to cover HH not included presently in the scheme.
- Opening a separate bank account to keep record of user fee.

Outcome

- Awareness among PRI members and WIMC about government instruction of collection of Rs.30 as user fee for operation and management of water supply schemes.
- Community awareness related to sustainability of water supply scheme and judicious use of water
- Scheduling Water supply timing to ensure availability of water for all.

1.6. Strengthening people’s participation in Gram Sabha-

Gram Sabha is the established foundation for a decentralized participatory governance. However, Gram Sabhas are not yet functional enough to accomplish their expected role. The main reasons behind this is lack of people’s participation, lack of awareness amongst the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, ritualistic conduct of the Gram Sabha meetings, poor information communication, sparse attendance in the Gram Sabha meetings, and a lack of clear understanding amongst the people about the importance and the functions of the Gram Sabha. Thus, there is a need to strengthen the Gram Sabha by increasing the participation of community in the decision making process.

IDF support in localelected Ward members in conducting Ward Sabhas in their respective wards and developing a ward development plan which are then submitted in Gram sabha for approval and

inclusion in Gram Panchayat Development Plan Mukhiya, Ward members, Panchayat sachiv and Panchayat residents participated in such Gram Sabha's and raised their development concerns.

Key objective of facilitating Gram Sabha-

- Encouraging people's participation in decision making process
- Approval and inclusion of Ward level Development plan to Gram Panchayat Development Plan
- To facilitate collective discussion regarding prioritizing development activities as per need and resources available in the panchayat.

Key approach towards strengthening Gram Sabha-

- Ensure that Gram Sabha is conducted in presence of specified quorum
- Ensuring women participation in Gram Sabha
- Ensuring that development concerns and issues identified during Ward Sabha and Cluster meetings are presented in the Gram Sabha
- Community was encouraged to find localized solution to the issues identified
- Community decisions are included in the proceedings of Gram Sabha and Positive action is taken against them by panchayat.

Outcome

- Capacity development of PRIs to conduct Gram Sabha in intervention panchayat
- Strengthened democratic governance process.
- Ensured accountability in PRI system.

1.7. Refresher Training –

Key strategy of IDF's initiative to strengthen local self-governance is providing training and handholding support to the panchayat; especially regular training to LER's. In continuation of this objective IDF organized refresher training for elected representatives of 13 intervention Panchayat and Munger Municipal corporation.

Key objectives of refresher training-

- To educate the ward councilors about the relevant development policies, govt. programs or any other important guidelines that can help them in development of their ward
- Provide a platform for peer discussion and cross learning
- Provide a platform to raise issues and development concern and learn about the process and procedures to solve these issues

Outcome of the Training:

- 90 LER's from intervention areas participated in this refresher training.
- Enhanced capacity of LER's to carry out their roles and responsibility
- Enhanced capacity of LER's to understand the nuances of govt. policy and program
- Enhanced capacity of LER's to prepare development plans.



1.8. District level workshop-

District level workshop was organized to share experience and learning's from the program "Strengthening Grassroots level institution of local self-governance". 180 LER's from the project intervention area participated in the workshop along with senior level administrative officials of ITC, Y. P. Singh Manager Corporate Officer, ITCMunger, ShriVaibhavGupta, Branch Engineer, ITC Munger, ShriJagbandhuSamnta, Human Resource Manager, ITC, Munger and Chief Guests, ShriShiyaramSingh, DPROMunger Bihar and Raghunath Prasad Singh, District Panchayati Raj Adviser. The workshop was facilitated by Mr. ManojVerma, Director, IDF.

Chief Guests, Mr. Shiyaram Singh and Ragnatah Prasad Singh in their address speech appreciated the joint effort of ITC and IDF to build capacity of LERs. Mr. Shiyaram Singh said that clear impact can be seen in the project intervention areas, especially in terms of implementation of “Seven Resolution Scheme” by these trained LER’s. Mr. Ragnunatah Prasad Singh said that effective capacity building done through the program will certainly be helpful for LERs and department will also make provision to replicate this effort in other Panchayats too.

Key objectives of District level workshop-

- To share learnings and experience from the program
- Provide a platform for peer discussion and cross learning among ward councilors, project staff and experts.
- Understand the impact of the program and identify opportunities for sustainability of the program

Outcome of the Training:

- 180 LER’s from intervention areas participated in this workshop.
- Discussions related to impact assessment of the program.
- Identified key strategy for sustainability of the program.

2. Case Study

2.1. Case study -1

VibhaKumari, Mukhiya, Nawagrahi South

Vibha won the Gram Panchayat election in the year 2016 and started her work as elected leader of Nawagrahi, Dakshin. When she started her term as Mukhiya, she was 33 years old married women and mother of two children. She had no interest in becoming Mukhiya but her husband persuaded her to contest for the election, when the seat became reserved for women. As a first time elected members she was feeling lost in shouldering the huge amount of roles and responsibilities assigned to her.

Vibha acknowledges that although she presided over the meetings of the panchayat, major decisions were approved by male elected members and the needs of the women in the village where neglected more often. Vibha mentions that when she assumed office, she was nervous to cast her opinions at the panchayat meetings. She says that I use to feel hesitant to take decision because of lack of knowledge and understanding of my roles as elected leader of the panchayat. Through the training programs, I not only learnt about my roles and responsibility, I gained confidence to speak with officials and other elected leaders. Today she is at ease discussing the common issues in her village as well issues like sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities for the girl child in the village.



Vibha is one of the local elected representative, who was trained by Integrated development foundation under its capacity building program of local self-governance. Financial support was provided to the program by ITC's CSR initiative "Mission SunehraKal". Program aims to strengthen local governance in selected panchayats and urban Munger through capacity development of local elected representative. One of the core objectives of the program is engaging community with the governance process through ward level committees for the purpose of successful implementation of "MukhyaMantriSaatNischayYojna".



The program understands the need of rigorous training and capacity building required at the local level for elected members like Vibha, who has limited or no knowledge of the governance process, are illiterate, lacks leadership quality, and are more often dominated. IDF in its effort first tried to understand the capacity gaps in these elected members and then provided them continuous training over their roles and responsibilities, planning for development initiatives in their panchayat and wards, engaging community members to gain support in monitoring and maintenance of the services. Giving the increasing role of panchayat and the responsibilities of elected members, capacity building becomes the sign for effective functioning of the Panchayat Raj Institution and holistic development of the panchayat.



Giving the increasing role of panchayat and the responsibilities of elected members, capacity building becomes the sign for effective functioning of the Panchayat Raj Institution and holistic development of the panchayat.

Nawagarhi south, a small village in the Munger block of the district has gone through many development initiatives in the last three year under the leadership of VibhaKumari.

Vibha admits that through these training program and meetings she started to understand her roles and responsibility. Through these training program she learnt the importance of standing committee and how through standing committee she can achieve support from other ward members in development program for the village. She formed six standing committee in September 2018 and since then she has been organizing regular meetings of the standing committee. IDF teams have supported these standing committee by training them over their roles and responsibility, different govt. schemes and programs, eligible beneficiaries of the program and how they can help community to access benefit from these programs especially Bihar Government's flagship program SaatNischayYojna.

Till date, Nawagrahi south panchayat have received "NalJal benefitting all household", Roads in their ward, Drainage lines within the habitation. With the sincere effort from Vibha and her fellow ward members she was able to retract CSR funds from ITC for construction of separate toilets for boys and girls in 4 government school. Standing committee in the Nawagrahi south panchayat is among the very few standing committees which are fully functional and effective. She is highly motivated to ensure that children from school receives proper education and other benefits i.e., sanitation, hygiene, nutrition from Mid-day meal etc. For the purpose she regularly monitors the functioning of school management committee. Vibha says these government schools are only path to success for our children. As an elected representative, if we are unable to provide education, health and safety to our children, we will fail as a parent to our village.

Vibha is an inspiration for other Mukhiyas and ward members especially women ward members. Vibha is a great example of how with the power of knowledge people can change their perspective towards life and make change not only in their life but also to the lives of other people.

2.2. Case study-2

Community takes initiative to achieve ODF status and revive pond

Ward no 8 is a small part of the village kataria having population 1570 with 200 HH. The joint effort of community and elected member of the ward have been exemplary in terms of ensuring sanitation and safe water for the community.

MD. Fakruddin, Ward Member is a small farmer and belongs to a very humble family. Although very sharp in studies, he was not able to go for higher education and instead joined family business to support his family. He has always dreamt for improved education and employment opportunity in the village.



He beams with pride and joy while recalling the development work done in the last few years in his ward. He admits that, my greatest achievement till date has been able to ensure the ODF status in my ward. Every HH not only has toilets but uses it regularly too. There was a lot of initial resistance from the community. With the help of recently acquired skill of participatory rural appraisal, I was able to motivate ward members to construct toilet, if they no longer wish to consume their own excreta. I explained them how defecation in open leads to dirty surrounding and contamination of water and its long terms impact on health.

Above mentioned example of attaining ODF status in a ward emphasize the need of strengthening Panchayati Raj Institution as unit of self-governance in order to ensure community participation for sustainable development. With this objective IDF in joint collaboration with ITC's CSR initiative Mission SunaharaKal initiated "Empowerment of grass root level organization" project in the year 2016. IDF is implementing agency, whereas ITC is providing technical guidance and financial support to the program. Program aims to strengthen local governance in selected panchayats and urban Munger through capacity development of local elected representative and engaging community with the governance process through ward level committees for the purpose of successful implementation of "MukhyaMantriSaatNischayYojna". MD. Fakruddin is one among the many councilors in the MungerSadar block, who received training and support from program.

MD. Fakruddin admits that although he was very determined for the development of his ward, was struggling to ensure coordination with president (Mukhiya), administration at block and district level and community. He was unaware about roles and responsibility as well as power and rights associated with the role of ward councilor. He shares that in the formal training organized by IDF, he and other fellow ward members realized that Panchayat is not mere an implementation agency of govt. schemes and program but can take decisions on their own to support development activities. He adds that realizing this authority, Ward Sabha in his ward took decision to impose fine for open



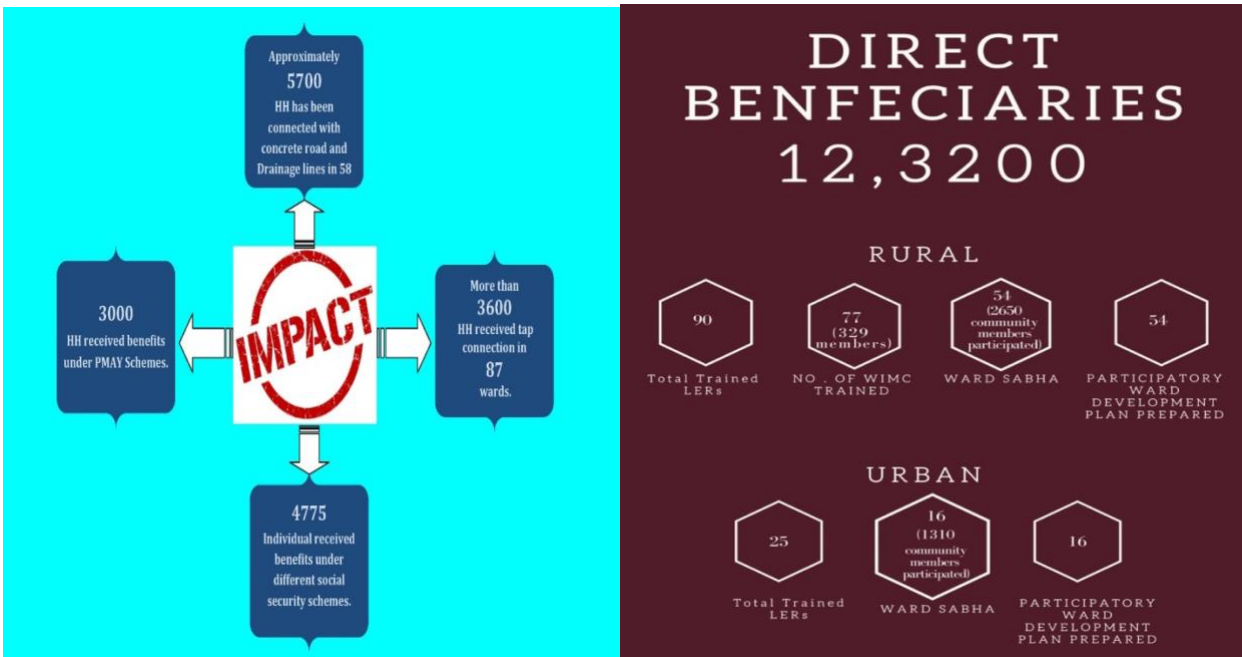
defecation, which proved to be a very successful strategy to achieve the desired result.

Formation and strengthening of community level committees like Ward Sabha and Ward Implementation and Monitoring Committee (WIMC) has been one of the core focus area of the program and it has been able to achieve many positive development in the intervention areas. In Ward no 8, WIMC under the leadership of MD.

Fakruddin revived an old pond in order to ensure rain water conservation. Ms. HuhsnaBano members, of WIMC recalls and says that while preparing ward development plan, we realized that desilting of an existing traditional pond in the ward is very important to ensure water availability for our cattle's and for agriculture purposes. We proposed this activity in the Gram Sabha and after approval we not only cleaned the pond but also attached it with the drainage line to collect the rain water from surrounding areas. Some of the community members were opposing this activity in their self interest; we were able to overcome that hurdle because it was a community decision.

With the help of WIMC in their ward MD. Fakruddin has been able to complete many such development activities with ease. He says that we need to realize that sustainable development cannot be achieved until we have educated and aware community. IDF has ensured that local elected councilors and community understand their specific roles in the development process and act together to achieve desired result.

Impact of the program- Program aims to achieve a better local self-governance structure to realize the objective of decentralized democratic governance, where community is actively involved in the governance at local level, takes decision based on local context and support in implementation of the program and schemes. This is to realize a greater objective of a better life condition for all, especially to marginalized and vulnerable communities. In the FY 2019-20, program was able to achieve-



Project No. 3 I-CLEAN Project

Location:- Bhatadasi in Vaishali District, Supported by:- CSR wing of Syngenta India Ltd.

A. INTRODUCTION

This is 2nd year of intervention of I CLEAN project in which a new area Bhatadasi Village Haat has been selected with the support of CSR of Syngenta India Limited. Syngenta India Limited, 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.

B. PROJECT OUTLINE

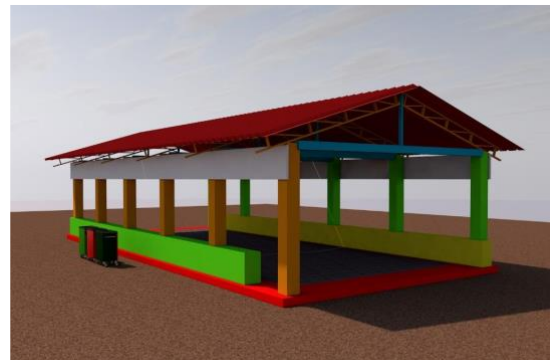
1. Concept

The concept of the village *haats* is the oldest in India and is same in Vaishali district of Bihar so in Bhatadasi Haat. 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*.



2. Objective:

- 2.1. 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.
- 2.2. 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.



- 2.3. To eradicate diarrheal cases & other water born diseases and minimizing the effect of environment degradation in our intervention area.

3. 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 *SwachchataAbhiyan* organized. The strategies was to involve the primary stakeholders of the *mandis/haats* involving the community.



4. Process :

Same as previous year this year also after selection of Haat place, documentary evidence of ownership is checked and verified in Bhtadasi village. 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 BHATADAI, Rajapakahar in Vaishali District has been completed with eight platforms with sheds, 5 solar lights, a hand pump with soak pit.

Output

- People would have access to safe drinking water resulting in the less diarrheal cases and water borne diseases.
- There would be significant increase of the number of people, especially women, come for trade.

5. Activities

5.1. Development of rural markets by constructing Platform and Iron Shed

IDF has developed infrastructure in existing mandis such as construction 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.

Installation of Hand Pump with Platform and Soak Pit

A deep bore handpump in BhatadasiHaat, which caters the drinking water need of approx 2000-3000 people including the local vendors daily during haat. It was also 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.
- There was significant increase of the number of people, especially women, come for trade.

5.2. Solar Lights for extended market operations

In the premises of Haat Five solar light panels with new technologies of LED bulbs, that consumes less power has been installed. Earlier, the markets close down as soon as it gets dark. It has been observed that previously few vendors were using the kerosene lamp or gas mantle during late evening., even that it does not attract much to the buyer. But after the installation of the solar light, the market has 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. It increased 30% of market avenue every haat days.



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.

5.3. Future Plan

A awareness program for the children, youth, farmers, women, elderly on health, personal hygiene and cleanliness has to be organized to ensure community involvement and create knowledge about cleanliness and use of toilet.

5.4. 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. 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.



A survey was conducted to know the response of the Farmers/vendors, about the infrastructure facilities provided at the BhatadasiHaat 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%.

Project No. 4**Empowering Community to Minimize Slavery and Combat Trafficking Risks**

Location:-Muzaffarpur, Supported by:- Freedom fund

A. BACKGROUND

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.

B. 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 in different forms and the risk of trafficking is very high among the vulnerable community. In the recent years Governments i.e. Central & State became proactive for countering it. 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 and proper coordination.

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 and vocational training to the migrant's families and empowered their women and children to combat slavery & human trafficking risks in an effective way in their vicinity.

1. ACTIVITIES:**Theme Camp with SHG members:**

Altogether two theme camps, each one of one day, were organized at field level for 85 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 52 adolescent girls & boys were capacitated through two theme camps in targeted areas. The purpose of organizing such programme was to aware and make them capable to identify the danger zones in their locality and take action to change it in safer zone. Apart from it, they were aware o 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. Further, they can contribute in putting the children in



ICDS centers / schools. 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 SHG's members on problem faced in vegetable cultivation and nursery & seedling rising. The main purpose of organizing such trainings was to encourage them to make their enterprise more profitable by minimizing investment costs and optimizing income. 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. The training was to enhance their knowledge level so that they can overcome the problems which they faced and take care of their goat in more proper way. 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 30 members attended this training programme.

A one week training programme was organized for the youths of at risk / out migrant & debt bounded agriculture labour families on welding . 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 11 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



ORIENTATIONS:

One training cum orientation programmes, was organized for the members & representatives of Village Surveillance Committee. The main objectives of organizing this orientation programme was:

- To capacitate the VSC leaders and members on action-oriented planning.
- To sensitize them on their role & responsibility.

- To enable them to make outreach for their issues by their own and ensure their access on government schemes & provisions.

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. A total 47 participants attended the programme.



MEETING:

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 be able to play crucial 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 68 participants were participated and shared their views, experiences, hardship etc. and discussed to overcome it.



WORKSHOPS:

Slavery and human trafficking are 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 with the objectives:



- To sense the seriousness of anti- slavery & trafficking issues.
- To sensitized the officials as well as leaders on child protection policies, child care plan, linkages between loan, health & slavery, Quality Education and ToP Bill'2018, .
- To strengthen the Child Protection Committee in respective ward, panchayats and blocks.
- To develop coordination & cooperation among the stakeholders i.e. PRI members, Social leaders, officials etc. to address the anti- slavery & human trafficking issues collectively in an effective and synchronized manner.
- To bridge the gaps and ensure integrated approach to reduce slavery & human trafficking risks in the area.
- 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 16members. 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:

NukkadNataks 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.



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 JagiKendras, 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 KishoriKendras, 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.



PROJECT OUTPUTS:

Federation of CBOs was nurtured and its leader got aware about their role & responsibilities and its function. 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, 11 youths of out migrants and debt bounded agriculture labour's families attend the training programme on welding. The orientation on anti slavery& human trafficking issues, its consequences, safe migration, proper advocacy etc., covered 68 service providers, PRI members and Social Leaders.

PROJECT OUTCOMES:

116 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. 30 women members of SHGs initiated vegetable cultivation as their income generation activity. Apart from it 43 members of SHGs opted goat rearing to increase their family's income. 27 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 125 members of at risk families in getting Job Card and 80 members of targeted community at Mushahri got employment under MNREGA programme. Federation leader of Miapur ensured proper utilization of Untied Fund and regularized the Health Sub Center of Ali Neura in Minapur. The Village Surveillance Committee of all 36 villages maintains the migrants register on regular basis. The Federation leaders of Minapur assisted 50 community members and Federation leaders of Mushahri assisted 45 community members in getting Ayushman Golden Health Card.

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS:

25 community members availed the health facilities by using their Ayushman Golden Health Card. 1 Children of Maha Dalit families of Narauli village in Mushahri block freed from working place (Hotel) by the Federation members and enrolled him in government school. 4 case of rescued children from Jaipur were fielded at NHRC for receiving rehabilitation packages. 116 children of targeted Dalit/Mahadalit family's got enrolled at government school and are regular. 350 Labours of uorgaized sector of targeted areas in Minapur and Mushahri blocks got registered by the LabourDeptt. 165 Labour of unorganized sector, who were registered, got the compensation of Rs. 3000.00 30 women members of SHGs initiated vegetable cultivation as their income generation activity and contributing in their family's income. Whereas 27 women of at-risk families started Lac Bangle making as an IGA and contributing in their family's income. 7 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 community members in ensuring access on different government's schemes i.e. AyushmaGolde Health Card, draught compensation, house repairing, Poor Rural Housing Scheme, Old Age Pension, widow pension etc. as a result, 996 house hold received the benefits of different schemes.

CHALLENGES:

Frequent transfer of officials is one of the problem which affects the pace of work. Apart from it, officials of Anti Human Trafficking Units are mostly on additional charges so they are least bother to take up the issues on priority basis. Retention of Dalit & Mahadalit children at formal schools is also one of the major challenges as it is not functioning properly. Lack of financial assistance for IGA/ micro enterprise is another big challenge. Lastly, Natural Calamities i.e. flood and cold wave made the situation more vulnerable.

Case Study

Life Change Story/Testimony:

TITLE: No to Child Marriage

Name: NishuKumari
 Age : 14 Years
 Father's Name: ShriKishorSah
 Village& P.O.: Mahdaiyan
 Block :inapur
 Distt. : Muzaffarpur



NishuKumari is 14 years old girl of Mahdaiyan village. Her father is a rickshaw puller and his earning is not sufficient to cater the basic need of his families. NishuKumari is the member of adolescent girl's group and studying in class 9th. Before joining the group, she was totally unaware about child labour and on the issues of slavery and human trafficking. After joining group she started attending the meetings and orientation programmes and became aware on the issues of child labour, child rights, child marriage etc. One day her father came with an stranger which age was almost similar to her father. He asked Nishu for his hospitality and she did it. At night KishorSah was narrating his wife that the man came with me has come to see the Nishu for marry her. He is rich man and ready to marry our daughter without dowry so we should marry her with him. Initially her mother was not ready but after some argument she became ready. Neshu was hearing all these conversations of her parents. In the morning she talked with her parents that she is minor and wants to study. She also told them that marrying girl child before 18 years is illegal and I have right to take decision for me. If you people will force me than I will go to police station. Then her parents agreed not to marry her. She also told about it to the Mukhiya who is the member of VSC/CVC of that village. Mukhiya- Mrs.Poonam Devi and other VSC/ CVC members aware Nishu's parents on child marriage and its ill affect and legal aspects. Finally, marriage got stooped.

PROJECT-5

Comprehensive Abortion Care(CAC)

Location:-Various district of Bihar, Supported by:- IPAS

A. BACKGROUND:-

Of the 6,700,000 induced abortions performed annually throughout India today, an estimated 4 million are unsafe, and 12,000 women die from the procedure. Indian women seek abortions primarily because they have too many children already and because their children are too closely spaced. However, abortion still carries a stigma, and many women are not aware that safe abortions are legally available. Therefore, they often seek help from an unqualified source and are unlikely to visit a health center until they are beyond help.

B. OBJECTIVES:-

- To increase safe abortions in primary health care facilities by 25percent.
- To increase the number of women undergoing safe abortions instead of unsafe procedures by 25percent.
- To increase use of effective contraceptive methods to prevent future abortions.
- To reduce the rate of MMR of the country.
- Proper use appropriate techniques for safe abortion
- Best practices on infection prevention

C. GOAL:-

The overall goals of the project were to enable rural women to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights by educating them about the availability and legality of safe abortion, and to increase the number of rural abortion facilities.

WORK ACTIVITY:

1.1. Meetings:-

Meetings with CS, DPM, DS, MOIC, DPC, CAC Providers, Nursing Staffs, ASHAs, BCM of the concerned facilities, which were the primary vehicle for conveying the message of this intervention, were held twice each month in all concerned districts. During meetings first told the stories about CAC services & MTP regulation on basic information about the circumstances in which abortion is and is not legal and about the different termination techniques available up to the 12th, and 20th weeks of pregnancy respectively. Information on different contraceptive techniques was also provided. Also discussed and conduct CIOs, FBIs at the facilities.



1.2. Block-level workshop (FBI Facility Based Intervention):

Based on field observations, workshops were organized for the Nursing staffs, Medical Officers, Health Managers as well as for community health and social workers in each of the facilities. These workshops were designed to strengthen the women's capacity to make their own decisions about their reproductive lives. Many of the local Anganwadi (government health center) workers (AWWs) and accredited social health activists (ASHAs) were



themselves previously uninformed about the distinctions between legal and illegal abortions.

1.3. SGT (Second Generation Training):-

No of SGT training Centre:- 09

I.Patna:- PMCH Patna

II.Magadh:- ANMCH Gaya

III.Bhagalpur:- Sadar Hospital Bhagalpur

IV.Munger: RPMU Sadar Hospital Campus, Munger

V.Tirhut: - SKMCH Muzaffarpur

VI.Purnea:- Sadar Hospital Purnea

VII.Saran:- Sadar Hospital Saran

VIII.Koshi:- Sadar Hospital Saharsa

IX.Darbhanga:- DMCH Darbhanga



SGT training on MTP for CAC services at regional training centre. The number of participants of the training is 47 Medical officers and 50 nursing staffs from the concerned facilities of the state of Bihar. The duration of SGT is 12 days for Medical officers and 6 days for nursing staffs. Also booked and confirmed the MTP cases for hands on our SGT medical officers. In this year 6 Medical officers and 6 nursing staffs were trained on CAC services and they started MTP cases at the concerned facility with safe methods and they are using appropriate techniques.

Goal of the training:-To build competencies of service providers in clinical and technical procedures and enhance their knowledge and skills on all aspects of Comprehensive Abortion Care(CAC) for providing high quality services.

1.4. Objective of the training

- I. Understand the key elements in 'Comprehensive Abortion Care' approach
- II. Acquire knowledge and skills to practice updated, safe abortion technologies, infection prevention measures and effective counselling
- III. Establish quality abortion services at your health facilities as per the CAC Training and Service Delivery Guidelines, MoHFW, 2018
- IV. Obtain certification as a trained MTP provider under the MTP Act.

1.5. Achievements and Challenges:-

Regular and consistent interaction with the facility overcame the initial barrier to discussing the sensitive topic of abortion and related personal issues. Adolescent girls and newly married females came forward to participate in the intervention without any hesitation, and were eager to spread the information they received throughout their villages. The project was clearly effective in communicating the basic message that abortion is not a social stigma to be handled out of sight by unqualified people, but rather a personal choice to be exercised safely and freely. However, there remained some confusion among the program participants about the different stages of pregnancy when different abortion techniques are indicated, and more work needs to be done to reinforce this specific information.

1.6. Outcomes:-

Following is a selected list of outcomes of the intervention for the reported years:

- I. 47 Medical officers received training on safe abortion.
- II. 50 Nursing Staffs received training on safe abortion.
- III. 350 ASHA workers are received on site training on safe abortion criteria through CIOs.
- IV. 130 Nursing staffs were received training on safe abortion criteria.
- V. Maximum facilities were started a CAC services after the continue follow up and regular visit at

the facility.

- VI. Started CAC services at the facility with safe methods.
- VII. Procure and available of MVA at the concerned focal facilities for the CAC services.
- VIII. Indent of MMA drugs at the respective districts for the medical methods of abortion.
- IX. All the Selected facility started CAC Services with Safe method of abortion after the Continue follow-up & Visit.
- X. Procure and Insure Availability of MVA at all concerned Focal Facility.
- XI. Indent MMA Drugs at Respective District for Medical Method of Abortion.

Total Number of MPT Cases (2019-20)	2250
Total number of trained Doctors	65
Total number of trained Nursing Staffs	67

1.7. Program Support:- Activities during field visit to Focal Facility

- I. Analysis the CAC data @ OT, OPD & labour room
- II. Gone through with OT & OPD register
- III. Finding after observation
- IV. Orientation of facility staff on documentation, waste management, instrument processing and chlorine solution
- V. Check availability of MVA, Cannula & MMA Drugs
- VI. Check all the instrument related with MTP
- VII. Identify & Orient Nodal person On CAC & PAF service.
- VIII. Orientation on MMA mechanism and follow-up.
- IX. Check MMA mechanism implemented or not.
- X. Collection of logsheet.
- XI. Insure the entry updates in HMIS.
- XII. Insure CAC cases Incentive Reimbursement to Service Providers.
- XIII. Discussion with providers to increase CAC cases.
- XIV. Issued letter and conduct facility based intervention.
- XV. Orient Community Health work on CAC services.
- XVI. Insure placement of sight signage and Poster in OPD, Labour room and OT.
- XVII. Indent MMA & MVA
- XVIII. Participate DHS monthly Meeting
- XIX. Nomination of doctors for upcoming SGT.



Child Centred Community Development Program(CCCD)

Location:-Chaibasa(W.Singhbhum), Supported by:- Plan India

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

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 our WASH based initiatives in 10 more villages in the same Panchayats. Altogether we are catering to a population of over 26,603 in 25 villages.

The personnel involved are 1 Program Manager, 2 Project Coordinators, 1 Sponsorship Coordinator, 1 Accountant, 1 Admin Asst. & 9 Field Level workers. The program is Sponsorship based & we have a case load of 1317 sponsored child (Male – 401, Female – 916). Sponsors are from India as well as from abroad.

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

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

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

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

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

B. PROJECT GOAL

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

- I. Ensuring child protection from abuse & exploitation
- II. Ensuring children's access to basic services, (e.g. nutrition, education, health, sanitation & household economic security)
- III. Ensuring children's voices remain heard as participants in decision making affecting their lives.
- IV. The aim is to ensure that children grow up & develop in a safe & enabling environment that ensures their right to protection is respected & realized, and that they can grow & develop free from abuse, discrimination and exclusion.

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

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

C. MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES

1. HEALTH

1.1. Celebrating Breast Feeding Week & National Nutrition Week

Breast feeding week & National nutrition week was celebrated in AWC's, operational Panchayats in the Khuntpani block & at the District in Aug & Sep 2019. Importance of 1000 day was discussed, Godbharai&Annaprashan events organized to promote nutrition & health. Over 3067 women & children, health workers have been reached through the events. IEC van developed by IDF-Plan to support the District during PoshanPakhwada was flagged off from the district by MLA Sadar, DC along with others which also covered new blocks under extension program of IDF-Plan.



1.2. Hemoglobin check up of Adolescents

Hemoglobin check up of adolescent girls in our program area was done at the Anganwadi level in 15 sponsorship villages. This was done after discussion with MOIC, Khuntpani; 417 adolescents took up the tests, 110 of them were provided IFA tablets to improve hemoglobin. Counseling by ANM & our FLW was done at all points, in addition hand wash practice & weigh check was done at all points. We have 20 Adolescent groups in the community & we regularly take up the subject Anemia & how to maintain distance from it? The camps were done in Jan & Feb 2020.



1.3. Life skills training to Peer educators & FLW's

Life skills training has been done for female Peer educators & Field level workers of IDF by external resource person in Dec 2019. Six life skills including knowing self, decision making etc. were discussed; objective of the training was to prepare a pool of trainers who would train twenty adolescent groups in the program area. 30 Peer educators & 11 program person attended the trg. 361 adolescent girls has been reached by the team post training in adolescent groups.



1.4. COVID-19 responses in program area & District

COVID-19 Pandemic has started since the last week of March 2020. Field operations (regular activities have come to a halt). IDF along with Plan International chalked out relief work plan looking into the available budget & requirement of stakeholders. The following activities/support was provided during the period April-June 2020.



Dry ration & hygiene kit – Rice-25 Kgs, Dal-1 Kg, M.oil-1 Ltr, Sanitary napkin pkt-1 & Soap-3 was provided to 1317 Sponsor child & family. Prior permission of BDO, Khuntpani was taken before distribution, distribution took five days to complete. **Awareness generation through IEC van** – A van with IEC (flex fitted) along with 400 posters did awareness generation work on COVID-19 in 74 villages in Khuntpani block. Audio message was passed through mike in the van.

Protective equipments support in the District – Face Mask-2400 Pcs, Hand Gloves-2400 Pairs, Sanitizer-800 Nos. & PPE kit-400 Nos was given to the Health & Social Welfare Dept. in Chaibasa W. Singhbhum. Civil Surgeon & District Welfare Officer received on behalf of the Depts. In addition twenty automatic hand wash dispenser machines are installed at Collectorate, Sadar Hospital & selected CHC's.

Provide protective equipments in the Block – Face Mask-4215 Pcs, Hand Gloves-4215 Pairs, Sanitizer-281 Nos., Handwash-281 Nos. & Soap-281 Nos was given to the MOIC & CDPO of Khuntpani representing Health & ICDS.

Masks to Sponsored Child – Each Sponsor child & his family was given six masks to remain safe & practice wearing mask & also motivate others to do so. CDPO receiving protective Equipments MOIC & team with protective items.

2. EDUCATION

2.1. Children Literary Festival

Children Literary Festival was organized in 15 schools in Dec 2019; 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 with support of resource persons & performed in front of audience/guests

2.2. Orientation on Early Childhood Education

To promote & practice Early childhood education in Anganwadi Centres across Khuntpani Block orientation was done to 126 Sevika's/Anganwadi workers. The sessions were largely towards making the centre more vibrant & using available resources in the centre (sports materials, books, puzzles).

In addition ECE domains were discussed & soft skills (Baal geet, chetnageet) taught to engage children & make learning joyful.



2.3. .Observing ECE Day in Anganwadi

Sevika's/AWW's trained are practicing lessons learnt in their respective AWC's. IDF is monitoring 50 AWW's; the output of the training results in organizing Early childhood education day in the AWC. The ECE day is basically showcasing the talents of the child associated with the centre be it drawing, singing poems/baalgeet in the presence of selected parents, SMC members. We support with balloons, toffee to make the environment more joyful. Activity period is from Dec – Feb 2020.



2.4. .Engaging Youth Fellow with children

This year saw a new initiative in the form of engagement of Youth Fellow's in program area primarily to support the Education theme. IDF has placed five Youth Fellows in as many schools/villages; the Fellows have identified children who lag behind in studies (Class I-III) with support of the Headmaster. Such children are being taught/supported for two hours daily after school hours. The YF's are being supported by IDF on a monthly basis & their work is also reviewed, suggestions given.



3. WASH

3.1. Rainwater harvesting structure

This year IDF went for initiating rainwater harvesting structure on a pilot basis in two selected schools in Jan & Feb 2020. A Civil Engineer was approached to provide a drawing, estimate post visit & inspection of both sites. The work contract was given to a Self Help Group in our program which we have nurtured over a period of three years. The work included roof top work, developing inspection chambers separate boring in each location & required plumbing work.



3.2. Repair & renovation in Anganwadi's

IDF did repair & renovation work at selected AWC's (Saligutu, Bunumda & Patraposi) in continuation with the previous year & altogether working on the model AWC approach in Jan & Feb 2020. Toilet repair & renovation was done benefitting 42 children, one Hand pump platform repaired in AWC benefitting 20 children & nearby 12 families. Request was taken from AWW's in prior & work allotted to a SHG which we have supported over a period of time.



3.3. Meeting with Young mother on hygiene

In continuation with the last year, meeting with Young mothers was done at the Anganwadi centre level in 30 AWC's. Health & hygiene issues was discussed with special emphasis on personal hygiene during menstruation, best hygiene practice for child & how to keep the home clean & hygienic. 1314 women benefitted from the discussions at the AWC level. Few IEC's with us was shown, question answer sessions also done to judge participants knowledge post meeting in each location.



3.4. Orientation of key persons on water & hygiene

This training was more towards raising awareness & also checking the knowledge level of participants, key warriors of sanitation. Five trainings were done in as many Panchayats, toilet use, proper disposal of child feces, maintaining hygiene at home & in community was discussed. Sessions were taken by IDF team & altogether 141 participants attended. PRI members also participated in the trainings.



4. CHILD PROTECTION

4.1. Creative workshop for children in CRC's

Creative workshop with children from four Child resource centers was done along with the concerned centre supervisor at two locations. An expert from Patna on the subject interacted with participants which was primarily towards making the centre more vibrant & using available resources in the centre (sports materials, books, puzzles). The training was attended by 64 children & it was done in Dec 2019.



4.2. Convergence meeting with stakeholders in Protection

Meeting with prominent stakeholders in the District was done on a half yearly basis. Members from DCPU, CWC, JJB & DLSA along with representatives of two CCI's attended the meeting. Review of BLCPC formation, trg. In CCI's on child protection, inauguration of Child friendly Thana & Media workshop was organized. 14 people attended the meeting.



4.3. Participate & support in NCPDR hearing

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR) team reached Chaibasa for conducting a hearing. IDF-Plan member participated in preliminary meetings before the hearing for perspective setting along with District Administration involving, DC, SP, DSWO & DSE, we also put up several issues on subjects like Education & Health where we feel children & community is deprived. The meetings & hearings were from Aug 7-9 2019.

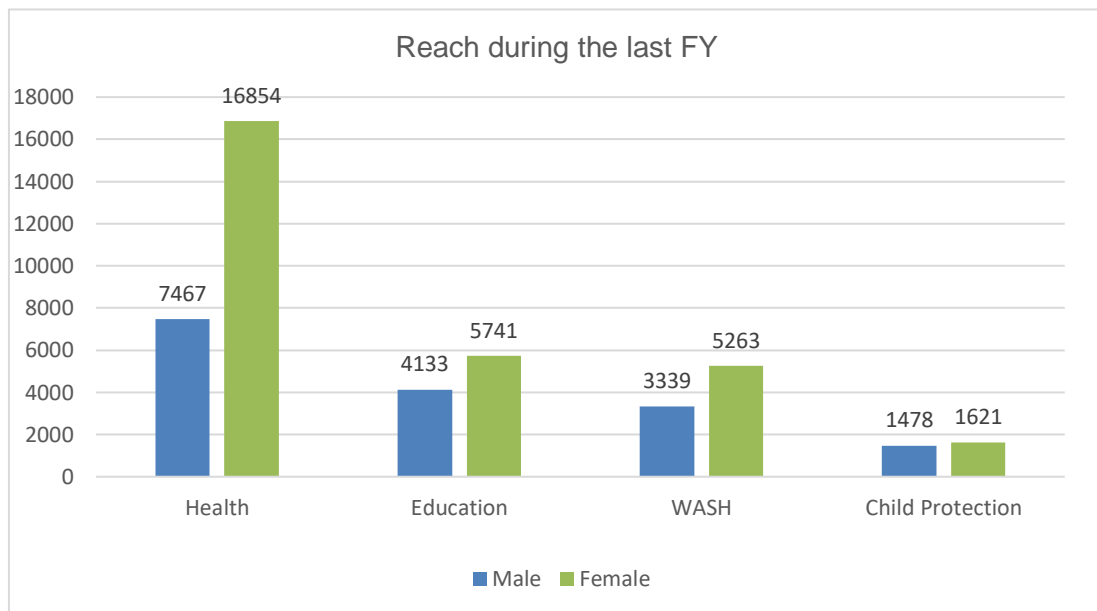
4.4. IDG Takeovers

This year it was Girl's taking over the role of Mukhia & UpMukhia of all five Panchayats in our operational area. The activity was carried on 11th October 2019; selected Girl's were prepared in advance to deal with few known questions being raised to them regarding development work in their Panchayat. Altogether 60 people including adolescent girls, PRI members attended the takeover events. Attractive

IEC materials were developed to share information on the subject; IDF Director who was in Chaibasa came to witness one event in the field in village Keyadchalm.

5. OUTCOMES/IMPACT

- 1317 Sponsor family reached during COVID pandemic. It was through telephone calls knowing about their well being, dry ration & hygiene kit provided when it mattered more.
- Support was provided to the District & Block by supplying protective equipments (Masks, Gloves, Sanitizers & PPE kit). It was appreciated by concerned Departments.
- 126 AWW's/Sevika were trained on early childhood education (ECE) for AnganWadi Centre. They have started practicing the same, we are monitoring close to 50 AWC's benefitting over 1300 children.
- Children are getting empowered; their personality has improved resulting to their participation & upgrading themselves with Children Literary Festival. Selected candidates put up a very good show at the State & National level events in Ranchi & Lucknow.
- This year IDF-Plan was nominated as a member of the District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) in W.Singhbhum.
- IDF-Plan participated in the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) meetings & hearing in Chaibasa, we were appreciated for our approach.
- Two SHG's associated with us have now sustained. We take catering service, repair & construction work from them. They are taking up contract without any advance money.
- Two rainwater harvesting structure has come up in our program area (with schools) which is expected to benefit over 1000 children associated with High School Bhoja & Middle School Pandrasali. It is a new initiative in the entire block.
- Reach of program
- Through the CCCD program in the last financial year (FY) we could reach to 45,896 people which included 16,417 male & 29,479 female. The reach has a total of all four thematic interventions i.e. Health, WASH, Education & Child Protection.



5.1. THE CHALLENGE

Ensuring nutritional components in meal at AWC for children & take up Early childhood education (ECE) work in the AWC. ECE is needed for overall development of child during the growing days.

5.2. THE SOLUTION

Sunita took part in ECE training organized by IDF-Plan in Chaibasa in December 2019. The training was on understanding the various domains of ECE which also includes knowing & practicing Baal geet/chetna geet.

Sunita along with the Sahaiyaka took up the fencing work by herself after getting motivated by similar work done by IDF-Plan in Bandasai, Khunta & Bhoja. She managed the seeds herself however she was in touch with IDF team regarding field preparation & sowing seeds.

5.3. THE RESULTS

In AWC Uparlota, Sunita is practicing ECE sessions with around 33 children. Children have become vocal than earlier & their attendance have improved. They can recite the Baal geet taught to them by Sunita. Confidence level of children gave improved.

Use of leafy vegetables have enriched the meal at the AWC. Sunita along with the Sahayika is taking care of the kitchen garden. After her initial success we have provided her seeds in February 2020.

6. Key Challenges

- I. Fund flow during the 1stqtr of the year is late which increases the quantum of activities for the last three quarters.
- II. COVID – 19 unsettled our year plan & set of activities. The last Qtr (Apr-June) was spent on COVID response work.
- III. Carrying out relief work during lockdown, getting permission from Block, purchase & distribution work.
- IV. TOM's shoe project (Grant) was a challenge with us, we had to distribute 50,000 shoes within six months. This resulted in time & work mgmt between both projects.

7. Lessons Learnt

- Developing understanding on COVID, generating awareness amongst community members on same through various methods.
- Life skills are important for developing self & are very relevant for Adolescents.
- Children have hidden talents; same came out during Children Literary Festival.
- Youth Fellows have mingled well with children in the remedial classes & are helping them in studies.
- Child rights & protection issues is required to be taken on priority, we got to know this during NCPCR review & hearing in Chaibasa.

Project No. 7**Child Centred Community Development Program**

Location: - Rajapakar(Vaishali), Supported by:-Plan India

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/Anganwadicentres and 3,000 schools that directly benefit one million children in the 3-18 years age group in 3,000 villages and

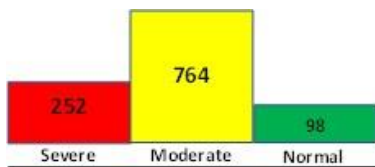
		urban slums; along with additional 4 million children supported through advocacy and policy influence actions.
Right to Drinking Water and Clean Environment		Improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene services that directly benefit two million children and youth from vulnerable and excluded communities 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 Reduction	Risk	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.

1. Activities and Output

Support of kitchen garden to identify malnourished children girls, pregnant women, lactating women at community level, school, AWC at institutional level – to support the nutrition supplement in the food, seed were distributed to promoted kitchen garden. The most vulnerable families and adolescent girls were supported to enrich their diet with nutrition. The selections were done with the support of ASHA, ANM and AWW. 100 pregnant and lactating women and 100 adolescent girls were supported. The seeds of the local vegetables rich in protein, vitamins, minerals, irons were provided.

Quarterly Refresher Orientation cum review meeting with Peer Educators - Meeting was organized for 95 peer educator on the five-component including reproductive health, Gender, menstrual health, substance abuse, water and sanitation, etc. These peer educators were also trained to facilitate the ongoing Adolescent health program at their village and support village health sanitation and nutrition day.

Celebration of Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Day (VHSND)-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 for the pregnant, lactating women and the children. Total 64 ICDS centre were covered every month reaching out to 3257 women for early registration and Ante Natal care. 2307 children were born and immunized with BCG+OPV and 2382



children were completely immunized during the period. 1114 women were screened for the anaemia.

Adolescent health Day – Adolescent health day was organized to address the health issues among the



adolescent girls. The key activities were Hemoglobin level check-up, counseling on nutritional food, menstrual hygiene and reproductive health. 2105 adolescent girls were screened to monitor their Hb level. 591 found to be severe, 1110 moderate and 402 screened normal. The girls with lower Hb count were kept under special surveillance and regular follow up. These girls with lower Hb count were referred to the Community Health Centre – Rajapakar.

Nutrition Month aligning to the government declared September month as **Nutrition month**, IDF organized awareness on malnutrition, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight in children at different AWC of Rajapakar Block. Live sessions were organized at 14 locations on the preparation of homemade nutritious food for the lactating, pregnant and adolescent girls with the locally available resources such as sweet potato, payapa, lime, ground nut, rice, pulses, etc

Celebration of new married couple 'NavDampatiSamaroh' - Celebration of new married couple 'NavDampatiSamaroh' - 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 was be linked up with the ASHA for the services.

Orientation of School Management Committee/teachers/children on SwachchVidyalaya - To ensure water sanitation and hygiene facilities for the children, members of the SMC, teachers and children were oriented on the WASH component. Member of the 30 schools covering 1961 participant learnt on the facilities management, ensuring safe drinking water, hand wash facilities, etc.

Hygiene sessions with preschool children and mothers on Global Hand washing Day - Meetings with young & preschool children on hand wash practices was organized. The activities matrix for the meetings provided which details and demonstrations on hand-washing with soaps, disposal of child faeces, etc. 1711 participants learnt personal hygiene practices.

SwachhtaSabha for School Girls - 7806 adolescent's girl covering 30 schools was oriented on menstrual hygiene management on myth and misconceptions. Girls and lady teachers were sensitized on the key use of sanitary pad, hygiene behaviour and disposal mechanism of sanitary napkins. The overall objective of the program was to address the drop out among the girls during the menstrual period and overall improved girl's health.



Campaigns on ODF plus sustainability – *Swachhta hi Sewa and SwachhtaJagruktaAbhiyan* campaign was organized from 15th Sep to 2nd Oct to raise awareness on the usage of the toilet and solid & liquid waste management. The awareness program covered more than 15000 families involving the BDO, swachhtagrahi, children, teacher, ASHA, AWW and children. Campaign through cycle rally, comics, painting, etc

Block level Capacity Building of mukhiya, and Swachtagrahi on ODF plus and sustainability – Training program for the 122 mukhiya and swachhtagrahi was organized with an objective to reach 100% coverage to achieve ODF status. Ensured usage of toilet, solid and liquid waste management through small initiatives and engaging the youth for the programs.

Observation of global hand wash day - Global hand wash day was organized on the 15th Oct 2019 focusing on the hand wash practices and behavior change among the children and the family. 356 children participated on various programs such as cycle rally, painting competition, slogan, etc. The best teams on the demonstration of the hand wash practice were felicitated.

Observation of world toilet day – World toilet day was observed engaging the block administration Chandrashekhan Mishra- CO, SangitaKumari BEO, Dr AshmaPravin, Dr Sekharsuman and chief guest being Mr. Rajiv Ranjan BDO. Painting exhibition was organized, hand wash demonstration through glow-germ. Rajapakar had a IHL coverage of 92%, which soon to be achieved 100% within the year.

Annual mothers' mela on early childhood education (ECE) –Mothers mela was organized on the significance of the ECE for the children of the age group 03-06 yrs. The program aim on the four main areas; a) social and emotional, b) language and communication, c) movement/physical development and d) cognitive (learning, thinking & problem solving). It would help the mother and ICDS worker in developing curriculum for their children for each ICDS centre. The ICDS worker would monitor the growth of the children on these skills.

Observation of ECE day at AWCs: - 3686 children of 67 ICDS centre participated to observe ECE day, The children were engaged in making paintings, story-telling, rhymes, etc. The children are free to express their views and make them learn through their own way. It's a way to interact with the outer world and learn to be social.

Planning Meeting for preparation of detail implementation plan – Planning meeting was organized for partner staff to prepare detail implementation plan for each thematic. The planning included the indicator,



output and outcome based results, outreach figure, etc. Sponsorship and finance guideline were also discussed.

Block level capacity building of AWWs/LS on improving ECE classroom processes – 185 ICDS worker have been trained on the ECE to improve the learning capacities of the children. These trained workers would help in making local TLM material which would cater to child development on four areas; a) social and emotional, b) language and communication, c) movement/physical development and d) cognitive (learning, thinking & problem solving).

Science exhibition and mathematics fare – Science exhibition was organized engaging the school children to identify their potential and encourage them towards the science and mathematics subject. Total 813 children participated and were encouraged to prepare small innovative project. Exhibition of the science model was displayed and the best innovative ideas were awarded with prize.

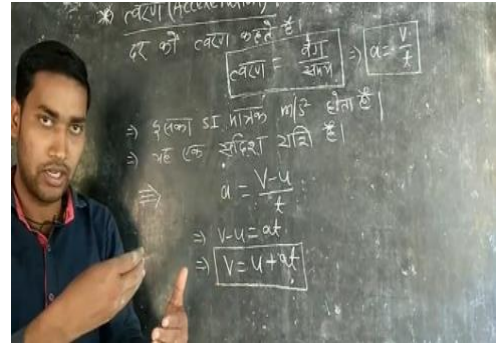
Training of SMC members on preparation of School development Plan (SDP) and Monitoring tools – 102 members of the SMC were trained on preparation of school development plan to encourage their preparation in SDP and to ensure their active involvement. It was necessary to orient them with the format, mock exercises and to develop monitoring tools based on the SDP.

Fellowship for Youth Volunteers – Youth engagement fellowship program has been launched to mentor the slow learner students. Six youth has been selected for the fellowship program. Each fellow has been tagged with the schools. The list of the slow learner student is being prepared based on assessment in consultation with the school teacher, SMC and parents.

Children Literary Festival (CLF) - Children literary festival was organized in 20 schools which focused on the reading and writing engaging 11939 children for a week. With the support of the Kilkari, the children prepare role play, comic book breaking the stereo type gender biasness. The lead play was on the differently abled girl craving for her education and to lead a meaningful life.

Support AWCs with age appropriate TLMs: establish mini library, create joyful & print rich classroom environment – Two ICDS centre has been supported with age appropriate teaching and learning materials, books, mini library and wall painting. Mini library has been set up where the children have access to the books. The wall of the centre has been developed child friendly, with cartoons, alpha-numerals which would increase the child attendance.

Promote Gender equality through Cluster level Inter Sports Girls Football Tournament – To promote gender equity and equality football has been promoted among the girls. 8 high school girls football team has



been constituted and trained on basics of football. Sports are one of the tools which would break the myth of girl's participation. These teams would play in league match.

Developed WASH friendly AWCs – 2 ICDS have been developed as child friendly WASH centre through supply of water in the toilet, hand wash point, ensuring drinking water facilities. The children have been promoted for the use of the toilet, behaviour change through the hand wash before and after meal and after defecation.

Develop Model WASH Schools - 5 Schools have been developed as model WASH schools through renovation in the girls and boys toilet, construction of hand wash point, urinals, supply of water to the toilet and urinals, separate hand wash point for toilet, drinking water points, etc. Landscaping and wall painting with key WASH message has been done at the school.

Capacity Building of Peer Educators – Training for the 100 peer educator was organized on 10 life skills components. Peer educator through cascade model has helped in reaching out to more than 8000 girls in the village. These peer educator actively support in the social work and extend their full cooperation to the health worker, teachers, etc.

Establishment of Child Resource Centre – Child Resource Centre has been established for the children and youth. The resource centre has been supported with library, sports material, educational materials, etc. The centre work as a link between the school going children and youth where career counseling, preparation for exams, guidance are provided. The centre also work as a platform to discuss the social issues such as child marriage, child trafficking and issue related to child rights.

Training of partner staff on safeguard policy & Procedure – Plan has introduced new safe guarding policy reaching out to youth (24yrs) from children (18 yrs.). The policy would be applicable to all the plan staff, partners, vendor, consultants, etc. Safe guard policy would guide the partners in smooth implementation of the program. It would also help in taking corrective actions.



Supporting Child Right Institutions/ directed through DCPU -Initiation of digital learning centers in child care Institutions in Nishantbalgrih&Purneabalgrih has helped the children to continue their study. Apart from the subject learning, sports and teaching and learning material has been provided to the centre for the physical and mental development. Tutor support has been provided to the centre.

Police Station level orientation & sensitization of CWPO & other police officials & staffs- 184 Police personal were trained by the master trainer on the juvenile justice act, POCSO act and child rights. Police were sensitized to follow the protocol in handling the cases which involve children, early investigation and procedure.

Review meeting of master trainers to support DCPUs in formation & strengthening of CPCs in the districts -Workshop was organized in collaboration with district child protection unit, child welfare committee to strengthen the existing child protection committee at the block, and panchayat level. These trained master trainers would train police personal on POCSO Act, JJ Act and ICPS.

Life skill sessions with adolescent girls by peer educator – Trained peer educator delivered the life skill training to the adolescent girls. 561 adolescent girls were trained on 5 life skills viz decision making, critical thinking skill, problem solving, effective communication and negotiation skills.

Celebration of International Girl Child Day - 11th October marks the importance of girls in the society and observed through the International girl child day. For one day girls took over the charge and position of the Mukhiya and district public relation officer and helped them in resolving some of the major issues. 519 girls participated and they demanded safety at the schools and provision of the toilet and changing room.

Balbhagidarimela on the occasion of the child rights week - To encourage the child participation and provide them with the space to raise their voice and concern, balbhagidarimela was organized. The event was planned, managed, organized by the 700 children with the support of the project staff, parents, school teachers and PRI representatives.



Two day Non-Residential Training of CPC Members -

Training was organized for the 112 member of the child protection committee. They learnt reporting mechanism and procedure to address the issues at the CWC and JJB. The members were also sensitized on the different child protection issues such as child marriage, child labor, child sexual abuses, child trafficking, etc.



Campaign on Child Rights Week – Child right week was observed as a week long campaign organized and managed by the 840 youth and adolescent girls. Kiosk was set at important location, paintings, cartoons and comics on the child rights issues were displayed to raise awareness on the child marriage, child labour, child trafficking, etc. Signature campaign was launched by the children to raise voice on child rights. The culmination event was organized under the chairmanship of district Public relation office.



Promotion of sport activities among kit to child club **members** -30 child club and youth club were supported with playing material under the “Support to Child club and promotion of sports”. The club is solely managed by the children. These clubs has been helpful in raising social issues, finding solutions, resolving them and giving voice to the children. These child clubs has helped in stopping child marriages and addressing school drop outs.



National Girl Child Day- 24th January has been a key moment to celebrate the power of girls and to highlight the gender discrimination they face. Girls were felicitated who had achieved some distinction in the field of education, sports, social activities, etc. 111 girls participated in the program.



Awareness Campaign for COVID-19 -Corona Virus has been declared as “public health emergency. Holi which is the most widely celebrated festival of Bihar, people from different states return back. IDF took an opportunity to aware migrants and local people on the novel COVID-19. VHSNDs and community meetings were used as a platform for mass awareness and by putting up kiosk at the bus stand, railway station, vaishalicollectoriate, major public places. More than 5000 people were covered in 10 days of awareness program. Social distancing, use of mask were promoted. Large IEC were placed to educate the masses on the symptoms and precautions from COVID-19.





Project No. 8

Technical Support For ODF-S and WASH in School Facilities

Location:-Godda and Palamu, Supported by :-UNICEF

A. BACKGROUND

IDF is established with an aim to promote sustainable and equitable development of sanitation, hygiene and waste management through a holistic approach by creating awareness, enhancing capacities and thereby, improving quality of life. Integrated development foundation partnered with UNICEF Jharkhand to support district water sanitation Godda and Palamu for smooth implementation of “Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin” SBM-G. The project targeted to engage the community and generate demand and facilitate them to leap one step ahead on sanitation ladder and sustain ODF status. The project involved not only about constructing toilets but rather ensuring regular usage of toilets. Under this premise, focus has been given to behavioural change activities with priority given to IPC to change people mind sets about open defecation and convince them about the need to build and use toilets.

B. CORE VALUE

- Sustainability: We strive for creating impacts which last.
- Integrity & Transparency: Integrity and transparency is our culture.
- Cooperation: We believe in achieving together and creating shared values.
- Trust: We value confidence in our people and our partners.
- Commitment: We respect our commitment to deliver in time.



C. FOCUS AREAS

IDF was established to implement, strengthen and undertake initiatives in WASH sector. Our objective is to improve quality of life by providing increased access to safe sanitation and leading to a better quality of life for all. Our focus areas are Sanitation, Health & Hygiene, Waste Management, Clean

Energy, Water Conservation and Sanitation Supply Chain with focus on innovative and sustainable solutions for the communities.

In the beginning, work undertaken by the Society included implementing Unicef Program across 2 District (**Palamu and Godda**) in Jharkhand .

- I. Promoting Safe Sanitation for Individual Households from Demand Generation to Sustained Use.
- II. WASH in Schools- Creating Awareness, infrastructure & Capacities for healthier future.
- III. Capacity Building & enhancing skills: from BDOs, govt. officials, PRI members, field workers, and masons.
- IV. Lobbying, Advocacy and Policy Planning.

D. SANITATION-INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS

IDF aims to increase safe sanitation density for the poor households in Jharkhand. The overall objective of our sanitation programs is to enable the emergence of a society whose health is improved not only through better sanitation facilities but also by an improved knowledge and awareness of the concept of "total sanitation". The activities of IDF are spread in 2 District in **Jharkhand**.

Below are the broad activities undertaken in various sanitation programs;

- Create clear awareness for the benefits of safe sanitation and the dangers of unsafe sanitation.
- Generate strong demand for location-specific and preference-based safe sanitation systems, e.g., twin-leach pits, so that households use and maintain them over time.
- Facilitating effective supply chain with local entrepreneurs, vendors and enterprises for meeting demands with standardized quality and needs of end users.
- Help households contact trained masons to build their safe sanitation systems.
- Ensure proper usage of the sanitation systems by fostering participatory monitoring systems.

E. SANITATION- SCHOOLS & COMMUNITIES

Water, sanitation and hygiene for schools has been recognized as priority areas and Govt. of India has provided provisions for the same under various flagship programs right from **School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE)** program in 1999 to Right to Education Act in 2009 and the most recent one **Swachh Bharat SwachhVidalalaya** in 2015. However, there is a lot to be done in terms of providing infrastructural facilities and hygiene related education to enable access to sustainable WASH. Sustaining improved behavior remains a major challenge in the WASH in Schools program.



IDF expanded WASH programs to schools to enable children as change agents for a healthier and cleaner future. The first school sanitation program started in partnership with UNICEF in 150 schools of **Palamu and Godda district**, Jharkhand impacting nearly 15,000 children. Projects involving constructing school toilet blocks. 170 school toilet blocks and more than 120 hand washing stations have been constructed for children including direct intervention and supported programs. Main aims and objectives of our school WASH programs are;

- Developing an enabling environment in schools and community for health, hygiene and sanitation.
- Demonstrate effective approaches to school sanitation, ensuring access to safe drinking water, child-friendly, functional sanitation facilities and a healthy learning environment.

- Promoting the adoption and sustenance of key WASH practices of school children and their families and further through (SLTS) activities.
- Enabling best practices of WASH such as Mass hand washing with soap, at critical times in a participatory manner, encouraging and monitoring each other.
- Capacity building for the stakeholders on efficient operations & maintenance services for WASH in targeted schools.
- Enabling availability of safe drinking water in the targeted schools.
- Facilitating construction/refurbishment of sanitation systems, incinerators and hand wash stations for schools for enabling behavior change and regular usage.

1. Activities undertaken

Before the intervention of IDF, open defecation was common in the district. People never considered it as a matter of shame or looked at it from sanitary perspective. As a result health status was also low owing to their less sanitized environment. Earlier the sanitation coverage in both the district was about 55 %. It was seen mainly that it was lack of awareness about proper sanitation hygiene and social myths attached to toilets usage that encouraged them to adopt unsafe sanitation practice like open defecation. So to ensure toilets access to all people in the districts and encourage behavioural change district administration carried out numerous activities at different levels with the support of IDF. The activities undertaken are as follows



district administration carried out numerous activities at different levels with the support of IDF. The activities undertaken are as follows

1.1. District level

Proper implementation strategy for SBM(G) was made at district level. At district level focus was on consistent capacity building of district level professionals from DWSC cell, Block cell functionaries, GP level functionaries and to some extent the FLWs. IDF team closely held meeting with district administration for development and implementation of SBM (G) and channelized it to grassroots level. District level **“Swachhata Action Plan”** DSAP was prepared under WASH in schools. District gap analysis report on WASH status of school was shared with the concerned department which helped in preparation of district Swachhta Action Plan.

Training was conducted for various stakeholders by IDF team to strengthen the ongoing implementation process. The IPC/I EC and BCC tools were developed in systematic manner with active participation of stakeholders. Following these triggering activities all stakeholders involved supported the development and implementation of action plan to bring both schools and surrounding communities to ODF status. IDF in support of district administration constructed toilets in the districts and provided technical assistance along with keeping special focus on behavioural change and community awareness to ensure the use of sanitation facilities. About Rs 136032490 has been transferred for operation and maintenance of toilets and urinals through 14TH FC. DWSC with support of IDF team organized thematic workshop and training regarding IPC, ODEP, ODF and monitoring for block and GP level functionaries on period basis at district level.

Monthly VWSC meetings was held with district administration. Training was given given with hands on experience in building awareness and understanding CLTS tools to trigger community towards ODF

village. To ensure the sustainability and long term impact of ODF status IDF team coordinated with BDO, block coordinators, and PRI members.

Block level meeting was facilitated by IDF team Godda and Palamu to help them to understand the project philosophy and approaches for proper implementation of the program.

1.2. Capacity building of all field level functionaries was done

In many rural areas open defecation is not the result absence of toilets but of social acceptance of such behaviour. Community managed services fosters the sense of ownership and willingness to pay for maintenance and overall development. VWSC committee was constituted in both the districts. A series of capacity building and awareness activities were carried out to cater different sections of society. Sarpanchs, village organization leaders, GP secretaries and Jalsahiya were oriented and taught about the toilet technology and serious threat of open defecation. They were trained on WASH rights, committee roles and responsibilities, water quality testing, hygiene practice and information on line with department. Around 200 representative of VWSC, Sakhimandal, Nigranisamiti were oriented on ODFs.

Orientation workshop was facilitated by IDF team for PRI functionaries for the sustainability of ODF plus status. This helped in facilitation of ODF in 10 block (6Palamu and 4 Godda). 6 batch training on **"Sujal and SwachhGaow"** was facilitated by IDF team in Palamu and Godda district. Other than triggering many other activities were organized for community mobilization like "Swachh hi seva, swachh s PoshanSaptah", CLTS etcSwajal project in Godda and Palamu has led to importance in drinking facilities along with empowerment of women in village.

Under **"Swajal project"** in **Godda and Palamu**, water supply system were designed. After discussion with district water and sanitation committee 5 pilot project was undertaken. DPR was prepared and submitted to DWSC. It was ensured that in future the community and VWSC will operate and maintain water supply scheme. Community participation was the basis approach and philosophy of this project. In depth discussion was done with beneficiaries and members of VWSC. Community members were mobilized to contribute towards capital cost of scheme and operation and maintenance. 5 CAPEX and OPEX account were opened. Approx Rs25000 was mobilized from community in Opex account.

Technical manuals for construction and training module was made. Appropriate sanitation technology was applied. With the support of IDF, solar based mini pipe water supply scheme was facilitated.

- 15 block level mini pipe water supply workshop was facilitated involving 539 PRIs.
- 10 electrolytic de-fluoridation plants were monitored.
- In 4 schools water bell ringing system was introduced.

It was realized that women are agents of change and very effective vehicle for disseminating information across. A representative body of all cluster group was formed at village level known as Sakhimandals Or SHGs .Nigranisamiti formed was oriented in 10 blocks of the two districts.

1.3. Wash in schools

Schools are strategic entry point to achieve sustainable and transformational change. A school focussed hygiene campaign initiates a process of passing an improved hygiene behaviour related information from school to households to community thus helping to sustain ODF outcomes. To promote WASH in schools IDF team supported **"SwachhVidyalayaSwasthBachhe" SVSB** a national campaign to ensure that every schools in the districts has a set of functioning and well maintained water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. The team also worked jointly with district water sanitation department and education department towards the capacity building of key stakeholders across the 2 districts on **SwachhVidyalayaPurashkaar SVP** to encourage and increase number of nomination in SVSB.

Ministering Change

When you think innovation, think out of the box! This was the central idea behind forming a child cabinet in U.M.S Malipalganiya , in Godda.

Students gathered here were in for surprise when they were asked if they were interested in becoming ministers. Among the handful of students present there, one who got elected as Health & Sanitation Minister happened to have long and unkempt nails. When the role and responsibilities of the minister was explained to him, he realised he needed to set the right example. In this moment of realization, he asked the facilitator to spare some time. And everyone was in for a pleasant surprise, when he returned with clean and cut nails. He also said he will always maintain his personal hygiene before asking others to follow good grooming habits.

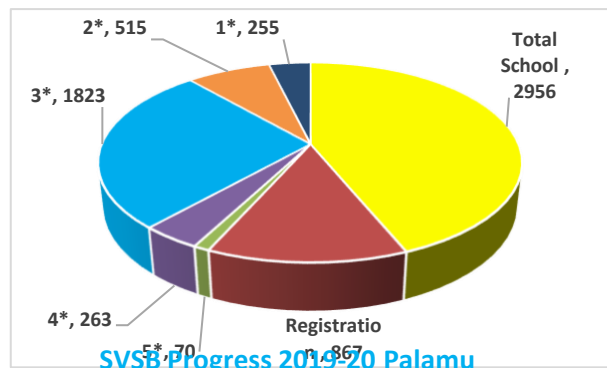
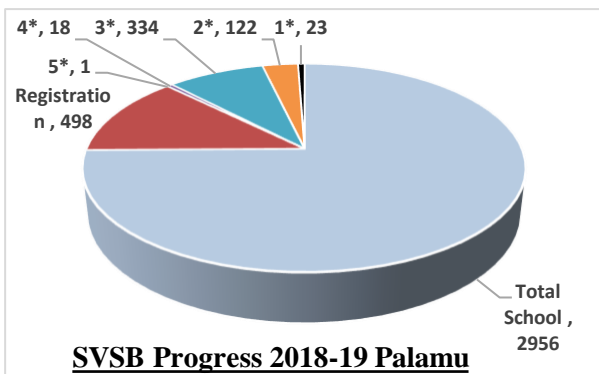
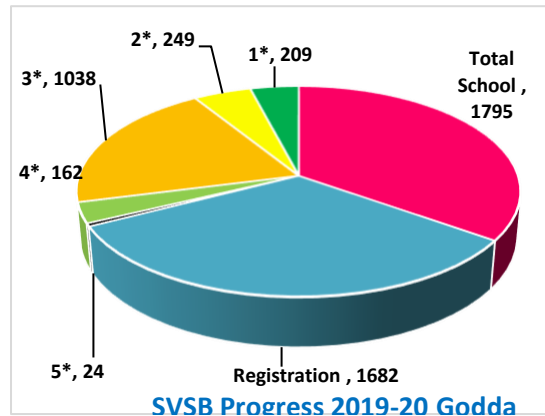
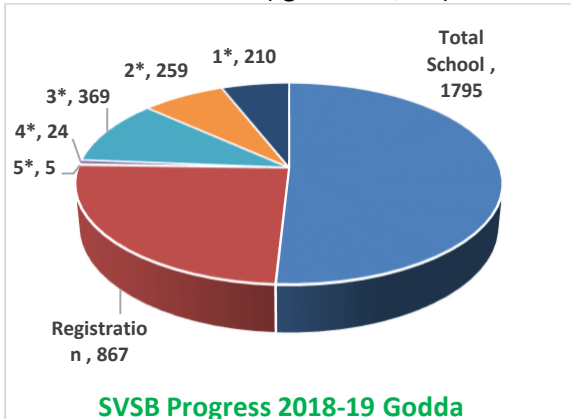
Since the student minister is made responsible to check if others of his community are following sound grooming and hygiene standards, he needs to lead by example. Thus, by running a personal reality check, he ensures behaviour change and follows healthy hygiene practices.

The child cabinet was given a training session on good hygiene practices such as proper hand washing, taking bath with soap every day, keeping toilets clean after use, among other issues.

The School Management Committee, the sanitation worker, cook and superintendent, too wholeheartedly supported this initiative, in order to usher in behaviour change.

The end result made for a win-win situation. The students of this Ashramshala have learnt to be neat and clean, and better still, they teach their parents and relatives about the need to develop this habit. The students make for **'clean ambassadors'** to ensure that good sanitation and safe hygiene practices are followed all around, including schools, home and communities.

The capacity building of SMC members, teachers, PRIs helped to sensitize more than 1000 schools across 2 districts. 5 district level workshop was conducted including 386 participants. This intervention helped to bring changes in different categories of schools-62(43 Palamu and 19 Godda)schools got 5 star, 232(87 Palamu and 145 godda) got 4 star, 561 (286 Palamu and 275 Godda) got 3 star, 114(72 Palamu and 42 Godda) got 2 star, 31(12 Palamu and 19 Godda) got 1 star.



"Swachh Vidyalaya Swasth Bachhe" Palamu Progress

Initially many schools of Godda and Palamu had poor water and sanitation facilities which was not only decreasing the numbers of student in schools but was also causing the spread of diarrhoeal and respiratory diseases, worm infestation among children. The lack of proper WASH facilities in school encouraged them to adopt unsafe sanitation practices like open defecation and not washing of hands. IDF team helped in the facilitation of WASH in the schools. Number of school activities have been carried out to induce behavioural change among students regarding proper sanitation and hygiene and encouraged schools to provide inexpensive but adequate facilities for WASH.



Good hand hygiene is important infection control measure. IDF team promoted handwashing practice among school children by constructing 142 Handwashing units in school through Mukhiya under 14th FC. 138 Handwashing platforms have been constructed through school funds for Rs 4830000. Schools also provide a strong entry point to initiate discussion around taboo topics such as menstrual hygiene. It has been widely acknowledged that lack of facilities and improper awareness around safe management adversely affects school attendance for girls in these crucial days. Building their knowledge and awareness on this key aspect is very important which is being done by IDF team in Palamu and Godda districts by engaging adolescent girls group in school and communities. MHM training was given to school lady teacher. Workshop on menstrual hygiene management was organized.



initiate discussion around taboo topics such as



- 572 pad banks are functional in the districts.
- 347 Incinerators have been constructed in schools with support of PRIs utilizing school development fund.
- 112 rain water harvesting have been made in the districts costing Rs 1008000.
- ANMs from health department were trained on MHM and their visit is regularized in schools. The pad bank is maintained by teacher and girl cabinet of school.
- 920 school water quality testing have been done with certification
- 1029 soap banks are functional in the school of the 2 districts. The soap banks at school ensures that student wash their hands before and after having mid -day meal. Parents, visitors, stakeholders donate the new or used soaps whenever they visit the school on special occasions. This helps them to understand the importance of handwashing and they also make their parents aware about the hygiene.

Orientation training was conducted on finer aspect of WASH operations and maintenance of toilets etc for headmaster, teachers, SMC committee, PRIs and students.

Total 900 representatives have been oriented till date in Palamu and Godda districts.

Various health issues related to poor quality of water and sanitation, concept of WASH situation, waterborne diseases, hygiene and management, water quality testing were discussed.

Global handwashing day was conducted by 210 schools of the 2 districts. The program was organized with school children of government schools of GPs. A sessions on importance of hygiene in day to day life including live demonstration of hand washing was given to school children, teachers and communities. Sarpanch, ward members, teachers, MPP, other key persons and community members attended the program. Around 26,460 children participated in the program.

World toilet day was organized with school children, teachers and community with objective to create awareness among rural population on the importance of individual sanitary habits and to inculcate good hygienic practice in daily life. Around 22184 students participated from 188 schools in presence of IDF team. Schools were made aware of the enormous benefits of the implementing RWH in the premises. RWH system is not only helping water augmentation in terms of ground water recharge and storage but it can also act as a flood control measure.

Project No. 9

Advancing Sexual & Reproductive Rights of Young Dalits

towards Diversifying, Integrating and Strengthening Institutional Systems

Location:- Sheikhpura District, Supported by :-PLAN India (UNFPA)

Brief Background

The Project is being implemented by IDF in collaboration and support from PLAN India funded by UNFPA in Sheikhpura district. It has started in January 2020 with its aims to strengthen capacity of Young Dalit women on their Reproductive Rights through diversifying, integrating and strengthening of system(s) to respond to their rights (a) effectively, (b) rationally and (c) quickly the Sheikhpura district of Bihar. The project is designed as a “family planning accelerator” with a district saturation approach building on the five flagship programs of the government – *MahadalitVikas* Mission; Mission *ParivarVikas*, National Health Mission, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and *Jeevika* - that has Dalit community development, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and family planning outcomes as focus. Key leverages include – strengthening the *VikasMitras* of the *MahadalitVikas* Mission; mobilising and capacity building of young women and men as community mobilisers connected to Mission *ParivarVikas*; building capacities of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) within the National Health Mission (NHM) for quality Family Planning (FP) services and strengthening the supply chain; building capacities of AWW of ICDS and improving convergence; awareness and access for SRHR and FP services by Self Help Groups (SHG) members from *Jeevika*. The subsequent sections summarises the interrelations and linkages between the various activities proposed to achieve the strategic objectives and project goal.

Project is supposed to cover a population of 20,000 (10,000 young Dalit women, aged 15-24 years, 5,000 young Dalit men aged 15-24 years and 5,000 women) in identified 150 villages among all the six slums blocks of Sheikhpura district. It will engage community stakeholders, service providers and existing health facilities in order to strengthen supply side of the services also. Through empowering local groups and formation of Community Based Organisations (CBOs), the project will ensure sustainability of the project.

The Setup:

This project is being executed by IDF as consortium implementing partners of PLAN India supported by UNFPA. The human resource at block coordinator and community mobilizer and implementation of all the activities would be IDF responsibility whereas project manager lead the project would be PLAN India responsibility. The project is being implemented in scale mean it cover whole district in all the 6 blocks (Total 150 villages) as details given below.

Sl No.	Block Name	No of Village	Sl No.	Block Name	No of Village
1	Ariari	33	4.	Ghatkusumbha	14
2	Barbigaha	24	5.	Sheikhopur Sarai	20
3	Chewara	20	6.	Sheikhpura	39

Activities

1. Recruitment of Community Mobilizer

Sheikhpura is the new district for IDF and it was the first time the IDF personals was visiting the place to establish the project office to run the program. Since it was try partnership so we need to follow the norms of IDF, Plan and UNFPA in all the process. A strategic location had been identified for the project office and equipped with all the basic facilities; It has sufficient space for accommodating the project staff, IEC and BCC materials and was easy accessibility from District offices. Since the project has started in the month of January so just after establishing project office the recruitment process started with proper advertising the position in local newspaper. After the shortlisting the candidates a the selection process started that includes personal interview and written test. All together 25 Community/Cluster mobilizer has been selected and placed them to respective blocks.



2. Rapport building with District Health Officials

The project basic philosophy is to execute program in collaboration with Government so the initial main task of the team was to establish coordination and relation with the district and block especially with the health department. Various round of visit to intervention Blocks had been undertaken by **IDF team**. Meeting with different stake holders like **MOICs, BHM, BCM and other Development Partners** has been organized. The team has brifed them about the project and its purpose. The team has to build and improve linkages with the existing health and ICDS officials and extend support in providing quality and regular improved services into the community.

3. Induction of project team

The orientation for the project team was planned for 24th-25th March 2020 but due to lockdown it has been deferred. A simple software has been developed for On-line training and oriented the project team telephonically. Whole team was divided into small groups and sessions were moderated by district team and completed the orientation program in 3 days.

4. Tele counselling of third trimester pregnant women on birth preparedness

During the lockdown district and block PHCs OPDs are closed and only emergency delivery cases were allowed. The ANMs and ASHA's were restricted to do door to door visit and VHSNDs were also stopped. Hence, the project has developed a data base of pregnant women who are expected to deliver in between month of April to May 2020 in order to make them aware and counsel them over phone regarding healthy behaviours and birth preparedness. The counselling content was prepared in consultation with the experts from UNFPA and PLAN and on the basis all the village community

mobilisers were trained telephonically to ensure a link/coordination between women to health services.

Key Challenges and Mitigation Plan

Recent outbreak of COVID19 and further lockdown across country had affected project cycle. Because of lock down all the staffs are working from home so the planned activities have been deferred, activities like orientation programs are being conducted through telephonically in small groups. The team has been trying to figure out the way to move ahead with activities in a effective way in order to ensure direct continuity process into the field.

Project No. 10

Transformation Of Aspirational Districts Program

Location Chaibasa District, Supported by : Plan India

A Back Ground

Jharkhand is situated on the Chhotanagpur Plateau, in the eastern part of Central India. The state includes 24 districts subdivided into 260 blocks and 32,620 villages, and according to the Government of Jharkhand Report (2017) this state possesses a habitation of more than 30 million people (3 percent of the population of India).

IDF in support of Plan India's NITI Aayog partnership in Jharkhand is for **Singhbhum** where there is also variability in nutrition outcomes within districts, across the state.

- Stunting among children below five years varies ranges from 38.5% to 59.4 % and is higher than 40% in almost all the districts. West Singhbhum has the highest stunting rate with 59.4% in the state.
- The prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age is higher than 50% across all districts in Jharkhand with little variability. In majority of the districts, more than 60% of women are anemic.
- In all the districts of Jharkhand, more than 20% of children are wasted, which indicates a significant public health concern.

According to Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC, 2013-14) in Jharkhand 17% adolescent girls are married with the age group of 15-19 years, and 43.3% adolescents have BMI less than 18.5. Some of the prime flagship programs/schemes that Jharkhand state is striving to implement for MNCH, Nutrition and adolescents are as following:

- **Tejaswini**: This is a flagship project of Department of Women and Child Development and Social Security (DWCDSS), Govt of Jharkhand, supported by World Bank. This project is Socioeconomic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW) Project aims to improve completion of market-driven skills training and secondary education for adolescent girls and young women in 17 districts of Jharkhand. Although the project has been launched, but it yet to take desired momentum.
- **POSHAN Abhiyan** : Another multi-ministerial convergence mission that has been thoroughly implemented in all aspiration districts of Jharkhand, with the vision to ensure attainment of malnutrition free India by 2022. The objective of POSHAN Abhiyan to reduce stunting in identified Districts of India with the highest malnutrition burden by improving utilization of key Aganwadi



Services and improving the quality of Anganwadi Services delivery. Its aim to ensure holistic development and adequate nutrition for pregnant women, mothers and children.

- **Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND):** A flagship programme of NHM (previously known as VHND) is an initiative to improve access to Maternal New born and Child Health (MNCH), nutrition and sanitation services at the village level in India. These are scheduled to take place in every village, across the country, once a month where Community Health Workers (CHWs) that include Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) conduct sessions on health, nutrition and sanitation (mostly hygiene related) for community members they mobilize from their catchment areas. From 2016 onwards VHSND has been implemented at all the districts of Jharkhand and became an important programme for the district administration to improve the MNCH.
- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Programme :** The BBBP Program was started from the January, 2015 with the objective to save the girl child, increase the sex ratio and educate the girl child all over India. The prime aim of BetiBachaoBetiPadhao scheme is to stop the drop in girl child sex ratio. Therefore, it will encourage women's empowerment in order to improve women status in the country. It is a tri-ministerial initiative of the Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. In all the Aspirational Districts of Jharkhand, the programme is going on keeping the bird's eye on NITI Aayog's indicators of increasing sex ratio, girl's education and WASH.
- **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA):** This scheme was also ambitious venture of DWCDSS, was meant to be implemented for 7 districts. However the program could only address few components like life skill training of adolescents, and the food component got totally neglected within the state. With the Tejaswini coming in picture this scheme has got into oblivion.
- **Poshan Pakwada:** Focusing on nutrition in a big way, from March 2019, the central government has launched the Poshan Pakhwada across the country to mark the first anniversary of the POSHAN Abhiyan. Poshan Melas, rallies, awareness sessions at schools, visits to the homes of newborns, workshops are among the many activities planned to mark the fortnight-long event. This year all the block and district teams of TADP has actively participated in planning, implementation, monitoring and facilitation of Poshan Pakhwada and have reached cumulatively more than 10,000 grass-root level community with various tools (posters, IECs, Suposhan Diwas activities, rallies, DarwanaKhatKhatao etc.) of awareness generation.
- **Weekly IFA supplementation and distribution of sanitary pads:** These two are strategies of NHM which is getting implemented across the state with lots of hiccups of supply and lack of convergence issues between the implementing Departments.
- **Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karykaram (RKSK):** flagship program of NHM; getting implemented in only 5 districts – Gumla, Lohardaga, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharsawan and Dumka. The state NHM is still struggling to scale up this program across the state. Plan India in its working area is working with the health Dept. at block level for formation and strengthening adolescent groups, capacity building of Peer Educators, and strengthening AFHCs at the block level CHCs.

The Approach:

The project has implemented in the 4 following approach.

Advocacy

Supported to develop various formats, Programmes related to improvement of Health and Nutrition indicators, establishing VHSNDs as the prime focus activity

Participation

Participation in various district and block level workshops, Village level Programmes

Capacity Building

Capacity Building of BRPs and other Government staffs like Lady Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers

Planning

Planning of Programs as to improve NITI Aayog indicators, planning for state government directed programs

Activities (started in December 2019)

- Selection of District Resource Person the section of district Resource person has been completed and an orientation on the objective and functions of the transformation of Aspirational District program has been given to all the staffs with their role and responsibility under the supervision of DDC.
- Training of District key functionaries on New VHSND Guideline:
- Selection of Five Block Resource Persons,
- Supported District on Model AWCs Supportive Supervision,
- AWC level VHSND Monitoring by BRPs, Celebration of NGCD & BBBP
- Capacity Building of Six BRPs,
- Formulation of AWC Inspection Sheet,
- AWC Inspection, AWC level VHSND Monitoring by BRPs,
- Technical support to District for kayakalp and NQAS
- In coordination with the district Gap assessment and monitoring mechanism along with Human Resource Availability of the flagship program has been done and related data has been documented to plan the future strategy of the implementation and extend support to district.



- Jharkhand Data sheet on Aspirational Districts Health and Nutrition Indicators has been developed and a data table of the district for each indicator has been prepared as per the following table.

Sl. No.	Indicator	Benchmark/ Aspirational Target/ Best In India	Best In State	West Singhbhum as on 31.03.2020
1	Percentage of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal care check-ups to the total no. of pregnant women registered for antenatal care	83	17.36	NA
2	Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against Total ANC Registration	98.26	69.78	70.06
3	Percentage of pregnant women (PWs) registered for ANCs to total estimated pregnancies	NA	NA	100.24
4	Percentage of pregnant women regularly taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS program	NA	NA	95.26
5	Percentage of Pregnant women having severe anemia treated, against PW having severe anemia tested cases	NA	NA	100
6	Percentage of pregnant women tested for Hemoglobin 4 or more times in respective ANCs to total ANC registration	74.2	44.88	NA
7	Sex Ratio at birth	1,000.00	1,000.00	967
8	Percentage of institutional deliveries to total estimated deliveries	100	81.7	84.63
9	Percentage of deliveries at home attended by an SBA (Skilled Birth Attendance) trained health worker to total home deliveries	33.4	13.58	61.38
10	Percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth	80.5	55.45	93.54
11	Percentage of low birth weight babies (less than 2500g)	NA	4.17	10.21
12	Percentage of live babies weighed at birth	100	100	95.25
13	Percentage of underweight children under 6 years	5.8	40.63	33.14
14	Percentage of stunted children under 6 years	8.1	38.46	NA
15	Percentage of children under 5 years with Diarrhoea treated with ORS	97.7	60.59	NA
16	Percentage of children under 5 years with Diarrhoea treated with Zinc	82.3	34.87	NA
17	Percentage of children under 5 years with Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) taken to a health facility in the last 2 weeks	100	88.28	NA
18	Percentage of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) in children under 6 years to total children under 6 years	NA	NA	3.88
19	Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children under 6 years to total children under 6 years	NA	NA	18.49
20	Percentage of Breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)	39.5	17.8	NA
21	Non-breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)	63.3	NA	NA
22	Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) (BCG+ DPT3 + OPV3 + Measles1)	100	76	95.34
23	Tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate (Public and Private Institutions) as against estimated cases	99	97	NA
24	TB treatment success rate among notified TB patients (public and private)	95	94	NA
25	Proportion of sub-centres/PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)	NA	NA	100
26	Percentage of Primary Health Centers compliant to Indian Public Health Standards	100	N.A	100
27	Proportion of functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 500,000 population (1 per 300,000 in hilly areas)	36	13	100

28	Proportion of specialist services available in district hospitals against IPHS norms	100	100	100
29	Percentage of Anganwadis/UPHCs reported to have conducted at least one Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition day / Urban Health Sanitation & Nutrition day outreach in the last one month	NA	NA	98.88
30	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	NA	NA	71.67
31	Percentage of First Referral Units (FRU) with labour rooms and obstetrics OT NQAS certified (meet LaQShya guidelines)	NA	NA	100

Data Source: Champions of Change, NITI Aayog : <https://championsofchange.gov.in>

System Strengthening:

With the support of PLAN India IDF has been engaged to support the district to push the system in place for quality services. District persona and field officials trained on the flagship program of IDF. The followings are the issues on which

- Ongoing Support to the district administration required support and facilitating ASHA and AWWs by sharing IEC materials through Whats App for five blocks.
- Having calls with relevant Private Stakeholders of the district via calls to make plan for strengthening ICDS and MCH services in the district Post COVID for Immunization and planning for ANC.
- Supporting the District in Analysis of the SNCU data. Reports were shared and had discussion for Morbidity and mortality pattern of the district for the major causes of neonatal mortality and mortality.
- Reasons for high referral from DH SNCU were examined and action plan to combat the issues were shared to include the necessary items to be procured for management of neonates.
- Cross verifying the data it was found that Birth Asphyxia is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the SNCU since it almost constituted to 30-40% neonate admission in the SNCU and if planned accordingly it can be managed in the labor room via planning.
- it was agreed with relevant partners to arrange special training for Labor room staffs for the management of neonatal asphyxia in coming days.it was also agreed that the SNCU staffs will join the labor room staffs for all high risk deliveries in OT and labor room.A high risk Poster classification was discussed to be pasted in the Labor room for this with the CS.



- It was also agreed that the Foot operated suction machine is causing a hindrance to manage the babies thus high rate of referral for which it was agreed to install electric suction machine in the SNCU in coming days.
- It was also agreed that no outsiders apart from the SNCU staffs would visit the SNCU to reduce chances of infection to the neonates. Mothers were instructed to support the babies while KMC by washing their hands properly in the KMC ward.
- 5 BRP have supported almost 98 AWWs and 78 ASHA via sharing IEC activities and plan of instructions while visiting the beneficiaries.
- They were instructed to aware the PWs, Lactating mothers and Malnourished children to adhere to hygiene by proper hand wash to prevent from Corona. It was also instructed for them to adhere the lock down and their family members were instructed to not allow them to visit outside.


RECIPT and PAYMENT (FY 201-20)

Receipts	Total Amount Rs.	Payments	Total Amount Rs.
To Opening Balance		By Training/Capacity Building	2281382.00
Cash in hand	3337.67	By Orientation	1049959.00
Cash at Bank		By Disaster Risk Reduction/ Mitigation	12095.00
State Bank of India-IDF Main Account	2055193.54	By Promote open defecation free (ODF) communities	99966.00
State Bank of India-Patna (CLP-ITC Project)	9801.49	By Direct Action With Community and Mobilization	6550876.00
State Bank of India-IDF FCRA Account	7943759.11	By Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	1091431.00
State Bank of India-Hazipur FCRA A/c	35000.52	By Livelihoods and Agriculture	3680563.00
State Bank of India-Chaibasa FCRA A/c	307418.00	By Advocacy and Networking	19229.00
State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur FCRA A/c	392104.82	By Awareness Building	5156163.00
State Bank of India-CKP	5148.00	By Study/Evaluation	773146.00
State Bank of India-Ranchi	428768.40	By Solidarity Events	980088.00
HDFC Bank	71683.52	By/Interface with Government and Institutions	60322.00
ICICI BANK	20000.00	By Project Monitoring, Evaluation&Learning, Review Meet	353106.00
State Bank of India-Rajkharsawan	12503.00	By Workshop/Seminar/Meeting	331763.00
Bank Of Borada	20158.65	By Resilient Livelihoods	80700.00
To Plan International (INDIA)	17289087.00	By IEC/ Material Printing	207918.00
To Plan India	1142600.00	By Quality Education	3423306.00
To Lutheran World Relief	2413563.86	By Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	961692.00
To Lutheran World Services	20748.00	By Smart Classes	452186.00
To Save The Children	701510.00	By Implementation Support,Operational &Admin Cost	3522081.60
To SYNGENTA INDIA LIMITED	1411762.00	By Exposure Visit	49121.00
To The Freedom Fund	1076175.00	By Program Support	2948987.72
To IPAS Development Foundation(IDF)	2237836.00	By PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	2540642.00
To Corstone	264477.00	By Salaries and Benefit	12381794.00
To C3-Centre for Catalyzing Change	624234.00	By Assets (Anexure-2)	414361.00
To ITC	2993000.00	By Bank Charges	18632.04
To UNICEF RANCHI	5129766.00	By Payable	813954.62
To HDFC	15604077.25	By IDF FCRA	524943.73
To Inclusive India	150000.00	By IDF Main Account	753011.00
To C3-Centre for Catalyzing Change	15335.00	By TDS	37865.00
To Membership Fee	8000.00	By Staff Welfare /FRINGE BENEFITS (PF)	302584.38
To Global Sanitation Fund-NRMC Project	771017.00	By Sundry Deposite	25971.00
To Institutional Overhead	476315.10	BY CAC IPAS	16726.00
To CTBR	20776.27	By Freedom Fund	219007.24
To CACIPAS	4167.46	By Plan Chaibasa	0.29
To Corstone-Girls First Project	500000.00	BY IDF FCRA Account (I.e Fixed Deposits)	146026.00
To Miscellaneous Receipts	99577.46	By HRD Project	85988.00
To IDF-Main Account NON FCRA	9222.00	By Loan & Advance	66826.00
To IDF-FCRA	208442.24	By Closing Balance	
To HRDP Project	1000.00	Cash in hand	14403.67
To ITC	10373.00	State Bank of India-IDF Main Account	3273808.42
To TDS Receive From Income Tax Department	799255.00	State Bank of India-Patna (CLP-ITC Project)	25324.33
To Interest Received against TDS from IT Dept.	6615.00	State Bank of India-IDF FCRA Account	5571679.98
To Sundry Deposits	255213.00	State Bank of India-Hazipur FCRA Account	434671.72
To Interest From Main Account	80408.00	State Bank of India-Chaibasa FCRA Account	351663.00
To Interest on Fixed Deposite	165885.00	State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur FCRA Account	75784.52
To Interest From FCRA	214827.00	State Bank of India-Ranchi	442508.40
To Interest From Project Office	167121.18	HDFC Bank	3579519.95
To Retd -Loan and Advance	80865.60	ICICI BANK	20000.00
		State Bank of India-Rajkharsawan	12840.58
		Bank Of Borada	21509.95
	66258128.14		66258128.14

Place: Patna
Dated: 23rd January 2021



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. Jha
(Proprietor)
M.No-72378
F.R.No. 003269C
UDIN:21072378AAAACS2286


INCOME and EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE	Total Amount Rs.	INCOME	Total Amount Rs.
To Training/Capacity Building	2326806.00	By Plan International (INDIA)	17289087.00
To Orientation	1050647.00	By Plan India	1142600.00
To Disaster Risk Reduction/ Mitigation	50000.00	By Lutheran World Relief	2413563.86
To Promote open defecation free (ODF) communities	99966.00	By Lutheran World Services	20748.00
To Direct Action With Community/Community Mobilization	6846518.00	By Save The Children	701510.00
To Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	1432132.00	By SYNGENTA INDIA LIMITED	1411762.00
To Livelihoods and Agriculture	3853738.00	By The Freedom Fund	1076175.00
To Advocacy and Networking	19229.00	By IPAS Development Foundation(IDF)	2237836.00
To Awareness Building	5675681.00	By Corstone	264477.00
To Study/Evaluation	777864.00	By C3-Centre for Catalyzing Change	624234.00
To Solidarity Events	1101343.00	By ITC	2993000.00
To Interface with Government and Institutions	60322.00	BY UNICEF Ranchi	5129766.00
To Review Meeting	353106.00	BY HDFC	15604077.25
To Workshop	331763.00	By Inclusive India	150000.00
To Resilient Livelihoods	89819.00	By To C3-Centre for Catalyzing Change	15335.00
To IEC/ Material Printing	367732.00	By Membership Fee	8000.00
To Quality Education	4110175.00	By Global Sanitation Fund-M/S NR MC Pvt	18006.00
To Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	1390767.00	By Miscellaneous Receipts	99577.46
To Smart Classes	467916.00	By Institutional Overhead	476315.10
To Implementation Support,Operational and Admin Cost	3834985.78	By Interest	634856.18
To Exposure Visit	49121.00	By Balance Being Excess of Expenditure Over	919393.36
To Program Support	3068652.72	Income ie Deficit C/O to Balance Sheet	
To PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	2608799.00		
To Salaries and Benefit	12551684.00		
To Bank Charges	18632.04		
To Staff Welfare	302584.38		
To IDF FCRA (Project Exp)	27291.29		
<u>To Depreciation :</u>			
Computer and Inverter set	128484.00		
Motorcycle	48951.00		
Printer	11429.00		
Bicycle	3943.00		
Furniture and Fixture	45892.00		
Generators	10332.00		
Water Filter	2259.00		
Camera	28453.00		
Photocopying Machine	20390.00		
Fax Machine	1179.00		
Fogging Machine	9338.00		
Refrigator	168.00		
Air Condition	3830.00		
Invetor	8026.00		
Handycam	589.00		
LCD	35354.00		
Cooler	4428.00		
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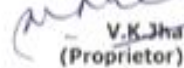
Place: Patna
Dated: 23rd January 2021


Manoj Kumar Verma
Director
Integrated Development Foundation




Niraj Kumar Sinha
Treasurer
Integrated Development Foundation



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

V.K. Jha
(Proprietor)
M.No-72378
F.R.No. 003269C
UDIN:21072378AAAAACS2286

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 2019-20 from the respective projects and programs.

Name of the Board Member Getting Honorarium from their respective projects	Designation	Total amount paid in last financial year	Form of payment Salary/Honorarium)
1. Manoj K Verma (from 10 different projects)	Director	Rs. 865756.00	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
2. Niraj Kr. Sinha (from 12 different projects)	Treasurer	Rs. 638970.00	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
3. Babul Prasad (from 2 projects)	Chairman	Rs. 175500.00	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY

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

Salary composition to IDF staff	Minimum Qualification	Total	Female	Male
Rs. 5,000/- to Rs.10,000/-	Graduates	8	02	06
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	47	20	27
Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 40,000/-		08	01	07
Rs. 40,000 to Rs.60,000/-		05	0	05
TOTAL		68	23	45

Highest and Lowest Honorarium paid and Expenses in Travel

Highest paid Full Time regular staff:	Rs. 700000/- per year
Lowest paid Full Time regular staff:	Rs. 120000/- per year

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

Name	Designation	Sex	Address	Occupation	Education
1. Mr. Babul Prasad	Chairperson	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
7. Ms. Kiran Sinha	Exe. Member	Female	C/o Late GP Sinha (Adv) Madhukunj, N Tarkeshwar Path ChirayanTad, Patna.	Social worker Teacher	Graduate Sociology
6. Ms. Ankita Kashyap	Exe. Member	Female	35FB 1/11, Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bhoothnath Road, Kankarbagh Patna 8000267.	RD Professional	MSW

Previous Projects completed

<p>1. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Women's Empowerment through Convergent Community Action strategy UNICEF 5 Years 5 blocks in Patna of Bihar 8 Blocks in Palamu & Garhwa</p>	<p>6. Project Swawablamban Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Bihar State Women Development Corporation 5 Year 2 Block in Patna district</p>
<p>2. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Facilitating attendance in schools through economic empowerment. UNICEF 3 Years 4 Blocks in Palamu & 4 in Garhwa</p>	<p>7. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>DISHA (Adolescent & Re- productive Health) Project ICRW 6 Year 2 Block in Patna district</p>
<p>3. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Water and Environment Sanitation initiative UNICEF 1.5 Years 2 Blocks in Patna district</p>	<p>8. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Flood Relief Program Water Aid 3 Months Araria (Forbishganj)</p>
<p>4. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Community Based Hand Pump Mentainance System PHED + UNICEF 1 Year 4 Blocks in Garhwa district</p>	<p>9. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Food and Non Food Ass- istance to 2500 Families affected by Kosi Flood Oxfam HK 6 Months Araria (Raniganj)</p>
<p>5. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Women's Empowerment for Sustainable Action AUS-AID 2 Year 2 Blocks in Patna district</p>	<p>10. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Swashakti Bihar State WDC 2 Years 2 Block of Muzaffarpur</p>
<p>12. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Community Based Safe Drinking Water Project CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN 1 Year 1 Block in Patna district</p>	<p>11. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Sustainable community Action Through Local Resources PACS-DFID 6 Year 4 Block in Bihar 2 in Jharkhand</p>
<p>13. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Integrated Women Development Program THE HUNGER PROJECT 1 Year 1 Block in Muzaffarpur district</p>	<p>23. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Capacity building of Elected women Representative and functionaries of PRI UNDP 4 Years 5 Block of Palamu District</p>
<p>14. Project Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme CARE 1 Year 2 Blocks in Patna district</p>	<p>24. Project Supporting Agency Duration Area</p>	<p>Village Micro Planning initiatives FORCES (NOVIB) 1 Year 1 Block of Patna District</p>
		<p>25. Project Supporting Agency Duration Area</p>	<p>Village Micro Planning initiatives UNICEF 1 Years 1 Block of Patna District</p>

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