

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

APRIL 2013- MARCH 2014



BIHAR & JHARKHAND

Integrated Development Foundation

Email: idfho@idfngo.org . Web: www.idfngo.org

MAURYA PATH, KHAJPURA, PATNA-800014, INDIA. PHONE/FAX: 91 612 2588682/2581553, 3264089

CONTENTS

SUBJECTS	PAGE
A. Brief Profile of the Organization	01-03
B. Projects and Programs	04-107
1. Girls First – A Action Research project on Adolescent Girls on Emotional Resilience and Reproductive Health	04-15
2. Let Girls Be Born	16-19
3. FREEDM – on DRR	20-26
4. Addressing Kala-Azar , Halth and Sanitation Issues in North Bihar	27-31
5. PAHAL – Towards (PRI) Women Empowerment	32-37
6. Promoting Capacitating Community on DRR, Climate Change Adaption for Sustainable Development	38-45
7. Rights Based Disaster Risk Management	46-54
8. Building Cross Border Flood resilience through Early warning system across Koshi River Basin	55-65
9. Child Center Community Development Project	66-71
10. Promoting Sustainable Sanitation in Rural India	72-77
11. PARIVATAN	78-81
12. Child Centred Community Development Program	82-100
13. Anti Human Trafficking	101-107
C. Disclosure of Accounts & Governance	108-113
D. Previous Completed in Last financial Year	113-114

A. Profile of the Organization (IDF)

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

IDF is accredited by Credibility Alliance as an organization adhering to the Desirable Norms for Good Governance

Organizational Focus

- Women's Empowerment /SHG
- Local Self Governance
- Disaster Preparedness and Relief
- Watershed and Livelihoods & IGA
- Population & Adolescents
- Child Protection & Care
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
- Reproductive, Sexual & Community Health

Our Vision is an egalitarian society in which all community members can realize their right to a life of quality and dignity. This vision is guided by three operating principles: building local capacity, strengthening community institutions, and fostering community-based leadership. Our key strategies for creating sustainable rural development are using a rights-based approach and leveraging women's empowerment. IDF projects are supported by UN agencies, national and international funders, and state governments. IDF is also the lead member of several state and regional NGO networks.

Mission Statement:

IDF's mission is to ensure better health, security, and well-being for the poorest and most deprived members of rural communities.

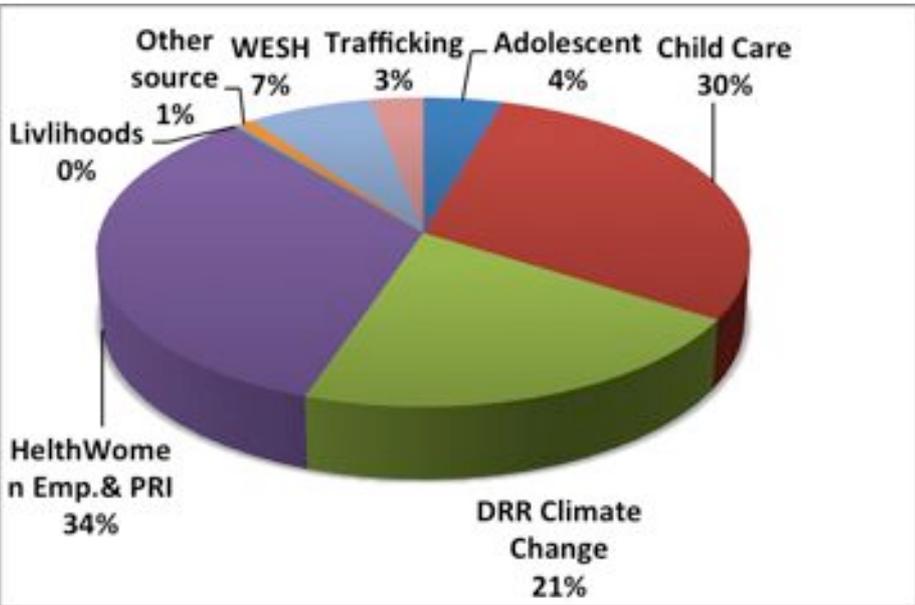
Objectives

1. To improve the **quality of life of the rural poor** women and their families through increased access to health, nutrition, education, services and productive assets –together leading to informed **realization of entitlements** by them.
 2. To establish a cost-effective and accessible **alternative savings and credit system** for the working women in the rural areas that is owned by their respective communities.
 3. To **enhance rural poor women's capacities** for the actualization of the above objectives through collectively owned & managed institution building processes.
 4. To innovate **fresher strategies for programme execution** for achieving optimum results.
 5. To support and facilitate the government in its development endeavours. This includes providing training in need assessment, orientation in development perspectives, training to develop financial and management skills and evolving systems to supervise and monitor the programme on a regular basis.
 6. To build **strategic alliances with Govt.** agencies for directly implementing the Govt. programmes or to leverage resources from other donor agencies to supplement ongoing Govt. programmes by additional interventions needed either to enrich the programme or to plug gaps in the existing ones.
 7. To develop a resource centre catering to the needs of voluntary agencies, development workers, government / semi-government agencies, private companies and freelance professionals engaged in development activities. To produce relevant reading and training materials, organise seminars and workshops, and to undertake training assignments through this centre.
 8. To promote capacity building of voluntary agencies
1. Assistance to voluntary agencies in obtaining technical expertise and training inputs.
 2. Working with voluntary organisations to undertake background studies related to specific development activities or the socio-economic and ecological background of project area of voluntary agencies
 3. Monitoring and reviewing projects under implementation through field level interaction with voluntary organisations.

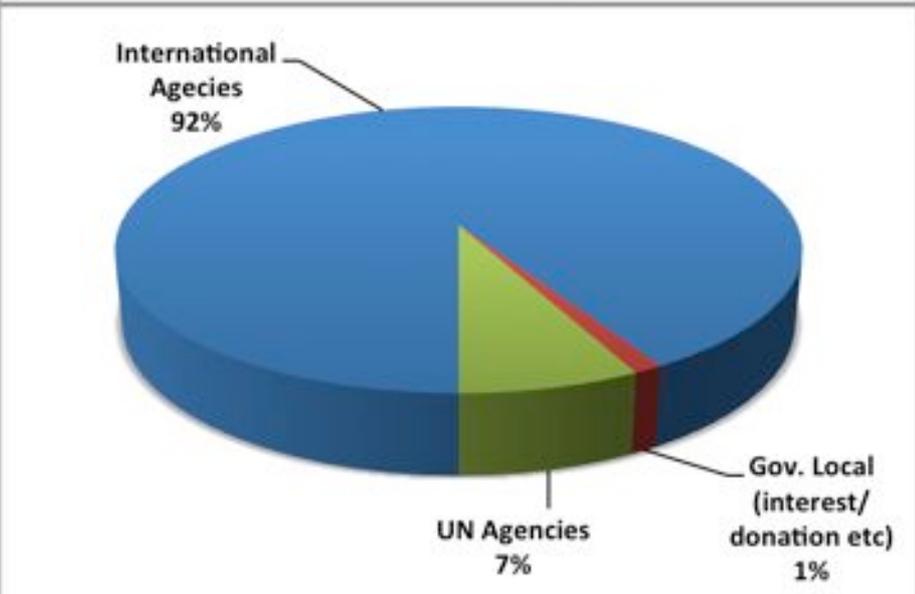
Donors (till date)

UNICEF, Australian High Commission, the Consulate General of Japan, Project Concern International, Action Aid, Pathfinder International, The Hunger Project, CARE, CRS, WDC (IFAD-Bihar State Govt.), JWDS (IFAD-Jharkhand State Govt.), UNDP, ICRW, NFI, SIMAVI, Water Aid, PACS (DFID) Geneva Global, PLAN International, IPAS, SDTT, LWR, Oxfam, CAF India, DCA, Global Sanitation Fund.

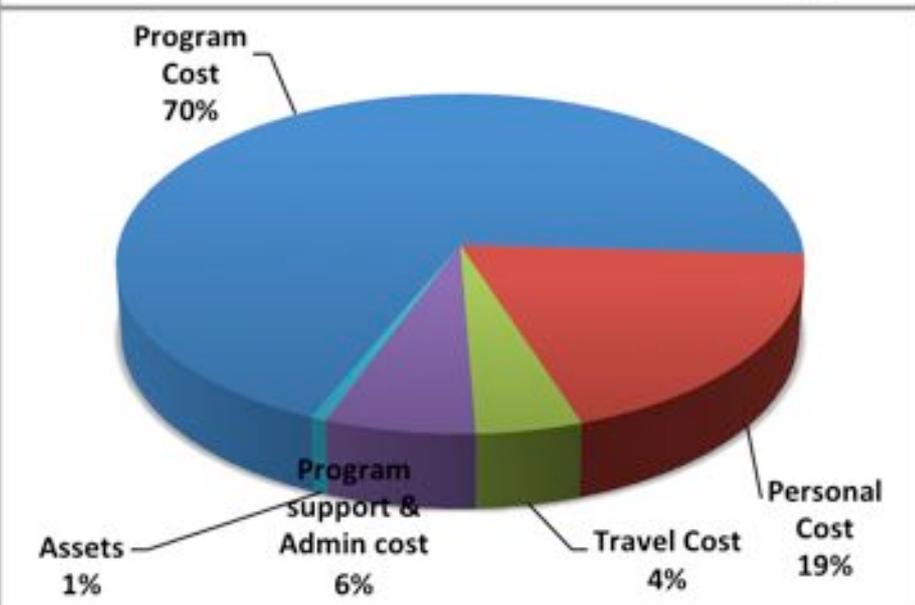
Contact Persons: MANOJ KUMAR VERMA, DIRECTOR (9431456434) & BABUL PRASAD, CHAIRMAN



Total Thematic Cost of the Organization in FY 2013-14



Type of Fund in FY 2013-14



% Distribution of total expenditure in FY 2013-14

Project Title	: Girls First (An Action Research Project on Emotional Resilience and RH)
Funder/Support Agency	: CorStone (A US based Agency)
Starting date of the Project	: 15 May 2013
Coverage	: 42 Schools of 34 Villages of Maner & Bihta in PATNA
Pa]population Direct	: 2100 adolescent girls, 150 Boys & 13710 community m
	1 Project Manager, 2 Master Trainer
HR Involved	: 40 Program Facilitators

Background

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

Although Bihar is one of the fastest growing states of India, it faces immense development challenges. Bihar's performance on few human development indicators such as health, education and sanitation is below the national average. For example, Bihar has the country's lowest literacy rates at 63.82 percent. Youth illiteracy is a serious concern as 50 percent of the population over 15 years of age is illiterate. The adult illiteracy in the state has a debilitating influence on skill attainment, income generation and social welfare initiatives. The state has a high under-five mortality rate of 84.8 percent; and the percentage of underweight children in the state at 55.9 percent is also higher than the national average of 42.5 percent. In terms of sex ratio, the state is again amongst the worst performers. With just 916 females per 1,000 males, the state's sex ratio is much lower than the national average of 940 females per 1,000 males. However, the child sexratio of the state at 933 is better than the national average of 914. (*Ref: UNDP Report*). As per DHAP 2012-13 assessment percentage of marriage under 18 in Bihar is 51.5.

Being healthy is one of basic need of society. All above situation is a sign of unhealthy living practices adopted by the people and the reason behind it is in numbers. WHO defines "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" and identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood, from ages 10 to19. Adolescents (10-19), that is 22.5% of total population in the state of Bihar, is in a vital stage of growth and development.

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

Apart from reproductive morbidities and sexual health needs, adolescents face other health problem as well. There is a significant difference in the nutritional status of the adolescence in relation to their castes, religions, socio-economic status, education and occupation of parents.

Higher the economic status, lower the percentage of malnutrition and vice-versa. A significant correlation is in the nutritional status among the girls when it was compared with the educational status and occupation of fathers. Adolescents depend on their families, their, communities, schools, health services and their workplaces to learn a wide range of important skills that can help them to cope with the pressures they face and make the transition from childhood to adulthood successfully.

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

Scope of the Project

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

Objectives

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

Strategies

To test Girls First effect on overall 'quality of life' in physical, psychological, social and educational domains, a multi- arm cluster-randomized controlled research has been designed with the aim to demonstrate that when the girls are provided with the 'Girls First' emotional resilience curriculum along with the health curriculum the former will add value and show better outcomes.

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

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

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

ARM 2: is testing resilience alone (RC)

ARM 3: is testing health alone (AH)

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

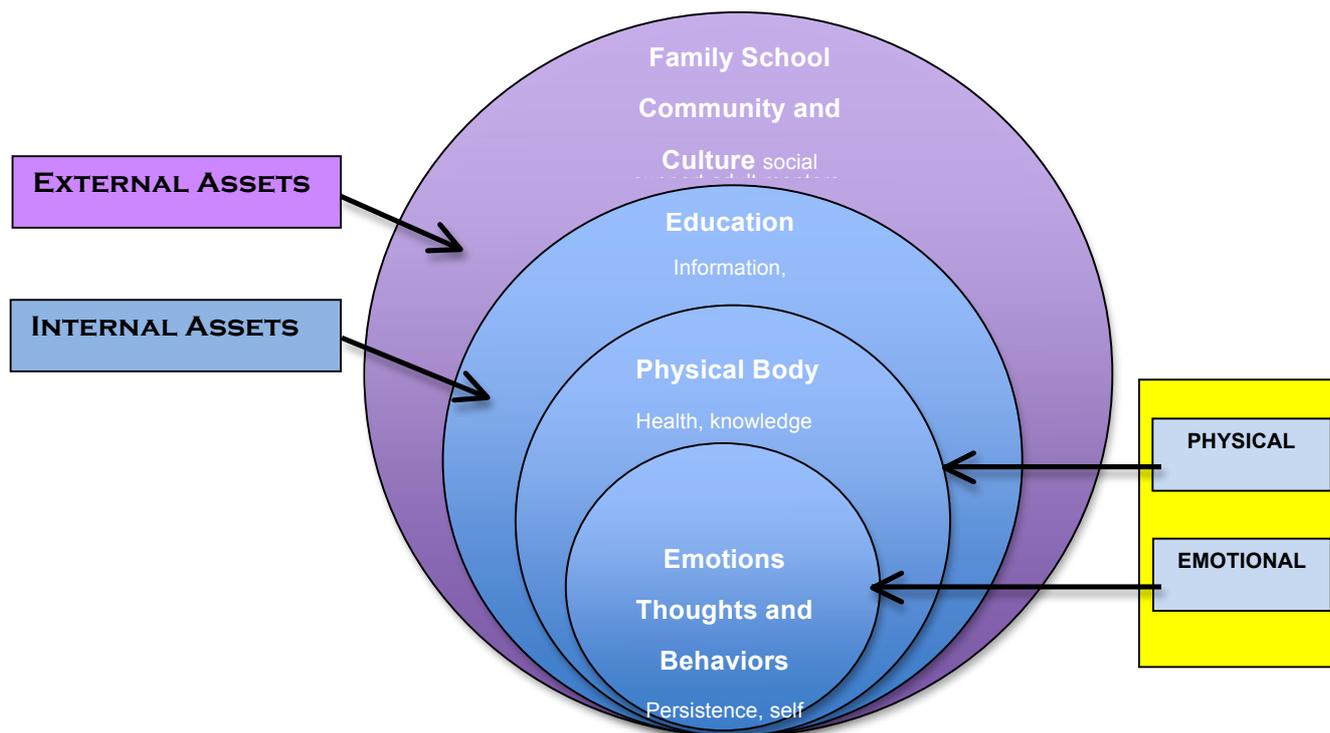
Participants have received baseline, midpoint and endpoint assessments at 0, 5, and 10 months, and the follow-up assessments will happen six months after the end of the intervention

Research Description

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

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

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



Intervention Description

The Girls First curriculum provides holistic training that begins with:

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

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

The program facilitators are local women who have to be literate and committed to complete the 10 month curriculum.

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

Activities

- **Liasioning with Government Officials:**

Liasioning is considered a major component in the Girls First Program since the whole project is government school based program so permission from the higher authority was required to intervene in the schools. In this context project team has meet Principle Secretary Education and briefed about the project and seek support which was well accepted and appreciated by the secretary. To start this program in government middle school permission was got from Mr. Rahul

Singh, State Project Director, Bihar Education Project Council. After getting permission in written from SPD, we also handed-over a copy of permission letter and a letter in which whole project description was mentioned along with the list of schools to BEO of Maner and Bihta to support the program at school level. Organization has submitted a letter to each Principals of listed schools along with permission letter from the state, personally to get time and space to conduct the session with the girls in the schools.

To involve education department of the state regular meeting and follow up is the integral part of the program in which to ensure their engagement regular updates is being shared with the authority.

• **Selection of the Program Facilitators**

Under the ‘Girls First’ program the Program Facilitators are the key person. The success of the program depends on how the PF facilitates and in this context advertisement was done through local volunteers and also taken help from the school teachers and in this regard approx 150 applications were received and after a simple written and oral interview process 35 Facilitators were get selected. PFs selection has been done under few fix criteria:

- Candidate should be female
- Minimum Qualification Intermediate
- Age should be in between 18 to 35

• **Training on Resilience Curriculum to the Project Team:**

First 5 day’s residential training on Emotional Resilience was organized by CorStone to train around 40 program facilitators 20 each from IDF and GENVP in Tarumitra Ashram, Patna from 18th June to 22nd June 2013. In first five days training along with Country Manager, CorStone, two Master Trainer from Sneha, Mumbai has facilitated the training.

Training was started with the presentation of Ms. Gracy Andrew, Country Manager, CorStone. A rigorous 5 days training was provided to MTs and PFs on basics of resiliency, Role of facilitators, core concept of Emotional Resilience and 9 sessions from the curriculum was covered in the training

Next 3 days residential training on Resilience curriculum has been organized for Program Facilitators in Patna Youth Hostel from 2nd October to 4th October 2013. Training was started with core concept review of the resiliency like role of facilitators, four pillars of facilitations, four skills of facilitation, core concept of attitudinal healing and then the concept related to the sessions on assertive communications, restorative practices, problem solving tools, opposing violence, forgiveness and apologies, self esteem, friendship, peace and gratitude.



Group Work during Training

- **Training on Health Curriculum:**

Next to Resilience training 3 days residential training was organized for 20 Program facilitators 10 from each organization on Health curriculum in Sewa Kendra, Patna on 4th July to 6th July 2013. Training was conducted by 4 Master Trainers under the supervision of Program Manager. Session 1 to session 8 training on general health was provided to PFs. PFs were first got instructions on how to form a group and then importance of group guidelines which is the first step need to be prepared before starting session on health. Along with other rules which are prepared by the children these 5 are the important group guidelines which need to be included for everyone “Mutual Respect, Non Judgemental Attitude, Confidentiality, Learn from each other”. Confidentiality is the most essential rule of the group which is needed to be followed by everyone at every level.

- **Refresher Training:**

Refresher training is equally important as there are 23 sessions is in ER Curriculum and 21 Sessions is in Health Curriculum. So refresher training has been provided to PFs per week two sessions by Master Trainers on both of the Curriculum separately, so that they can deliver their session confidently. In the refresher training they also shares their experiences, challenges and difficulties. Sharing of each PFs enriched knowledge of everyone with the ground realities.



This sharing also helps PFs in their classroom session where girls and boys ask few questions out of the curriculum or related issues.

- **Consent Process:**

Before starting the sessions in the school consent procedure was followed, in this consent from parents and assent from the children was essential. Here information was provided to the parents (Mother and Father) about the program and its benefits. It was also shared with the parents that without their consent their child will not be able to participate in this program. At the same time assent were taken from the child in written format so that they can take part in the program willfully.

- **Assessments:**

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



Baseline of 40 schools and midline in 30 schools has been completed. Mid line assessment in 10 School and End-line assessment in 30 schools are ongoing process which is supposed to be completed in May. Follow-up assessment is scheduled to be in October 2014.

- **Session Conducted:**

Sessions has been started in the schools from 15th July2013. 2 sessions per week with each group has been conducted by 2 facilitators. In only ER and only AH arm session was over in January 1st week with midline assessments, and in ER+AH Arm end-line assessment is ongoing. 8 extra schools where session was started in December 2013 last week, sessions will end up with only ER and Only AH in April2014 and in 2 ER+AH School sessions are supposed to be over in August 2014.

- **Scaling up Internal Planning Workshop:**

Scaling up internal planning workshop was organized by CorStone US Team with its two partner organization in Bihar i.e. IDF & GENVP on 23 September2013 in Budhha Heritage, Patna with the major 3 goals:

- To develop an overall scaling up strategy in Bihar for CorStone resiliency training, leveraging Girls First pilot.
- To identify what the sequence of scaling up actions should be
- To identify advocacy strategy and implementation plan



- **Empowering the Girl Child Scale up workshop:**

A scale-up workshop on ‘Empowering the Girl Child’ has been organized by CorStone with collaboration of Planning Department, Government of Bihar, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Vijoy Prakash, Principal Secretary Planning Department on 24th September 2013. Main participants of this workshop were few government departments officials and representatives of INGO directly working with adolescents to share their experiences.

Objective of the workshop was to share best practices/initiatives and intervention with adolescents and how resilience component can be scale-up within government initiatives or INGOs Program. Workshop has started with the small power point presentation of CorStone Executive Director, Mr. Steve Levanthal on Emotional Resilience and about Girls First Program running in 3 blocks of Patna. After that all other representatives also share their work with adolescents.



- **CorStone US Team Field Visit:**

US team of CorStone Executive Director, Mr. Steve Levanthal, Research and Program coordinator Ms. Kate Schas, Richard Kohl, Country Manager Ms. Gracy Andrew and a team of film crew has visited 3 Schools Vishambharpur in Bihta, Baluaa and Rewa in Maner to assess the program responses and to do visual documentation of the process. They interacted with one group of girls, girls with parents to understand the involvement and acceptance of the program among the girls and their parents.

They separately interviewed 3 girls with their parents to observe the changes in the girls and how the parents aware and involved during the process of these changes. They also interviewed two

facilitators for sharing their own experiences starting from training to conducting session with the girls and to assess their articulation in recognizing changes and confidence level in their personal life.

This whole visit was within the framework of the project process and was video documenting for further learning.

- **Home Visit:**

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

- **Qualitative Interview:**

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

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

- **Qualitative FGD:**

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



- **Session Observation:**

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

Reports on these observation has been submitted on prescribed format by which it can be analyzed that whether PFs are able to handle the session efficiently or finding any difficulties in delivering their session.

- **Training of the Trainers:**

Two days training was provided by Executive Director, Steve and Kate to Master Trainers and

Program Managers on resilience curriculum on 25th to 26th September in Buddha Heritage. Training was started with core concept review of the resiliency like role of facilitators, four pillars of facilitations, four skills of facilitation, core concept of attitudinal healing and then the concept related to the sessions on assertive communications, restorative practices, problem solving tools, opposing violence, forgiveness and apologies, self esteem, friendship, peace and gratitude.



• **Pilot with two Boys Schools:**

During the sessions with girls it has been observed that there was curiosity among boys to know about the program and be a part of the program. Also teachers and few parents have indicated that this program is equally important for boys. So on demand of boys, teachers and parents it was decided first to do pilot with 2 boys school one in Maner Block and one in Bihta block of Patna District. Same Girls resilience curriculum with minor changes in the context of boys has been adopted for conducting the sessions in boy's schools.



Session was started in these two schools from February 2014 and supposed to be end up in May with boys of class 7th by conducting 2 sessions weekly with each group.

Output:

- 2021 Girls has been completed Consent Process
- 2021 Girls has been completed process of baseline assessment
- 1424 Girls has been completed the process of midline assessment
- 149 Boys has been completed Consent Process
- 149 Boys has been completed baseline assessment process
- 7 qualitative interview of Girls has been done
- 2 Qualitative FGD with Girls has been done
- 2 Qualitative FGD with Boys has been done
- 30 PFs Supervision during session observation has been done

Outcomes

CorStone research team seating in US has completed preliminary data analysis from the first 5 months of the program, and results already show many significant impacts.

'Girls First' significantly improved emotional and physical well-being relative to the control group:

- **Emotional resilience increased 18%.** Girls in the Emotional Resilience groups significantly improved their coping skills, self-confidence, courage, persistence, and ability to handle negative emotions relative to the control group. Girls' resilience in the control group increased just 8%.

- **Self-efficacy decreased 2% for the Emotional Resilience groups, while the control group decreased 15%.** Self-efficacy is the belief in one's ability to control one's own life trajectory and thrive, and is a predictor of academic and career success, and positive health behaviors.
- **Girls receiving the Emotional Resilience Curriculum (ER) increased by 3% in social resilience, means social skills, connection to school, comfort in social situations, presence of caring adults and friends, sense of meaning in community participation has increased. While girls in the control group (SC) decreased by 8%.**
- **Health knowledge increased 100%.** Girls in the Adolescent Health groups significantly improved their physical health knowledge of HIV/AIDS, pregnancy, menstruation, anemia, malaria, clean water, substance use, and health consequences of early marriage, relative to controls. Health knowledge among girls in the control group increased only 25%

Challenges:

- Absenteeism of students during the undeclared holidays in the schools:
 - There are many local festivals being celebrated by the community very enthusiastically, which are not enlisted in holidays schedule but children unable to attend the sessions because of their involvement with festivity.
 - Students absent from the school before and after in any major festival like Rakshha Bandhan, Durga Puja, Deepawali, Chhat Puja, Holi. They missed their classes during these festivals as many of them use to move to their relatives place during these periods.
 - Distribution of Government schemes through schools by involving the teachers (Voter Id, Adhar Card, scholarships, dresses, books)
- Absence of teachers in the schools for election purpose
- Natural Calamities like flood, cold waves has affected the sessions to be continued especially in “Diara” area, sessions disrupted there for more than 2 months because of flood. Even because of cold waves in winter season from December 25th till January 20th sessions got disrupted as the government announced the holidays between these periods.

Story of Change

1>

Sangeeta Kumari (ID No: 129)
Village: Balua Block: Maner District: Patna
ARM: ER

As per project protocol girls identity cannot be disclosed.

Sangeeta Kumari, a student of Class VII of Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay, Balua, Maner made a call on 3rd March 2014 to project PM in the late evening and shared an incident which happened in her village.

She narrated the episode that occurred on 2nd March to PM that a group of boys had been teasing a girl of her village while she was on her way for defecation in the open. She was enraged as she saw the boys misbehaving with a girl and yelled at the boys that what they were doing was wrong and to immediately release the girl. To this, the boys shouted back at her and asked her not to interfere or else they would not spare her too.

She mentioned that the police had filed a FIR and this rape case was big news and was out in the newspapers.

Sangeeta, being the eye witness of this entire episode bolstered her courage to give her testimony in support of the rape victim. Because of high influence of Mukhiya in the case she felt

little helpless but the most important thing in this, she has shown her self reliance by taking a step forward by raising her voice.

She was able to connect her life with the sessions so she never missed a single session. She was a bold girl but after realizing her strength she became more confident. She was also able to identify her goal and she share that her dream is to become a dancer. To set a goal of becoming a dancer is not easy in the environment she is living but after realizing her **character strength** **“Love of learning, zest, open mindedness and hope”** she feels very confident. Even her economic low situation she is able to realize her goal. Her father is a street vendor and mother is housewife but her parents never discourage her with her dream. “Her mother shared that earlier she never help me at household work, never listen to me but there are sudden change in her behavior. Now she is disciplined and helps me at home in cooking, cleanliness. Regularly attending the school and pay attention to her study. When I enquire she told that in her school she is attending new class and in that class she has learnt so much.”

Sangeeta said: “इस Girls First परियोजना से बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला, पहले तो अपने अंदर कें गुणों को नहीं जानती थी। पर अब उसे जान कर उसका अपने जीवन में प्रयोग भी करती हूँ और मुझे बहुत अच्छा जगता है। इस कार्यक्रम से ही सीख कर अन्याय कें खिलाफ आवाज उठा पायी और हमेशा कोशिश करती रहूंगी।”

2>

PF Name : **Mala Kumari**
Father's Name : **Late Jagdev Paswan**
Village: Madhopur : **Panchayat: Madhopur**
Block: Maner : **District: Patna**



Mala is 22 years old and the youngest sibling amidst 3 brothers and 4 sisters. Soon after her father's death in 2005 her 3 brothers left 2 sisters and her ailing mother on their own. Rest 2 of her sisters was married at that time. Their economic situation worsened as they were left by themselves. Two sisters and their mother were struggling with getting food and cloths, both of the sisters were in class 8 and their study got disrupted. Her mother went under depression and lost all hope and decided to finish their life. But Mala at the age of 13 was very strong and courageous and not ready to accept her mother's decision while her elder sister was 14 at that time has accepted her mother's decision. She convinced her mother that we are not cowardice; we will work harder and will fight with the present situation. Since then she along with her sister started to earn by doing odd jobs like cutting grass in others field, stitching clothes and always ready to take up any work to be able to support her family. Despite all this, she continued with her study.

Her journey from 2005 to 2013 has been extremely difficult but she never gave up and continued to fight against all odds. Her relatives and few villagers harassed her but she has been courageous all through. She got associated with IDF in July 2013 by joining 'Girls First' program as **Program Facilitator**. In her association with the program she experienced lots of changes within her life. She shared that earlier she was very aggressive in her approach, she use to get irritated very easily even in a small event and react with full aggression.

Now she feels that after getting involved in this program she has become more stable economically and knowledge of 24 character strength of Emotional Resilience Curriculum has given her the ability and chance to identify her own strength and led her to realizing that she was brave and confident but she was unable to control her aggression. She has been self regulating

her behavior which has helped her in achieving better self control. She said “पहले कोई कुछ भी बोलता था तो लगता था कि उसे मार दे, काट दे, परन्तु अब अपने उपर नियंत्रण है, बातों पर विचार करती हूँ और उस बात पर बाद में या दूसरे दिन बात जरूर से करती हूँ।” Now she is able to reflect on it and feels that she was unable to control her anger may be because of the pressure she was handling simultaneously in her adolescence phase without any support except for her mother. She also shares that “**love of learning character strength**” has given her the strength that she can do anything as she is open to learning, earlier she had self doubt as to what she would achieve in her life.

Apart from this she has also used her character strengths like “Authenticity, kindness, love, social intelligence, hope, zest, justice, bravery”. After getting knowledge on being a good listener, assertive communication, emotions and self esteem she is able to understand the feeling of others and also respecting her strength.

She shares that she also used the “**problem solving skill**”. Her mother was worried and felt helpless for her marriage. They felt that they needed economical and social support for the marriage. Then her mother meets to the Mukhiya share her issues/concerns and asks him to call the Panhayat Meeting. Initially Mukhiya denied and said he is busy but next day without any information he came. Formally it was not Panchayat meeting but a house meeting where except from Mukhiya her 3 brothers, her mother and Mala has discussed on the issue. She made use of her acquired problem solving skills with **assertive communication** tried express her mother’s needs/concerns. Initially she received no support but then her younger brother was moved by her present condition and agreed to help in arranging her marriage.

Mala told “Girls First हमारे जीवन में उजाला ले कर आया है, इस कार्यक्रम में जुड़ने के बाद से मुझे गाँव और पंचायत में इज्जत मिलने लगी है, पंचायत में कुछ भी होता है तो मुझे भी बुलाया जाता है। मुझे और मेरी माँ को मुझ पर बहुत गर्व महसूस होता है। अपने व्यवहार, साहस आत्म विश्वास के वजह से अपने एक भाई को अपने घर से फिर से जोड़ पाई हूँ और ये संभव हो पाया सिर्फ इस कार्यक्रम जुड़ने के कारण।” She feels that this resilience program is necessary for all so that everyone can realize their strength and duty. She is determined to spread the knowledge of resilience program for the benefit of larger community by using it in her life as well as in others life.

Photographs



Group Photo of ER PFs after Training



Practicing Assertive Communication



Empowering the Girl Child Scaling-Up



Sharing of group work in larger group

[XX](#)

Name of the Project	:	LGBB – Let Girls Be Born.
Starting Date	:	June 01, 2011
Supporting Agency	:	Plan-India
Coverage	:	Palamu, 2 Blocks, 20 Panchayats, 83 Villages
Population Covered	:	Direct: 22000 Indirect: 107945
HR Involved	:	Project Manager -1 Block Coordinator–2 Field Staff – 82

Goal

Empowering the community for eliminating Sex Selection & Determination and guarantee the right of girls to be born in the selected districts of six states by December 2013.

Objectives

- To make members of targeted communities aware of female feticide and its negative effect on women’s health and thus creating balance in the society in 4 districts of Jharkhand state by December 2013 and develop the selected Panchayats of the districts as model district.
- To establish and support community based advocacy groups on rights of girl child with members from Local Self Governments/PCPNDT Advisory committee.
- To set up community based support systems for adolescents and newly married women, through which they can get advice, orientation and immediate help in case of a forced sex selective abortion
- To sensitize the larger civil society including Media, lawyers, doctors and college.
- To establish a successful model that can be scaled up to state and national level.

Activities

• **Nukkad Natak**

Street play is a strong and effective means of communication. It covers larger group of community and spread messages in entertaining way. General people could able to remember the messages for long time and it has better impact on the community. Therefore it was decided to organize the street plays under this project. Nukkad Natak was performed by the Nukkad Natak Team in far off locations/hamlets as per the



pre-determined schedule. It was focused on the situation of young male and their family due to reduced number of their counterpart and the importance of the girl child. Title of the Natak was “Bees Sal Baad”. Message of the Natak was “Let the Girls Born”. Panchayat Motivator mobilized the people with the support of Sahiya, AWW at the performance place. Nukkad Natak Team reached the pre-determined place on scheduled date & time and performed the Natak accordingly. During the performance team highlighted the importance of the girl child by showing posters of different successful women of her field i.e. Lata Mangeskar, Kiran Bedi, Kalpana Chawla, Lawyer, Doctor etc. Message was that girls could reach at any height of the society, if society provides them such opportunities. The performances were followed by the brief session by the IDF team to know the feedback and quench the queries of the audience. Apart from this feedback format was also filled up in which audiences shared their views on questions related to

natak. 52 shows were performed in 52 villages of 16 intervention Panchayats. People understood the message of the Natak as it was in simple and local language. It helped in creation the advantageous environment as the show was very live and people could relate themselves with the message of the show.

• **Cycle Rally**

IDF organized 1 cycle rally in the month of April 2013 in Kaudia Village of Kaudia Panchayat of Daltonganj Sadar Block with the support of school children and members of youth club. Purpose of organizing the cycle rally was:

- To sensitize the community (who are out of reach) on the rights of girl child.
- To mobilize the general people on negative social impact of declining sex ratio.
- To accelerate the momentum of environment building on related issue.



Initially Panchayat Motivators contacted and discussed about organizing the cycle rally with the Headmaster of the school of the village and requested them to allow and motivate the students to participate in the cycle rally. Simultaneously they also discussed it with youth club members, sahiya & AWW and finalized the start and end point with their support. IDF district team reached the place on scheduled date and time. School Students and members of youth club participated in the rally. They crossed from different hamlets of the villages with pla-cards, banners and slogans related to importance of girl child and LGBB issues after flagged off by School Headmaster and Mukhiya of the Panchayat. These rallies ended with meeting where IDF team members and stakeholders shared their views on related issues.

This supports in spreading messages and making people aware on related issues. Youths realized the ill effect of declining sex ratio and importance of girls for the society. People initiated discussion on the issue as they felt associated with the programme. People specially youths rushed out from their homes when rally crossed through their houses and joined the rally with enthusiasm.

• **Orientation of School Teacher**

Two one day orientation programme was organized in this reporting year. One in Middle School Redma on 11th April 2013 and another was in Middle School Sua on 16th April 2013. Prior to this we consulted the BEO of Sadar Block and requested him to allow us to orient the teachers on declining sex ratio & its consequences and PCPNDT act at cluster level as our previous experience. He approved for the same and suggested to consult the related block resource person and coordinate accordingly. We contacted the block resource person of the concerned cluster and decided to organize the orientation program accordingly. Objectives of the orientation program, were as follows:



Redma on 11th April 2013 and another was in Middle School Sua on 16th April 2013. Prior to this we consulted the BEO of Sadar Block and requested him to allow us to orient the teachers on declining sex ratio & its consequences and PCPNDT act at cluster level as our previous experience. He approved for the same and suggested to consult the related block resource person and coordinate accordingly. We contacted the block resource person of the concerned cluster and decided to organize the orientation program accordingly. Objectives of the orientation program, were as follows:

follows:

- To brief about the project
- To share the reasons of declining sex ratio & its consequences
- To share the related provisions of PCPNDT Act
- To share the support expected from them.

Altogether 34 teachers were oriented in these 2 batches on identified LGBB issues i.e. causes of sex selection & determination, causes of declining sex ratio, ill effect of declining sex ratio, negative effect on the health of women, PCPNDTC Act and its provision. It was tried to sensitize them on their role and contribution towards the society as they have important place in the society. Apart from this they were also shared on the support expected at their end. They shared that it is very concern issue for the society. They asked that they would orient the students during their classes.

• **Orientation of Youth/Adolescent**



IDF has formed the youth/adolescent clubs in its intervention area under this project and conducts monthly meetings on related issues. In spite of conducting the monthly meeting IDF feels that formal orientation of Adolescent groups is essential to increase the ownership level. It is also felt from our previous experiences that formal orientation supports in dissemination of information in correct and effective way. Therefore IDF has organized one day orientation program on 12th April 2013 in High School, Sikki Kalan village of Meral

Panchayat in Patan Block.

Objective of the Program:

- To orient the youth/Adolescent on the issue of Gender, Child Sex Ratio, Importance of Girl Child and related PCPNDT Provisions.
- To share support expected from the youth/adolescents.

It was decided with the consultation of team and youth/adolescent group that orientation programs will conduct at Panchayat Level. Geographical condition considers while conducting the orientation program. Youth/Adolescent of Sikki kalan, Meral, Sole and Hisra Barwadih Panchayat participated in the orientation Program. 35 Participants (12 male & 23 Female) participated in the orientation program.

During the orientation program they were oriented on causes of sex selection & determination, causes of declining sex ratio, ill effect of declining sex ratio, negative effect on the health of women, Birth Registration, its process & importance, PCPNDTC Act and its provision. This orientation program helped them in developing their understanding on gender, sex & sex determination. This could help them in analyzing the situation of their society in more focused way on identified issues of LGBB. They tried to spread the message of gender balance, to avoid sex selection & sex determination and ill effects of declining sex ratio within their family and nabours.

• **College seminar**

1 college seminars was organized in Giriwar Inter College, Daltonganj during the reporting period. Students were oriented on sex & gender, reasons of declining sex ratio, its impact on the

society & women health and provisions of PCPNDT Act. It was also discussed with them how they could contribute in minimizing the gap. Basically the idea was to develop the support group of sensitized and oriented students to take initiative to motivate their peers to address these issues.

▪ **MIS Collection**

Project Field Staff were collected related Pregnant lady and Children on monthly basis. IIMR, New Delhi also associated as one of project partner to provide the technical support in MIS Collection. It developed MIS sheet to collect the data. Field staff collected information regarding new pregnant women identified, her pregnancy month, no of children prior to this pregnancy, ultra sound conducted or not, place of delivery, type of delivery, registration of child, time of registration, status of birth certificate etc. and filled in the provided sheet. This sheet was compiled at the district level and sent to IIMR and Plan-India for its analysis. Purpose of collecting the data was to analyze the sex ratio, tracking of incidence of sex selective abortion & determination etc.

Challenges:

IDF has formed Panchayat Advocacy Group and Village Support Group under this project to maintain the pace and sustainability of the project. Both the group has to organize their meeting on monthly basis to raise and advocate the issues of well being of Girls. Participation of PRI members was must in these meeting. But it was observed that in some panchayats PRI members were not much interested and sensitive toward the issue and remain absent from the meeting.

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

Back Ground and Scope of the Project:

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

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

Goal:

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

Strategies:

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

Activities:

- **Start up Workshop:**

One start up workshop was organized in the starting of the Project Lutheran World Relief (LWR) organized this workshop. All the project staff (including Project Manager & Accountant) of IDF participated in this workshop and developed their understanding on Project Proposal, Goal, Objectives, activities, proposed outcome and output. This workshop also helped them in developing their understanding on reporting period and formats (Programmatic & Financial both), audit requirement, M&E plan and fund transfer procedure of LWR.

-

C

- **Conduct Baseline study in 10 Hamlets of Muzaffarpur District:**

Baseline information has collected from all the 10 Hamlets of the implementing villages by using sampling method that was representative of all target population. A format has developed on the basis of indicators of each outcome of the project to collect the baseline information. After developing the format an orientation programme was organized with the field staff and 5 other identified interested youth to collect the base line information and to develop their understanding about the developed format.

- **Conduct workshop in each hamlet to select and finalize DMC members:**



1-2 community meetings have been organized in each village at hamlet level to discuss the purpose of the project and need of a committee responsible for soldering the project at community level. The community has recommended the name for DMC members keeping in view that there is proper representation of all the section of the community and it has been constituted by involving more women and members from dalit/families vulnerable to flood and residing at comparatively in low land areas. After selection of DMC members and formation of DMCs in each hamlets of 5 implementing

villages they were oriented on the initial rules and regulation of DMCs. The orientation has ensured that each members have uniform clarity of each norms and rules set-up in DMC and able to articulate it properly. The final decided rules & regulations have been documented in their respective registers.

-

C

- **Conduct Risk Assessment & Resource Mapping exercise in 10 Hamlets:**

The resource map of each village has been prepared by the community and DMC members using PRA methods to locate the resources available in the community in compatibility with the project component to ensure the potentiality of the area to observe each component of the project. Apart from this risk assessment exercise has completed in all the 10 hamlets of 5 villages. The community has developed clarity about the type of risk in their respective hamlets and related preparedness requirement to mitigate risk and its losses. After conducting risk assessment and resource mapping exercise disaster management plan was also developed at hamlet level in its context. Simultaneously all the DMC members oriented and trained on the

issue of disaster risk reduction and developed their understanding about the flood preparedness. The IDF and project team was involved in orienting them.

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

IDF organized 1 one day focused group training and sensitization meeting with the representative of local government members in the month of September 2013 after finalization of rules & regulations of the DMC. Altogether 57 participants took part in this focused group training. Participants were oriented and sensitized on the issue of Disaster Risks and their Management. Apart from this role & responsibilities of the DMC and its rules and regulations were also shared with them. It was tried to explore the opportunities of linkage with government ongoing programmes related to disaster.



Participants were oriented and sensitized on the issue of Disaster Risks and their Management. Apart from this role & responsibilities of the DMC and its rules and regulations were also shared with them. It was tried to explore the opportunities of linkage with government ongoing programmes related to disaster.

- **Conducting Awareness Drive:**

IDF has to conduct 2 awareness drives with the support of DMC members at community level. Objective of this activity was to share the DRR plan and related issues with the community and getting their feedback for the same and incorporation of their suggestions in the DRR plan. But as the intervention was new and the awareness & knowledge level of community is less IDF has decided to conduct wall writing in its implementing area on DRR and related issues. IDF has also organized video shows and street plays in its implementing area to aware the community members on DRR and related issues. It was a good initiative that was taken by the IDF and both the activities had good impact on the community.

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

It has observed that food is the basic requirement at the time of disaster. Disasters impact on standing crops and ruin it completely. In such condition food is really a big challenge for the community. Therefore IDF motivated the community members to establish the grain bank to counter the food need at the time of emergency. Prior to this IDF shared the concept of grain bank and its importance with the community. Apart from this IDF staff also organize monthly meeting and support the community members in collection of grain (rice) and its management & documentation. In due course it was observed that collection of grain (rice) is challenge for the community members as every individual use different type and quality of rice. Therefore uniformity in collection of grain (rice) was not possible. It was decided with the consent of the community members that they would contribute and collect money in place of grain and purchase the same quality of rice prior to break the monsoon. After this decision community members started contributing money equal to one KG grain i.e. Rs. 20/- (Rs. Twenty only) in place of grain. IDF has also provided 4 quintal of rice and one drum having capacity of 5 quintal in each DMC. IDF staff has supported the community members in identifying the safe and higher place to keep the drum out of the rich of water in case of flood. IDF staff organizes meeting with the DMC members in every month and facilitating them in proper collection, documentation and maintenance of Grain Bank.

- **Training of Task Force Members on First Aid:**



IDF has formed 5 task forces i.e. First Aid, Fire Safety, Search & Rescue, Evacuation and Communication and Relief Operation within the DMC. Objective behind the formation of these task forces is to work division and to provide the services simultaneously and minimize the losses at the time of disaster. Training of different task force members is essential for proper and effective response at the time of emergency. Remembering this IDF has planned training for each task force members on related issues. In the reporting year 70 members were trained on First Aid in two batches. Participants were trained on First Aid in case of wound, fracture and snake bite. They were also oriented on First Aid in case of Diareaha, First Aid in evacuation of drawn cases, transportation of Victim etc. During the training resource person practically demonstrated to the members to prepare the stretcher, artificial respiration, making bandage in different types of wound, management of the cases of fracture. Resource Person also motivated the participants to follow him what he demonstrated. Participants eagerly and interestingly followed him. IDF staff conducts mock drill with the members during their monthly meeting after their training.

• **Training of Task Force Members on Fire Safety:** T

64 task force members were trained this year on Fire Safety in two batches. They were trained on the issues of Meaning of Fire Incidence, Safety Measures to avoid Fire Incidence, Methods of controlling different type of Fire Incidence, Does and Don'ts during Fire and Role & Responsibilities of Team Members.

• **Training of Task Force Members on Search & Rescue:**

66 task force members were trained on Search & Rescue in two batches. Due to inundation of the flood water members of many families could not be rescued due to lack of required skills and ability to rescue during the disaster situation. Hence a basic skilled based training for search & rescue was organized in which Drawn Case, Process and Method of Artificial Respiration, Making of Artificial Stretcher, First Aid to individual, Importance of Patrolling etc issues were covered. Emphasis was on practical demonstration as the literacy rate of the members is low. Resource Person conducted Practical demonstration as much as possible during the training and this was followed by the participants. Prior to conduct the training programme all the members were informed about the date and venue of the training programme. Project Staff conducted mock drills with the members during their monthly meeting and supported and corrected them whenever it requires.

• **Workshop on Complain Handling:**

It is human nature that when they work or associate for common causes differences arises as every individual is different from each other and having different orientation and believes. These



differences develop more confusion among the group. Therefore IDF has make provision for organizing workshop on complain handling to minimize the difference for effective and smooth functioning of the project. Altogether 237 members of 10 DMCs were oriented on complain handling. During the workshop participants were oriented on meaning of complain, types of complain, strategy of complain handling, accountability of complain handling. It was tried to orient the community members in simple and easy language, preferably in their own language. One complains box was also established with support of the DMC members. Apart from this, complain register is also placed in every DMC in which all complains were registered which dropped by the community members. It was tried to find out the probable solution of complain which is acceptable to all with the support of Community members.

• **Pro vision of Emergency Tool Kit:**

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



• **raining to DMC members on Flood Resistance Crop:**

1 unit of training was organized on flood resistance crop with each DMC. Thus total 10 units of training were organized on flood resistance crop. IDF hired a trained agriculture expert for this. He oriented the community members on crops which could possible in sandy land. Primarily he was interested to know the existing pattern of cropping. Community members shared their experiences and cropping pattern. They shared that they could able to cultivate only rice and wheat and some amount of maize. Then the agriculture expert shared that they could take crop of seasonal vegetables, beat,

sweet potato, cucumber etc which resist the water and also support in increasing their income. On this DMC members shared that they are facing the problem of jungle Pig, and cultivation of beat, sweet potato, maize etc could not possible in their area. Our agriculture expert motivated them and convinced some DMC members to cultivate these crops as on experiment basis. Some DMC members get convinced for cultivation of seasonal vegetables and maize on small level as experiment. IDF supported the community members by providing them seeds of maize and different seasonal vegetables around 400 interested members. After the cultivation of maize and seasonal vegetables it was observed that those members who cultivated these crops earn good income from these crops. Mr. Ramratan Rai, (DMC member) cultivated maize in his field and earn Rs. 40,000/- (Rs. Forty Thousand only) from this. By seeing this his son was get very excited and asked his father that he has changed his plan to go outside to earn money and will stay at home and farming these type of cash crop and increase his income. IDF has planned to maintain the tempo of the community for cultivation of flood resistance crop by providing support in next phase also.

• **Training and input to DMC Members for Nursery Development:**

IDF has organized one two days training for DMC members on nursery development. Prior to organize the training programme IDF hired a technical expert (Graduate in Bio-Technology) having experience and expertise in Banana and Bamboo plantation. It was decided with the consultation of IDF and expert resource person that one day will focused on Banana plantation and other day will focused on Bamboo Plantation. Expert resource person developed the programme schedule accordingly. In the mean while IDF field staff shared the date and venue of the training with the community members and training programme placed on its scheduled date. Altogether 64 members trained on banana and bamboo plantation in two days. After training IDF supported the community members by providing 2300 banana and 650 bamboo plants among 74 members of 10 DMCs. Apart from this IDF has also hired the land on lease from the community members for demonstration of plantation of Banana and bamboo and scope of income from the plantation and it is under development. During the meeting IDF staff shared the development and process of maintenance and nurturing the plantation. They also shared about the timing of irrigation and providing fertilizers and pesticide and community members follows them in their field.

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

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

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

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

After conducting the meeting IDF selected the beneficiaries as per the suggestions of the representative of Life Insurance. IDF identified 49 beneficiaries from 10 DMCs in first phase and procured life insurance for them and 13 beneficiaries in second phase. Thus altogether IDF has selected and get covered 62 beneficiaries with life insurance.

Achievement & Challenges:

- **Male Migration:** M

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

- **Low literacy rate:** L

Literacy rate of the area is very low. If we consider the literacy rate of the members of village disaster management committee we find that most of them are illiterate, very few are literate. It was observed at many time that low literacy rate restrict their understanding level. This required extra effort and time to make them aware and understandable.

Case Study:

Case 1:

Smt. Ramdulari Devi W/O Sri. Ram Sijil Ray, resident of Jongi Bujurg belongs to Dalit community and is from deprived section. She and her husband are agricultural laborer. This is the source of their livelihood. She became the victim of snake bite on 29th August in the evening during returning home from the field. Snake bite her on right leg. She tied knot at the place of snakebite and arrived at her home. The villagers suggested her to consult the exorcist for treatment. Smt. Kaushalya Devi president of village disaster management committee cum task force member of first aid get aware about the incidence. She was trained on first aid by IDF. She arrived at her home with laxin medicine. She asked her not to consult the exorcist and hurriedly carried her to the Aurai PHC with the use of Laxin medicine. An injection was injected her as she reached at the hospital. After that she received the proper medication and relief after that. She returned to her home on the same night around 11 P.M. Smt. Ramdulari Devi, thanked Smt. Kaushalya Devi and IDF for saving her life.



Case 2:

Smt. Lalita Devi, W/O Sri. Binod Ram, lives in Jonki Bujurg of Aurai Block. She get victim of snakebite on 7th August at 4 PM while she was busy in her domestic affairs at her home. Snake bite her on right hand. Everyone in her family get shocked and filled with horror. In the mean while Smt. Koushalya Devi, president cum first aid task force member of Village Disaster Management Committee arrived at her home. She meet to Victim and advised her family members to use Laxin medicine which is available in the tool kit of village disaster management committee. Her relative rushed to the Aurai PHC by using the laxin medicine. She referred to the medical college at Muzaffarpur by the PHC as vaccine of snakebite was not available with the PHC. This was shocking and terrible for her relatives as Muzaffarpur has distance from Aurai. Her relatives hired a private vehicle and rushed to the medical college. They were continuously using laxin on the way. They reached the medical college at 10 P.M. She received the proper medication and



treatment after reaching to the medical college and improved her health gradually. After getting cure she returned to her home safely. She thanked to Smt Kaushalya Devi and IDF for saving her life.

PROJECT-4

Project Title	:	Addressing Kala-azar, Health and Sanitation Issues in North Bihar
Funder/Support Agency	:	CAF India
Starting date of the Project	:	15th May 2010
Coverage	:	District- 3 (Samastipur, Muzaffarpur and Vaishali) Block-6 Block, Panchayats-13, Villages -18
Population	:	Direct :36000, Indirect)36000
HR Involved	:	Project Manager - 1 Field Staff – 2 Block Coordinator – 1

Background

Ravidas, Paswan and Mushar communities in Bihar, traditionally known to have been the worst sufferers from Kala-azar as their habitations are close to those of sand flies, would now be joined by one and all with the entire surroundings get pest lineal. This is because sand flies are known to grow on the cow dung and faecal matter, but now the huddling of humans and animals innumerable populations has become immediately vulnerable.

Ignorance, lack of awareness about the treatment, treatment being a long regimen and available only with the District Health Centers are other key reasons, though man-made, aggravating the problem.

Scope of the Project:

Spreading awareness and complete information about symptoms of Kala-azar, by building community's ability to identify symptoms, procure early diagnosis and timely treatment; amongst the population in the three selected districts of North Bihar

(The segment will address the scope of the project as how it extends to specific target groups & thematic focus in the identified area)

Goal

Reduce Kala-azar cases by 80% in 54-targeted villages of three districts in north Bihar by 2012.

Objectives

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

Activities

• Participatory planning:

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

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



• Health Camps :

Time period for one health camp was 2 days. Activities under 2 day's health camp are listed and described below:



Day I: Awareness about Kala - Azar & information about date of health camp by audio promotion and posters through Mobile Van;

Day II: i) Doctor, ANM & lab technician were involved ii) Awareness about Kala-azar given to the people present on the health camp by the doctor; iv) Health check up done by the doctor; v) Suspected cases were attended with RK 39 test.

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

Outcome: >Nearly 18000 people were sensitized about Kala-azar;
 >Health check up of 1258 people;
 >RK -39 tests were done with 261 beneficiaries;
 >Awareness among the community made on Kala-azar and its treatment status and people's knowledge about importance of nutrition value in different food item and existing practices.
 >Relation developed with Govt. line depts./PRIs that led to assured support in program implementation.
 >Exchange of ideas and support mechanism with Govt. line depts. continued.

• **Referral Services:**

64 Doubtful cases of Kala-azar were identified and motivated and referred to PHC for check up. RK-39 test was done for 43 cases of which 07 were detected positive. These 7 Kala-azar patients have been undergoing treatment under respective PHC (01 each at 4 Mushahari PHC, Muzaffarpur and 3 Jandaha PHC Vishali), Tracking and follow up activities for new and existing Kala -Azar cases in project areas is being continued.

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

• **Nutrition, promotion:**

Nutritious diet are very important for the patient suffering from kala-azar. 72 community meetings in 18 villages were conducted. In meeting community members were made to understand that in their diet, they should consume food which have fiber, iron in them. Content of the meeting: The nutrition content in food and how to prepare/use food, as well as detail of the program discussed. Active involvement of PRI/ASHA/AWW/SHG/key community members in the meeting. Campaign was organized in 18 schools.



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

• **Quarantine Methods:**

Two round Cleaning of drainage and use of bleaching powder. Solution of bleaching powder were Sprayed at water sources - in the wells and around the hand pumps. Apart from above mentioned sites, stagnant water was also covered where spraying of bleaching powder in all 18 villages were done. Community people actively involved in the whole process of spray of bleaching powder starting from planning , execution. Support to the government on the DDT round.



• IEC Activities:

Information Board on Kala-azar has been installed in 18 village and 6 PHC. Messages like how to detect the disease, treatment facilities provided by government, precautions need to take are written on both side of the board. Board Size- "5*4".

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



• Street Plays:

36 Street Plays in 18 villages After conducting 36 units of street play, approx 9000 people are aware about the Kala-azar with the knowledge of facilities provided by the government , What are the symptoms of kala-azar. People are sensitized about the curable technique of Kala-azar.



• Nutrition, promotion:

2 in each of 18 villages each Month was conducted. Content of the meeting: The nutrition content in food and how to prepare/use food beside a detail of the program. Active involvement of PRI/ASHA/AWW/SHG/key community members in the meeting helped achieve expected outcome of the program.

149 community meetings in 18 villages were conducted. Content of the meeting: The vitality of nutrition content in food and how to prepare/use food, as well as detail of the program discussed. Active involvement of PRI/ASHA/AWW/SHG/key



community members in the meeting 30. 39 School campaign organised

• **Health & hygiene promotion:**

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



Case :1

Name – Harish Chandra Choudhary

Age – 68 Years

Father – Late Ramgupta Choudhary

Harish Chandra Choudhary lives in Village- Madai, Block – Jandaha of Vaishali District. His living standard is below the poverty line. Total number of person in his family is 8. He has 2 sons and they used to live outside the state. They are working as a laborer and used to send Rs. 4000-5000 to him and from this money he is able to meet the requirement of his life.



In April 2012, he started suffering from fever and he was taken care by a RMP. After that he was shown from many doctors of samastipur. In all this treatment he has to spent Rs. 60000/-. During this period the meeting of **Kala-Azar monitoring committee** (Kala-azar Nigrani Samiti) of IDF was going on. In this meeting it came to the knowledge that Harish Chandra Choudhary is suffering from fever since long time and he was not able to move. This information was given to the IDF member by Kala Azar monitoring committee on 23-7-12. On 24-7-12 the member of IDF Kala-Azar programme (CAF India supported)) visited to the house of Harish Chandra Choudhary and came to know that he has spent Rs. 60,000 on his treatment but till date he didn't came to know that from what kind of fever he is suffering from. After that on 25-7-12 he was shown in the PHC and there his test was done from RK-39 Kit and it was detected that he is suffering from Kala-Azar. After that from 25-7-12 to 21-8-12 his treatment was done. During this period Kala-Azar Monitoring Committee of IDF watched carefully that whether he is taking medicines properly or not. After sometime he became properly cured. After 4 months his test was done and the result of the test came negative. In this treatment he has not spent any money and he also got Rs. 1300/- as support from PHC. Now he is totally free from Kala-Azar.

Case :2

Panic of Kala-azar wiped away from Manika Harikewsh village, Musahari block

People of Manika Harikesh village of Musahari block (Muzaffarpur) is now free from the very panic of the deadly disease of Kala-azar. The villager are now streamlined with the health facility i. e. local PHC for ensured treatment of Kala-azar.

Inhabitants of the villages are with poor hygiene and sanitation practices among the community people at individual, family and



community level aggravated to health suffering-contaminated and infectious diseases. Govt. infrastructure like roads, drainage system, health services is of poor condition. Peoples just because of lack of awareness and knowledge used to depend on local RMP for their illness rather than going to Govt. hospital though the PHC of Musahari is located nearby (at a distance of 5 KM) and the district hospital at 15 KM.

Sri Baidnath Ray of the village had severe fever in the month of May 2012. He underwent the treatment of a local RMP (rural medical practitioner) who left Sri Baidnath after bagging of a total amount worth Rs. 3000 for treatment within a period of 15 days. Sri Baidnath became helpless and undone to get himself cured. In the mean time he eventually came in contact with Sri Mukesh Kumar a member from IDF Kala-Azar programme (CAF India supported), being run in the block. On the very next day Sri Baidnath reached Kala-azar Rk – 39 test camp organized by IDF in the village where he was detected positive. This was not the only case in the village. The village has seen another 5-6 cases that altogether made panic in the villagers.

Sri Baidnath was immediately referred to PHC and IDF Kala-azar programme volunteer Sri Mukesh Kumar facilitated him to have a complete treatment from PHC of Musahari. Especific Medicine of 28 days was provided to him that ensured complete cure of Kala-azar. Besides, he was given Rs. 1400 (as loss of wages under the Bihar Govt. scheme) by the PHC.

PROJECT -5

Name of the Project	:	PAHEL: Towards Empowering Women
Starting Date	:	November'2011
Supporting Agency	:	CEDPA India
Coverage	:	Districts – Muzaffarpur, Blocks- 2 (Minapur & Gaighat) Panchyats – 51
Pop covered	:	Direct:- 463 Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) Indirect:- 3,57,000 (Approx)
HR Involved	:	Project Coordinator - 01 Block Coordinator - 02 Field Animator -10 Data Entry Operator - 01

Background:

Bihar being very poor in social developmental indicators had always attracted the attentions of policy makers and development oriented leaders, peoples and organizations both INGOs & NGOs. The efforts for improving indicators particularly related to health, population and development had been full of challenges. With a population of around 83 millions, Bihar fared very poorly on almost every demographic indicator compared to other states in the country, often at the bottom ranking.

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

For utilizing the scope of enabling community ownership, there was a felt need of building capacities of community and local self-government. CEDPA India with the support of The David and Lucile Packard Foundation through PAHEL project seeks to improve the reproductive health outcomes of women and children in Bihar by enhancing the leadership skills and competencies

of Elected Panchayati Raj women representatives (EWR) of different tiers by joining hands with NGOs. At Muzaffarpur district Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) got an opportunity to implement PAHEL project in Minapur and Gaihat blocks with the kind support of CEDPA India. The project is focusing on capacity building of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) of all three tiers Panchayati Raj institution and their role would be to work as the link between the community and the service providers by playing the role of the facilitator for health and FP/RH services in particular. It is believed that they would not only result in effective implementation of FP/RH programmes but also ensure sustainability for a longer term.

Scope of the Project:

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

Now, it is time to address these gaps and focus on the leadership potential. The proposed project aims at capacity building of the leaders / EWRs of different tiers for increased effectiveness of population and developed interventions especially with regard to FP/RH. Apart from capacity building other adopted strategies were:

- Mobilization & Sensitization
- Advocacy and
- Convergence

GOAL:

To strengthen the voice, participation, leadership and influence of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in decision making in panchayats to bring about social change in areas that affect women particularly reproductive health/family planning (FP/RH) and girls education.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the project are:

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

Strategies: in bullet points:

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

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

Activities

• Orientation Of Project's Staff:

In the period of April'13 to March'14 altogether two orientation programs were held at district level and these were facilitated by CEDPA's representatives i.e. Mr. Jaydeep Kar and Mr. Alok. These programmes were attended by all staff of the project. In the first orientation programme discussions were made on revised health checklist and strategies of its filling. This time it was

decided to fill three checklist in panchayats on VHSND. Apart from it, checklist were also available at HSC, PHC and District Hospitals to collect the information in respect to health services and related provisions. The finding would be shared with health officials and other stakeholders after its analysis. Discussions were also made to make the Mahila Sabha more effective and fruitful by promoting EWRs for more action oriented works. In the second orientation program, programs were reviewed and discussions were made on sharing of second round health checklist findings and filling of education checklist data at four schools in one panchayat.

- **Cluster Meeting / Mahila Sabha:**

Altogether 21 cluster meetings/ Mahila Sabhas were held and attended by 296 EWRs. In these meetings EWRs were oriented on project concept & Philosophy, PRI systems, Role of PRI members, their capacity building programs and sharing was done on, changes at personal level, family level, society level, initiatives taken, action oriented initiatives, theme based discussions. During the programs IEC materials i.e. Philip book on PRI, NRHM etc. were used to make the program more effective.

- **Monthly Meeting Of Ewrs:**

Monthly meetings were held in all 51 panchayats (Minapur-28, Gaihat-23) with Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) at the center point of the panchayats. The main objective of organizing this meeting was to make interaction among the EWRs on regular basis and provide platform to share their views, ideas and initiatives. It also helped them to interact with the service providers in smaller group and ensure regular and quality services to the community.

- **Monitoring Of Health Facility And Check List Activity:**

Filling Checklist is an important activity of this project. So, EWRs were oriented on the check lists of various levels i.e. VHSND, HSC, PHC & Distt. Hospital level. To have better understanding on filling checklist, mock exercise was also done. After training programme they started taking initiatives in this regard. The illiterate EWRs were accompanied by the respective Field Animators and they got facilitation in filling the checklist by explaining each and every question in their language. They ensured their presence at the health centers and collected information through check lists.



Before filling check list they contacted the concerning officials and finalized the dates to collect the information. This time concerning officials were quite cooperative and supported in filling the health checklist of second round. These check list proved helpful to have close eyes on the services & facilities.

The other details are:

DISTRICT	BLOCK	HEALTH FACILITY				No. of Check List Activity Conducted			
		ICDS	HSC	PHC	DH	VHSND	HSC	PHC	DH
Muzaffarpur					1				1
	Minapur	259	34	1		84	34	1	
	Gaihat	203	29	1		69	29	1	
	TOTAL	462	63	2	1	158	63	2	1

- **Monitoring Of Education Check List Activity:**

After completion of second round health checklist filling, education checklist filling was initiated. Before filling education checklist a meeting was held of Field Animator and detailed discussions were made on checklist questions. The EWRs were also oriented on the checklist in their Mahila Sabhas and monthly meetings. To have better understanding on filling checklist, mock exercise was also done. During the meeting it was decided to administer the checklist at four schools in each panchayat in which – 2 Primary Schools and 2 Middle Schools. It was also decided that out of 4 schools 1 minority school should be covered where it is in existence. Before filling the checklist the headmasters of concerning schools were informed well in advance. The EWRs were supported by the concerning Field Animators during checklist filling. The Education checklist was filled at pre decided schools within the time frame by the EWRs. This education checklist was completed at 204 schools.

- **Gram Sabha:**

Gram Sabha is an important platform to raise and finalize the issues at local level with the consent of community. In the initial phase Gram sabha was not happening properly in almost working panchayats. After PAHEL intervention it got initiated and regularized over the time by the EWRs. In the initial stage Mukhiyas were not in favor of organizing it properly. After regular interaction and contacts they were convinced to initiate it. This year Mukhiyas shown their interest more in organizing the same in comparison to previous year. Most of the EWRs participated in the Gram Sabha and raised the concerning issues related to health and education i.e. shortage of beds at centers level, shortage of vaccines during VHSND, no meeting with target groups with health providers, ICDS centers related issues, lack of sanitation facilities (toilets) in most of the schools, Lack of teachers at schools.

- **Convergence Meeting:**

To share learning, findings and experiences workshop, seminar and meetings prove an important tool. It provides platform to share ideas and opinions not only to the speakers but to

the audience also. The impact of any findings depends on its proper dissemination. Therefore, from the inception of the PAHEL project it was decided to collect information through check list at VHND, HSC, PHC and District Hospital level and decided to share its findings to the EWRs as well as to the other stakeholders i.e. officials. So, after processing and analysis of data the dissemination was done through convergence meeting. The objectives behind organizing this convergence meeting were:



To Share the findings of the check list with focus on health indicators

To develop coordination & cooperation among the stakeholders to bridge the gaps in ensuring FP/ RH services at community level.

- **Meeting Of PHFWs & VSC And Education Committee:**

To address the health and education issues in an effective manner by the EWRs, activation of PHFW&VSC and Education Committee at panchayat level becomes important. In this connection

formation and strengthening of PHFW&VSC and Education Committee was initiated by EWRs in their respective panchayats. Before organizing meetings contacts were made with concerning Mukhiyas along with other EWRs and they were informed about meeting's date and venue. As per EWRs and Mukhiya's suggestion these meetings were held at Community place/Panchayat office. The objective of organizing meeting of these committees was:

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

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

- **Bimonthly Meeting / Meeting Of Executive Committee:**

To make the PRI members especially women members more responsive so many initiatives were taken under the project. In this connection meeting of Executive Committee was initiated at 7 panchayats i.e. Loma, Dahila Patsharma, Baghakhal, Laxaman Nagar, Jamalpur Kodai, Janta,Susta. After regular interactions and meetings EWRs of seven panchayats took initiative and got success in organizing the same in their panchayats. Initially Mukhiyas were not ready for that but EWRs convinced them that it is in favor of us and it would be helpful to assess our work and decision can be taken in presence of pachayat members so no one can put question mark on the decisions. Lastly Mukhiyas of seven panchayats got convinced and called the bi-monthly meeting. The issues raised in the meetings were mainly related to government provisions and schemes.

- **Monthly Meeting Of Project's Staff:**

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

Output:

- 12 project's staff got oriented on proper project's execution & monitoring.
- EWRs of 51 panchayats were oriented on Public Health Family Welfare & Village Sanitation Committee and Education Committee.
- EWRs of 51 panchayats were oriented on health and education checklist filling / execution.

Outcomes:

- 219 health checklists were filled at health centers level by the EWRs.
- 204 education checklists were filled at schools level by the EWRs in every targeted panchaysts (4 Schools at one panchayat).
- PHFW&VSC and Education committee were formed at 3 panchayats.

- Second round health checklist data was collected, processed, analyzed and shared with the health officials at district level.

Achievements:

- EWRs of 7 panchayats regularized the bi-monthly meeting at their panchayats by motivating the Mukhiyas and executed the schemes properly.
- The trained EWRs of 28 panchayats formalized the Gram Sabha in their respective panchayats.
- The capacitated EWRs of three panchayats formalized the PHFW&VSC and Education Committee in their respective panchayats.
- After sharing of second round health checklist findings with the health officials proved effective and fruitful as initiatives were taken by the concerning officials i.e. all Health Sub Centers became functional and health services were provided to the community members.
- Proper utilization of Untied Fund was also ensured by the EWRs in almost panchayats.

Challenges: Over the period the faced challenges were:

- During education checklist filling it was found that schools were not having data in a proper way and it was challenge to meet the time line.
- Low literacy rate of EWRs.
- Filling of education checklist took much time so some of the EWRs who were poor showed unwillingness to spend more time for collecting data.
- Mukhiyas of most panchayats were not aware about formation and functions of PHFW& VSC and Education committee.

Case Study - 1

Title: Up-gradation of School

Baghakhal is one of the remotest and flood affected village of Gaighat block. It is situated at the distance of 15 Kms in the north west from the block head quarter. It is dominated by General cast and followed by OBCs. Most of the residents are marginal farmers and wage earners. Mrs. Mirdula Devi is Ward Member of Ward No.12 under Baghakhal panchayat. Mirdula Devi is a house wife and was not out going. After initiation of PAHEL project she attended the meetings and residential training programmes. In the training programmes she got capacitated on PRI system, NRHM, Leadership, Education and other programmes etc. After receiving the training programme Mrs. Mirdula Devi became quite serious and enthusiastic about her responsibility and contribution towards society. In the mahila sabha she shared her finding came to know that if there is no High School within 4 Kms than request can be made with the education department for it. So, in the Gram Sabha of August'13 she raised the issue of High School at Baghakhal and it got minitized. Mirdula Devi made follow up with the Mukhiya on regular basis. The Mukhiya took initiative and proceeded for the same. As a result Baghakhal Middle School got converted into High School from January'14. Now Mirdula Devi is quite happy.



CASE STUDY-2

Title: Initiative to regularize the Angan Wadi Center

Gorigama is one of the flood affected village of Minapur block. This village is situated in the North West at the distance of 12 Kms. from block head quarter. Its population is dominated by General Cast and followed by OBC and SCs. The basic infrastructure is good in compression to other villages but not so much satisfactory. Mrs. Meena Devi, Ward Member of Ward No. 2 also residing in this village. It is her first term of being EWR. She is house wife, just literate and not outgoing. Before inception of PAHEL project she



was least aware on PRI system, health issues and health and service providing centers. She attended the training programme organized under PAHEL project. After receiving training, she became aware about three tier system of PRI, health system, gender, NRHM, Leadership, importance of education etc. She is very punctual in attending the meetings. So, she became conscious and started taking initiative on correcting measures.

In the month of January'14, she visited one of the ICDS centers of her ward and found that the number of children was less, Angan Wadi Worker was late, and menu was not followed. She talked to her about it but AWW did not care. Meena Devi prepared a petition and put it in the Gram Sabha and submitted the same to the Mukhiya. After Gram Sabha Mukhiya talked with AWW and warned her to take corrective measures and run the center properly. All these took place in presence of Meena Devi. AWW promised to run the center adequately. Now that center is well managed. Mrs. Meena Devi is quite happy as she got success in her initiative.

PROJECT-6

Name of the Project	: Promoting Capacitating Community on DRR, Climate Change Adaption for Sustainable Development
Supporting Agency	: OXFAM INDIA
Stating Date	: March 2013
Coverage	: Village – 20, Panchayat – 10, Blocks – 04, in 01 District
Population covered	: Direct: - 10,000 Indirect 50000,
HR Involved	: Project Coordinator – 01, Block coordinators – 03, Field Workers - 04

Background

Bihar is prone to multi-hazards like flood, earthquake, high wind velocity, cold wave as well as recurrent village fires in summer. Flood has been a recurrent phenomenon in the state for quite some time. The total flood prone area in the State of Bihar is 73.06 percent (68.8 thousand square km) of its total geographical area, while it stands at 17.2% of the flood prone area and 22.1% of the flood-affected population in the country. The frequency of floods is on the rise, with as many as 5 major floods in the last 12 years. Flood situation is most severe in the northern plains of Bihar. The problem is aggregated due to water-logging by poor drainage arrangements and embankments.

The problem of this area is immense however, poverty, issues of livelihood, outreach of social security schemes, deep rooted caste system and feudalism are major. Among all, it is realized that the community need regular employment for livelihood in the first place. IDF believes in supporting the poor community to make them self sustainable so that they could improve their quality of life by themselves.

The Muzaffarpur district is one of the worst flood affected areas in North Bihar. The project aimed at supporting risk reduction and adaptation mechanisms and sustainable human, social and economic development process through institutional capacity building of local partner NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and CSOs for enabling targeted community to ensure better life style that goes down due to uncertain climatic behavior

Scope of the Project

IDF has been working on DRR issues in four blocks namely Gaightat, Meenapur, Katra and Aurai of Muzaffarpur district covering 08 panchayats and 20 villages. The target Beneficiaries were mostly belonged to socially and economically poor communities having special focus on women headed families, landless, old aged households and families having physical disabilities

The potential stakeholders mainly belonged to the vulnerable communities, Panchayati raj representatives, government front line workers, civil society organizations and socially active bodies

The project has been implemented with the direct interface and involvement of the above stakeholders. The Village Level Lok Sahyog Samiti members have Community members, PRIs and government frontline workers and they were supporting the organizational activities in their respective jurisdictions like ASHA, ANMs, School Teachers, Block officials etc. Immunization, Pre and post natal care of pregnant women, health and hygiene issues were pertinent with ASHA and ANMs while infrastructure development, MNREGA and social security issues were linked with the PRIs and block officials.

Goal

Strengthening Community based Institutions advocating for disaster risk reduction model and adapting to the changing Climatic condition for Sustainable Livelihood and Development in Muzaffarpur, Bihar

Objectives

- To create strong community based organization for enhancing their coping capacities to withstand disaster risks due to climate related hazards through improved and sustained community level preparedness and adaptive measures. (Emergency Response Capacity Building)
- To enable vulnerable community especially the SC, EBCs and Minorities living in flood prone areas to identify and manage public health risks with special reference to women and children.
- To increase food and cash security through promotion & up- scaling of context specific (taking consideration the changing climate) agricultural package of practices such as SRI and Organic Farming.
- To build organizational preparedness capacity of IDF and its network partners with improved knowledge and skills for effective humanitarian response during disasters and enabling them to effectively take up emergent pro-people, pro-poor advocacy.

Strategy

IDF formed village level committee named “Lok Sahyog Samiti in all the 20 villages that comprises of all the households / families belonging to SC, EBC and minorities. Basically these committees were formed and nurtured with the idea to deal with all the four major themes of DRR along with their rights and entitlements. During the course of the time all these formed groups were provided with technical inputs in the form of training, orientation/workshop for enhancing their skills to better handle the issues. These committees that have different sub groups such as Swasthay Dal, Kisan Dal, Apda Prabandhan Dal were nurtured in the way that they took lead in addressing respective themes. After having such Lok Sahyog Samiti in every village the strategy further advanced through initiatives to form a federation at block levels and this regard thematic meeting got conducted at group level for role clarity on federation management. Apart from it, the community institutions also linked with Lok Sahyog Asthal, a center established for promoting agriculture, early warning systems, water and sanitation issues and social security schemes for BPL families.



In the field of EFSL initiatives were taken to popularize climate adaptable and resilient crops and agriculture practices so as to protect their crop / income on one hand and preserve the local

variety on the other and this regard the activity like promotion of kitchen gardening, establishment of vermin compost pit production, Demonstration plot on SRI/SWI got initiated to address the issue of food security amongst the community members.

Activities

• **Orientation of Project Staff and development of action plan**

In a bid to create common understanding among project staff two days of orientation got organised in the office premises of IDF in which project staff along with Project Director participated. In the two days of orientation project related strategies and issues discussed in detailed. During the event a detailed action plan was also made through participatory method. Program Officer and Project Coordinator of OXFAM INDIA also facilitated the event through their valuable inputs.



• **Training of 50 volunteers on DRR Search & Rescue /First Aid Etc**

One day of training on DRR Search & Rescue / First Aid carried away in all the four working blocks in which 63 volunteers participated and enhanced their skill and knowledge on the said topic. The entire training was demonstrative and participatory. Practical exercises on bone fracture and its treatment, artificial respiration, handling of Water related emergencies and making of life jackets and temporary stretcher were undertaken mainly to energize skills of the trained volunteers.

• **Mock drill exercises on emergency preparedness and life saving skills**

Practical exposure in the form of mock drill sessions carried out in 20 batches covering **968** community members (489 male, 479 female) with the objective to make community better prepared to respond in emergencies. This activity performed with all age group to ensure maximum participation. During the event participants were learnt the art of life saving skills. Trained volunteers from respective villages were assigned to facilitate the event. During the event, exercises mainly done on following topic:-



- Rescuing of drowning cases
- First aid t in the case of DROWNING, SNACK BITE, FRACTURE
- Preparation of Emergency stretcher
- Use of bandage during cuts and wound

• **Monthly meeting of LSS (20 LSS) on WASH, DRR, EWS and Social Security and formation of block level federations (4 in number)**

Group monthly meeting of all the 20 LSS got organized on monthly basis in the targeted villages with the objective to enriched community understanding on the thematic issues like WASH, DRR, EFSL and other assimilated issues line up with project objectives. In the group meetings community undertaken activities like up gradation of CCP, Mock drill sessions. In the meetings perspective building on formation of block level federation was also done.

• **Formation and Strengthening VHSC interface meeting with ASHA/ANM/PRI members**

The members of VHSC/ Swasthya Dal got capacitated through one day meetings at **18** villages covering **374** person in which awareness building process was done to formalize VHSC. During the meetings the proper use of untied fund was discussed and opinion of stake holders also registered in this regard. Further these meetings also aimed to establishing cordial relation

among government health volunteers and community. These interface meetings proved very useful in creating awareness on VHSC and its function among community reflecting through voice raising for proper utilization of untied fund.

- **Repairing of defunct / unmaintained hand pumps (15 in each block X 4 block)**

This year repairing of defunct / unmaintained hand pumps was largely undertaken during project period resulted in repairing of 89 H.P across the project areas. The entire process of repairing work got successfully executed by the active involvement of trained H.P volunteers who demonstrated their skills in repairing H.P. Apart from it, 76 H.P also got repaired through community contribution.



- **Refresher training of WASH Committees in Schools (8 schools)**

310 school children of WASH committees got refreshed through one day refreshing training on better hygiene WASH practice that mainly dealt with the issue to ensure practice of hand washing during Key time, safe water handling (collection, storage and use), environmental cleaning, safe disposal of household waste and diarrheal. The initial impact of this training has been very encouraging as in the schools initiative in the form of establishment garbage disposal box and revival of defunct toilet got ensured by the committee members.

- **Raising of hand pump (1 in each block)**

Raising of hand pumps, one in each block carried out with the objective to create a model to benefit target community from the flood water submergence risk. The process of raising work started with the identification of Mason and invitation of quotation for material supply. This followed by procurement of materials and construction work. In the all four blocks same model was followed. It is estimated that the new structure will benefit over 200 H.H in the case of flooding.



- **Training of Hand pump repairing mechanic**

In a bid to capacitate local community in order to upgrade water drinking facility in the targeted areas two days of training on H.P maintenance was conducted at field level in which identified 57 community members got trained on the said topic. In the training participants were learnt the art of day to day repairing. In the recent time, it has seen that trained volunteers are being approached by community for H.P repairing and paid moderate amount against their services

- **Formation and strengthening of Farmers' Club in 20 villages**

This year 20 farmers club got formed, nurtured and strengthened through regular input like meetings, training/orientation in all the targeted villages that proven instrumental in building their capacity to ensure increased productivity and counter the issue of food security. During the reporting time 43 members of farmers club got residential training on the issue of climate changing agriculture practice by the **Krishi Vigyan Kendra, SARAIYA**. The two days residential training given good exposure to the farmers and gave them freedom to improvise their techniques and skills in their agriculture



activities in climate changing scenario. It is reported that our farmers is communicating with the KVK on regular basis for suggestion and guidance. In the recent time many of our farmers do telephonic dialogue with KVK that helped them to revive their crops.

- **Promotion of Kitchen gardening (200 households)**

This year kitchen garden was encouraged to ensure nutritious food for families and this regard over 200 of families were motivated, supported and encouraged for adapting the kitchen gardening at their backyard or courtyard. The concept of kitchen gardening was truly propagated among farmers as it witnessed good result in the form of excellent yield. It is reported that many parts community enjoyed having vegetable in their food intake. In some places community also managed to earn good profit out of it.

- **Establishing Seed Banks in all the 20 villages**

In the past community were provided with the box to develop seed bank with the objective to grow local variety of seeds for ensuring good yield and this regard in all the targeted 20 villages member of farmers club continued the process of seed (Mustard, local Paddy, wheat) preservation following the skills and techniques that they learnt during training program on seed preservation and its management

- **Promotion of Vermin Compost**

4 big unit of vermin compost pit got established at the block level with the objective to promote demonstration of vermin Compost in a larger way to showcase and demonstrate its manufacturing and processing. Presently all the unit is intensively monitored by community. Further Farmers who initiated vermin compost on individual basis have done exceptionally well as their production has enhanced three to four time. During the visit at field, it was experienced that the quality of vermin compost that is being produce by our group member is relatively of very good quality compare to local production. Presently our farmer is using this compost in their farming and very happy with its performance.



- **District level Events**

During the project period we conducted District Level Workshop and celebrated “**Flood Safety Week**”. The event mainly focused to create a common understanding on DRR led good practice among different stake holders and establish synergy among stake holders to mainstreaming DRR in developmental programs. The event ensured the participation of PRIs, Teachers, Framers, representation of line departments. The event benefited us in many ways as in our working villages as we are getting good support from PRIs on regular basis. In the AAM SABHA DRR led activities are now getting preference and in last few months good amount of DRR related work has approved through active involvement of PRIs. Scaling up of DRR led good practice has also seen at community.



In a bid to create mass awareness on WASH issues a day long consultation workshop was also conducted witnessing the participation of government representatives, media person, NGOs,

Community members and PRIs. The workshop was effective in many ways as it gave clarity to all the stakeholders.

Outcomes

- Strong 20 Lok Sahyog Samiti created and started functioning to take stand and safeguards vulnerable section especially women, old aged, children, handicapped and pregnant women from disaster risk in 20 villages.
- Mainstreaming of DRR led activities in Gram Sabha ensured through active involvement of Village level Committee members
- 4 strong institution namely Lok Sahyog Asthal got emerged and supported community in accessing government entitlements with regards to the disaster impact witnessing increased access of community on government schemes
- Community accepted and adopted wash practices like five step hand washing practice, using of soap before and after key time, maintaining Hand pump on periodic basis, Systematic garbage disposal that complemented in reducing trend in health hazards (water borne disease) at all 20 villages
- School children across 08 intervened schools shown readiness to undertake measures to identify control and manage public health risks through WASH interventions
- Emergence of Trained hand pump volunteers undertaken raising and repairing work of HP across project intervention has improved water facility across project areas
- Crop productivity of target community enhanced through adaptation of flood friendly farming i.e. SRI/SWI, vermin composting, Kitchen gardening
- Regular interaction with Government officials /PRI and other stake holders through block/district/state level meetings/workshop established effective collaboration resulted in resource mobilization

Out puts

- Strong 20 Lok Sahyog Samiti created in all 20 villages with proportionate representation of the population and gender.
- Community Contingency Plan (CCP) in 20 villages Reviewed to advocate for linkages with the panchayat for resource tapping
- 63 volunteers across 20 villages got capacitated who further demonstrated readiness to response to emergency at local level.
- WASH committees formed in 8 schools promoted health and hygiene among children on WASH issue such as hand washing, safe defecation, cleanliness and personal hygiene.
- Water facilities at 20 villages upgraded through its raising and repairing work reduced flood water submergence risk
- 20 farmers club formed and strengthened to increase in their productivity and food security having technical support from KVK.
- 20 Farmers Clubs demonstrate use of their technical knowledge and information for improve and/or alternate approach (SRI/SWI) of crop production considering vulnerabilities of their crop fields to disaster.
- Vermin compost pit established for its wider replication at block level
- Volume of Grain increased through regular saving by the members of grain bank established in all the 20 villages

Achievements

- 20 Strong Lok Sahyog Samiti formed and groomed as an unit in safeguarding vulnerable section of the society from disaster risk in 20 villages that overall resulted in developed resilience of target community in the wake of flood situation
- Revisiting of Community Contingency Plan (CCP) in all 20 villages developed competencies of target community to view response and preparedness plan in more organized and scientific manner

- All the 4 Lok Sahyog Asthal (LSA) established at block level has provided a platform for discussions and exchange of information in relation to support community in availing different government schemes regarding social safety nets.
- The village level cadre in the form of H.P volunteers, Swasthya Dal, School children evolved and nurtured to better handle health and hygiene hazards by their own through upholding the task to revive drinking water sources, establishing WASH good practices among target community ensuring better lives
- In all the 20 project villages community shown and demonstrated adequate knowledge on hand washing during key times, safe water handling (collection, storage and use), environmental cleaning, safe disposal of household waste and diarrheal management that proving very helpful in minimizing water born diseases 20 Grain bank and seed bank got established across project areas to address the issue of food security especially for vulnerable community
- Farmers adopted System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) methods of cultivation package for increased productivity and getting good result in the form of more yield
- Capacity building inputs in the form of training/orientation, meeting to the Farmers Clubs members enhanced their skills for improve and/or alternate approach of crop production considering vulnerabilities of their crop fields to disaster
- A set of IEC developed , Compiled & printed on emergency food security and livelihood issues for mass awareness among community
- Allotment of Old age pension scheme to 48 people after form filling process initiated at LSA and forms made available
- 56 person applied for Diesel Anudan after forms made available to them from LSA
- Certificate of Birth, Caste and Residence were allotted to 104 persons
- 17 H.Ps were installed across the working villages worth approx Rs 4.2 Lakh
 - 27 H.H applied for personal toilet under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan after getting awared of the scheme during group meetings
 - 15 women successfully got operated under family planning scheme as Swasthya Dal members took lead in the initiatives
 - 125 application was submitted that later approved by Panchayat office in which cash benefits is likely to be disbursed after election time
 - It is estimated that nearly Rs 20,000 of vegetables was sold out across the project areas where as a nearly amount of Rs 1, 00000 of vegetables were used by community for consumption purpose) Sources:- Dialogue with community
 - The diesel subsidy of Rs 250 was availed by 86 person under the scheme “Mukya Mantri Tiwra Beej Bistar Yojna across the 20 targeted villages)

Challenges

- Weak or least presence of Disaster Department at block and village level
- Disaster preparedness still lies low at the priority list of the affected & vulnerable community as no concrete plan of action to address DRR issues at government end
- Huge migration of youths during lean agriculture period
- Lack of self motivated and committed youths to take up voluntary work
- The knowledge & skill base of most of the ASHA/ANM members is relatively low which poses a problem in getting desired outcome.
- inadequate staffing at government ends also limited the desire outcomes
- VLHSC under NRHM is not formed at many places affecting implementation of WASH related activities. Further the program is badly misinterpreted and mishandled at policy level
- Total Sanitation Campaign proved to be a big failure due to lack of planning and insufficient funds
- The implementation of SRI/SWI schemes at grass root level is very weak and the input that is provided is also very inferior could not motivate farmers to maximize it.
- No directives from state to district and districts to block about disaster planning and management

- Disaster crisis and management is least prioritize as compare to Health and Education
- The issue of flood management is now lesser prioritize among community because its Severity is not registered since last 4 to 5 years

Lesson learnt

- Community Contingency plan has helped the community to view the response plan and its relevance in DRR resulted in better preparedness to deal emergency situation
- Strengthening and formalization of VHSC is a long way process and its success majorly depends on government initiatives
- Local conflicts and personal ego some time hindered the developmental aspects and community finally suffers to this
- Low presence of male counterpart in group meetings and activities during agriculture lean period affected the project progress
- The role of Lok Sahyog Asthal could be seen in a bigger way to act as a catalyst for ensuring better access/entitlement of government schemes
- Government led committees should be immensely monitored by their higher authority in accordance to assess their work
- Ensuring Change in behavioural practice of community is a long term not one day episode as it needs concentrated plan of action with required assistance
- Government driven programs coming as an opportunity for other stake holders i.e. NGO to work for the same cause
- Micro level initiatives has more retention value in promotion of climate resilience cropping practice .

Case: - 1

Vegetable cultivation as IGA

Mala Devi wife of Rameshwar Sahani lives in Gosaipur Village of Minapur Block. Her Husband is a wage labor who often migrates outside to earn money for his family. This year Mala Devi associated with Village level Committee and took part in group meetings on regular basis. During one of the meeting she was told about the benefits of vegetable cultivation and later on motivated to initiate this but she refused by showing her inability because of not having required land. She further motivated by IDF staff to undertake land on lease basis and opt this venture as an IGA. One the other side she also provided with technical knowledge on vegetable cultivation through specialized person. In the month of October 13 she was also given free seed to start the venture which she did in three katha of land that was leased to her on rental basis she initiated this with great intend and started the process by preparing seed bed near her house and patiently waited for more than 40 days to transplant it in the field area. She also followed all the guideline for cultivation of vegetables.



In the first lot she sold Rs 500 of Spinach within one month that motivated her to work harder. By the time she also managed to grow good quality of seedling of cauliflower and cabbage that she transplanted in the vacant place. She also gave seedlings to her neighbors and other villagers free of cost. In the month of January her product was ready for the market and she sold out cauliflower of Rs 3500 and cabbage of Rs 1500 in the tenure of one month and half months that turned out to be a great deal for her. Here one thing also goes in her favor was that all the vegetable was sold out from her house. Mala Devi who has already planned to expand this new venture is happy the way things have gone so far and aiming for extra income from this. **As per her this new venture might change her image of house wife and earn social status, pride and self esteem for her in family and society**



Case: - 2

Villagers found a new way of life

This incidence is of Koili village that is situated at the distance of 45 K.M from the district head quarter in Minapur block where villagers

fought their battle to restoring electricity in the village. In the month of September 12 during community contingency plan camp the community prioritized the issue of electricity along with other issues and this regard common understanding was developed and decision taken to approach the concerning body. Taking this to account four member team of VLLSS namely Biadnath chowdhary, Gariban Prasad, Pradeep Paswan and Prabhu thakur visited the office of Power grid, Muzaffarpur in order to pursue for their demand. After several visits at POWER GRID, office in Muzaffarpur the team came to know that their village name was missing in village list that made available by the POWER GRID. After knowing the fact the team felt very bad but this could not put break on their efforts as they again motivated and given application to the power grid requesting to include their village but it again not worked well as they could not get responded. Meanwhile local level contractor was also approached who refused to undertake the electrification work.

After the gap of two months the committee members again visited the G.M office of power grid and communicated with the official of power grid on the proceedings but nothing gone in their favour that finally broke their shackle as they put strong protest at Power Grid office and asked for meeting higher authority they also approached local influenced people to assert pressure in order to get the work done and after the two months of marathon process they finally been able to influence the power grid officials to restore electricity in their village. It was also noteworthy that in the entire procedure the villagers stood behind the VLLSS and unanimously supported the campaign. As per Pramod Paswan **“It is a moral victory for all of the villagers as we fought this battle unanimously and that is the key of our success “**

PROJECT-7

Project Title	: Resilient Livelihood & Sustainable Food Security Project
Funder/Support Agency	: Dan Church Aid
Starting Date Of The Project:	1st January’2010
Coverage	: Muzaffarpur, Block- Katra, Panchayats- Sonapur & Katra
Population	: 9053 –Direct, 15640-Indirect
HR Involved	:

Background

*The project proposes to target the most backward, remote and disaster affected vulnerable communities of Muzaffarpur **district in Bihar, India.***

Based on the participatory field assessments & baseline survey carried out in all the locations, livelihood of communities is dependent on agriculture labour/ casual labour and livestock, which often suffers due to disasters. Inadequate water and sanitation arrangements particularly quality of water (both to bacterial and arsenic contamination) also impacts their lives making them susceptible to risks related to water and vector borne diseases. Water and sanitation problem is acute and arsenic contamination is affecting the health of families residing there. While on one hand families are forced to drink water from shallow tube wells of 20-30 feet depth, often there are instances of families drinking flood waters in absence of safe inadequate sources. As a result, wasteful expenditures on medicines and treatment have been on rise and hence although there have been efforts to build awareness around these issues by local NGOs.

A baseline survey conducted with 1307 marginalized families showcase the following i.e. 48.7% still living in kuchha houses & 32.7% in semi-pucca houses, 99% are landless, 47.1% have received benefits of government housing scheme (IAY), 95.5% still use firewood as a major fuel source, 98.3% do not have toilets and only 2.8% feel it is unhealthy & unhygienic to defecate in the open.

Food Insecurity for 1-3 months is faced by 40.9% of families and 12.5% face the same for 3-6 months, thus forcing 99.3% to take debt, individuals from 57.7% of the families to migrate, out of which 97.7% migration is by male adult, as well as 15.3% have reported reduced food intake by women.

Only 31.3% have accessed & got benefit of employment under MNREGA, 27.7% applied under the same but did not get access, also immense discrepancies can be seen in days of work received verses rate of payments made to adult male/female, 14.7% though having applied but are not receiving benefits under the PDS scheme, only 1.7% have got toilet constructed under the Total Sanitation Scheme.

The key causes of increased risks of communities living in these locations have been identified as:

- Multi-hazardous disaster prone locations, increased flood disasters
- Loss of crops & fodder, thereby livestock, leading to increased food insecurity
- Incessant monsoon rains in Bagmati river basin leading to water release and flooding
- Breaching of poorly maintained embankments
- Increasing drought frequency and tenure in the Bagmati river basin
- Lack of resilience/capacity of poor and deprived communities as well as government bodies to respond or mitigate impact of recurrent water induced disasters of varying intensity.
- Poor water and sanitation arrangements, both in terms of access and quality of drinking water.
- Lack of proper early warning information and dissemination to save lives and assets
- Weak linkage between development policy planning, decision making and disaster risk reduction efforts at various levels.
- Lack of synergy and coordination between government / programmes and civil societies for effective preparedness, mitigation and response plans.

While addressing the root causes would need significant efforts at governmental and civil society level in terms of policy changes, reducing risks and impact of the flood disasters itself demands a long drawn risk reduction and mitigation strategy. It is very essential to reduce the increased risks and vulnerability of the affected families through improved and adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and practices, alternative livelihood for food security, and mainstream risk reduction features in developmental programmes/schemes and services of government.

In line with the findings of the assessment, the project proposes to focus on reducing, mitigating the vulnerabilities of the target communities through a risk reduction approach, with special focus on water related hazards, risks. Innovative initiatives would involve appropriate low-cost water and sanitation technologies for drinking water safety, replicable alternative livelihood options, grain and seed banks, and design and operational disaster mitigation plans at village, Gram Panchayat and Block level, which would feed into District Disaster Management Plan and State Disaster Management Plan.

Efforts will be made towards mainstreaming DRR in developmental programmes, incorporation and up scaling of disaster mitigation models through advocacy with government, particularly disaster management departments/ SDMA/ DDMA at state/district level and NDMA at national level. Village disaster management committees and task forces at community level will be capacitated to develop disaster mitigation plans and models that are susceptible to the risks that affect the lives and livelihoods of communities.

Goal

Resilient Livelihoods and sustainable food security of excluded and marginalized women and men in disaster prone and food insecure areas.

Objectives

OBJECTIVE 1: Pro poor policies and laws regarding food security, natural resource management and disaster risk reduction realized by resilient communities through strengthened governance and effective response.

OBJECTIVE 2: Empowered, excluded and marginalized communities in food insecure and disaster prone areas have access to livelihood and food security rights through strengthened community based organizations and their alliances.

OBJECTIVE 3: Sustainable and replicable farm/non-farm climate resilient livelihood models created and promoted to enhance food security of excluded and marginalized communities for long term policy engagement

Activities

• Capacity building training program on Disaster management & Food security

One day training was organized with the leaders of VDMC members from the 11 villages on 15.09.2013 at the Bakhri middle high school, in Katra Panchayat of Katra block. In this training program about 40 VDMC members were presented. The training was conducted by the project coordinator Mr. Jitendra Kumar and facilitated by LSS coordinator Ms. Dolly Kumari. The program manager Mr. Santosh Kumar was acting as a Resource Person to orient the participant on Food security & Disaster Management.

Agenda:

What is Livelihood? What are the sources of Livelihood? How many types of Livelihood? What are the sources of Livelihoods in the intervention areas?

What is Food security? How many types of food security? What are the sources & program on food security in the intervention areas?

What do understand by the disaster? What is Village Disaster Management Committee and what is its work? What kinds of disasters are probable in the intervention areas?



Objective of the training is to sensitize the targeted beneficiaries about their rights & entitlement on Food security & Disaster Management.

• Networking meeting of VDMCs with Line Departments

Networking meeting of VDMCs members with line departments under RLSFS project was organized at Design Bhawan of Bakhri Panchayat of Katra block in Muzaffarpur district of Bihar on 30 September, 2013. This one day program was scheduled from 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm. Block officers, PHC officers, Block Education officers & PRI members were contacted to participate in this program to know the problems & demands of the targeted beneficiaries/communities. Due to State level Panchayat Adhikar Rally on 30.09.2013 at Gandhi Maidan, Patna the PRI members was moved to Patna, so that the mukhia of both the intervention panchayat were not come. The representative from the block & Education office were come.

Agenda is to discuss social security schemes, IAY, TDPS & Disaster preparedness at one platform before the line departments' officers.

To prepare the list of demands from each intervened villages.

To familiarize the government officers about the concerned issues related to the targeted communities and villages.

To submit an application from each villages to the line departments.

In this program the participated VDMCs members from 11 villages were make a list of demand on different issues and advised them to visit the LSS office for applying/requesting in a proper format/channel. The LSS co-ordinator and project coordinator will support & guide them to take the benefits of the schemes.

- **Community based early warning system & action plan**

A community based early warning system & action plan was prepared in the 11 villages of two panchayats in the leadership of VDMC members. In this activity local authorities were also actively participated. For developing the early warning system VDMC members were used the PRA technique to identify & locate the local resources for warning & safe place. Women VDMC members were actively participated and identify the local hazards, disasters & risk at their periphery.

This process was conducted from October to November'13. After developing the early warning system an action plan was developed in each village of the intervention panchayats. This action plan was integrated in the panchayat plan of Katra & Sonapur panchayat. The Mukhia of the two panchayats were motivated the communities to use the Lok Sahyog Asthal as a key early warning centre, where most of the system like Megaphone, Damru, Drum has placed by the organization. At the Lok Sahyog Asthal & panchayat Bhawan First Aid Kit was also place for any kind causality. The VDMC members were also raised the demand of Ambulance for the intervened panchayats. For this they had told to the mukhia to provide the ambulance at their respective panchayats.



- **State Level workshop for Capacity Building of Network Partners on DRR, Food Security & Climate Change.**

One day state level workshop for Capacity Building of Network Partners on DRR, Food Security & Climate Change as well as an annual meet of Mission DRR was organized at Hotel Clark Inn, P&M mall, Patna on 30th December, 2013. In this workshop the network partners of Mission DRR from 10 districts were presented. In this workshop total 44 participants were participated. The purpose of the workshop is look DRR with development perspective, Food Security- rights base, Climate Change -A new Challenge (Mitigation & Adaptation) Review & Restructuring MDRR. In the workshop few points has come like Proceeding & others of Mission DRR will be sent to secretariat New membership for MDRR is welcome. Rs. 200/- membership fee per annum for MDRR. Membership campaign for reorganizing the network will be started from January-14 and Meeting/campaign will be organized on theme based in each quarter in 10 districts.

- **Capacity Building Training for core committee members of Mission DRR**

One day capacity building training program for core committee members of Mission DRR network was organized on DRR, Food Security & Social Security schemes along with the discussion on social audit format at IDF HO on 29th October, 2013. The objective the training is to sensitize the MDRR core committee members on Food Security, Social Security & DRR, to activate the MDRR core committee members for activating the district network members and organizing the monthly activity, to conduct the social audit in 10 Panchayat of 10 districts and future plan of MDRR.

A brief presentation on food security was facilitated by Mr. Babul Prasad. In this presentation the scenario of food crisis in South Asia was presented and the alarming condition of India regarding the FS. The GDP of India was gradually decreasing (2008-9.7, 2010-7.3, 2012-6.1) and percentage of workforce dependent on agriculture was also in decreasing order, which is an alarming condition of India.

In the continuation of the aforesaid presentation a brief discussion on social audit was done by the CC members of the network. In this context we were planned to execute a social audit in one Panchayat of 10 districts of network partners. In which they will have to cover 100 household randomly. The CC members were decided to complete & submit the social audit format to the secretariat of MDRR by 25th of November'2013.

• **Regional Sensitization Workshop & Campaign with Civil Society on Disaster Management policies & Food Security**

To sensitize the network partners on Food Security Bill'13 & DM policies, as well as strategy to strengthen the Mission DRR network of Saharsa, Madhepura, Supaul, Darbhanga, Madhubani, E.Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Araria, & Sitamarhi districts. The discussion was mainly around to find out the gaps in Food Security Bill-13 by the sensitization of network partners,



concerned line departments & others on Food Security Act'13 in the context of their respective districts and to strengthen the Mission DRR networks in the concerned districts.

Sharing of experiences & learning's of Social Audits

One day regional sensitization workshop & campaign with civil society on Disaster Management policies & Food Security was organized at Zila Parishad, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga, on 1st December'13 with the Mission DRR network partners of Darbhanga, Madhubani, & Samastipur districts of Bihar. The workshop was hosted by the Nodal organization of Darbhanga district, "SEEDS". The chief guest of this workshop, Dr. Syed Shamim Ahmad (Retd. Prof.-Botany, C.M.Sc. college, Darbhanga) was inaugurated by the lightning of the lamp. In this workshop total 46 participants from three districts were presented.



One day regional sensitization workshop & campaign with civil society on Disaster Management policies & Food Security was organized at Emanuel Hospital Association (EHA), Madhepura on 19th December'13 with the Mission DRR network partners of Madhepura, Saharsa, Supaul &

Araria districts of Bihar. The workshop was hosted by the Nodal organization of Madhepura district, “Lok Bharati Sewa Ashram”. Chief guest of this workshop, Mr.Mohan Prakash Madhukar(DDC-Madhepura) was inaugurated by the lightning of the lamp. In this workshop total 30 network partners of four districts were presented.

One day regional sensitization workshop & campaign with civil society on Disaster Management policies & Food Security was organized at HPGVSS-Training Centre, Sakri Saria, Kudhani, Muzaffarpur, on 25th December’13 with the Mission DRR network partners of Muzaffarpur,Sitamarhi,& E.Champaran districts of Bihar. The workshop was hosted by the Nodal organization of Muzaffarpur district, “HPGVSS”. The workshop was inaugurated by the chief guest, Babul Prasad (Chairman of IDF & Convenor of MDRR) by the lightning of the lamp. In this workshop total 27 participants from three districts were presented.

- **SHG Formation**

A strong community organization was created in the block through SHGs. 21 SHGs, more than 250 women, were nurtured across 11 intervened villages. Regular monthly meeting of SHGs are going on with special reference to DRR, Food security and empowerment.



- **Inclusion of Mushars**

Mushar community was successfully included in the program by promoting SHGs & VDMCs with them. IDF also introduced organization supported child creative learning centre named as “PRERNA ASTHAL-Bal Vikas Kendra” in the dalit tolas (especially in Mushar Tolas) of the 11 villages of two panchayats. This initiative was made with the disadvantage community (Mushar) for their rights & entitlements in relation to education, food & health through inclusion.



- **Capacity Building on SRI Training**

100 targeted beneficiaries were capacitated on SRI technique and 4 kg seed of rice (Swarna-sub1) was distributed among trained 100 beneficiaries for experimentation. It was expected to have higher yields of paddy in the coming season to counter the chronic problem of hunger and food security.



- **Baseline survey on Food Security & Social security schemes**

A baseline format on access to rights & entitlements on livelihood & food security was developed and sample baseline survey was completed in 275 households of 11 intervened villages. This baseline survey gave us and communities an idea to highlight the weaknesses and or defunct services provided by the government system at grassroots level in the intervened villages of two panchayats.

- **Development of IEC material on Food security & Social security schemes**

IEC material as a booklet on access to rights & entitlements on livelihood & food security rights has been developed. This informative booklet are using by not only the project intervened

communities but also the neighborhood communities of the intervention panchayats through the Lok Sahyog Asthal.

- **Rice Seed Procurement**

Selection of 1570 families of Dalit communities including Mushars has been done. They would yield and can sustain in water for longer duration, in May-June 2014. 7500 KG Rice seed has been procured and being safely stored for the distribution.

Output:

- With the 10 network partners of Mission DRR a social audit was conducted in 1000 HH; one panchayat of 10 districts in north Bihar. Each partners surveyed 100 HH per panchayats per districts. The theme of this assessment was based on Social security schemes, rights & entitlements. One day capacity building training on food security, DRR & social security schemes was organized with 10 network partners of MDRR on 29.10.2013. This training capacitated them to conduct the social audit program in one panchayat of 10 districts.
- Based on FS & DRR, 11 village level meeting related to their rights & entitlements was organized in Katra & Sonapur panchayat of Katra block. In this meeting 85 male & 144 female were actively participated to know their rights & entitlements on FS & DRR.
- Review of Govt. schemes, reports & planning with community and network partners.
- Raised flaws in DM act/policies in BIAG core committee meetings.
- DM policies are being reviewed
- Govt. of Bihar has made SOP on fire.
- Sharing of field experience with the block level govt. departments and network partners.
- Capacity Building of network partners on DRR Food security & climate change through regional workshops, state level workshop and during social audit training
- Capacity Building of VDMC members of targeted communities on access to rights & entitlements on livelihood & food security rights was conducted.
- Updated, strengthened & Institutionalized village disaster management committees of 11 intervened villages on FS & DRR.
- To capacitate communities on food security & disaster preparedness & mitigation trainings organized on 15th Sept.'13 at Bhakhri Middle school, Katra. In this training 30 female & 10 male VDMC members of 11 intervened villages actively participated. After this training the capacitated VDMC members were raised their voices against the FS & DRR govt. service providers for better services as their rights & entitlements. The LSS coordinator & Project coordinator are regularly facilitating the right holders in this regard.
- An early warning system was developed in 11 villages of Katra & Sonapur panchayats of Katra block by the active participation of VDMC members. In this system women played an active role to identify, understand & develop the mitigation and warning system against flood by using the local resources. In the developing of this system PRA technique was used and it was facilitated by the project coordinator & LSS coordinator.
- One Day State Level workshop on DRR & FS was organized on 30.12.2013 at Hotel Clark Inn with the 40 network partners of MDRR in Patna. In this workshop participated partners shared their best practices & models related to FS & DRR. Partners were also shared their experiences of conducted social audit in their respective panchayats of 10 districts.
- The targeted communities are getting benefits from the LSS office in terms of social security and food security schemes & others.
- 11 village level mitigation plan was developed by the rigorous exercise of VDMC members.

- Through network meeting of VDMCs in which more than 50% are women, and belongs to EBCs and Dalits are actively participating in decision making. After training on DRR, FS, the beneficiaries filed several applications and petitions at the block office for schemes.
- Two trainings on SRI techniques had been organized with the VDMC members of 11 villages. In this training 60 male & 40 female belonging to disadvantage communities were actively participated. After this training 4kg/participants climate friendly seed rice (Swarna Sub-1) was distributed for the cultivation in pilot phase for using the technique & seeds. It was expected that the result of this initiative will be reflect & motivate the entire communities of the block to use this technique for minimizing the food insecurity in the areas.
- Regular meetings with Kisan Salahkars & subject matter specialist on climate friendly farming & food security.
- Two sharing meeting was organized with the VDMC members in two panchayats along with the local influential persons on FS & DRR model and Local authorities of these two panchayats were acknowledged the program but hesitated to use the SRI technique & Swarn sub-1 seed rice. Due to the effect of phailin the crops in pilot phase was destroyed.
- Training on HAP standards on accountability and transparency (Management level)
- Around 10 MDRR partners have adopted SRI and DRR tools for the benefit of the
- Marginalized communities. Most of them are part of advocacy on flood/drought resilient
- Crops in their respective areas.

Outcomes

1. Increased 45% of excluded and marginalized women and men access entitlements on food security, natural resources, disaster mitigation, preparedness and response.
2. 55% increased participation of excluded and marginalized women and men and their community
3. Excluded and marginalized communities formed and strengthened CBOs(11 VDMCs & 22 SHGs) and built organizational capacity on food security, social security, IAY, MNREGA, PDS & rights to dialogue with and influence duty bearers and CSO networks.
4. 25% Increased legitimate representation and active engagement of excluded and marginalized communities including women in relevant local decision making bodies and CSOs to access rights and entitlements by 50% of the target rights holders.
5. Excluded and marginalized communities are using and promoting climate resilient livelihood models i.e. SRI technique & Swarn-sub-1 rice seed for reducing the food insecure periods from 150 to 50 days (Models' strength: low cost, replicable, easy to manage, innovative).
6. 65% local authorities acknowledge and promote climate resilient livelihood models in their development programmes
7. DCA and Partners have documented accountable and transparent governance (management systems, human resource development, policies & strategies)
8. 95 Mission DRR partners were involved in long term advocacy strategies on programme related issues.

Achievements

Long term sustainability depends upon the strength and management of the VDMCs. Though the representatives of VDMCs are involved in process of resource mobilization for the development of the village but their priority could be shifted with political interference and ambitions. Continuous strengthening of VDMC and regular support for was guaranteeing the sustainability of the project.

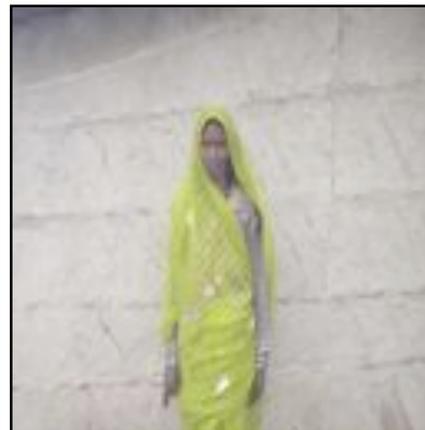
Challenges

Mission DRR network management is a challenge for IDF as it needs much time, resources and man power. Having very potential partners in the forum, IDF is still struggling to actually capitalize on its strength.

Dealing with government official at District level is another major constraint. We establish rapport with concerned officer and then they get transfer and IDF has to start a fresh consumes much time and energy of the project staff. Sometime it is de-motivating as well.

Case Study

1. Sumitra Devi, W/O Mr. Ram Sagar Ram is a resident of village-Dargah, Panchayat-Katra, Block Katra, District-Muzaffarpur, Bihar. She belongs to Schedule caste (Chamar). She is 38 years old & she has three daughters & three sons. Her economic condition was not so good because her husband is drug addict and hardly interested in work. She herself is an agricultural labour and main earning person for her family. Her family was suffering from acute food insecurity and therefore most of the family members are malnourished. She is active member of Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) from Katra panchayat in RLSFS project.



Sumitra Devi

To improve economic condition of her family she received training on SRI techniques for cultivation of wheat on 30.11.12 from the RLSFS project. After this training, She had taken 5 kathha (approx. 10,000 sqr ft) lands on lease for the cultivation with the condition to provide 20kg/kathha crops to the owner. She also got 3 K.G. of seed of wheat (UP-262) from IDF under RLSFS project f

Using SRI techniques for cultivation of wheat, the production of the crops was significantly high 95kg / kathha i.e. double the average production of the previous years. This was unexpected production of the crops for her & the entire Panchayat. As per the terms of lease with the land owner, she got 75kg / kathha wheat as a profit. It not only helps her to mitigate the economic condition of the family but also significant food security. She has become an icon of farmers for her panchayat right now. The other people of this panchayat are approaching her for getting the knowledge about the SRI techniques and she is helping all of them.

2. Sahida Khatun, W/O-Md. Shamim, resident of village-Sakri, Panchayat-Katra, Block-Katra, District- Muzaffarpur, Bihar. She belongs to the minority (Muslim) community and very poor. Her husband is simply an agricultural daily wage earner who seasonally migrates for livelihood as labour. Shahida has been suffering from multiple health problems as she is malnourished and weak. While she was pregnant in 2013, she encountered several complications. The chances of survival of both mother and child were bleak. This became an issue for the village as they were worried for both the lives.

Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) member of Katra Panchayat, Miss Rita Devi came forward and took a bold step in saving her and the baby. She understood the critical condition of the lady and took her to the Primary Health Centre at Katra Block. Though she faced opposition from the males but she did not fulfil the wishes of them.



Sahida Khatun

Sahida delivered the second girl baby on 2nd Nov'2013 with the support of doctors and medical

Project Title:-	Building Cross Border Flood resilience through Early warning system across Koshi River Basin
Funder/Support Agency:	Lutheran World Relief
Starting date of the Project:	15th July' 2013
Coverage:	Supaul District, for 10 villages in Basantpur Block.
Population	Direct 417, Indirect 14423
HR involved:	1 program manager, 1 EWS coordinator, 4 field workers

staff. Ms Rita Devi was highly praised by the hospital doctors and staff for her wise and right decision to bring the patient to the hospital. Later Rita Devi also helped Sahida to get the reimbursement from the PHC under Janni Suraksha Yojana. The entire community of that panchayat appreciated the initiatives of Rita Devi. She is now actively involved in women and child health of her panchayat.

PROJECT -7

Background:

The devastating Koshi Flood' 2008 resulted in huge losses in both the countries (Nepal & India) especially to the villages that fall in the project intervention areas. A problem assessment exercise was conducted in the proposed communities prior to the proposal development. It was found that these villages are vulnerable to devastating and frequent flooding, which affects their lives in many ways, such as loss of livelihood (income from agricultural labor), infrastructure (housing), household items, damage to natural resources and high economic dependency on external support. Their poverty has increased due to the damages done in social, cultural and economic engagement opportunities in and around the villages.

Some of the major causes of Vulnerability were analyzed as:

- Have no means for accessing real time information on flood early warning. This often results in heavy losses for them in terms of livelihoods, assets and lives.
- Lack of institutionalized systems/mechanisms and plans for disaster preparation and mitigating the losses caused by floods.

The project interventions have sought to address the problem of community-wide vulnerability to annual floods through the establishment of community based Early Warning System, disaster preparedness system, and creation of Community Owned Rescue Systems. The project aims at developing an early warning system, improving their knowledge and skills on search and rescue operations, first aid, fire safety, evacuation and communication, relief and shelter.

As a majority of the beneficiaries are living in the Koshi river basin area, they have benefitted from these interventions. All three objectives are being implemented through a community based structure namely Disaster Management Committee (DMC) at the village level which is represented by women and men from different age group and four task forces namely Information Dissemination, Search & Rescue, Water & Sanitation, Relief & Assistance . These

DMCs at both the sides, India and Nepal have also formulated a citizen's forum that is committed to jointly work and act collectively so that their lives and property are safe. The respective governments and departments especially the Water Resources Department, GoB, India, Civil Administration, Department of Hydrology & Meteorology, Nepal, District Disaster Management Authority, Bihar Inter Agency Group, Bihar State Disaster Management Authority, have also been engaged to have higher level of coordination for minimizing the loss of the vulnerable population.

Scope of the Project

The Indo-Nepal cross border project is being implemented in four VDCs in Saptari district of Nepal and 10 villages in Basantpur block of Supaul in India by The Lutheran World Federation Nepal and Integrated Development Foundation, India respectively. It is a joint venture project where the project components of Nepal region implemented by LWF is being supported by DAN CHURCH AID and the project interventions in India region implemented by IDF is being supported by LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF. The project aims to increase the resilience of the communities at both sides to cope with devastating and frequent floods in Saptari in Nepal and Supaul in India. The devastating Koshi Flood had created huge loss in both the countries especially to the villages that fall in the project area. The Project based interventions set to: a) establish community managed Early Warning System, b) disaster preparedness for resilience and 3) improve access to Government System and Services for safeguarding their life and property.

Goal

Communities along Koshi River basin in Saptari district in Nepal & Supaul district of India have increased resiliency to the impact of flooding.

Objectives:

1. Communities along Koshi River basin in Saptari district in Nepal & Supaul district of India have increased resiliency to the impact of flooding
2. Cross - border communities have developed and practiced flood risk preparedness and mitigation plans.
3. District & Village level disaster preparedness plans are in place

Activities

- **Conduct One workshop with 25 representatives from civil society and Govt to establish the network and develop linkages.**

Conducted one workshop on 31st August' 2013 with 40 representatives from Civil Society and Govt. to establish the network & develop linkages. Participants from all 10 villages participated including elected Panchayat representatives (Ward members & Mukhiyas) Despite invitation & regular follow up with the government officials their participation was missing.

- **Conduct 3 bi-monthly Interface meetings with 25 officials of Water Resource Deptt, GoB, PRIs members at local level**

3 Interface Meetings were conducted involving 61 participants (55M, 6F), including participation of Mukhiya, Upmukhiya, elected panchayat representatives, media persons, Superintendent Engineer & Executive Engineer of Water Resources Department, GoB

- **Conduct 1 meeting with 50 representatives of District Disaster management authority, Disaster management committees, water resource dept. and Media to highlighting the need, GAPS and support required on EWS.**

Meeting was conducted to highlight the need, GAPs and support required on community based flood Early Warning System involving 37 participants (31M, 6F) of Disaster management committees, water resource dept. and Media .

- **Conduct 2 Interface meeting with 20 representatives of local print & electronic media on developing a strategy for validating information prior to official release of flood warning and checking rumours**

2 Interface Meetings were conducted with 45 participants(43M, 2F) involving Executive Engineer, Water Resources Department, GoB, Elected panchayat representatives and media persons to develop a strategy for rumor checks which involved issues faced by the community citing examples of the reporting done in the recent past by the print media on floods & other hazards.

- **Conduct one Assessment of existing upstream & downstream communication system & indigenous knowledge on EWS and mitigating disaster risk in each of the 10 villages.**

The consultants were finalized and the assessment of existing upstream and downstream communication system was undertaken, with active involvement of citizen forums representing the 10 intervened villages as well as 4 DMCs of Saptari, Nepal.

The assessment was conducted on existing upstream & downstream communication system & indigenous knowledge on EWS and mitigating disaster risk and the final report submitted by the consultant which included recommendations that were shared with the DMC members.

- **Provide emergency equipments and items (siren s, mobile phones, megaphones, radio, flags, whistle, poles, ropes tarpaulin sheets, life jackets, boats, torches, chlorine tablets, bleaching powder, ORS, temporary stretcher) to each of the 10 villages**

The emergency equipments and items have been provided in all the 10 intervened villages of the 2 panchayats. Display of emergency equipments and orientation on its usage was done during a workshop conducted for members of the 40 task forces (4 in each village).

Concepts of Jan Suvidha (People's Services) introduced at the community level with a monthly membership fee for the members of the entire community, needs to build consensus amidst the DMC members of the intervened villages. The task force leaders need to be made more accountable in the process of emergency equipments and items management.

- **Display 2 Wall paintings each in the strategic locations in each of the 10 villages to sensitize community about information on Flood Early Warning**

The 20 Wall paintings (Print form -Community based flood early warning system flow chart) & Sketch- Resource Map) across 10 villages have been put up. The resource map was developed through a series of exercises in each village to identify the existing resources as well as risks.

- **Display 3 Hoardings in strategic location at the block & the district level to share information on Flood Early Warning**

Due to election code of conduct & discussion with ADM, Supaul- Disaster Management the hoardings couldn't be set up..

- **Organize 1 workshop/meetings at district level for 60 participants to share findings of assessment & DMC level respectively**

Meeting was organised to share the findings of the EWS assessment conducted involving 55 participants (47M, 8F) including elected panchayat representatives (Mukhiyas & Ward Members), media persons and other members of the intervened community.

- **Conduct one mobilization meeting at village/DMC level in each of the 10 villages to form cross border citizen's forum.**

Mobilization meeting was undertaken in the 10 intervened villages with a total participant of 278 (187 M, 91 F) to form cross border citizen's forum which included nominating of two members from their respective DMC to be a part of the cross border citizen forum.

- **Develop & printing of directory of concerned department & authorities, PRIs/VDCs across India & Nepal as a means of ready reference in emergency.**

The draft for directory printing was developed in consultation with a series of stakeholders ranging from community members, PRI representatives, officials of government line departments, media houses, officials of Kosi River Project, Water Resource Department, GoB. The directory has been developed and would be disseminated after the Lok Sabha elections

- **Conduct one District level Coordination Meeting with 30 key stakeholders from the following networks /forum i.e. BSDMA, BIAG, Sphere, Citizen forum members**

The Coordination Meeting with 37 key stakeholders (31M, 6F) from the following networks /forum i.e. , BIAG, Citizen forum members, Mission DRR Network Representatives, Honey Bee Network on Innovations, Agricultural Innovators was held at Hotel Saptkoshi, Birpur. The major agenda was to develop a coordination mechanism to ensure efficient to & fro of information.

- **Conduct one meeting with citizen's forum to strengthen citizen forum**

One meeting conducted to strengthen citizen forum members as well as cross border citizen forum members involving 25 participants (15M, 10F) This forum will be used to advocate the pressing issues of the community at panchayats and block /(district Level).

- **Conduct one interface meeting of citizen forums of both India and Nepal to exchange learning and experiences and discussing action steps to collectively**

2 interface meeting of citizen forums of both India and Nepal, NGO representatives, elected panchayat representatives, officials of Water Resource Department, to exchange learning and experiences and discussing action steps to collectively advocate for the EWS involving 87 participants (69M, 28F)

- **Conduct one facilitation meeting in each of the 10 villages for formation of 10 DMCs (one DMC in each village).**

17 facilitation meeting were conducted across the 10 villages for formation of 10 DMCs (one DMC in each village) involving 718 (571M, 147F) community members. The process included that members join in voluntarily without any pressure induced by the other community members.

- **Conducting one training of 200 DMC members (20 members in each DMC) in 10 batches on group norms & regulations and functionality during pre, during & post floods**

Training was conducted of 208 members (131 M, 77 F) in 10 batches on group norms, regulations and Dos & Dents on pre, during and post flood situation

- **Conduct one training of 2 days duration on Emergency Response for 40 DMC representatives. (4 from each DMC)**

Training of 2 days duration on Emergency Response for 38 DMC representatives of the four task forces formed across the 10 intervened villages. The purpose was to increase knowledge & skill of the task force members and develop a clear cut understanding on their roles/ responsibilities in case of an emergency response to be undertaken.

- **Conduct one training of one day duration to orient 30 DMC members on existing SOPs (standard operating procedures) on flood Management-(will include checklist for pre,**

during & post flood actions laid out by GoB as well as district disaster management plan)

Training was conducted to orient 21 DMC members (17M, 4F) on existing SOPs (standard operating procedures) on flood Management-(will include checklist for pre, during & post flood actions laid out by GoB as well as district disaster management plan)

- **Organize one Interface meeting of 20 DMC representatives (2 each from 10 DMCs) with officials of government line departments at block level and representation (one member each) from Saptari and Supoul on village/local disaster preparedness plan and early warning system.**

One Interface meeting with 17 participants (13M, 4F) involving DMC representatives from across the 10 villages, officials of government line departments at block level to discuss on village/local disaster preparedness plan and early warning system. This interface meeting also provided a platform to the representatives of the two panchayats to share the status of ongoing government programmes related to WASH, Health & Nutrition, Agriculture etc.

- **Organise one Exposure visit of 20 DMC representatives (2 each from 10 DMCs) to existing District Emergency operation centres**

1 Exposure visit of 23 participants (22M, 1F) including DMC representatives & project Staff to existing District Emergency operation centre in Supaul, this trip was undertaken to help instill confidence of the community representatives on the existing government mechanisms to disseminate flood warning, relief provisions under State disaster response fund.

Handing over of training details & DMC lists to ADM, Disaster Management Supaul who in turn assure to involve the DMC representatives in upcoming trainings at the district/block level by NDRF/ SDRF, Civil Defense

- **Conduct orientation training for all DMC members for developing 40 Task forces (4 in each village) with 5 members in each task force on Early warning, first aid, S & R, immediate response/relief**

40 task forces developed (4 in each village) with a total of 417 members (275 M, 142 F).as well as Sahyogi dal (Volunteers) to support the task forces developed in each village on Early Warning, Search & Rescue, Health & Sanitation, Relief & Assistance.

- **Conduct one Training on relaying Early warning Messages, first aid, S & R, immediate response/relief to the 40 task forces**

Conducted one training to the 40 task force members involving 417 participants (275 M, 142 F) i.e. Task force members as well as volunteers across the 10 intervened villages on tasks to be undertaken by the 4 task forces (Early Warning, Search & Rescue, Health & Sanitation, Relief & Assistance) pre, during & post flood situation.

- **Conduct Mock Drill exercises in all 10 villages**

Mock Drill exercises were conducted in all the 10 villages with trainers from Indian Red Cross Society. A scenario was given i.e a flood warning message has been received from the cross border citizen forum members of Nepal , in relation to that the four task force leaders were asked to design their series of actions , and then all the task forces i.e. Early Warning, Search & Rescue, Health & Sanitation, Relief & Assessment flung into action to display their roles & responsibilities in the awake of the given emergency situation. Emergency equipments & items were made to use during the mock drills attracting a huge gathering in the village.

- **Conduct one Joint Mock Drill exercises of DMC representative of Saptari(Nepal) and Supaul(India)**

One Joint Mock Drill exercise conducted involving 28 citizen forum members of Supaul, India & Saptari, Nepal & DMC members as well as other community members. A scenario setting was done & joint drill practiced by the members present.

- **Conduct one Hazard, Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment Exercise (HVCA) in all 10 villages with DMC members**

HVCA exercises have been completed in all the 10 villages with DMC members as well as volunteers to identify & grade the existing hazards in the intervened villages, the vulnerabilities were identified in relation to it.

- **Conduct one meeting at Panchayat level (in 2 panchayats) for community people and panchayat members on village disaster preparedness plan**

10 Village level meetings conducted in the intervened villages involving 311 participants (208M, 103F) one meeting at Block level (for 2 panchayats) involving 36 participants (30M, 6F) on village disaster preparedness plan.

Outputs

- One workshop conducted with 40 representatives from civil society and Govt to establish the network and develop linkages.
- 3 bi-monthly Interface meetings organized with 61 participants of Water Resource Deptt, GoB, PRIs members at local level
- 1 meeting conducted with 37 representatives of District Disaster management authority, Disaster management committees, water resource dept. and Media to highlighting the need, GAPs and support required on EWS.
- 2 Interface meetings with 45 representatives of local print & electronic media & WRD officials on developing a strategy for validating information prior to official release of flood warning and checking rumours
- 1 Assessment of existing upstream & downstream communication system & indigenous knowledge on EWS and mitigating disaster risk in the 10 villages.
- 1 sets emergency equipments and items provided (siren, megaphones, flags, whistle, poles, ropes, tarpaulin sheets, life jackets, boats, torches, chlorine tablets, bleaching powder, ORS, temporary stretcher, blankets, first aid kit, umbrella) to each of the 10 villages.
- 2 Wall display has been set up in each of the 10 intervened villages: one to show the flow of warning messages from various sources (i.e. from Saptari, Nepal, Kosi Barrage control room) and reaching the last person in the community, the other wall display portrays resource map.
- 1 meeting at sub-division level was organized for 55 participants to share findings of assessment & DMC level respectively
- 1 Mobilization meeting was conducted in each of the 10 villages to form cross border citizen's forum involving 278 participants (187M, 91F)
- 1 Coordination Meeting with 37 key stakeholders from the following networks /forum i.e. , BIAG, Citizen forum members, Mission DRR Network Representatives, Honey Bee Network on Innovations, Agricultural Innovators
- 1 meeting conducted to strengthen citizen forum members as well as cross border citizen forum members involving 25 participants.
- 2 interface meeting of citizen forums of both India and Nepal, NGO representatives, elected panchayat representatives, officials of Water Resource Department, to exchange learning and experiences and discussing action steps to collectively advocate for the EWS involving 87 participants .
- 17 facilitation meeting were conducted across the 10 villages for formation of 10 DMCs (one DMC in each village) involving 718 community members.

- 1 Training conducted of 208 DMC members in 10 batches on group norms, regulations and functions during pre, during and post floods
- 1 training of 2 days duration on Emergency Response for 38 DMC representatives of the four task forces formed across the 10 intervened villages.
- 1 training was conducted to orient 21 DMC members on existing SOPs (standard operating procedures) on flood Management-(will include checklist for pre, during & post flood actions laid out by GoB as well as district disaster management plan)
- 1 Interface meeting with 17 participants involving DMC representatives from across the 10 villages, officials of government line departments at block level to discuss on village/local disaster preparedness plan and early warning system.
- 1 exposure visit of 23 participants including DMC representatives & project Staff to existing District Emergency operation centres
- 4 task force developed (4 in each village) with a total of 417 members on Early Warning, Search & Rescue, Health & Sanitation, Relief & Assistance
- 1 training to the 40 task force members involving 417 participants (275 M, 142 F) on roles & responsibilities- pre, during & post floods.
- Mock Drill conducted across the 10 intervened villages.
- Joint Mock Drill exercise conducted involving 28 participants from India & Nepal.
- HVCA exercises have been completed in all the 10 villages with DMC members as well as volunteers
- 10 Village level meetings conducted in the intervened villages involving 311 participants (208M, 103F) one meeting at Block level (for 2 panchayats) involving 36 participants (30M, 6F) on village disaster preparedness plan
- Executive Engineer, Water Resources Department has been provided with an exhaustive list of contact persons with their mobile numbers across the intervened villages, from panchayats of the intervened block, NGO representatives in the districts falling in the Kosi Region (Nepal- Saptari & Sunsari & India- Saharsa, Madhepura, Araria), Media representatives in these districts.
- A Joint action plan has been developed on real time Early Warning System by using the flowchart developed and jointly collaborated with KVS, Saptari, Nepal.
- Improved coordination with KVS, Saptari, Nepal in providing meeting opportunities for cross border citizen's forum.
- A communication system has been established at the community level & 10 Wall paintings (printed) have been put up showcasing the flow of information , as well as signalling & warning strategies (coloured flags, siren, megaphones, whistles, torches, information boards)are in place.
- Mock Drills have been conducted in all the 10 villages to practice the signalling & warning system
- Mass awareness drives using megaphones, Information boards and community meeting in the villages to update people on the developed community based early warning system, as well as of signaling and warning techniques (use of flags, siren, whistle, megaphones & torches) have resulted in majority of the people gaining knowledge on the same.
- Cross border citizen's forum have been established in Supaul with equal representation of women.
- The members involved enlist active participation in the meetings conducted as well as in presenting their initiatives to the officials.
- By-laws have been developed after consultations by the citizen forum members from Saptari, Nepal & Supaul, India.

- One meeting of citizen's forum has been conducted this quarter.
- One interface meeting of citizen forum has been conducted, one in Supaul, India and another in Saptari, Nepal.

Outcomes

- 1 Cross Border Citizen's forum has been established with representatives of India & Nepal
- 1 Cross border joint action plan has been developed by the citizen forum members
- The charter of the citizen's forum has been developed.
- Community based Early warning communication plan has been developed in Supaul, India as well as has been conjoined with the communication plan developed in Saptari, Nepal in order to ensure flow of early warning information upstream & downstream
- Early warning communication flow chart developed in Supaul, India and its linkage with Saptari, Nepal Communication flow chart have resulted in 50% decrease in lag time on transmission of early warning information.
- Executive Engineer, Kosi Barrage Circle has agreed to add mobile numbers of citizen forum members to pass on auto generated SMS from the control room during the flood season.
- Cross border citizen forum members have collaborated and would use the information transmitted and relay it further, thus ensuring successful real time information on flood warning.
- 10 flood risk preparedness & mitigation plans have been developed in the 10 villages of Supaul. India
- Emergency evacuation drills have been conducted in all the 10 intervened villages leading to better disaster preparedness at the community level.

Achievements

- Increased rapport & faith with officials of Water Resources Department by the community members of the intervened villages.
- Handing over list of contact persons with their numbers for auto SMS flood alerts during the flood season from Kosi Barrage Control room.
- Assurance from Executive Engineer, Kosi Barrage circle to add the list of numbers to the system for auto generated flood SMS alert.
- Executive Engineer, Kosi Barrage circle, Birpur, Supaul also acknowledged the efforts done by IDF to strengthen community based early warning system.
- Handing over list of DMC members of 10 intervened villages to ADM, Disaster Management who has ensured that these members will be made part of the regular Disaster management training provided by NDRF/SDRF.
- Call for presentation by Bihar State Disaster Management Authority on IDF's initiative on Cross Border Community based Flood Early Warning System.

Matter of concern at family and community level:

The major concern for my family and community is the flood in the Kosi belt. Lack of information regarding disaster in 2008 caused heavy loss in terms of human life, livestock, crops and shelter. Beside this, rumor spread in the community regarding breakage in the embankment in Kurla or some time in Kosi at Chatra was a big panic and often forced the people to leave their houses and thieves often took advantage of this to rob us.

There was no mechanism either from Government side or from any other organization that could provide on time information. In the Kosi disaster-2008 lack of information on time regarding flood was the major cause for heavy loss in the Kosi belt and specially in Banelipatti panchayat very

close to the embankment and even some of us received this information 5-6 hour before water reaching to the village, but thought it was a rumor and did not believe it and resulted in heavy losses.

We lost our crops and livestock during the flood because the major concern at the time of flood was the safety of our family and to ensure the basic things that could be required at that point in time. Most of the livestock that were left after the emergency period died due to lack of fodder and shelter. The heavy siltation in agricultural land and loss of livestock had an adverse impact on the family and others in the community. If we had information mechanisms that could be relied upon, the losses could have been minimized.

Joint efforts by the organization and the community

We had a community meeting in the September with the I.D.F.(Integrated Development Foundation) project team in the community hall and we had a detailed discussion on Early Warning system and pre flood preparedness, discussion on health and sanitation scenario at the community level and how it could be improved. A disaster management committee (D.M.C.) of 20 people was formed at community level to address the various issues that could help minimize the impact of disaster. A village level volunteers group (Gram Sahyogi Dal) was also formed to provide support the DMC.

To promote our pre disaster preparation and early information system a number of training was organized at the community level. Four task forces have been formed at the community level which comprise of Information and Dissemination, Health and Sanitation, Search and Rescue, Relief & Support to address various issues and to ensure a better pre, during and post preparation for the floods. Training was also organized for us to strengthen our capacity to minimize the impact of disaster.

The Information and Dissemination task force was formed so that information could be spread in the community so that rumour if any could be checked and similar network was also setup between the community members as we were provided with emergency contact numbers.

IDF organization is also motivating the women of the community to be associated with Jeevika (livelihood program) which would impart training to them and help improve their economical status.

People were also facilitated about the various developmental activities at the block level and how they are going to benefit from such progress and help to implement it at the community level.

The initiative taken from this organization has motivated us to use local resource such as radio; TV and News paper other relevant information source such as the Information board positioned in the village to receive and use information effectively.

Four Task forces comprising of DMC members and Gram Sahyogi dal have been trained for various activities and their responsibility has been priorities setting, so that we can coordinate better during an emergency.

The formed task force utilized the training and local technology that were shown during the training as a means of disaster risk reduction. A team led by information and dissemination (has been formed to spread the relevant information after a proper cross check to the community level.

A Cross Border Citizen's Network between the members of task force from Information Dissemination Group to the counter part from Nepal (Upstream), if any information regarding any breakage in the embankment or any flood situation can be confirmed and warning can be spread at the community level.

Similarly search and rescue team has been asked to arrange/prepare list of vulnerable families, resource map development, identification of safe place for shelter, so that if any disaster/flood occurred they could take shelter.

A task force as relief and assistance has been also formed and has been asked to store some food articles that could be used at the time of emergency. The food articles or the basic requirement at the time of emergency could be stored and every family in the community will

contribute in this. This task force has been also motivated to help the govt. or none Government organization for their relief work at the time of emergency.

A first Aid training facilitated by the organization will not only help the community people at the time/situation of emergency only but also in our day to day life and will greatly help during the emergency situation.

Case Study > Paving the Way

Name- Bhajju Ram
 Father's Name- Late Sunder Ram
 Age- 55 years
 Cast- Schedule Caste
 Address- Village- Banelipatti, Ward No.- 4, Post- Banelipatti, Block- Basantpur, District- Supaul
 Mobile No.: - 9430200117



Pre-Project Status (Personal, Social and Economical):-

Banelipatti is situated 95 Km from district Head Quarter and 8 Km from Basantpur Block in the North-East part of Supaul. I used to earn my livelihood through Agriculture and through daily wages. There are nine members in my family, which include three son, two daughters, my wife along with my parents. have got one acre of land, which was very fertile prior to the flood in 2008 and was very good for agricultural activities. The sand carried through flood in 2008 ruined most of the agricultural land in this part of Supaul, which ultimately had adverse impact on our economical status. People involved in agricultural activities were forced to migrate to big cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, and Kathmandu as labourers. People from different caste and religion live together in my village. Yadav, Mehta, Ram, Paswan and some Brahaman are the castes that exist over here. The total population of the village is about 1500 people with 275 households. Agriculture and daily wages are the main source of livelihood in the village. 40% people are involved in agricultural activity and rest of them is involved in daily laborers.

Photographs.







CWR Team Community Visit and Meeting with S.F. Kosi Barrage Circle, Birpur

Project Title:	Child Centered Community Development Program
Funder/Support Agency:	Plan India
Starting date of the Project:	January 2011
Coverage Population	Chaibasa. 15 villages of 5 panchyats in Khutpani block Direct - Khutpani-8268
HR Involved	1 program manager, 2 project coordinator, 1 Sponsorship coordinator, 1 accountant, 1 admin persons & 12 field worker

Background

West Singhbhum is one of the oldest districts of Jharkhand. There are two accounts relating to the origin of the name of the district. Firstly the name “Singhbhum” or the lands of “Singhs” has been derived from the patronymic of the Singh Rajas of Porahat. Secondly the name is an altered form of “Singhbonga” the principal deity of the tribal’s; it is situated about 150 kilometers away from Ranchi, the capital of the State of Jharkhand.

People’s Life

Population of the area is predominantly inhabited by Ho tribe. Among the different other Castes, the Machua, Gope, Lohar are also present in the area who belongs to backward caste. Agriculture is the main source of income of the people. But most of the people are marginal farmers. Due to low income and lack of employment throughout the year, people tend to migrate to urban & nearby areas in search of livelihood as daily wage labourer, especially the male members of the family. Most of the houses are made up of thatched or local mud tiled (*Khapra*) roofs with mud walls and floor plastered with cow dung. Women do the household chores and girls support their mothers in looking after younger siblings, cooking, collection of fire woods and other daily household chores. The main food habit of the area is rice, Dalia (semi solid food made up of wheat), roti (flat bread made from wheat) and vegetable curry. In the predominantly rural state of Jharkhand, villagers have historically eked out a living with almost no reserves, so that in case of drought or other natural disaster their only recourse is for male family members to migrate elsewhere to find work. In addition to living a marginal existence, members of these extremely backward and deprived tribal communities are also resistant to change and therefore not receptive to intervention by outsiders.

Hindi is the main language of the state; but people speak local tribal dialect *Ho & Santhali*. The main festivals is celebrated by the people is like **Maghe**- This festival is observed to bring prosperity to the community. **Baa** - This festival is celebrated to mark the splendor of the nature, **Hearo**-No one sows any seed before the celebration of this festival, **Jomnamah**- When the first crop is ready for harvesting in the month of Aug-Sep this festival is celebrated. The first harvested crop is cashed in every house on this occasion.

The operational area has the majority of tribal community, which is about 70% of the total community. Among the tribes **Ho** tribes are in majority, also other tribal communities like **santhali** and **Mahli** are also there. Besides tribal communities, other communities from Backward class like **Mahto, Gope, Tanti, Machua, Lohar and Sao** are also the resident of that particular locality. The total geographical area of assigned CCD, Program is of approx 3000 hectares.

Goal

To address the root causes of child poverty, three level of mutually interrelated intervention are required namely a) ensure child are protected from abuse and exploitation; b) ensure children have access basic services, (e.g. Nutrition, Education, Health, Sanitation & House hold economic security) c) Ensure Children’s voices are heard and they are participating in decision affecting their lives.

1. Child Right Program Goal:

“Children grow up and develop in safe and enabling environments that ensure their right to protection is respected and realized, and that they can grow and develop free from abuse, discrimination and exclusion.”

2. Education Program Goal:

“Enable all girls and boys in the Plan communities to complete 8 years of education”

3. Community Governance Program Goal:

“Children, families and communities in India can exercise their right to participate actively in value based community governance and take on the responsibilities that come with this.”

4. Water Environment and Sanitation Program Goal:

“Children, families and communities realize their right to a healthy environment, where they have geographical and economic access to quality integrated water & sanitation services that they are free from social exclusion and gender discrimination.”

Activities

Each and every activity undertaken during the year will be described heading wise clearly mentioning the process involved in it.

There were few prominent activities carried out, that has tremendous influence over the very goal of project. Moreover the emphasis was on the vital components to achieve the goal of the project such as-:

1 Household Economic Survey	7051
2 Education	7052
3 Health, ECCD, WES	7054
4 Child Protection	7055
5 VWSS	6997

Sl. No.	Activities	PO No	Total Units														
				Apr 13	May 13	Jun 13	Jul 13	Aug 13	Sep 13	Oct 13	Nov 13	Dec 13	Jan 14	Feb 14	Mar 14		
1	Training to SHG members	7051	3														3
2	Training to Farmers club members	7051	5														5
3	Farmers club meeting	7051	210				15	15	15	15	30	30	30	30	30		
4	Distribution of pump set	7051	5														5
5	Distribution of seeds	7051	5 gr														/
6	Model school development	7052	2												/	/	
7	Remedial teacher support	7052	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
8	SMC training	7052	1													1	
9	Adolescent group meeting	7054	180	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
10	Training of Adolescent group	7054	1													1	
11	Health camp at villages	7054	8								1	1	2	2	1	1	
12	Organizing baby show	7054	2											1	1		
13	Emergency health support	7054	8								1	1	2	2	1	1	
14	Nukkad Natak programs	7054	12											4	6	2	
15	Regular tracking of pregnant & lactating mothers	7054	On goin	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	Training of peer educator	7055	1													1	
17	Material support to CRC	7055	11														/
18	VCPC meeting	7055	180	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
19	VCPC training	7055	1												1		
20	Celebrating child rights week	7055	15														15
21	Universal Birth Registration – Workshop & follow up	7055	2												/	/	
22	VWSS planning process	6997	8														/

Activities at a Glance – PO wise

HES -7051

Training to Farmers club A series of training program has been organized for the farmers club in this financial year. It all started with training on strengthening & making federation of club. In the training itself best farming practices were discussed & needs identified for providing agriculture input support to good VFC's.

This was followed by training to SHG members, Farmer's club members & interested & progressive farmers on Goatery development, Mushroom cultivation & orientation on animal husbandry & livestock health.

Distribution of pump set – During the training program for farmers club member's needs were identified for providing agriculture input support. Good performing club's were identified & upon request provided pump set for enhancing agriculture practice in their area. Clubs benefitted are Adarsh Kishan Club, Khunta, Bikas Kisan Club, Keyadchalam, Naya Roshan Kishan club, Ulirajabasa, Jumble Eepil Club, Uparlota & Sangharsh Kishan Club, Bunumda.

Distribution of seeds – During the training program for farmers club member's needs were identified for providing agriculture input support. Good performing club's were identified & upon request provided high yielding variety of seeds for Jait & Khariff season enhancing agriculture practice in their area in addition to pump sets. Clubs benefitted are Adarsh Kishan Club, Khunta, Bikas Kisan Club, Keyadchalam, Naya Roshan Kishan club, Ulirajabasa, Jumble Eepil Club, Uparlota & Sangharsh Kishan Club, Bunumda.

Education - 7052

Model school development – Two schools have been selected for taking up model school development work in our program area. This was done after request was received from School Management Committee (SMC) of both schools. Initiatives taken up in this FY includes construction of boundary wall with wall painting, installation of hand pump (1 unit), supplying dual desk & bench (75 units) & supplying 1 unit of slipping & see saw in both schools. This was done in coordination with School Management Committees in both places.

Remedial coaching centre – Keeping in with the program mandate & requirement being felt at community level 05 remedial coaching centers are operational in Bhoja, Kendulota, Torsinduri, Pandrasali & Khunta village as a step to support our model schools scheme. The scheme is basically meant to support those children who are weak in studies & need extra coaching to cope up with the curriculum at school.

Health/WES/ECCD - 7054

Health camp – Providing healthcare facility in the operational villages has been one of the core activities in IDF-Plan program. In context to this health camps have been organized in program villages on a rotational basis. An MBBS doctor attends to the patients, medicines are provided free of cost. People generally come with cold & cough, fever, skin infections, body pain, fungal infection etc.

Nukkad/natak – Awareness generation through Nukkad natak programs on child health issues, WES components etc was done in our program villages. Trained artisans from TRTC, Chaibasa conducted these events in HO language which was a hit & was liked by all.

Emergency health support – Emergency health support is basically provided to our sponsored children who find it tough to meet expenses on dealing with critical diseases. Support is generally given towards

Doctor's consultation fees, medicines, transportation charge etc. Quite a few lives have been saved through this initiative.

Regular tracking of pregnant & lactating mothers – Through our Community Volunteer's spread across all program villages regular tracking of pregnant & lactating mothers is done. It includes raising awareness through door to door visits as well as mobilization in masses of target group.

Child Protection - 7055

Playing/teaching material to remedial centers & CRC's – Basic materials necessary for learning have been given to our 05 remedial centre's which has been a boost to needy children. Items include copy, register, pen, pencil & a common Dari for sitting to all. Other than this our non model CRC's has been provided playing materials for promoting co curricular activity amongst children. Items provided include Football, Chess, Skipping rope etc.

Child rights week – Child rights week was celebrated in our program related villages covering our schools. The program was a means of creating awareness amongst the masses on child rights issue, their overall development & role of parents, teachers in attaining the same. The program included plays, quiz competition etc which are all means to make children more vocal.

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

Liaisoning with Police, ICPS etc – Working in the child protection domain has increased the liasoning capacity of our unit. Only recently orientation of Police officials was done by IDF on Child Protection. In addition to these Para legal volunteers (District Legal & Aid Society), ICPS members have been oriented on several issues on Child Protection.

Universal Birth Registration

UBR drive has been initiated in coordination with District Administration, West Singhbhum in the entire district covering 18 blocks, 94% sponsored child have received birth registration certificate from our 15 operational villages. The inaugural workshop in the District & certificate distribution in Khuntpani block was attended by the Deputy Commissioner, West Singhbhum.

VWSS - 6997

Planning process – Village Water Safety & Security PO started in mid way of this financial year. Under this initiative Matkobera Panchayat has been selected & we are in process of doing planning for 08 villages related to water & sanitation needs. Resource mapping, focused discussion are in process & the final plan is vetted through in the respective Gram Sabha of the village.

Photographs of PO activities in FY – 13 – 14 including HES, Education, Health, Child Protection & VWSS



Reformation of Farmers club



Distribution of pump sets to 05 farmers club





Training to District legal & aid society on CP



Training to Police personnel on Child protection



VWSS planning process

Child Rights week In Bunumda and Bhoya school



Universal Birth Registration – Result



Reformation of VCPC VWSS planning process (In school)



**The Deputy Commissioner of west Singhbhum Mr.Abubaqar Siddique took key interest in this initiative & was present during the inaugural workshop as well as in certificate distribution program in Khuntpani block (our intervention area).
Note: This PO has been started on a pilot phase in 08 villages of Matkobera Panchayat.**

Name of the Project	: “Promoting Sustainable Sanitation in Rural India”
Starting Date	: 22nd December 2011
Supporting Agency	: Global Sanitation Fund
Coverage	: 1146 Villages of 136 Panchyats of 09 Blocks in Saraikella-Kharshawn Districts
Population covered	: Direct: 1063485 (M-543232, F-520226) Indirect: 1063485
HR Involved	: 01 Project Manager, 01 Community Mobiliser, 01 IEC Expert, 1-Accountant, 4-Block Cords. &12-Cluster Coordinators.

Background

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

Seraikella-Kharsawan district comprises of 9 blocks and 136 Panchayat. There are 1146 revenue village officially reported in this district are situated in very scattered geographic area. Majority of population of this district belongs to Oriya origin. Oriya and Bengali are two major prevalent languages speak and understand by the inhabitants of this district. The minimum basic infrastructure facility are lacking in district level after passing of one decade. Population of this area are little conservative and believe in Rajgharan system and district is internationally reputed due to CHAW ART.

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

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

Scope of the Project

The proposed project, given the support it envisage for demand driven community level approaches aimed at improved sanitation coverage and hygiene practices and the emphasis placed on institutional strengthening, capacity building , multi – stakeholder engagement and learning, is consistent with the strategic underpinning of the TSC. Despite the TSC several desirable design features and significant resources, the sanitation situation in rural India remains concerning. A range of institutional issue and capacity constrain at the will support community

level intervention aimed to enabling access and effective use of improved sanitation facility and hygiene promotion at scale through demand driven approach that emphasis high quality awareness generation, demand generation and capacity building efforts and integrates elements of sanitation marketing and effective use of media. In parallel, it will:

1. Support institutional strengthening and capacity building at the state, district and sub-district level to enable to better respond to communication and capacity development needs, and scale up successful approaches.
2. Realize the potential of partnership with civil society, various Government departments and the private sector.
3. Promote multi stakeholder coalition engagement and learning on a national canvas.

Goal

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

Objectives

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

Strategy

- Co-ordinated Action Plan develops in close consultation with consortium partners and DWSD-Seraikella.
- Monthly/Weekly Action plan share with DWSM, DWSC, CE & BRC on 1st day of every month.
- Ongoing Acknowledgement to EE-DWSD regarding development of ODF villages
- Ensure ongoing visit of EE & District coordinator to verify ODF village for fund mobilization
- Ensure immediate fund mobilization to the villages attain temporary ODF status.
- Process to finalize Joint action for 05 Panchayat identifies to upgrade for NGP.
- Weekly meeting with district coordinator (S & H), BRC –coordinator under leadership of EE-seraikella initiated and established.
- Joint IEC/ BCC activities plan with DWSC–Seraikella and accordingly communicated to nrmc-Ranchi & PMU-Jharkhand
- BRC and CRC attended in all IEC/BCC activities plan and implement in the district AIP area.
- Presence of BRC /CRC and visa –visa IDF concern field staffs in any plan activities cross match through reporting format and accordingly acknowledge to PMU/SWSM –GOJ.
- Joint field visit with district coordinator in problem area along with acceleration of IHHL construction.
- Online reporting to EE- Seraikella by any field staff to obtain suggestion and support on any problem issue.

Activities

A. Promote open defecation free (ODF) communities

• Village Triggering Activities:

281 quality village triggering activities (CLTS) implemented till March 2014, against 307 plan CLTS. CLTS use as a tool to stimulate self respect and ego of community to come in to action to adopt recommended sanitation behaviour. CLTS considered highly potential to achieve ODF villages.



- **Training of Jalsahiyas:**

377 Jalsahiyas (Core representative of VWSC) trained from 30 Panchayat till March 2014. Success of sanitation project lies on the capacity of the VWSC. Jalsahiyas are acting as member secretary as well as treasure of the VWSC and only village level worker of NBA to link between scheme and community. IDF believes to win battle against poor sanitation status in rural area by strengthening capacity of Jalsahiyas.



- **Household visit & IPC Campaign:**

9024 household visits for door to door counseling done by March 2014. Interpersonal communication considered most powerful means in the social development sector to counselling and supporting individual, group and community to change pre occupied mind set with scientific based information to adopt desirable behavior and practice on any social issue.



- **Wall Paintings:**

82 wall paintings completed in identified strategic location across entire operational area till March 2014. Wall painting with catchy jingle considered single investment for creating permanent sources of information dissemination. Pictorial form of message in local dialect effectively delivered message on any particular development issues in very simplified manner. Wall painting found prime contributor to achieve ODF IEC activities impact assessment

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

- **Gram Sabha Meetings:**

224 Gram Sava meeting facilitated to organized till March 2014. Gram sava is the apex platform at village and Panchayat level to obtain consent of whole community of any particular geographic location to take final decision on any critical issue. IDF successfully harness this platform for effective implementation and achieving objective of PSSRI project at Seraikella



- **Training of PRIs Members:**

18 capacity building session for 02 days organized to build capacity of 255 PRIs (Mukhiyas, Ward members & panchayat sammittee members) of 30 operational Panchayat till March 2014. Community mobilization towards any critical social issue solely depends on the role and involvement of PRIs in the process. Enhancements of PRIs Capacity on sanitation & Hygiene issue envisage prerequisite to ensure effective contribution for achieving desired result

- **School Rally:**

61 high qualities School Rally organized till March 2014 across operational area in various identified strategic location. Secrete of success of any sanitation project rest on innovative use of information pertaining to the adverse effect of open defecation among community. Students are used as pressure group to construct household latrine to stop open defecation.



School Rally resulted to create positive momentum towards sanitation in the community and accordingly adoption of feasible sanitation behavior.

- **Organise World Toilet Day:**

World Toilet days was organised from 23rd to 26th November 2013 at 10 ODF Villages of Saraikela-Kharshawn District to ensure the linkage of these events to actions happening at districts and ensure that they complement and reinforce the actions towards demand generation as well as use of toilet.



- **Sawachata Rath:**

To celebrate National drinking water and sanitation awareness campaign, a saniaation rath was organised in 16 Panchayat of Saraikela-Kharshawn District from 24th to 26th February 2014. The objective of Swackchata Rath is to improve awareness of population of the district on safe sanitation and use of toilet.

- **Nukkad Nattak:**

33 Nukkad Nattak against 45 plans implemented across the operational area till March 2014. Rural India population reluctant to listen, but prefers to watch any entertaining activities. Nukkad Nattak is very popular local art in the district of Seraikella and highly potential to serve the purpose awareness promotion on sanitation. Script of Nukkad Nattak is designed to highlight adverse effect of poor sanitation and hygiene practice among rural mass effect disease burden, economic condition, dignity of female, religious belief and overall respect and dignity of family.



C. Promote adoption of improved hygiene behaviour

- **Training of Local Service Provider:**

5 capacity building session organized for local service providers and 114 (AWW + Health sahayia + Gram Pradhan) were capacitated by March 2014 to ensure joint effort for community mobilization towards adoption of feasible sanitation behavior for achieving programme objective. Local services providers are engaged to communicate various social and health issue to the community as when require. Those local service providers are well accepted by the local community of their own vicinity. Capacity building for local service providers (ANM, AWW, Health

Sahayia & identified village point person) is effort to enhance chain of effort at village level and replication of best practices.

• **District level lanching cum Workshop Program:**

To celebrate National drinking water sanitation campaign week (20th-25th Feb'14), Drinking water sanitation department – Seraikella -Kharsawan and Integrated development foundation (GSF-project) jointly organised District level Lanching cum workshop organised at ATMA BHAWAN –Seraikella Kharsawan on 18th of February 2014 under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner –Seraikella – Kharsawan. The program promoting mass awareness on drinking water and sanitation issue is to convert effort towards behaviour change into physical result.



• **Hygiene Camp:**

93 hygiene camps organized against 100 targets across operation area to harness platform to delivered effective message on sanitation and hygiene among the community till March 2014. Hygiene camp is one of the effective platforms to transfer sanitation message through demonstration among students with parents as witness in presence of community leaders by organizing at School or village level public gathering places (Panchayat Bhawan).



Output:

Sl	Items	Status
1	Target Panchayat Coverage under AIP	21
2	Target Village coverage under AIP	149
3	Target House hold under AIP	20580
4	VWSC Formed	139
5	NBA Fund Released	72
6	No. of House hold received Administrative sectioned under MGNREGA	2476
7	IHHL Construction	579
8	Village Sanitation Action Plan Submitted	80
9	Permanent ODF Village	3

Achievements

- 80 Village Sanitation Action Plan was submitted in Block and District for NBA fund and MGREGA Convergence.
- Rs. 53,22,281.00 (Fifty Three Lakh Twenty Two Thousand Two Hundred Eighty One only) was fund received by 18 villages for toilet construction under NBA.
- 3 Village (Lengdih, Padampur and Chhota Kankra) are converted into ODF village.
- 746 Stakeholder were trained on community Mobilization, Demand Generation and promotion of key hygiene messages.
- Healthy convergence develops between DWSC, BRC and IDF and It help to run the project smoothly.
- Successfully Host visit of Chief Engineer (PMU/SWSM-GOJ) in the ODF villages of the district

- Facilitated review of Finance and program performance by KPMG.
- Effective implementation of National Rural drinking water and sanitation campaign (Sawachata Week) and received appreciation from concern department.
- 1st Lot Administrative sanction of MANREGA convergence obtained 2476 IHHL construction and 14 Villages are engaged in IHHL construction.
- Ensure collection, verification, modification and submission of proposal (EOI-contains Gram sava minutes) of 123 villages of 15 Panchayat during Sawachat week as district decided as indicator for successful implementation of sawachata week.

Challenges

- Strategic liasioning with concern department to mobilize NBA +MANREGA fund to convert 89 temporary ODF villages into permanent ODF village.
- Consolidate ODF villages sporadically spread over the panchayat to achieve Nirmal Panchayat status.
- Facilitate smooth implementation of NBA in convergence to the MANREGA.
- Facilitate to maintain pace and quality of IHHL construction.
- Facilitate uninterrupted use of IHHL.

Case Study

Topic : **Coordinated effort for achieving ODF villages**

Village : Raidra Village

Panchayat : Matkamdih

Block : Chandil

District : Saraikela-Kharshawn

CLTS organized on 26th of oct2012 at Raidra one of the most remote village of Matkamdih Panchayat of

Chandil block having 79 household dominated by Santali tribes and comprises of few SC population.

CLTS was very successful in terms of dialogue exchange with aprox. 152 community members attended on various issues describes by the facilitators on adverse effect of open defecation as well female shame and atrocities during defecation during night time. Community accepted fact of open defecation as their part of incorrect behavior pattern and committed to change same with support of agency conducting CLTS.

Astonishingly despite of occurrence of various IEC activities as Community follow up meeting , household visit along with school Rally supplemented by training of Jalsahayaia community reluctant to move for temporary IHHL construction through indigenous technique . Moreover turn up of community members in the meeting on sanitation issue decreasing day by day.

Finally issue discussed in details separately with Mukhiya , jalsahayai and Health Sahayia to evolve some concrete strategy to further move to carry out more IEC events to further aware community about the adverse effect open defecation so that they adopt the improved sanitation and hygiene behavior.

Eventually they came with solution to organise Gram Sabha cum feast on 22nd November 2013. The logistic for Feast proposed to arrange by community itself by bringing food materials from respective houses. Villagers come with some rice and other pulses and vegetables as their contribution. This idea was clicked and all the villagers were come and participate in Gram Sabha. NGO staff in coordination with Mukhiya , Jalsahiya & Health support community to recall their commitment during CLTS . In this time it was strike on the community mind and they are interested to construction of toilet as well as avoid open defecation. Eventually village takes another 38 days to declare to achieve ODF status. The villages declare ODF status on 30th Dec2012. They ensure to us when govt. fund was come in Village Water and Sanitation Committee they must be construct permanent toilet, however we construct Domestic Toilet (Kaccha Toilet) for avoiding open defecation as well as behavior change.



Project Title	: PARIVATAN
Funder/Support Agency	: PCI (Project Concern International)
Annual report	: April 2013 to March 2014
Geographical Coverage	: Samastipur > Block - 10 (Patori, Morwa, Mohiuddinnagar, Mohanpur, Sarayranjan, Tajpur, Shivajinagar, Singhiya, Hasanpur, Bithan) 520 Villages in 169 Panchayats
Population	: Direct: 63099 / Indirect: 370500
HR Involved	: 1 Program Manager, 1 MIS officer, 1 Accountant, 10 Block Coordinators, 160 Cluster Coordinators, 620 Animators

Background

PARIVARTAN project is being implemented in collaboration with PCI and Jivika supported by Bill & Merinda Gates Foundation. PCI and IDF are jointly implementing the activities related majorly to the community mobilization through forming SHGs around health and women empowerment issues. This project has to implement in scale and targeted to cover whole District with 100% ensured coverage of Scheduled Caste, Mahadalits and Posunda muslims.

Goal:

Catalize collective community action to promote shifts in social norms and behaviour change to increase adoption of key family health and sanitation practices and enhance accountability and equity of health and sanitation services across Bihar by 2016.

Objectives:

1. Foster and strengthen community structures in the eight intervention districts to improve family health and sanitation practices.
2. Strengthen accountability mechanism for health, sanitation and welfare services and schemes through community structures that work to advance equity, service access, quality and utilization in the innovation districts.
3. Establish a knowledge base of successful approaches to scale up community mobilization and build partnerships and mechanism to support state-wide scale up and sustainability of community mobilization interventions.

The program is designed to bring about an improvement of health status of the Dalit, Mahadalit and backward Muslim in 8 selected districts of Bihar state including Samastipur which would lead to reduction in maternal mortality ratio (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR). Target group were women of 15-49 years who are to form group (size 15-20 members).

Program design:

Under its design Parivartan has two strategies - institution building and other is roll out of Parivartan tools on its different themes. Institution building looks after formation of SHG, its nurturing, capacity building of the SHG and its office bearers about groups management, record keeping, regular saving etc. which is to ensure strengthened institution which is taken care of by block and panchayat level staff. And on other hand roll out of tools is carried out by Saheli monitored by PCI/its agency on regular basis. Themes of tools are sanitation & hygiene, nutrition, care of pregnant women and lactating mother, infant and child care and post-partum family planning of lactating mother. This ensures knowledge of the target group about the respective themes and creation of demand for the related service and supplies available at Govt.

health/ICDS/PHED departments. PCI personnel monitor the program time to time and give quality input.

IDF Strategy:

IDF hired all quality staff and Sahelis as an strategy. All Saheli involved are able to read and write Hindi well which minimized project execution problems. The project performance was achieved by a large team of project staff - 180 and village level animators – 469 headed by the project coordinator. The entire team was guided and directed by the director of IDF through regular monitoring and guiding support apart from financial guidance by the finance executive of IDF. Besides, IDF resource team members, experienced and expert in health, sanitation & nutrition, livelihood extended support to the project as and when required. IDF, being an expert organization on livelihood, from the very beginning put thrust on institution building because SHG considered to be the platform in the program. IDF expert team members made frequent visit to the intervention area to see the status of the SHG-regular meeting, regular saving, record keeping, inter loaning with regular repayments. The project found a lower staff turn over because of its HR Management policy.

Major Activities carried out during the period from April 2012 to Feb 2013 which is described as under:

- A status of social entitlement:**

A baseline survey conducted with - facilitation of SHG survey with all SHGs to see the status of services available at Govt. scheme/program. As found that below 15% families have got their own toilet, RI services access – 58%, enrollment of child (3-6 years) in Anwanbari center – 78% among the targeted community. This study gives a way out to set strategy to meet the need of the beneficiaries.

- Formation of SHG:**

Village level meeting followed by hamlet level structured/semi-structured meeting organised to mobilize the community to form (women) SHG under the programme. Women under reproductive age group (15-49 years) were organised in groups with strength of 15-20. Nearly 2000 groups out of total of total of 3946 groups were formed during this year. Total of 63099 members from 434 revenue villages have come under the fold of SHG. Of the total nearly 20% were muslim group and rest 80% from dalit and mahadalit community.

- Capacity building of project personnel:**

Project level staff (Block coordinators-BC and community coordinators-CC) capacitated at different levels on group formation, group

Block	Total no. of group	member
Patory	367	5505
Morwa	376	5910
Mohiuddin Nagar	435	6653
Mohanpur	248	3845
Shivajinagar	470	6392
Singhiya	508	9217
Bithan	305	4491
Hasanpur	418	7524
Sarayranjan	534	9303
Tajpur	285	4259
TOTAL	3946	63099



nurturing, social entitlements etc. Beside CC and Saheli, on monthly meeting at block level, are oriented on thematic issues, reporting and documentation and other aspects of the programme.

- **Modular training:**

All the community coordinators and Saheli (village level animators) were imparted training by Agragami India (the responsible agency) on 4 different modules in 3 slots on interval of one month. Themes of the modules were – sanitation and hygiene, pregnancy care, care of lactating mother and infant care, complementary feeding of 7-24 months children. Each training was followed by orientation (during 4 weekly meetings) to the SHG members on the respective theme by the panchayat/village animators. Group members, facilitated and guided by project personnel during, prepared SHG action plan to address their need and problems relating to health, sanitation & nutrition. Liaison made with Health/PHED/ICDS/PRIs to link with the SHG to access respective services-health, sanitation hygiene and nutrition. Front line workers of health and ICDS used to participate in the weekly meeting and explain about services and supplies available at health, ICDS and PHED.



- **Collaboration with Zeevika:**

All project staff have been imparted training by Jeevika (Bihar State Rural Livelihood Program) on SHG formation, books of records of SHG. The training was followed by the initiation of a collaborating work with the SHGs. As an effect of the training group saving increased and have become more regularized. All of the groups started regular weekly saving with range of 5-20 rupees. The project has received very good feedback from Jeevika personnel after their visit to SHG in the intervention blocks in Samastipur district.



- **Liaison with stakeholders:**

The PRIs, Health, ICDS and community opinion leaders are the major stakeholders beside INGO and local NGOs. In every panchayats to have ensured support and cooperation from PRIs, IDF in the program, as a strategy, have developed a very good functional relationship with the PRIs-ward member/Mukhiyas and the Pramukh at the block level, too. Project personnel participate block level monthly meeting of PHC and ICDS to exchange updates and short out issues to meet service gaps. IDF Parivartan (supported by PCI), CARE India, BBC World Trust, Janani, WHP (World Health Partners) gather on monthly meeting at the district level and block level, too to exchange experiences of respective partners and decide collaborative plan for next month.

Outcomes of the project:

The target beneficiaries have been getting benefits out of the intervention. The project has achieved a lot by now towards meeting its objectives on different dimensions. i) Women of Dalit, Mahadalit and backward Muslim got organised into SHG. They got used to abiding by certain group norms developed by the group itself. Though group members are to depend on daily wage

earning/household work to meet their livelihood, they are motivated to manage and evolved to sit for weekly meeting regularly. Apart from the set topic/agenda (health & sanitation and saving) the groups member raise individual/common issues like, problem related to services access on health, livelihood and try to find way out. ii) The group members have been made aware about good health and sanitation behavior and they are also following it in their family and even trying to convince among their neighbor. The good practices evolved among the SHG members – hand washing during critical moments, garbage management, registration of pregnant women at ICDS center, complete RI, pregnancy care and caring of lactating mother and newborn/infant and complementary feeding for 7-24 months children etc. among others. iii) The groups, to a good extend, have understood their health issues and need. The members collectively are approaching to the FLW (front line workers) i. e. E. ANM/ASHA, ICDS worker for access to health services. Most of the SHGs collectively approached ICDS officer at block level and placed their demand in written for opening new ICDS center and PHC for new RI center and better health services. In some villages in Mohiuddinnagar, Bithan, Patori & Sarayranjan new points for RI started as a result of group initiatives; iv) 100% of the total 3946 SHGs have started regular weekly saving and nearly 10% have got bank account opened. They have also started interleaving to meet their family needs – child education, festival, house making/repairing, health (treatment), IGA (income generating activities). v) They are now demanding/requesting for additional support – capacity building on livelihood aspects and financial support so that they can initiate IGAs, takes loan for in bit larger volume to meet their other family needs. vii) Neighboring people i. e. other than group members are also getting aware of about health and sanitation behavior. Hence many of the community other than target group are approaching to the project to incorporate them in groups to have got project benefits. vii) Apart from the target beneficiaries, the community as whole has got aware about health, sanitation and nutrition.

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

Background

The program is being implemented in the 22 communities of the Rajapakar block covering 45 schools, 51 ICDS centres and 44 children group. The project covers the 11372 households and 62299 populations. The project serves the 252 teachers and 12722 school children of which 6815 are girls.

The project area is dominated by schedule caste and backward caste comprising of Paswans, Yadav, Mushahars, Ravidas, etc. The land holding pattern rests with the upper caste and majority of the land is owned by these upper caste people. There is absence of any big industry in the area and some are located in the nearby district town Hajipur. In absence of any industries majority of the people often depend on the agriculture for their livelihood. Share cropping is in practice and which are often these poor people are left with small portion to reap from the agricultural land. Rajapakar is a newly constituted block and block office and Primary health centre exists but communities are unaware of the government schemes and programs. The MNREGA schemes has not shown any remarkable progress in constituting jobs and still people are migrating to nearby cities and metros in search of the jobs. The Indira Awas Yojna and Public Distribution System is not being implemented wisely and people are still debarred of permanent settlement and food security. There are 45 schools in the 22 communities and still school drop outs are high and 100% enrollment and retention of children is a major challenge. In the project area there are 51 ICDS centres and majority of the centres are running in a thatched roof, unsafe for the children. The functioning of the centre is a big challenge in the project area. Moreover, the children of the affluent class are enrolled in the private schools at the nearby towns so these people take least interest in the government schools and ICDS centres. Government has provided one overhead tank for the drinking water facilities but still majority of the population are not getting the safe water. Many of the handpumps provided under the government funds are not functional and people are depended on the shallow handpump and the quality of water of such handpump is highly questionable. The literacy rate is very low and only 59% of the male and 40% of the female are literate.

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

- 1) **Child Protection**
- 2) **Child Participation**
- 3) **Household Economic Security (HES)**
- 4) **Water, Environment Sanitation (WES)**
- 5) **Health**
- 6) **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**
- 7) **Education**
- 8) **Early childhood care and development (ECCD)**

The program and the activities have been developed all around this thematic area which has helped in overall development of a child, family and community as a whole.

Scope of the Project

The CPU- Patna intends to address the child Rights issues of Bihar across its operational areas by implementing rights based programs. As a right based child centered organization it would like to influence policy at state, district & local level considering specific strength of each region. In order to touch every child, it requires a systematic planning, deeper understanding & proper dissemination of messages in the communities and households with the involvement & supports of all the stakeholders.

Goal

Country Program	Program Goal
Right to Protection from Abuse and Exploitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) among children and parents on child abuse, female foeticide, child marriages and gender-based violence. 2. To improve child protection legislation and policies. 3. To promote community-based child protection and its effective integration into the state/national child protection system.
Right to Early Childhood Development and Quality Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve early childhood care and development of children between 0-6 years at home and in centres by strengthening the capacities of the government and communities. 2. To facilitate all girls and boys to complete 10 years of quality education in schools by improving access to formal education and increase their transition into higher education by enhancing the classroom transactions.
Right to Optimal Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve maternal health by enabling women to access knowledge and quality health services. 2. To improve nutritional status of malnourished children and promote child health by promoting community response. 3. To increase access to information and capacity building to exhibit responsive health seeking behaviour and system strengthen mechanism for sexual and reproductive health. 4. To increase access for children and their families affected by HIV to care and protection from stigma and discrimination.
Right to Children's Participation as Active Citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To build capacity of children and youth, particularly girls and women, to organize and express themselves as active citizens. 2. Providing space for children to monitor the implementation of child rights programming by government and NGOs and recommendations of the UN Committee on CRC. 3. Create an enabling environment for children's participation at all levels through aptitude and attitudinal change in duty bearers.
Right to Adequate Standards of Living	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase children and young people's access to food to meet their dietary needs for an active and healthy life. 2. To promote access to formal financial services (savings, credits, insurance, and remittance) especially for women. 3. To prepare young men and women to get decent and formal employment or self-employment through market oriented vocational, business and life skills training.

Right to Drinking Water and Clean Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. All families have improved hygienic practices including disposal of human and other waste. 5. To enable children and communities to access safe drinking water supply by making them aware about government schemes, policies and provisions. 6. To facilitate the availability of water and sanitation facilities in preschool, primary and secondary school for all girls and boys.
---	--

Activities and output

Theme - Child Participation

• Training for the core staff members of partners on Child Participation based on Bamboo shoot manual.

ToT was provided to the core staff member of the partner on child participation based on Bamboo Shoot Manual. The training was organized at Patna and was facilitated by Mr. Illango, TA child participation and supported by Mr. Sukanto Kumar Sahoo and Mr. Sanjiv Kumar from Plan India. Different methodologies were adopted in the training such as group work, discussion, presentation, role play, etc. The participant learnt different methodology through which they can ensure the participation of child in the different activities. A step down trainings for the members of the child group would be conducted which would certainly put more inputs from these training.



• Children club member training on local governance system & government schemes

Three day training was organized at the district level on the local governance system and government scheme for the member of the children club. The training began with the orientation on the sponsorship program and importance of sponsorship communication. The concern were raised to support the sponsorship communication and all the children agreed to support the program. The session began with the government schemes which are can be availed. On discussing the government schemens the different components were discussed viz; name of schemes, beneficiaries detail, eligibility criteria, whom to approach for the benefits, benefits under the schemes, etc. The list of schemes which were discussed were as follows;



- Janani Suraksha yojna
- Mukhyamatri kanya suraksha yojna
- Mukhyamatri kanya vivah yojna
- Kasturba Gandhi aawasiya balika vidyalaya
- Mid day meal
- Mukhyamatir balika poshak yojna
- Mukhayamatri cycle yojna
- ICDS

- PDS
- MNREGA & others
- Vocation training courses being run under different department

Apart from the government schemes the three tier panchayati raj system was discussed with the children. More focus was given on the panchayat level, block level and their role as an elective representatives. The participants also learnt that different committees have been constituted under the panchayat and under the block and their roles and responsibilities were discussed. The participants also learnt how the gram sabha is conducted and the importance of such meetings. The training was very useful for the children. The training was provided to the 91 children from different child group.

• **Orientation of PRI members on Child Participation in Local Self Governance (4 unit) 77 participants**

Four units of orientation was conducted for the PRI members on the child participation in the local self governance. The training program involved the ward member and the sarpanch of the respective villages who play very crucial role in the development process in the village. As shared by the participants, the gram sabha in the panchayat is not organized and people are still unaware of the development process



in the panchayat. It is a challenge for the people to participate in the gram sabha meeting and when the question comes to the children, the issue remains silent. Moreover the constitutional provision on the child participation was discussed which guarantees the children participation through different articles such as 14, 15 21A, 24, 39E and 39F. The article under UNCRC was also discussion which establish the rights of the children and ensure the children participation. The right to participation, right to development, right to survival and right to protection are very closely linked. The right to participation cannot be ensured if any of the rights are devoid. Some of the key issues which were discussed were the child labour act 1986, POCSO, Child marriage prohibition act 2006, etc.

• **Teachers orientation on promotion of Child participation in schools (4 unit) 83 participants teacher**

Three units of the teachers orientation was conducted to promote child participation in the school. The book published by Plan on the child participation was used as a resource material for the training. The agenda of the discussion was the constitutional provision such as 14, 15 21A, 24, 39E and 39F was discussed. The article under UNCRC was also discussion which establish the rights of the children and ensure the children participation. The right to participation, right to development, right to survival and right to protection are very closely linked. The right to participation cannot be ensured if any of the rights are devoid. It was also important to learn that children enrollement in the school and participation in the different activities, strengthening of the Bal Sansad are some of the key activities which needs to be done at the school. Teachers could play very vital role in ensuring child participation



- **Bal Bhagidari Mela at Block Level with participation of 150 children in each block**

To encourage the child participation and to develop the program planning habit among the children, bal bhagidari mela was organized at the Bhalui college. The event was planned, managed and organized by the child group. This would certainly raise the confidence level of children to organize big event at the school and at other sphere of life. The children were encouraged to express their feeling and concern regarding the child participation through the painting, essay, speech, role play, etc. The winner of the each even were selected through a panel of judge represented by the teachers and project staff.



- **Interface Meeting of Children with PRI members/Teachers/AWW etc(22 unit)**

Interface meeting was organized with the major stakeholders such as teachers and PRI representatives, AWW to discuss the child protection issues. The children agreed that the child rights starts from the house and parents are the responsible person to protect the rights. The PRI members, teachers and AWW also play a major role in ensuring the child rights. One of the major concerns was on the reporting mechanism on the child protection issues. The constituents of the JJB and CWC was also discussed and to provisions for the referral cases. The children demanded the interface with the members of CWC and JJB.



- **Training for Child club representatives on child led community action, project cycle and performance management- within CCD approach: Bamboo shoots training manual.**

A three day training was organized for the children on the bamboo shoot manual on child led community action. The children were oriented on the history of human rights and further the development of the different perspective in the realization of the child rights. The children were oriented on the different Articles under the UNCRC. The house also shared the duties and responsibilities which lie with the family, community and state. The role of different stakeholders in realizing the importance of child participation and further to ensure the participation level of the children. The training continued with the assessment of needs and wants of a child and an adult. The children clearly depicted the need of a child are much more different from an adult and thus children need special priority. The children presented the social map and the resources available in the villages and through these resources the specific needs which are fulfilled. These resources were linked with the four rights of the children. The children also realized that there is a huge gap in fulfilling the child rights. Through the group work the children were given the task to list down the problems which is persistent in the village and prioritization was done for the listed problems. The four major problems were listed down by the house and action plan were prepared. The training session close down with the preparation of the action plan for the field. All the children would further work closely with their respective child group in identifying the problems and solutions for their respective villages.

- **News Paper Refreshing Training to 40 Children Club Members (1 unit)**

Newspaper and Cartoon making training was organized for the 40 children. Mr. Rajendra Sen, trained the children on the process of collecting the news, processing and publication of newspaper. During the training the children also learnt the art of editing the news and making the newspaper more interesting for the reader/community. These children would further collect news from the community and publish for these area.

Theme: Child Protection

- **A 5-Day training for Partner staff especially the new joiners on the Plan's CCCD program, Child protection policy and SOPs/Guidelines at PU level**

The training was facilitated by technical advisor Mr. Tushar Anchal, Plan India at Patna for the program managers, project coordinator and Plan team. The training was focused on the child protection, legal instruments, ICPS, national policy, child protection manul, study report on the child protection, etc. The training was learning session for all as the child protection was only considered to be the child protection policy. The training gave a broader outline of the child protection system. The participants learnt the contitutional provision on the rights of the children, Article under UNCRC which guides the child protection issue and legal provision. The participants also learnt the different acts such as JJ Act, immoral trafficking prevention act, child labour act, bonded labour act, POCSO, child marriage act, etc. The participant also learnt various national and international provisions such as constitutional provisions, UNCRC, Beijing rule, optional protocol, Alternative report on child protection, etc. The training was an eye opener for all of us to think on the child protection issues and it is beyond the child protection policy. The participants suggested for further training of the participants on the legal provisions.

- **Training for the Panchayat Raj representatives and CPC members on basics of child protection, child protection mechanisms, acts & legislations etc. at block level 148 participants 5 unit**

Training for the panchayati raj representatives and member of child protection committee was organized in which child protection issues were discussed. On the day one the participants were oriented on the provisions within the Indian constitutions and UNCRC article. The rights of the children as prescribed within the legal framework were discussed. The participants also learnt on the various issues which are prevalent within the society on the child protection. The participants agreed that child rights issues need to be addressed. On the second day the participant learnt the various legal provisions, acts and rule on the followings



- ✚ Juvenile Justice Act
- ✚ Child welfare committee
- ✚ POCSO
- ✚ Child Marriage
- ✚ Child Labour Act
- ✚ Bonded Labour Act
- ✚ ITPA

The training has helped the participants in understanding the provision and acts and the redressal system. They all agreed that the child protection issues would be addressed and would support the organization in addressing the child protection issue.

• **Training for the Children club Representatives on basics of child protection, child protection mechanisms, acts & legislations etc. 1129 children (30 unit)**

The training was organized for the members of the child club in which children from all the 22 villages participated. Day one of the training was based on the concept building on child protection. Through the group exercise children learnt the external and internal environment which are concern area for the protection of a child. Through the group exercise the children learnt about the surrounding which the children come in contact with and the different issues which affect them.



The participants learnt that child marriage, child labour, school drop outs, child abuse, trafficking, etc are some of the issues which are prevalent in the society. The children also learnt the different provisions under the constitution on the child rights and UNCRC. The major highlights of the different laws such as bonded labour act, child marriage act, immoral trafficking prevention act, child labour law, pocso, right to education act, etc were discussed. The constituents of child welfare committee and juvenile justice system was also shared. The reporting mechanism under the different circumstance such as **child in need for care and protection and child in conflict with law** was shared with them. The children were also informed on the formation of the child protection committee at the village level. The children find this training very useful and suggested to conduct such training at the village level for all the children so that all the children in the village would come to know the child protection issue.

• **Activity - Bal Suraksha Mela/Exhibition (Awareness generation on Child Protection issues- (22 unit)**

The child protection issues include various activities which involves the children. The activity has been helpful in raising the awareness level on the child protection. Child abuse and child protection has been now priority issue and now it is being discussed by the children. The major challenge remains the identification of issues and reporting. In the program the children expressed their views through the painting and cartoons.



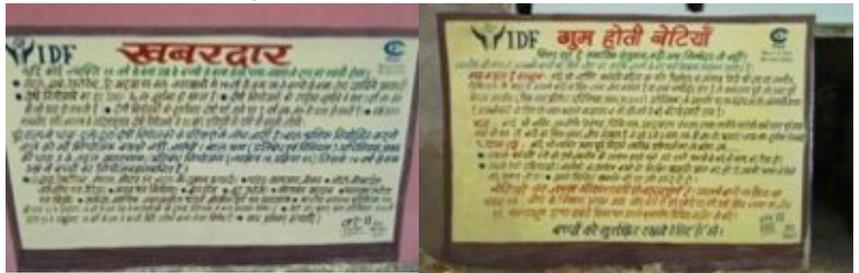
• **One day workshop at district level involving the CWC member, JJ board member, INGO/NGO Representatives and other stake holders on Child Protection issues and Juvenile Justice System in the respective district.(1 unit)**

The workshop started at 11:00 with the opening remarks by Ms Noor Sultana Principal Magistrate of JJB and other respected delegates from the district. The workshop began with the presentation on the organization work under the plan project and further by the present status of the child protection program in the district. All the distinguished guest spoke on the work being conducted under the ICPS in the district of Vaishali. Few of the recommendation were;

- The organization need to focus on the child protection mechanism.
- The visit to the village might be planned by the member of CWC and JJB member

- The member would be participating in the state level program
Some of the NGO members stated that child line is operational in the area but more works need to be done at the district level.

- **Activity Wall writing/ painting, Iron hoarding in the communities on CP issues (22 unit)**



PO# Theme: Strengthening of MFI & Food Security (HES)

- **Financial Literacy Training to SHG Members & Youth (22 Unit) 584 participants**

The training on the financial literacy classes was organized for the SHG members at the village level. The basic fundamental of the saving and credit was discussed. The participants also learnt that saving and making priority for their need is very necessary. The concept of barem buffet was discussed **“if you buy thing you don’t need, soon you have to sell the things you need.”** During the training we learnt that members have basic problems in the accounting of the book keeping.

- **TOT of Project staffs on Book Keeping & Record Keeping. (1 unit)**

ToT for 25 persons was organized for the partner staff on the book booking and record keeping. The training was organized to strengthen the record keeping and booking keeping process of the self help group. The training also helped in exploring the common practices among the partners.



- **Capacity building of group leaders on record keeping & Book Keeping to be conducted at community level (55 unit) 379**

The activity was organized for the 379 members of SHG from each villages so strengthen their financial records. The training was orientation on the cash book, saving register, loan register, etc. The trainer discussed the various case studies based on the record keeping and financial practices to make them realize on the importance of maintaining the books of records

- **Soft toys and embroidery training – 20 women member**

The present trend for the gift has shifted to the soft toys and has people now feel that gift as soft toys makes the presents special for them. The demand is very high and now it has reached to the rural areas. The soft toys making training has been provided to the women and girls so that they can earn while they are at home. Total 30 women have now been the part of this training program.



- **Computer training to the adolescent boys and girls – 28**

Computer training has been provided to 15 girls and 13 boys on a three month course which has been extended to 6 month course including the English speaking course and placement assistance. These children would undergo six



month training and would certainly help in adding the value in their life. Today the demand for the computer literacy is very high and has been one of the basic qualification of any individual. The training has been provided through the NIIT, Hajipur. 3 Month of the course has been successfully completed.

- **Activity- Mobile training for the youth**

The use of mobile has penetrated from the urban areas to the rural areas and now a days each household has 2-3 mobiles. Keeping in view of the fastest growing mobile handset market, the repair work would also be required. Since the penetration is at the rural areas, the demand for the mobile repairing mechanics at the rural areas would also rise. So keeping in view of the market trend mobile repairing training is being provided to the 10 youths. These youth would be provided with the mobile repairing kit to start their own business at home.



Theme – Early Childhood Care and Development

ECCD Early Childhood Care and Development essentially looks after the physical and mental of the child within the age group of 0-6 years making the village level ICDS (AWC) as the centre point. Community Counselor (40) deployed made their effort through directly extending their support to their corresponding 40 identified AWC spread across entire 22 project villages. Visiting the AWC on RI and other day were quite helpful for the AWWs in managing RI and supplementary food distribution and overall management of AWC. Home visit with PW/LM to counsel of mother and child health care (RI, nutritious food/services, breast feeding, pre/post natal care, safe delivery) and sharing in community meeting and giving feedback to concerned AWW was quite effective and helped a lot.

- **Mothers Committee Meeting quarterly.**

Mothers committee meeting was conducted in all 51 centres from 22 villages in which 369 mothers participated. The participants were the women whose children are enrolled in the ICDS centre. The agenda of the meeting was to discuss the issue on the services offered by the ICDS and health and hygiene component. The promotion of exclusive breast feeding and complementary feeding was also discussed.



- **POSHAN Mela Quarterly**

Nutritious diet is one is major factor which affects the well being of the person and individual. The children and women requires nutritious diet to meet the body requirement but due to lack of awareness the daily nutrition supplement is not met. To orient the women on nutritious food, Poshan Mela was organized at 51 anganwadi centre. Through the flex, demonstration of nutritional food (cooked at the ICDS centres) through locally available resources and presentation of the green vegetables was helpful. The nutrient requirement could be fulfilled if local available material is consumed on a daily basis.

- **Formation & Capacity Building of ICDS monitoring committee at village level 01 unit**

The training started with the child protection policy and the work being carried out by the IDF under the Plan project. The ICDS is a very important component which provides six services to the people. The ICDS centre have different stories but play very vital and important role in providing services. Under the provisions monitoring committee has been formed but they are not capable enough to carry out the monitoring work. The training was provided to the members of the monitoring committee in which they learnt



about the six services provided by the AWC and different provisions within these services. The day two was a field visit to the Bhalui centre for the field experience on the monitoring component. The participants received the feedback on the maintenance of register. The training was planned in such a manner that the participants could know the actual situation as faced by the Anganwadi worker as well as well the provision with the ICDS program. This would help in creating balance between the service provider and monitoring committee. The role of ICDS monitoring committee is to bring change through regular monitoring in a positive manner. The monitoring tools and techniques were discussed with the participants.

- **One Day orientation of Child Protection Committee members at District Level on the child Protection issue of 0-6 Yr children**

One Day orientation of Child Protection Committee members at District Level on the child Protection issue of 0-6 Years children was held. The program was orientated by Mr Jitendra Kumar & Pankaj Kumar - Program Coordinator-IDF PLAN. They discussed the objectives of the orientation. The training began with the sharing on the child protection policy of the Plan and objective of the child protection policy. The need of the child protection was discussed and the participants also shared their views on the child protection.



The facilitators informed that as per survey & findings providing safe spaces to all children at ICDS centres is the biggest challenge as 95% of the ICDS centres do not have its own building and are now running in rented or in thatched houses. He said that child protection committee members would look after the child protection issues of young children in their respective communities. Since, the children at this age cannot express their concern so this is the time where we need to pay more attention for their need and safety.

- **2 day Capacity Building of core staff on Growth Monitoring Chart**

The training began with the IMR and MMR of Vaishali district and compared with the state and national status. The participant learnt that ICDS play very important role and if we need to address the IMR and MMR we need to focus on the ICDS centre. In the two day training the participants learnt to record the growth of a child in the growth monitoring chart and to monitor the growth. This would certainly help in identifying the mal-nourished child in the community.

- **2 day Capacity Building of ICDS Workers on Growth Monitoring Chart 01 unit, 38**

The training began with the introduction on the child protection policy and sponsorship program . The Since the JE immunization was going on so the participation for all the centre were not present. The training began with the IMR and MMR of Vaishali district and compared with the state and national status. The participant learnt that ICDS play very important role and if we need to address the IMR and MMR we need to focus on the ICDS centre. The AWW were divided in four group and through the group work prepared the reasons behind such high MMR and IMR.



Another problem faced by the member was that the growth monitoring of a child was not done on a regular basis. The mal nutrition and acute mal nutrition was not identified and further such cases were not reported. The importance of ANC and PNC was also discussed among them and need for the ECCD as it cater the need of the poor people. The participants learnt on the importance of VHSND and beneficiaries of ICDS centre. The trainer explained the importance of growth monitoring chart and practice session were conducted with different exercises and case studies. Some of the inputs shared by the AWW was as follows;

- They do not have proper weighing machine in the centre
- support required for recording of growth monitoring of the child
- some material support for the children such as extra mat
- Support for the awareness generation program in the village during the immunization, VHSND, etc

Theme # ---: Quality Education

- **SIKSHA JANKARI MELA at 22 Villages**

Siksha Jankari mela was organized at the 22 villages in which awareness generation program was conducted. The awareness program was involved through the flex printed on the educational schemes and programs. In the awareness program the involvement of the children, women, icds worker, teachers, etc were ensured.



- **Celebration of Annual Day at Sankuls including Sports Competition which includes active participation from children 553**

The Celebration of Annual Day at Sankul including Sports Competition which includes active participation from children (Girls & Boys both) was held at 1 CRC of Rajapakar block. The event was facilitated by Mr. Jitendra Kumar-Project coordinator- IDF PLAN and the teachers of their respective schools. He informed the community on the work carried out by the IDF, PLAN project (CCCD) & child



protection policy. After that he discussed the objectives of the Celebration of Annual Day which helps in physical and mental growth of a child. Different events were planned which was a part of sport competition for both boys and girls were organized by IDF team, CRCC & teachers of school. These sports was 100 mt run, 400 mt run, high jump, long jump, volley ball, Kabaddi, Painting, Quiz on general knowledge & CCCD program & song. All the children participated in this sports competition. They enjoyed the day. The teacher admitted that these events build up a good atmosphere at school level & students also feel the fever of completion in their life. All the community members were invited to watch the sports competition. At the end the winner was awarded by trophy by IDF team, CRCC & school teachers.

- **SIKSHAK SAMMAN DIWAS at Sankul Level (Cluster)-5th September**

A meeting was organized with the concerned 7 CRC on organizing the Sikshak Samman Diwas and they all agreed to honour one teacher from each CRC who was on the verge of completion of the service period. The teachers were presented with a shawl and bouquet in respect to their period of service they have offered in the school. They also shared their mixed experience, which they have gone through during their service period. They expressed that IDF Plan has though to honour the teacher but the government is very hostile on this issue. They praised IDF-Plan team for their sincere effort towards the community.



- **BACCHO KI BATEIN (Children Day Event)-14th Nov 400**

The Celebration started with the prayer by children. The program was planned in consultation with the children and the objectives the program was discussed. The day marked the birth of our first Prime Minister Late Jawaharlal Nehru. He loved the children and has worked for the children a lot. His birth day is celebrated as Bal Diwas to mark his love and affection for the children. The theme of the bachchon ki batein was **chacha Nehru** and children expressed their feeling through the painting and essay. The children were also involved in playing small games. The winner of the painting were awarded with prize and other participants got the consolation prize.



- **Obervation of BACHPAN DIWAS at ICDS Centres with Parents**

The Bachpan Diwas was celebrated in the 51 ICDS centre in which the centre was decorate a day before to welcome the children in a new decorated ambiance. 1915 children of the ICDS centre were involved in Bachpan Diwas. Small games were organized involving the children and all the play material were demonstrated before the children. A meeting with the parents



was also organized on the available 6 services at ICDS centre.

- **Training of teachers and staffs on library management at District level**

Library plays important part in the development of a person. This is the place where anyone can gather any relevant additional information. In the recent past government has been focusing on setting up library at the high schools and middle schools and to cope up with the government strategies library management training was organized at the district level for the teachers. The present status of the school library was presented by the teachers and it was very sad to learn that school management has not shown any interest in setting up of library. The participant told that fund has been released for setting up of library but still the school management has not taken any step in this regard. The knowledge on the library management is very low. The teachers were trained on the setting up library and the space required for the library books. The participant learnt the basic rules of the library, cataloguing and library legislation need and essential features. The different acts in India on Library and at the end the participants gave emphasis to encourage the children on the use of reference books through the library. It was also decided that community level library should be set up with the help of community and school and IDF Plan would support in consultation with the higher authorities.



- **Workshop at District Level on Siksha Ke Adhikar Ka Safar.**

The workshop started with the sharing of presentation on the IDF-PLAN and component within the Right to Education Act 2009. Further the 20 point on quality education was shared. A panel of teacher, NGO, member SMC, CRC was formed and discussion was held on the present status of the school education system. One of the member of SMC raised her voice that teachers are more interested in mid day meal rather than education. Othe member also supported and admitted that SMC is not called in the meeting so they are not involved in the various school development programs. Lack of awareness was one of the reason which resisted the members from the participation in the meeting. The other issues which were discussed were the low enrollment status, retention of the student, etc. Awareness drive needs to be carried out in the village for the enrollment of the children in the school. The panel agreed that joint effort should be put in from the school, teacher, SMC, IDF-Plan for improving the situation. All participants suggested to form strategies and ways to address all such critical issues related to low/poor enrolment, high dropouts, poor infrastructure and other things. They also defined their roles and responsibilities to take corrective steps. Facilitator from IDF-PLAN shares their activities of last financial year & current financial year of Education domain.

- **Teachers Training on RTE Components at Block Level 2 unit 89 participants**

The training began with the importance of education and the priorities with IDF PLAN have set for the next upcoming years. The participants learnt that through education we can address many social problems such as poverty, migration, child labour, child marriage, health, etc. The teacher were oriented on the component of Right to Education Act 2009. The target under the SSA was to enroll all the children to the



school by 2005 but we are far behind the target so the RTE was introduced and it has now become compulsion to enroll every child in the school within their periphery. He shared that success cycle of education is

- Reach - 100%
- Enrollment – 100 %
- Retention – 100%
- Achievement – 100%

• **Capacity Building of BAL Sansad Members on Team Buiding and for their roles & responsibilities 01 unit 45 participants**

The program started with the focus on the plan sponsorship program and child protection policy. The book published by the Government of Bihar and Unicef was used as a resource book for the training. The roles and responsibilities have been clearly listed out in the book. It was observed that the children were the member of the bal sansad but they were unaware of their roles and responsibilities. Even some of the children didn't knew that they were the members of the bal sansad. This clearly reflected the role of school in the selection process and capacity building of member of bal sansad. The day one started with the team building exercise such as



- The children had to cross the square area where the adjacent legs of the children were tied down.
- The children were divided into four groups and each group has to make boat out of paper (as a team building exercise)

The children learnt the importance of bal sansad in the school and concept behind formation of such committee. The participants learnt on the different committees formed under the Bal Sansad and the importance of such committee in the school. Later on they learnt on their roles and responsibilities of such committees. The children found this workshop very useful as such training has helped in the identifying their broader roles in improving the quality of school management. The last session was on the 20 indicators of the quality education. The children promised that after the training, the children would certainly help in improving the situation in the school and would help the school management. Total number of SC participation was 16 with overall 45 participation.

• **SIKKSHA DIWAS-11th November with 380 children participants**

Members of child club & school going children were involved to roll out the rally in their villages to raise awareness on the education. The children were briefed on the importance of the day along with the other roles and responsibilities of the IDF PLAN. The rally moved round the village particularly targeting the community where the enrollment is very low. The families were briefed on the importance of the education as well as to send their children to school on a regular basis. The children carried a play board with the message on education.



- **2 Day Capacity Building Program of School Management Committee members on Planning & Monitoring with special focus on Govt. schemes, RTE & mid day meal scheme at Village level. 41 units**

School development plan was prepared annually for the school by the teacher and school management committee for this purpose orientation on the planning and monitoring was organized. The members of the SMC were oriented on the government schemes, provisions under Right to Education, Mid day meal schemes etc. The agenda for the discussion was also on the new constituent SMC and their role and responsibilities.

Theme# ---: Maternal & Child Health

IDF with the support of PLAN India is implementing “Child centred community development program in the 22 communities of Rajapakar, Vaishali. The total number of household addressed directly through this project is 2000 and indirectly is 8463. The majority of the population is Schedule Caste comprising 23% and backward caste comprising almost 30% of the population. The key issues which need to be addressed is the child and maternal mortality. The health coverage is very poor and one Primary Health centre serves to 1.50 L population which is much above the IPHS standards. There has been numbers of program for the children in which their participation has been at the highest level. The health camp has created greater impact on the people as it has served the purpose of reaching to the most vulnerable sections of the society.

- **Two days training of mothers on safe delivery, pregnancy care & infant feeding practices & treatment of diarrhoea to be conducted at community level 324**

The training was provided on the different component such as ANC, PNC and danger sign during pregnancy, advantage of institutional delivery, treatment of diarrhea, etc. The module developed by the government on 1000 days was taken as resource book for the training. The new concept on the 1000 days of care for the mothers and child was shared with the participant. The participants assured that they would promote the registration of the pregnant women in the anganwadi centre and motivate the women for the institutional delivery. It was also assured that ANM would be contacted to purchase the required material for conducting the ANC at the health sub centre.



- **2 Days Training of PU front line staff on safe mother hood and child care.**

To build the capacity of the frontline worker, a 2 day training was planned. The capacity of the project staff was built around the safe motherhood, mal nutrition, ANC-PNC, Breast feeding, Growth Monitoring chart and immunization. This would help the project staff in the smooth implementation of the health program.



- **One day training of ANM, AWW, ECCD teachers & ASHA on child care , infant feeding & Child hood malnutrition 58**

One day training was organized for health workers like ANM, AWW and ASHA on child health related issues. As per the UNCRC and new government policy now the child is termed under the age of 18 and under the ECCD component we should care for the child from the age of 0-6

years. The age group of the child 0-6 years is very vital for the growth and development. At such age the child need special protection and care. The children cannot speak for himself, he cannot make decision and need help from the society and family. The child needs proper immunization, proper care and treatment, adequate feeding, etc. Some of the key components is the exclusive breast feeding for six month, complete immunization, regular monitoring of the growth of a child, birth registration, etc. As per the expectation raised during the other training programs, the need for the filing up of HMIS format was raised. The trainer in the second half started with the filling up of HMIS data. The participant felt the training very useful as they were not trained on the HMIS format.



- **Observation of World Breast Feeding Week**

To encourage the breast feeding and specially exclusive breast feeding, the day is mark for special significant so that mother's may realize the importance of the this day. Every effort has been taken up by the government, INGO's, NGO's, etc to raise awareness on the breast feeding. The participants also learnt that the colostrums is the first immunization for the new born and save him from different diseases and illness. The orientation was covered in all the 22 villages and follow up mass activities at the block level. The orientation focused on making the mothers aware on some of the key issues such as exclusive breast feeding for six months, breast feeding within one hour of child birth, correct way of feeding mother's milk, etc



- **Activity name - World AIDS day observation 210 participants**

World AIDS day was organized at Bhalui college on Dec 01, 13 which has been most recognized international health days and a key opportunity to raise awareness on the HIV/AIDS. The children from all the village were invited to celebrate the event. Rally was carried out in the village to aware the community on the HIV/AIDS and to sensitize them on very basic knowledge on its prevention and precautions. A small informative session was carried out by the team members and it was encouraging to know that children are well aware of the subject.



- **Training of eligible couples & adolescents for familiarizing the use of different family planning method, ARSH, HIV/AIDS, life skills etc.**

Training was organized for eligible couple and adolescent on different family planning methods and reproductive sexual health of adolescent, etc. The family planning has become priority area for a family, it is



established fact that early child bearing could result in poor health of a child. The birth spacing is also very essential and lack of knowledge in birth spacing has resulted in birth of under weight child and further lead to poor health. Different family planning methods available through the use of condoms, IUD, injections, etc were discussed. The participants were also informed that these are readily and easily available at the HSC and health centres. The 1000 days concept was introduced here with the member which

Theme # – DRR

IDF with the support of PLAN India is implementing “Child centred community development” program in the 22 communities of Rajapakar, Vaishali. The total number of household addressed directly through this project is 2000 and indirectly is 8463. The majority of the population is Schedule Caste comprising 23% and backward caste comprising almost 30% of the population. The major problem in the region is the water logging, fire accidents, etc

The absence of safety measure and lack of training on the disaster makes the children and community most vulnerable to disaster. The school does not have safety plans nor is the school building is earth quack resistance.

- **One-day orientation for the children group members on Child Protection in emergency especially during flood. 380 participants**

An orientation program was organized for the children group on the child protection in emergencies. In this program focus was given on how a safe environment can be provided to a child for their protection because during emergency children are at high risk. The participants has now been able to identify the risk associated during the period of disaster. The member of child club learnt that the mock drill would be prepared so that they are well prepared before any disaster occurs.



Theme # ---: Healthy Environment (WES)

IDF with the support of PLAN India is implementing “Child centred community development” program in the 22 communities of Rajapakar, Vaishali. The total number of household addressed directly through this project is 2000 and indirectly is 8463. The majority of the population is Schedule Caste comprising 23% and backward caste comprising almost 30% of the population. It is a big challenge for any government to ensure supply of safe water to the marginalized section of the society. It is evident from the fact that 47% of the diseases are water borne disease. The children die out of diarrhea the quality of available water is very poor. One of the major challenges remains to make the village open defecation free. Despite much effort has been put in the status of Nirmal Bharat is long to achieve; the people are forced to defecate in the open due to many reasons. They either do not have individual toilets or they have a mind set of open defecation. The open defecation at the village is not only polluting the water sources but has been the source of the many diseases.



- **Observation of Global Handwashing Day – 1054 participants**

The event marked the slogan for this year on Global Hand Wash Day was “**The power is in your hand**”. The activity was organized in 22 villages in

which member of the children group participated in the program. In the event some of the major activities were rally, demonstration on hand washing practices, etc.

• Observation of World Toilet Day – 440

The activity was organized in 22 communities with 440 children participation. The children expressed their concern for the open defecation practice in the village. The water contamination is very high and occurrence of diarrhea is frequent. It was good to learn that open defecation has raised the concern for the protection issues of the children, women and old age people. The children expressed their views through the painting and cartoons.



• Observation of World Water Day – 178

On 22 March world water day was observed in which children from 22 communities participated to celebrate the occasion. The children learnt the water conservation techniques and display their learning through the painting, essay and short play. The message of conservation of water and need for safe water would certainly help the upcoming generation for the judicious use of water.

• Training on hygiene promotion technique with children – 887

This training was organized in 22 schools of 22 villages among the 887 children. This would also help in conveying the message effectively in the family. The hygiene promotion is very key component which could reduce the chances of getting ill. The major component of the training was the promotion of hygiene techniques especially personal hygiene. The main thrust was on the behavior change rather than to test the knowledge level.

• Construction of school toilets complex for boys and girls

The children drop outs rates are very high at school and one of the major factors being the absence of toilet facilities at the schools. The girls are most vulnerable as their personal hygiene needs and toilet needs are not met. IDF with the support of the Plan India has initiated to ensure the toilet facilities to these boys and girls. IDF has constructed toilets complex with two sections, one each for boys and girls at the 5 schools of Rajapakar. The facilities under the toilet complex were running water, 3 urinals in each section, toilet facilities, hand wash facilities with separate soak pit for solid waste and liquid waste. For the running water facilities, handpump were installed with overhead tanks of 500 lts capacity. The lists of schools are as follows;

SI	Name of Schools	Village	Facilities provided by the Project in each Schools
01	Girls High School,	Bakarpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Toilet for boys and girls with wall and floor tiles - Urinal sections for boys and girls - 500 lit capacity overhead tank - Basin for hand wash facilities - Handpump installation for water source - Running water facilities inside the toilet complex - Solid and liquid waste management
02	Jaffarpatti Middle School	Jaffarpatti	
03	Middle School	Rampur Ratnagar	
04	Middle School Ward no. 4	Baikunthpur	
05	Primary School Ward no 5	Baikunthpur	



Case Study-I

Jitendra Kumar, Akhilesh Kumar & Deepak Kumar member of Kamal Youth club is a resident of village Bakhari supain under the panchayat Bakhari Barai of Rajapakar block. They are active member of Kamal youth club & they are studying at Utkaramit middle school Bakhari Barai (East). They have actively participated in all the events organised by IDF-PLAN in her village and have represented the organization at district and state level programs.

• **Topic – Strengthening of the educational activities and Bal Sansad**

In the current FY 14 IDF with the support of Plan India organized a capacity building program of Bal Sansad members on team building and their roles & responsibility in which members of youth club participated. Jitendra Kumar, Akhilesh Kumar & Deepak Kumar also participated in this program. In this program they were oriented on the structure of Bal sansasad, 20 indicators of quality education, roles and responsibilities of the teachers, functions of Bal Sansad, etc. The children felt that there are issues that need to be addressed on the quality of the education, role of teachers on the delivering education, regular attendance of the student and teachers, regular and timely presence of the teachers in the class. When they learnt all these issues they discuss with the teachers at their school. The teacher got furious and scolded the children and used abusing language. The children discuss this issue with the community. The community decided to take up the issue with the CRC and further with the Block Education officer. A round of meeting was conducted at the school with the teachers, school management committee and community, chaired by BEO. The school and teacher also realized their mistakes and assured the children to reform the Bal Sansad and teachers would now be actively participate in the development of the school and implementation of educational curriculum.



Jitendra Akhilesh Deepak

Case study II

The child group has now been taking initiative on the child protection issues and ensuring that the rights of the children are fully enjoyed. A collective effort taken by child group has given a vision to Master Munna Kumar of Rahimpur Allipur. Parents of Munna Kumar were not very keen in sending their ward to school. The parent forced him to work as a domestic servant. Munna had interest in his study and school. He used to see that other children are going to school but he is force to work as a labourer. One of the member of the child club noticed and brought this issue in the meeting. All the member of the child club approached the parents of Munna and suggested to enroll their child in the school. Initially their parents refused to do so. The children were trained on the child protection so they talked about the Right to Education, legal aspects and punishment under the child labour law. Children also told the parents that engaging child in a labour is a penal offence and they would also inform childline in this regard. The parents agreed to send their ward to school and enroll the name in the school. Now, Munna is happy boy and with the support of the child club, he is regularly attending the school.



Name of the Project	: India Nepal Human Liberty Initiative
Starting Date	: April'2011
Supporting Agency	: Geneva Global India
Coverage	: Muzaffarpur & Vaishali Village -27 in 2 Blocks
Pop covered	: direct- 2500 & 2000 Indirect- 12,500 & 10,000
HR Involved	: Project Manager- 1. Project Coordinator- 1 Field Worker-7

Background:

Trafficking especially human trafficking is a curse for the civilized society. It is the trade of human beings for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor, illegal by the law. The situation is so intense that it can be termed as modern –form of slavery.

Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts are is well connected to the nation through rail route and roadways. Muzaffarpur and Vaishali are focal points, which connect north Bihar with the rest part of the Bihar. It is the entry point not only for across the nation but also for international level i.e. Nepal. Low land holding pattern, dependency on agriculture that too on monsoon, feudal pattern on land holding, lack of industrial activities in these region force the people to migrate to other places in search of job. Moreover, poverty also compels the families to migrate along with their children or force to send their children outside their vicinity areas in search of job. Recurring flood in the region also limits the livelihood opportunity and force poor people to migrate. Sometimes forceful migration also takes place as the intermediaries or brokers provide money to the parents in advance and make false commitments for their bright future.

The overall context fairly indicates that Muzaffarpur and Vaishali are vulnerable for human trafficking. Poverty and lack of economic opportunity make women and children potential victims of traffickers. They are vulnerable to false promises of job opportunities in other places and sometimes other counties also. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking for the sex trade, human trafficking is not limited to sexual exploitation. It also includes persons who are trafficked into 'forced' marriages or into bonded labor markets, such as sweat shops, agricultural plantations, or domestic service.

Scope of the Project:

As the issue of trafficking is getting alarming day by day, it needs an immediate attention to address through appropriate intervention at different points/levels. The project has strategic intervention at various levels – community level to make the community aware about the issue of human trafficking, its causes and consequences and how they could take joint action against by establishing liaison with various authorities (Govt.) and PRIs/media to enact legal provision of law against the different agents involved in human trafficking. The Govt. officials from administration/police, PRIs, media would be sensitized through liaison/meeting/workshop status sharing about the issue which would result into joint collaboration and support to the project intervention. The community would be made aware about status of human trafficking and its consequences through various meeting/orientation/workshop/training.

GOAL:

Ensure dignified life to the rural marginalized community by capacitating them to combat with social evils i.e. human trafficking in a sustainable and proper manner.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the project are:

- To make the community/CBOs aware about trafficking and its consequences.
- To functionalize and make active to the Govt. authority/administration on human trafficking.
- To provide livelihood development support to the at risk families/ vulnerable groups.

Strategies

The proposed would have suitable strategy to minimise and combat the issue of human trafficking in the intervention area.

1. Ensuring active community participation in the program
 - a. Enabling Environment
 - b. Develop Capacity and
 - c. Community Organization
2. Income Generation and Women Empowerment to eradicate trafficking in the area.
3. Involving the PRI at village/panchayat/block level
4. Networking with Govt./non-Govt. department responsible and engaged in working on the issue

Activities:

• Training To Community Level Mentors:

One training programme of two days was organized for community level mentors on trafficking issues, human rights, child rights, Declarations of United Nation's Convention on the Rights of a Child, State Plan for Rescue and Rehabilitation of Child Labor, Legal Provisions to address Child Labour Issue, legal implications related to trafficking issues, advocacy and counseling. Altogether 29 mentors participated in the training programmes. Before conduction of programme local people were contacted asked to suggest the name for mentoring. After the finalization of mentors regular interaction were made with them through inter personal contacts, meetings etc. Before conduction of programme they were contacted and discussed with them about the training programme. After getting their consent they got invited to attend the training programme. The training was residential and methodology used were fully participatory and joyful. Trainings got imparted by the experienced trainer on the issues. Other details are



Before conduction of programme they were contacted and discussed with them about the training programme. After getting their consent they got invited to attend the training programme. The training was residential and methodology used were fully participatory and joyful. Trainings got imparted by the experienced trainer on the issues. Other details are

• On Spot Training to the Migrants on Vegetable Cultivation:

One training programmes on vegetable cultivation was organized for migrants at Muzaffarpur. A total 29 migrants and member of marginalized community, attended the training programmes.

The objective of the training programme was:

- ✓ To introduce vegetable cultivation as an Income Generation Activity for the migrants.

Through these training programmes they were aware and motivated to opt vegetable cultivation as one of the income generation activity. They got trained on:

- ✓ Production of quality vegetable seedling
- ✓ Vegetable cultivation techniques
- ✓ Kitchen Garden
- ✓ Different kinds of vegetables and their cultivation techniques
- ✓ Concept of vermin compost

This training program was imparted by Mr. Rakesh Kumar Sinha - Agriculture Consultant. The training was divided into two parts. Theory classes were conducted on day one and day second demo was done at the field. This helped the participants to understand the things clearly by doing their own in presence of resource person.



• **Training To the Migrants on Viable IGA:**

A training of three days was organized for migrant and marginalized community members on viable IGA at Vaishali. The venue of training was Unnati Foundation, Dighhi Kalan, Hajipur, Vaishali. This training got imparted by the agriculture experts. This training was given on goat rearing. The objective of this training programme was:

- To capacitate SHG women on business trade so that their earning potentiality develop in their mind.
- To introduce goat rearing as a trade at the village level for their income generation and also to promote this trade at individual level
- To associate them with the livelihood activities.

The contents of the training programme were as follows:

- Goat rearing as business
 - Importance of goat rearing
 - Variety of goat
 - Production- Selection of Goat ,Caution
 - To look after and care of goat- Domestic care, Nourishment of goat
- Diseases its precaution and treatment
- Immunization of goat
- Cost benefits
- Identification of market
- Connection between Safe migration and SHG
- Prevention of Human trafficking

Altogether 31 participants attended the training program.

• **Training on SHG function and women empowerment focus to the trafficking:**

One training of SHG members on its function and women empowerment with focus on trafficking was organized at Sahu Dharamshala, Jandaha, Vaishali. The objective of organizing this training programme was:

- To capacitate SHG members on Group function and management.
- To develop understanding of SHG members on evils of human trafficking.

The contents of the training programme were:

- SHG Needs in community
- Functions of SHG
- Needs of Savings in SHG
- Needs of IGA in SHG
- Importance of SHG documentation
- Role of Group Leaders
- Role of NGO in SHG
- Consequences of trafficking

The training programme was totally participatory and it was attended by 24 SHG members. The Resource Person, Miss Priti, discussed all the topic in a elaborative way and in detail. She also discussed human trafficking and briefed its component like bonded labour, child labour, child trafficking and Sex trafficking.



She also explained its consequences and long term long term social impact. Afterward she briefed migration and how we can make migration safer for migrants. She also urged members to spread these all information to your concerning villages and support us to achieve goal.

• **Orientation to Youths:**

Youth can play vital role in addressing the trafficking issues. Thus two orientation programmes, one each at Muzaffarpur and Vaishali got organized for them and altogether 89, 39 youths at Muzaffarpur and 50 at Vashali, attended the orientation programmes. Before organizing this programme good rapport was established with some selected youths and they were aware on the issue. After their consultation it was found that other youth should also be sensitized on the



issue. Thus these orientation programmes got organized. In the programme they got oriented on trafficking issues, its consequences, and safer migration and to play active role in minimizing trafficking. After orientation programme youths are playing active role in sensitizing the community members particularly other youths on the issues.

• **Orientation to PRI & Other Influential Person:**

Total 2 orientation programmes were organized for PRI members and influential persons at block level and these programmes were attended by 65 participants, 22 at Muzaffarpur and 36 at Vaishali. Before conduction of the programme a meeting of project's staff was held and it was decided to orient the stakeholders on minimizing the trafficking in the locality. In the programme stakeholders got aware on:

- Child Labour
- Sex Trafficking
- Child Trafficking
- Human Rights and
- legal implications related to all the issues

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



• **Orientation to School Children:**

Two orientation programmes were organized for school children one at Minapur, Muzaffarpur and one at Jandaha, Vaishali. Altogether 104, 69 students at Vaishali and 35 students at Muzaffarpur, participated in these programmes. After monthly interaction with the students this programme was organized. In this programme they got oriented on child rights, issue of child labour, child trafficking, migration etc. they were asked to sensitize the other children on the issue in their vicinity.



• **Interface Meeting with PRI Representatives and Social / Opinion Leaders:**

Two interface meetings, one each at Muzaffarpur and Vaishali, were organized for PRI representatives and social/opinion leaders. A total 69, 31 at Muzaffarpur and 38 at Vaishali, participants attended these meetings. Before conducting meetings cordial relation were developed through regular interaction and inter personal contacts. All the targeted PRI representatives and social/ opinion leaders were informed well in advance about the programme. The main objective of organizing this programme was to:

- To sensitize and aware the PRI members & Social leaders on the issues of trafficking and its consequences.
- To ensure safe migration in their respective villages/panchayats.

In the meetings discussions were made on trafficking issues and its consequences. During the discussion it was found that migration is very prominent in the locality. So PRI representatives were requested to ensure safe migration through registration of migrants at panchayat office and police station. They also got suggested to establish coordination with other concerning officials to stop trafficking and ensure safe migration in their respective areas.

- **Theme Camp:**

A total two theme camps, one each at Muzaffarpur and Vaishali, were organized for youths, school children, migrants, SHG, Non SHG members, PRI representatives and Social leaders. In the theme camps messages related to trafficking, its type, child labour, sex trafficking, human rights, child rights were delivered through IEC materials i.e. flip chart and video shoes to sensitize the audience. It proved helpful to deliver the message about the status of trafficking, its consequences and sincere effort to minimize the trafficking. These programmes were attended by the 87 participants, 38 at Muzaffarpur and 49 at Vaishali.



- **Orientation cum Workshop with Block Level Officials**

Altogether one workshop was organized with block level officials at Sahu Dharamshala, Jandaha, Vaishali and attended by the different stakeholders along with different officials. The total number of the participants was **39**. This workshop proved helpful to make clear understanding of the different stakeholders on the trafficking issues. They realized that it is in practice in different form in the working area also. To minimize it a general consensus developed. This event also helped in establishing better coordination and cooperation among the different stakeholders along with govt. officials including thana in charge. Officials assured to provide their full support and cooperation whenever needed.



- **Nukkad Natak:**

To aware the masses nukkad natak were organized in all the working areas. The nukkad natak team, Gati Vidhi, Patna performed the shows in both districts i.e. Muzaffarpur and Vaishali. After finalization of Nukkad Natak team discussion was made on theme with the head of the theme Than natak team prepared the story of play and done the rehearsal. After that final plays were played at different spots. Altogether 27 nukkad natak were played at 27 different spots, 15 spots Muzaffarpur and 12 spots Vaishali. It helped in making clear understanding of the masses on the issues of trafficking and its consequences.



- **Solidarity Event:**

Altogether 6 solidarity events were observed in form of World Child Labour Abolition Day, World Labour Day and World Day Against Child labour, World Trafficking Prohibition Day, Children's Day and World Human Right's Day. In these programmes different stakeholders i.e. PRI members, youth, school children, teachers, community member etc participated. On these days' rallies, conventions etc. got organized. Different stakeholders shared their views at the occasions. Experts also delivered their speeches on the issues and gave stress to ensure dignified life for all.

Counseling Cum Health Camp:

To provide proper guidance on trafficking issues, migration etc. one counseling cum health of one day got organized at Minapur, Muzaffarpur. In this camp altogether 90 community members were counseled. Apart from counseling medical treatment was also provided to the children of migrants. In the counseling camp posters, Philip charts and visual aids were used.



Wall Writing / Painting:

Altogether 12 wall paintings were done at different 12 villages at Jandaha, Vaishali. Before painting team held the meeting and finalized the matter inform of slogans and information related to trafficking. After finalizing the matter it was discussed with the painter. Apart from it 12 spots were finalized at different locations and consents were taken with the owner or responsible persons. Then finally wall writing was done. It would be helpful to sensitize and aware the community member on trafficking issues.



Output:

- 29 youths got trained as a Mentor on trafficking issues and counseling.
- 29 members of migrant families attended the training programme on vegetable cultivation.
- 31 members of migrant families attended the training programme on goat rearing.
- 89 youths attended the orientation programmes and capacitated on human rights, child rights, safe migration etc.
- 65 PRI members and Social Leaders got oriented on trafficking issues, its consequences, safe migration, proper advocacy etc.
- 740 women of SHG got aware on trafficking issues, its consequences, human rights, child rights, safe migration etc.

Outcomes:

- Mentors are counseling migrants for safe migration.
- Project personnel executing the programmes effectively.
- 20 women of deprived section started income generation activities.
- PRI members of 7 panchayats have started ensuring safe migration by registering migrants at panchayat office and police station
- School children of Ghosaut Middle School, Minapur, Muzaffarpur having meetings with those parents whose children are out of school for their schooling.
- School children have started to mobilize the child labour for schooling

Achievements:

- 15 women of deprived section started income generation activities i.e. vegetable cultivation, goat rearing etc.
- PRI members of 7 panchayats have started ensuring safe migration by registering migrants at panchayat office.
- 32 children who were out of school got enrolled in the school with the initiatives of school children.
- 6 child labour got freed from child labour
- 7 migrants have opted vegetable cultivation as livelihood and their income slightly increased.
- 110 School children organized rally program to sensitize the community on trafficking, child rights, education etc.

Challenges:

- Community not recognizing trafficking as a problem
- Less employment opportunity
- Apathy from government official side
- Threat from traffickers

Case Study

Case Study : Unsafe migration
Village : Chandsarai, Hazamtola
Panchayat : Chandsarai,
Block : Jandaha



Raghunath Thakur is a 40 years old person only son of late Mangal Thakur was living with his wife and kids in village chandsarai. He is unskilled and working in his village on daily wages for his livelihood. The earning of the family was coming from the manual labour. Both Husband and wife was engaged in this occupation to feed their family.

One day he took decision he will go to Punjab with his neighbour because his neighbor Shambhu Thakur was migrant labour and working in Punjab, when his neighbour convinced him to go Punjab with him to earn more money and told to Raghunath Thakur, You will get 300 rupees per day. After thinking deeply Raghu agreed to go with him. He went without any registration in his village and also did not any agreement of work. After going there he started to work in a Bag manufacturing company as labour. His neighbour had told him that the amount which he will get there as a salary but he got the job as daily wage worker not on monthly salary. He was getting less amount.

After some days when he was working in the company he became injured, then another labour that was working with him admitted him in a Hospital, he (Raghu) became fully handicapped even he couldn't speak, all expenses paid by Raghu by himself. Company did not give him any compensation, he had no money for treatment then his family member was informed and his relative took him from there and got admitted in PMCH Patna for treatment but he could not recovered. Now a days he is bed ridden and did not perform any physical activity. He was the only male person in his family to earn money but due to his illness his family is suffering from economical problem. His wife is working as a labour and nourishing to her family through thick and thin.

Raghunath Thakur was a healthy man and earning money in his village but to earn more money he chooses unsafe migration and went to Punjab without registration and agreement. He is unable to claim any compensation to that company due to lack of any documentary evidence.

As INHLIP has running since last more than two years, community was observing the activities and participated in the same, through different ways they heard discussion on different forms of human trafficking in which unsafe migration is crucial. Now people give the information to PRI about their destination and employers before departure for livelihood earning this became possible because of organisation's active participation of staff.

Case Study : A step to stop Migration
Village : Mothahan Mal
Panchayat : Dharampur
Block : Minapur
District : Muzaffarpur



Mothahan Mal is one of the remotest and flood affected village of Minapur block. It is situated in the North East at the distance of 10 Kms from the block head quarter. The population of this village is dominated by SCs and followed by OBCs. Mrs. Sumitra Devi is the resident of the said village. She belongs to SC community. She is an agricultural labour and wage earning is her main occupation. After the inception of India Nepal Human Liberty Initiative Project at Minapur and in her village, she joined the SHG and started participating in different meetings as well as other programmes also. In the month of March'13 she attended a training programme on vegetable cultivation. After that she started vegetable cultivation as a source of her income. Initially she started it on a small piece of land and expanded it gradually. When her income came to satisfactory level she stopped working as a labour on other fields and concentrated on vegetable cultivation. Her husband was a migrant labour. Now he has started staying at home and contributing her in vegetable cultivation. Mrs. Sumitra Devi is quite happy as she is able to cater her family's basic needs. Now her children are also in school.

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATUS OF IDF FOR FY 2013-14
**Income and Expenditure
As on 31st March 2014**

EXPENDITURE	T_Amount	INCOME	T_Amount
To Training/Capacity Building	3252182.00	By Plan India	14655000.00
To Orientation	422564.00	By Lutheran World Relief	6508393.00
To Disaster Risk Reduction/ Mitigation	120057.00	By Dan Church Aid	1555560.29
To Base Line Assessment /Increase Food and Income Security	779915.00	By Corstone	2225172.00
To Direct Action With Community & Mobilization	9419616.22	By Water aid India	71190.00
To Water and sanitation	1864507.00	By Oxfam India	2000000.00
To Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods	385628.00	By CEDPA	1377692.00
To Awareness Building	10655687.00	By Project Concern International	14624796.00
To Solidarity Events	478765.00	By Geneva Global	1477916.00
To Review Meeting	382597.00	BY UNICEF Patna	158000.00
To Workshop	559378.00	By CAF India	1589300.00
To IEC/ Material Printing	300475.00	By Global Sanitation Fund/NRMC	3505389.00
To Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	1842502.00	By Centre For Social Research	65000.00
To Implementation Support Operational and Administrative Cost	3245082.00	By Membership Fee	9000.00
To Exposure Visit	23488.00	By Photocopying	5000.00
To Program Support	2282670.00	BY Misce. Receipts/Contribution	30000.00
To PERSONNEL / Honorarium /Remuneration	2545320.00	By Sale of Old Motorcycle	12500.00
To Salaries and Benefit	7270129.00	By Sale of Old News Paper	4785.00
To Bank Charges	34519.00	By Sale of Old Battery	5300.00
To UNICEF Balance amount Retd	19052.50	By IDF Overhead - LWR Project	10000.00
To Oxfam India	31643.59	By Interest	374563.00
To NEEDS -Maternal and New Born Health Prog	368188.00		
To Staff Welfare	293985.78		
To Depreciation :			
Computer and Inverter set	130054.00		
Transferred to PCI -Computer and Inverter	19866.00		
Motorcycle	122719.00		
Printer	10657.00		
Bicycle	10129.00		
Furniture and Fixture	32854.00		
Transferred to PCI -Furniture and Fixture	31745.00		
Generators	27395.00		
Telephone	177.00		
Water Filter	3067.00		
Camera	13646.00		
Photocopying Machine	16617.00		
Fax Machine	469.00		
Fogging Machine	17065.00		
Refrigerator	446.00		
Gas Connection	10.00		
Invertor	959.00		
Handy-cam	1562.00		
Pen Drives	6.00		
PA System	979.00		
LCD	17170.00		
Coolers	456.00		
Fans	135.00		
White Board With stand	459.00		
To balance Being Excess of Income Over Expenditure ie Surplus C/O to Balance Sheet	3227963.20		
Total Rs.	50264556.29	Total Rs	50264556.29

Date: 23 Sept 2014
Place: Patna

-SD-
Manoj K Verma
Director
Integrated Development Foundation

-SD-
Niraj Kr. Sinha
Treasurer
IDF

For V Jha & Company
Chartered Accountant
-SD-
V.K. Jha (Proprietor)

RECEIPT & PAYMENTS

Receipts	Total Amount Rs	Payments	Total Amount Rs
To Opening Balance		Training/Capacity Building	3215862.00
Cash in hand	47161.74	Orientation	390542.00
Cash at Bank		Disaster Risk Reduction/Mitigation	120057.00
State Bank Of India Patna-IDF Main A/c	358401.34	Base Line Assessment/ Increase Food Security	779915.00
State Bank Of India patna-FCRA Account	2136196.85	Direct Action With Community/Community Mobilization/ Cluster Level Coordination	9364440.22
State Bank Of India Patna-CLP	9184.00	Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	1864507.00
State Bank Of India Muzaffarpur-FCRA	25433.00	Emergency Food Security & Vulnerable Livelihoods	385628.00
State Bank Of India Muzaffarpur-CLP	434.00	Awareness Building	10602962.00
State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur	1597.18	Solidarity Events	469875.00
State Bank Of India Hazipur -FCRA	146877.00	Project Monitoring, Evaluation & Review Meeting	382597.00
State Bank Of India Chaibasa-FCRA	6078.00	Workshop/Seminar	553378.00
State Bank Of India Daltonganj	3238.34	IEC/ Material Printing	300475.00
State Bank Of India Palamu-FCRA	50522.00	Livelihood Promotion Initiatives	1842502.00
State Bank Of India Samastipur-FCRA	51460.00	Implementation Support, Operational & Admin Cost	3215884.00
State Bank Of India CKP	4251.00	Exposure Visit	23488.00
State Bank Of India Ranchi	339911.40	Program Support	2266895.00
State Bank Of India Rajkharwan	11899.00	By PERSONNEL / Honorarium and Remuneration	2379560.00
Union Bank Of India	4245.00	Salaries and Benefit	7193835.00
Bank of Borada, Patna	252153.50	By Assets (Anexure-2)	338369.00
Palamu Kshtriya Gramin Bank	2882.00	By Bank Charges	34519.00
To Plan International (INDIA)	14655000.00	By Payable	2200309.00
To Lutheran World Relief	6508393.00	By IDF FCRA	107581.00
To Water aid India	71190.00	By TDS	351840.00
To Oxfam India	2000000.00	By IDF-Head Office (Main Account)	368103.00
To CEDPA	1377692.00	By Staff Welfare /FRINGE BENEFITS (PF)	275746.78
To Project Concern International	14624796.00	By IDF Non FCRA	8325.00
To Geneva Global	1477916.00	By NEEDS-Maternal & New Born Health Program	368188.00
To Dan Church Aid	1555560.29	By GG Project	219598.63
To Corstone	2225172.00	By Plan CCCD-Project Vaishali	172232.34
To UNICEF , Patna	158000.00	By GSF Project	3175.00
To CAF India	1589300.00	By CAF Project	155088.00
To Global Sanitation Fund-M/S NRM Pvt.Ltd	3505389.00	By Unicef-WASH	14779.00
To Centre For Social Research (CRS)	65000.00	By UNICEF Balance amount Retd	19052.50
To Membership Fee	9000.00	By Oxfam India-New Delhi Balance Amount Retd	31643.59
To Jharkhand Tribal Development Project	110883.00	By Loan & Advance	458662.00
To Photocopying	5000.00	By Closing Balance	5275599.05
To IDF - Main Account	169867.50	Cash in hand	32356.74
To IDF - FCRA Account	181764.34	State Bank of India-IDF Main Account	653565.34
To IDF Overhead - LWR Project	10000.00	State Bank of India-Patna (CLP)	9525.00
To CAF-Addressing Kalazar , Health and Sanitation	257220.00	State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur (CLP)	493.00
To GSF Project	345164.00	State Bank of India-IDF FCRA Account	3491394.55
To Miscellaneous Receipts	30000.00	State Bank of India-Hazipur FCRA Account	276688.00
To DCA Project	188526.63	State Bank of India-Chaibasa FCRA Account	393510.00
To IDF- Vaishali	31072.00	State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur FCRA A/c	7239.00
To Jharkhand Tribal Development Project	160883.00	State Bank of India-Muzaffarpur	1597.18
To LGBB Project	107581.00	State Bank of India-Daltonganj FCRA A/c	5423.34
To IDF- Oxfam	10946.00	State Bank of India-CKP	4422.00
To Sale of Old News Paper	4785.00	State Bank of India-Ranchi	353643.40
To Sale of Old Battery	5300.00	State Bank of India-Rajkharwan	2972.00
To Sale of Old Motorcycle	12500.00	Union Bank of India- Silli Ranchi	4417.00
To Sundry Deposits	222576.00	Palamu Kshtriya Gramin Bank	2999.00
To Interest From Main Account	31638.00	Bank Of Borada	35353.50
To Interest From FCRA	230153.00		
To Interest From Project Office	112772.00		
To Retd -Loan and Advance	252248.00		
Total Rs	55755213.11	Total Rs.	55755213.11

Date: 23 Sept 1914
Place: Patna

-SD-
Manoj K Verma
Director
Integrated Development Foundation

-SD-
Niraj Kr. Sinha
Treasurer
Integrated Development Foundation

For V Jha & Company
Chartered Accountant
-SD-
V.K. Jha (Proprietor)

BALANCE SHEET
Year 2013-14 as on 31st March 2014

Previous Year 2012-2013	LIABILITIES	Sub-Total Rs.	Total Rs.	Previous Year 2012-2013	ASSETS	Sub-Total Rs.	Total Rs.
2763242.95	Surplus B/F From Income & Expenditure	2763242.95		139180.00	Computer & Inverter set	139180.00	
	Add: Surplus during the year	4404877.78			Add:-During the Year	97445.00	
	Less: Defit During the year	1176914.58			Less : Depreciation 60%	149920.00	86705.00
	Less: Defit Previously the year		5991206.15	17762.00	Printer	17762.00	
5000.00	Auditor Remuneration		5000.00		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
	Community Revolving Fund			479275.00	Less : Depreciation 60%	10657.00	7105.00
234117.00	Palamu		234117.00		Motorcycle	479275.00	
413787.00	Garhwa		413787.00		Add:-During the Year	107588.00	
88079.14	IDF-FCRA Account		260311.48	50648.00	Less : Depreciation 20%	122719.00	464144.00
219598.63	GG Project/LWR Project/DCA Project		0.00		Bicycle	50648.00	
11183.00	IIE-IIHMR		11183.00		Add:-During the Year	0.00	
23949.00	LDOE		23949.00	334994.00	Less : Depreciation 20%	10129.00	40519.00
15558.00	MTF Campaign		15558.00		Furniture and Fixture	334994.00	
147362.26	IDF Vaishali/Plan Chaibasa/LGGB		39781.26		Add:-During the Year	25285.00	
9198.00	Water Aid-EPB		9198.00	182634.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	64599.00	295680.00
545355.00	IDF-Non FCRA Account-Main		338794.50		Generator	182634.00	
	Payable at :-				Add:-During the Year	0.00	
8828.00	Stationery		0.00	1765.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	27395.00	155239.00
41216.00	Office Rent		18000.00		Telephone Set	1765.00	
124143.00	Travel/Mobilit/logistic and coordination		126633.00	30669.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	177.00	1588.00
630832.00	Honorarium/Salary/ Fringe Benefit		674402.00		Water Filter	30669.00	
672815.00	Cluster Coordin/Community Mobilizer		25954.00	117658.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	3067.00	27602.00
852000.00	Rolling Out of Mobilization				Camera	117658.00	
	Workshop -Women reservation Bill		6000.00		Add:-During the Year	18801.00	
4615.00	Orientation to Parivartan		0.00	21526.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	13646.00	122813.00
					Photocopying Machine	21526.00	
	Awareness Building-Mahalaxmi Sweets		37445.00		Add:-During the Year	89250.00	
	Solidarity Events-Mahalaxmi Sweets		8890.00	3127.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	16617.00	94159.00
	Training -Mahalaxmi Sweets		36320.00		Fax Machine	3127.00	
	Orientation -Mahalaxmi Sweets		32022.00	113769.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	469.00	2658.00
2263.00	Office Maintenance		0.00		Fogging Machine	113769.00	
915.00	Tara Literacy-Travel to supervisor		0.00	2970.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	17065.00	96704.00
14558.00	CB for Sanitation Entitlement		10000.00		Refrigator	2970.00	
4020.00	HP Restoration		0.00	16.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	446.00	2524.00
23600.00	Diarrhea Study		23600.00		Gas Connection	16.00	
7040.00	Temporary Toilet/Toilet/IHLs		0.00	6396.00	Less : Depreciation 60%	10.00	6.00
40596.00	End Project Consultation/Phase Out Documentation filing application RTI		40596.00		Inverter	6396.00	
375.00	Inter School Painting Competition		0.00	10415.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	959.00	5437.00
11868.00	Sanitation Hyzine Mela		7190.00		HandyCam	10415.00	
27324.00	Information/Sign Board/TSC board		27600.00	10.00	Less : Depreciation 15%	1562.00	8853.00
4874.00	Panchyat Convergence Meeting		0.00		Pen Drive	10.00	
28425.00	Convergence with Swasthya Project		0.00	954.00	Less : Depreciation 60%	6.00	4.00
29000.00	Audit remuneration & Audit Exp.		13000.00	3915.00	Telephone Securities		954.00
985.00	Computer Repair & Maintainance, Logistics such as Computer		8055.00		P.A. System	3915.00	
5362.00	ANC /Health Camp		9544.00	171700.00	Less : Depreciation 25%	979.00	2936.00
549.00	Orientation to IPC		549.00		LCD	171700.00	
162011.00	Sundry deposits		384587.00	4556.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	17170.00	154530.00
35397.00	Village Trigerring Activities		0.00		Cooler	4556.00	
109416.00	Administration/Office Exp/Indirect Cost		115436.00	1348.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	456.00	4100.00
11800.00	Solidarity Events		9800.00		Fan	1348.00	
13061.00	Telecommunication		11010.00	4587.00	Less : Depreciation 10%	135.00	1213.00
1238.00	Payable at partner (Muzaffarpur)		1238.00		White Board With Stand	4587.00	
4800.00	Info Boucher for PRIs		4800.00		Less : Depreciation 10%	459.00	4128.00
					Loan and Advances		

Continue.....

Balance Sheet

Previous Yr 2012-13	LIABILITIES	Sub-Total Rs.	Total Rs.	Previous Yr 2012-13	ASSETS	Sub-Total Rs.	Total Rs.
9800.00	Consolidation Report		9800.00	88604.26	IDF FCRA		79072.26
500.00	Overhead		209.00	188623.63	Dan Church Aid		172329.34
5525.00	Development of IEC & Material		5000.00		Oxfam Project		0.00
142.00	Hand Holding Activity of Old Village		0.00	359023.00	GSF		17034.00
21593.00	Training of EWRs/CLP/Kalazar Nigarani Samitee/ SDM Group		3.00	32939.00	Plan CCCD Project (Loan from GG Project)		1867.00
1500.00	Support to School for reading Material		0.00	112911.00	Plan CCCDP-Chaibasa		5330.00
	Support to Monitoring in access to entitlements on food security- LSS		5736.00		JTD Project		0.00
296227.26	Duties & Taxes		105799.26	257220.00	CAF Project		155088.00
28993.00	Documentation /Stationery		23943.00	37300.00	NFI Project		37300.00
2215.00	Referral Service to be encouraged		0.00	10000.00	Simavi		10000.00
23400.00	Quarantine Methods		0.00	990.00	Care snehal		990.00
13728.00	IEC material		0.00	329810.00	JTDS		168927.00
21000.00	Nukkard Natak		21000.00	25438.00	Unicef		40217.00
26703.00	Facilitation of Data/ Operator		50703.00	26385.00	CLP		26385.00
349.00	Orientation		349.00	215717.00	Receivable from JTDS		104834.00
66.00	District Level Workshop		66.00	693293.00	TDS Receivable from IT Department		1045133.00
465.00	Media Workshop		465.00		2013-2014	351840.00	
10898.50	Training to FLW's/Block		10898.50		2012-2013	353428.00	
24539.50	To Other Sources as Temporary Loan		24539.50		2011-2012	73650.00	
320.00	Bad Debts		320.00		2010-2011	102034.00	
					2009-10	48816.00	
					2008-09	67408.00	
					2007-08	80614.00	
					2006-07	14794.00	
					2005-06	14289.00	
					2003-04	26745.00	
					2002-03	73849.00	
					2001-02	31600.00	
					Total	518811.00	
					Received frm Income tax	193934.00	
					Deficit C/F		
					Add Deficit During the Year		
					Less Surplus C.Year		
					Less Surplus P.Year		0.00
					Closing Balance:-		
				308267.00	Loan and Advances Anx3		514681.00
				47161.74	Cash in Hand		32356.74
				358401.34	SBI -IDF Main Account		653565.34
				2136196.85	SBI-IDF FCRA Account		3491394.55
				9184.00	SBI -Patna (CLP)		9525.00
				434.00	SBI -Muzaffarpur (CLP)		493.00
				4251.00	SBI -CKP		4422.00
				339911.40	SBI -Ranchi		353643.40
				11899.00	SBI -Rajkharsawan		2972.00
				4245.00	Union Bank Of India		4417.00
				51460.00	SBI -Samastipur FCRA		0.00
				2882.00	Palamu Kshtriya Gramin Bank		2999.00
				252153.50	Bank Of Borada		35353.50
				146877.00	SBI Hajipur FCRA A/C		276688.00
				6078.00	SBI Chaibasa FCRA A/C		393510.00
				1597.18	SBI Muzaffarpur		1597.18
				25433.00	SBI Muzafra FCRA A/C		7239.00
				53760.34	SBI Daltonganj FCRA A/C		5423.34
7838320.24	Total Rs		9234387.65	7838320.24	Total Rs		9234387.65

Date: 23 Sept 1914
Place: Patna

-SD-
Manoj K Verma
Director
Integrated Development Foundation

-SD-
Niraj Kr. Sinha
Treasurer
Integrated Development Foundation

For V Jha & Company
Chartered Accountant
-SD-
V.K. Jha (Proprietor)

Foreign Visit By the GB Members

NEPAL Visit:

Date of visit: From 16th to 18th May 1994. Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Purpose: To participate in the workshop to work out the modalities to converge two international agencies; Lutheran World Relief and Dan Church Aid on the proposal of Cross Border DRR project with the component of Early Warning System and Livelihoods. The program design has arrived in such a way with new program strategies, where IDF will be implementing the project with the support of LWR from India side and other partner with the support of DCA at Nepal side.

Outcome:

- A consciousness has been built
- Final strategy has been developed and a proposal for 1 year has been decided to developed.

The cost of the visit has been mate by Lutheren World Reliefe directly.

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 2012-13 from the respective projects and programs.

Name of the Board Member Getting Honorarium from their respective projects	Designation	Total amount paid in last financial year	Form of payment Salary/Honorarium)
1. Manoj K Verma (from 7 different projects)	Director	Rs. 544390/=	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
2. Niraj Kr. Sinha (from 7 different projects)	Treasurer	Rs. 455170/=	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY
3. Babul Prasad (from 2 projects)	Chairman	Rs. 422000/=	Honorarium against the time commitments under different respective Projects ONLY

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

Salary composition to IDF staff	Minimum Qualification	Total	Female	Male
Salary Below Rs. 3,000/-	Minimum 8th pass	884	762	122
Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5,000/-	Minimum Intermediate	222	54	168
Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-	Graduates	29	7	22
Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-	PGRD Professionals-XISS, MSW, MBA, MA in Rural development, etc.... Expertise on Community Process and mobilization. Master trainers	14	0	14
Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-		18	1	19
Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 40,000/-		6	0	6
TOTAL		918	639	279

Highest and Lowest Honorarium paid and Expenses in Travel

Highest paid Full Time regular staff: Rs. 402939/- per year

Lowest paid Full Time regular staff (office Boy): Rs. 66000/- per year

Total Cost in Traveling (includes local, field, national, international) of all the **279** staffs, the board members and volunteers is **Rs. 2266895 in the year 2013-2014**

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

Name	Designation	Age/Sex	Address	Occupation	Education
1. Mr. Babul Prasad	Chairman	43/Male	S/O Late KC Prasad Sita Sadan, Laxmipur Laheriasarai, Darbhanga	Social and Mgt. Services	MBA
2. Mr. Manoj Kumar Verma	Director	40/Male	S/O Sri DK Verma D-54 Ashok Vihar, Ranchi	Social and Devl Professional	Rural Management
3. Mr. Mahendra Pd. Sinha	Dy. Director	45/Male	S/O Lt. RP Sinha Kidwai Puri, Patna -18.	Social worker	MA
4. Niraj Kr. Sinha	Treasurer	37/Male	S/O Sri Adya Prasad Near Chotiline, Dibadih Ranchi – 834012	Accountancy	ICWA (Inter)
5. Mini Kurup	Exe. Member	32/Female	Mannadiel House PO Kozhuvallur District Alleppy, Kerala	Social and Devl. Worker	Rural Management
6. Ms. Ratna Ghosh	Member		House No. 375 GF Surya Nagar, Ph-II, Sector-91 Faridabad -121013	RD Professional	Rural Management
7. Ms. Kiran Sinha	Exe. Member		C/o Late GP Sinha (Adv) Madhukunj, North Tarkeshwar Path ChirayanTad, Patna.	Social worker/Teacher	Graduate in Sociology

Previous Projects completed

<p>1. Project</p> <p>Women's Empowerment through Convergent Community Action strategy UNICEF</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>2. Project</p> <p>Facilitating attendance in schools through economic empowerment. UNICEF</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>3. Project</p> <p>Water and Environment Sanitation initiative UNICEF</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>4. Project</p> <p>Community Based Hand Pump Maintenance System PHED + UNICEF</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>5. Project</p> <p>Women's Empowerment for Sustainable Action AUS-AID (Australian High Commission)</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>6. Project</p> <p>Supporting Agencies</p> <p>Duration Area</p> <p>7. Project</p> <p>DISHA (Adolescent & Reproductive Health) Project ICRW</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p> <p>8. Project</p> <p>Flood Relief Program Water Aid</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p> <p>9. Project</p> <p>Food and Non Food Assistance to 2500 Families affected by Kosi Flood Oxfam HK</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p> <p>10. Project</p> <p>Swashakti Bihar State Women Development Corporation</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p> <p>11. Project</p> <p>Sustainable community Action Through Local Resources/ Self Governance and Convergence PACS-DFID</p> <p>Supporting Agencies Duration Area</p>	<p>Swawablamban Bihar State Women Development Corporation</p> <p>Duration Area</p> <p>DISHA (Adolescent & Reproductive Health) Project ICRW</p> <p>Duration Area</p> <p>Flood Relief Program Water Aid</p> <p>Duration Area</p> <p>Food and Non Food Assistance to 2500 Families affected by Kosi Flood Oxfam HK</p> <p>Duration Area</p> <p>Swashakti Bihar State Women Development Corporation</p> <p>Duration Area</p> <p>Sustainable community Action Through Local Resources/ Self Governance and Convergence PACS-DFID</p> <p>Duration Area</p>
--	--	---	---	--	---	---

12. Project	Community Based Safe Drinking Water Project	23. Project	Capacity building of Elected women Representative and functionaries of PRI
Supporting Agencies	CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN	Supporting Agencies	UNDP
Duration	1 Year	Duration	4 Years
Area	1 Block in Patna district	Area	5 Block of Palamu District
13. Project	Integrated Women Development Program	24. Project	Village Micro Planning initiatives
Supporting Agencies	THE HUNGER PROJECT	Supporting Agency	FORCES (NOVIB)
Duration	1 Year	Duration	1 Years
Area	1 Block in Muzaffarpur district	Area	1 Block of Patna District
14. Project	Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme	25. Project	Village Micro Planning initiatives
Supporting Agencies	CARE	Supporting Agency	UNICEF
Duration	1 Year	Duration	1 Years
Area	2 Blocks in Patna district	Area	1 Block of Patna District
15. Project	Operation Research on A Community Based Approach to Improve Utilisation of Health Care Services in Favour of Women Reproductive Health	26. Project	DEEP
Supporting Agencies	UNICEF	Supporting Agency	WDC, Gov. of Bihar
Duration	4 Year	Duration	4 Years
Area	1 Block in Patna district	Area	2 Blocks of Patna District
16. Project	Stree Shashaktikaran, A Dalit women targeted Project	27. Project	MNSY
Supporting Agencies	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 Safty Project
Supported Agency	WATER AID	Supported by	UNICEF
Duration	8 Years	Duration	1 year
Area	1 block of Patna District	Area	Patna