

## Secretary Speaks



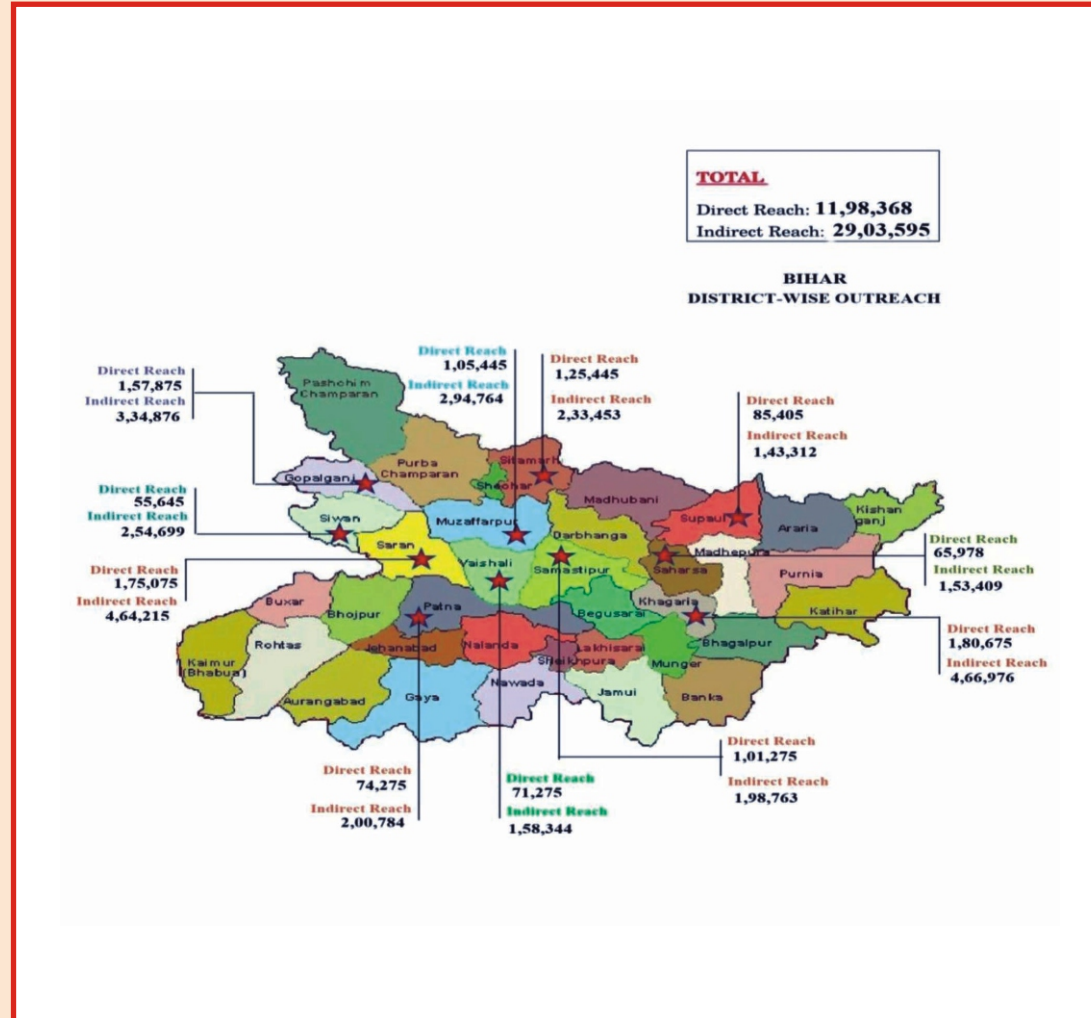
It gives me immense pleasure to present to you Nav Jagriti's Annual Report for the financial year 2016-17. In the last year, most of our work focused on reaching the unreached communities. Our programmes continued to reach out to women and girls, especially from the marginalized communities to make a positive impact in their lives and livelihoods. We worked in 7 districts with more than half million people through health, education, livelihood and disaster preparedness interventions. Nav Jagriti work in the past year around inclusive governance, which holds duty bearers accountable to project beneficiaries on the ground, is an attempt to bring about more meaningful and long-term change. Community-based collective actions which encourage women and girls to hold authorities responsible and accountable to deliver services are reaping a rich dividend. On the other hand, we have also collaborated with a range of power holders, including the state to improve their ability to fulfill their obligations and be more responsive. A case in point is our work in Bihar, where we work closely with the government in several domains. Several other milestones were achieved during the year and the report outlines some of our key achievements and how we got there. We have also highlighted some Game Changers which have made a significant difference to our work and its impact on the ground. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our partners and donors for their strong and consistent support, without which we would not have been able to achieve so much. I would especially like to thank our Board Members for their contribution, particularly when we needed to find solutions to big development challenges.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jitendra Kumar". The signature is written in a cursive style.

*Jitendra Kumar, Secretary*

# Our Reach Since its Inception

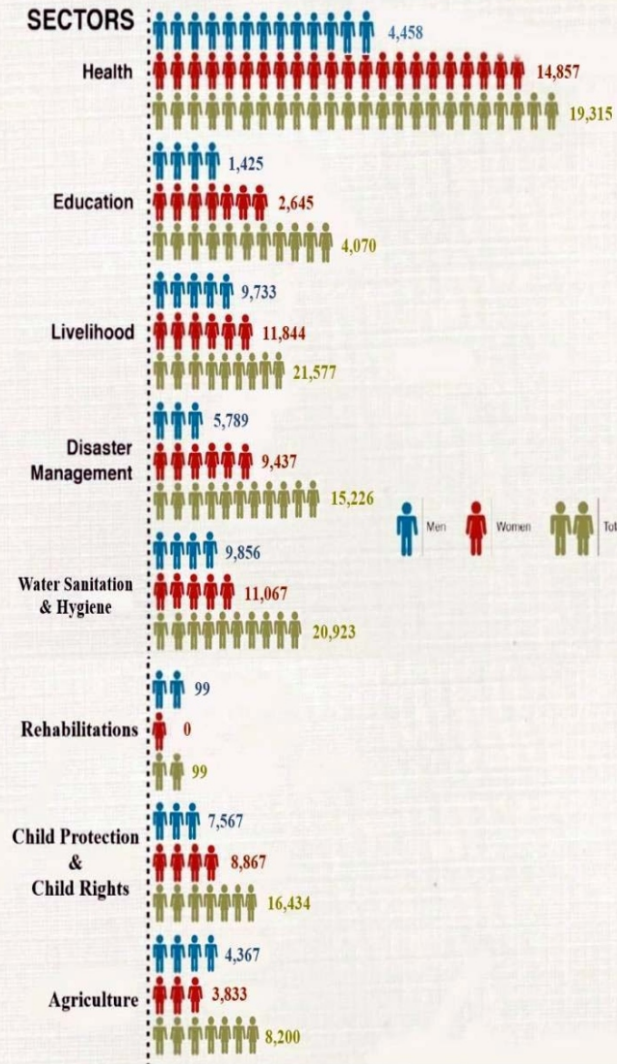
Most of our program focused towards reaching the unreached. We dedicatedly work towards reaching out to people especially women and girls in the districts across the flood affected district of Bihar. To ensure that most of these excluded groups benefit through our intervention, our strategic has identified historic exclusions and deprivations, based on which we have well-planned and comprehensive projects on health, education, livelihoods and disaster preparedness and response. For Nav Jagriti's reach since its inception, Please refer the Map of Bihar.



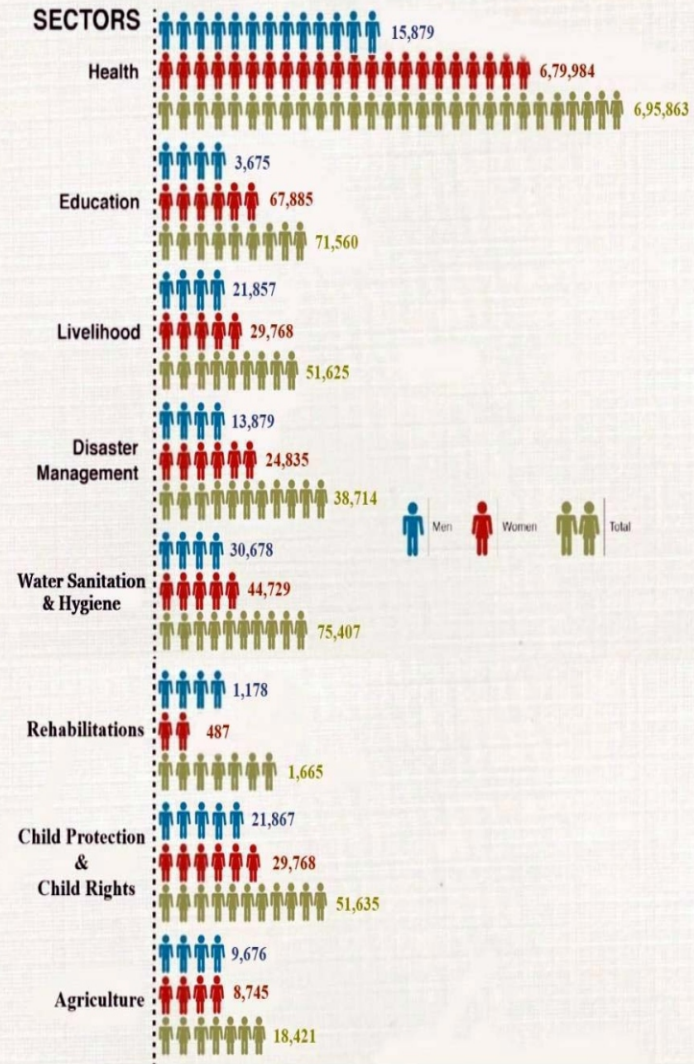


# Our Reach in Year 2017-18

## SECTOR-WISE DIRECT REACH



## SECTOR-WISE INDIRECT REACH



## Ongoing Projects

Projects	Thematic areas	Partners	Districts	Block	Number of village covered
Building Resilience of children and their communities by integrating DRR, Social Protection and Technology	Main Theme DRR Cross cutting theme Child rights and development	Save the children and Nokia	Khagaria	Mansi and Khagriya	35
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Indian state, Bihar	Main theme DRR	OXFAM	Samastipur	Khanpur	15
Livelihood Promotion through entitlements realization among dalit, minorities and marginalized people in highly affected districts of Bihar	Main theme Livelihood Cross cutting theme DRR	CASA	Supaul	Triveniganj	10
India Grain Legume cluster development: Policy Production and Nutrition	Agriculture	Aga Khan foundation and BMGF	Saran and Siwan	Manjhi, Rivilganj, Raghunathpur, Siswan	85



Projects	Thematic areas	Partners	Districts	Block	Number of village covered
Empowering women Through Microfinance	Livelihood	Rang De	Sitamarhi	Banaspatti	22
Children centre community development	Child rights and Development (Integrated Program)	Plan International	Saran	Parsa and Maker	
Promoting Education, health and Sanitation among vulnerable children to ensure basic child Rights	Child Rights and Development (Integrated Program)	SKN, Nidarland	Sitamarhi	Banaspatti	
SewaKutir under MBNY	Beggars Right Protection and Rehabilitation	Social Welfare department, Bihar	Patna	—	
Jal Tara	Water and Sanitation	Save the Children	Khagaria	—	
Health Camps	Health	Sita Ram Jindal Foundation	Sitamarhi	Banaspatti	—

## Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian support

Flood has been a recurrent phenomenon in Bihar, out of 38 district almost 19 districts gets affected every year almost and leaves thousands of lives in distress situation. The economic loss and life damages caused by the flood has put more burdens on economy than any other natural disaster, Bihar has continuously suffered by many flood events which huge loss of life and economy. It has been found that the incidences of the flood are increasing day by day. Causes can be climate change, cloud bursting and poor river management, silting etc but devastation has increasing in both in terms of lives and economies. In Bihar total geographical area of 1738.8 million ha. of the state 44.47 (25.33%) is affected by floods in North Bihar. In 2017, out of 38 districts 14 districts were affected with the flood and total 65.37 lakh populations were affected in 3641 villages. Kishanganj and Purnia were worst affected while West champaran, Bettiah, Supaul, Madhepura, Sitamarhi, Samastipur and





Seohar were partially affected. Total human loss was 87 as per government records. The flood affected victims are facing challenges in collection of safe drinking water and also storage on safe places, excretion. People are helpless, they drink flood water which is contaminated due to submersed mainly in mostly dalit and excluded. They make their makeshifts on the national highways and lives in group. It increases their vulnerabilities and it might give them infectious disease. Food security is another big challenge they face on daily basis. Most of the affected Dalits and excluded families are works as agricultural laborers, at present are jobless and surviving on the government relief supplies. Standing crop such as rice, sugarcane and maize are damaged and agriculture field in the affected area are still covered under water.

This vulnerability and risk of life increases in the absence of no sufficient capacity of flood victims. There is a big gap in WASH, shelter and hygiene and nutritional food. In such situation they need utmost care and protection specially women and child who are considered most vulnerable.





Nav Jagriti has been playing a significant role in humanitarian responses. It has long history addressing the problems of flood victims. In 2017, Nav Jagriti, with support of Shrutioundation, Start fund and OXFAM, reached to Sitamarhi, Katihar, and Saran district and provided humanitarian support to 3000 household directly. Nav Jagriti provided its humanitarian support in 15 villages. We also promoted village cleaning drive, to execute this drive we mobilized the local community and sensitized them on cleaning activities and this drive led by community leaders reached in 20 villages and promoted the environmental and personal hygiene. To promote environmental well being we installed dustbins in the villages and trained the community on waste management as well. We made them aware about the segregation of the waste. Also, we promoted menstrual hygiene in 20 villages among 750 adolescent girls and women, we also promoted reproductive health education among them.



Besides, this response, Nav Jagriti has been implementing the project with the support of Save the children on Disaster risk reduction in Khagaria. This project aims to build the resilience of the children and their community by integrating DRR, social protection and Technology in 35 villages. This year this project has entered into its



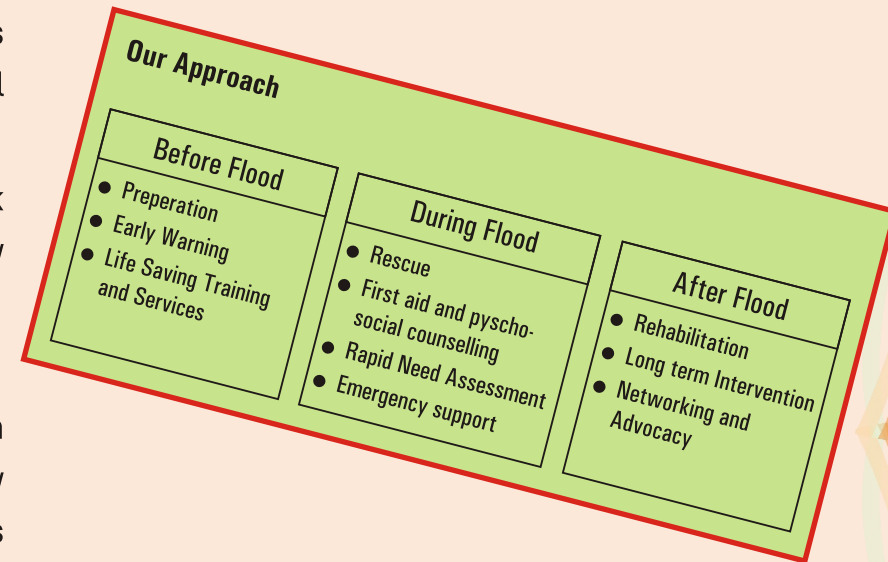
consolidation phase but achieved its aim to great extent in developing the resilience in the community. Project has played a significant role in strengthening the village level institutions which are considered integral part and first contact point in emergency. Nav Jagriti has trained the village disaster management committee's members on early warning, rescue operation in all kind of disaster along with transparency and accountability tools. They have also been trained on RTPS, RTI, Public Grievances Redressal Act as these tools are



considered very instrumental in mitigating the problems in accessing the social protection schemes and applicant get easily. Major achievements of this project are as follows

- ☛ Total 1062 children (1009 children in school, 653 children in community) have been received the training on child protection policy and their fundamental rights.
- ☛ Project has formed 35 children group in 35 villages to provide a forum to children where they discuss about their issues and enhance their knowledge on disaster risk reduction.
- ☛ 951 people (903 adult and 48 children) were made aware on social protection and application process
- ☛ 35 Disaster Management Resource Centre (DMRCs) are fully equipped with hardware, data on taskforces, village disaster management plan, and forecast application for risk management (FARM), Early warning system (EWS), task force kits and internet connection.

- Established 26 DMRCs in schools which is equipped with LCD television, CPU, Solar Panel and Battery
- In schools, 80% students participating in mock drills exercise, they have conducting it every week on regular basis.
- Total 35 DMRCs and 7 PDMRCs are in operation.
- Total 10 Grain bank in 8 villages has been established which is managed by the community women. This Grain banks are considered as sustainable approach in addressing the issues of hunger during the flood or any other disaster. In a recent fire accident this grain bank helped 10 families and distributed 600 Kg of food grains



- All the fire victims also got Rs.9800 relief fund from government, this can be seen as success of project advocacy.
- In 30 villages' ICDS centre have developed their disaster management plan with our support.
- 35 village level child protection club have been formed in this project
- The project also organized fire safety week, flood safety week, earthquake safety week and road safety week in project area and created immense awareness in the communities

Besides Save the children, OXFAM and CASA have been supporting NavJagriti in rolling out the disaster risk reduction project in Samastipur and Supaul districts in North Bihar. The achievement of projects is as follows

- Project has been promoting PVCA for micro planning at village level in 15 villages
- In all 15 villages Project has formed village disaster management committee



- Project has also formed block level disaster management committee with the active participation of government officials.
- Project has also formed 15 WASH committee in each village and raised hand pumps and cleaned up the water sources with the help of the committees.
- Project has also installed the iron removal plant in Khanpur
- 20 unite of vermin- compost pit has constructed in the project areas in Khanpur.



## Agriculture

Pulse is the staple source of protein to the majority of India, in few years India has witnessed widening gap between demand and supply. Due to the decrease in pulses production in the proportion of population growth over the past several decades, its per capita availability has decreased. Based on the standard of population, Bihar is required to produce 2.5 million tonnes of pulses; while in spite of this production are only 7- 8 lakh tones. In the 1950-1951 where the availability of pulses per person per day was 60 grams, the daily availability of pulses has reduced to just 29 grams and it is decreasing day by day which is a matter of concern. India has been facing lots of constrain like soil related constraints, technology related constraints, blue bull menace and pests and diseases constraints, besides there are several other constraints like infrastructural issues, credit and marketing related issues, and policy related issues and many more. Hence, Nav Jagriti with support of Aga Khan foundation has selected two districts Saran and Siwan for the project India Grain Legume Cluster Development: Policy, Production, & Nutrition Program (IGLCD: PP&N). This program is being managed by Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) and is funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF).

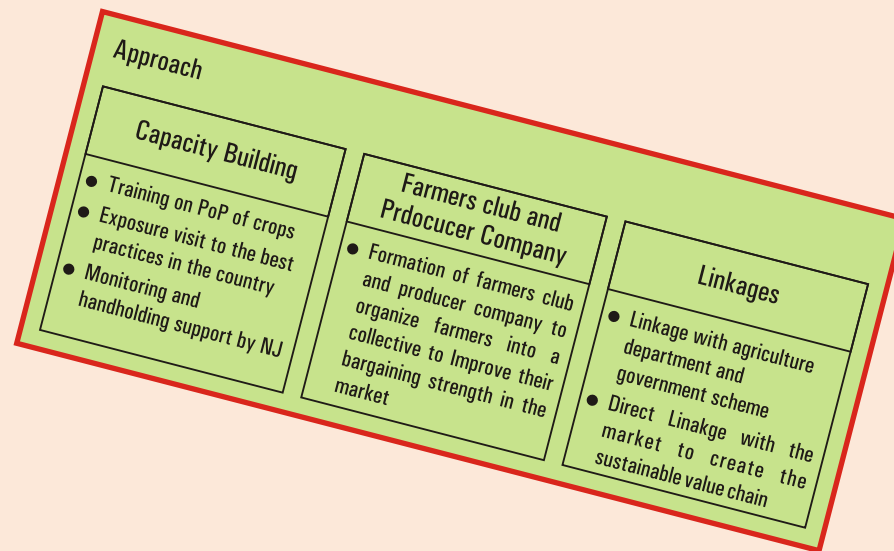
The key objectives of the project

- Developing and implementing a package of improved practices for pulses farming working with 4000 small farmers in ( Manjhi and Rivilganj Block) in Saran district and ( Siswan and Raghunathpur Block) in Siwan District.
- Strengthening of the pulses' value chain, demonstrating an effective and profitable model for pulses farming in Bihar, with possibilities of replication to other districts.
- Creating a consortium of organizations, a community of practice, for policy, advocacy to create a more conducive policy environment for pulses in the state.

Align to the objectives Nav Jagriti is working with farmers across cropping seasons to promote the adoption and refinement of contextually adapted packages of practices (PoPs) for a range of improved pulse varieties. The key interventions include the formation of farmers group, establishment of demo plots, a range of training and extension activities, facilitating access to key inputs knowledge and seeds as well as providing support in



post-production and marketing through training and the formation farmer producer company. It is also focusing on a mixed farming approach for promotion of pulses to improve access of inputs, particularly improved seed varieties, knowledge and extension related to pulses farming and the identification of innovative practices to overcome small farmer's risks in growing pulses. The project also proposes to support primary value addition at the village level to enable advancement of the pulses value chain and increase the availability of pulses for consumption at the village level.



In year 2017 it has reached to 118 farmers in the Zaid season, 3693 farmers in the Kharif season and 3841 in the Rabi season. It has been playing significant role in creating the sustainable growth of the pulse cultivation through farmer's club. Despite challenges of unwillingness in the adopting the new techniques, blue bull menace and other factor like un-availability of good quality seeds, the project has been giving support to farmers in very promising way and to great extent it has overcome the challenges through the exposure visits, trainings and other promotional campaigns but still issues are to be worried about the price and trade policies as procurement of pulses has been ignored by the government and it has remained as deficit area. We all that know MSP of pulses was registered more than 100% increase in 2010-11 over 2004-05 but increasing cost of production and marketing related problems have significantly offset the profitability. However, this project has provided the training on (Pigeon pea, Lentil and Pea) PoP to 2413 farmers and aware on pulses PoP to 10,000 farmers and trying to overcome the challenges through aiming at the producers company which is the visionary purpose of the project. Project has been doing advocacy and networking with block and district officials, they have also promised to ensure all kind of handholding support to the farmers and Navjagriti. The project succeed in establishing the interest of farmers in the pulse cultivation thus the grow area has increase significantly up to 60% from 2015-16. Major achievements of the projects are as follows.

## Awareness on Pulse development

Program Project has developed a very comprehensive message for creating awareness on pulse cultivation; it has designed and disseminated the message on PoP through IEC materials like 139 wall painting, 20000 handbills, 61 Village display board and 40 audio-video shows, besides they have conducted 12 "ratrichaupal" in the villages with the help of farmers club. The extensive awareness drive

has resulted into high motivation among farmers for cluster farming. To mitigate the risk of blue bull menace Nav Jagriti has adopted it as a tool and motivated the farmers for cluster farming in different pocket where the menace of blue bull were high, In Ramgarh and Kachnar villages of Siwan Block, Siwan and Mubarakpur village in Rivilganj block of Saran district. 50 farmers have sown pigeon-pea in cluster. They have collectively purchased the fencing materials and surrounded their farm.

in the farmers club's meeting by government agriculture officer of the district.

## Training and exposure visit of farmers

The project has organized the exposure visit for the 100 farmers (potential farmers from high touch and medium touch village) to the Parivartan, Siwan and Thawe Gopalganj Bihar. Parivartan is an organization which has been promoting livelihoods, education and cultural studies since long time in Bihar. Parivartan actively collaborated with several organizations to chart out its own model for community development. Our farmers had a great opportunity to meet Dr. Amarnath Tiwari, He has been the dean of the department of the agriculture in the Chandrashekhar Agriculture University. He is currently holding the post of director at Parivartan and farmers has great opportunity to experience the field of pigeon-pea. They were oriented about the seed treatment, quality seeds, soil testing and diseases management and post harvest management. 80 farmers have also received the training to improve the knowledge on pulse cultivation by the agriculture expert of MANAGE,





Hyderabad. MANAGE; Hyderabad is the national centre for management of agriculture extension. Besides, the farmers are being trained as per agriculture calendar in the farmers club's meeting by government agriculture officer of the district.

### **Zaid season' coverage**

This year in zaid season project has sown moong bean with 118 farmers (75 in Siwan and 43 farmers in Saran). This been result of our extensive efforts in starting of the project. Project has distributed IPM 02-03 of moong bean which was developed from the cross IPM 99-125 x Pusa bold 2. It has an average yield of 994 kg/ha in North West Plain Zone and harvesting are to be done in 60-65 days which is very less if we compare to the traditionally prepared seeds. Initially the farmers were a bit reluctant in adopting the packages of practices and seeds because of their long association to the traditional method of farming. This year, it was sown with 118 farmers on 29.64 acre land. We had distributed 200 kg among the farmers. The project has provided inputs like seeds and technical support whereas farmers purchased fertilizers, insecticide and other required inputs by their own contribution. Total average production per acre 378 kg moong has been harvested in 201

### **Kharif season's coverage**

The project staff has visited the project villages and initiated the process of selection of the farmers for demonstration for Kharif crop. Pigeon pea takes long duration to get fruit on it; therefore the farmers hesitate to grow it. Generally farmers do not grow it as solo crop. They do intercropping with other crop. This year the project has sown LRG-41 which gives yield in 230-50 days, it takes very few



days compare to the traditional seeds. This variety is considered to be the best for sandy loam soils. The project has distributed 6520 kg to 3693 farmers (2125 farmers in Siwan and 1568 farmers in Saran). Sowing was done on 1207 acre land. Besides, 134 farmers (64 in Siwan and 71 in Saran) are identified as demo farmers in the project. Total demo plot was 90 acre. This year flood and heavy rainfall had brought some pessimistic moment for 1001 farmers of Siwan and Saran as flood had washed away the crop. Almost crop on 396 acre was damaged. However the project took instant decision to replant and distributed the seeds among the farmers. Still the pigeon-pea in the field and seems it will give very bountiful harvest for the farmers. The project is also looking for agency which can provide insurance to the crop in the project. The farmers in project area have cogitation that it will yield 30-35 kg/katha which is comparatively very high than to traditional seeds.

### Rabi season's coverage

For the Rabi season the project started meeting to the farmers in the villages to know the traditional cultivation in the Rabi season. In Rabi crop, the project has distributed lentil and pea seeds along with rhizobium and PSB and package of practice (PoP) and the farmers clubs came up with the responsibilities of seeds distribution and identifying the demo farmers from the villagers. The project has distributed HUL-57 variety of lentils and G.S-10 of pea. Both varieties are highly profitable. This year, project has reached to 3841 farmers (1893 in Siwan & 1948 in Saran) for rabi crop and distributed 1925 kg seeds of pea for 142 acre and 8000 kg lentils seeds for 592 acres



Auditor Mr. Basavraj attended the meeting farmers in Kachnar village of Siwan in Siwan



Interface meeting with farmers in Saran District



The member of Parliament Shri Janardhan Singh Sigrival during interface meeting in Siwan



APC, Bihar inaugurating Nav Jagriti's stall during Krishi Mela in Saran



Farmers receiving agriculture equipment in their FFC during Krishi mela



Dr. Dinesh Kumar Mishra interacting with villagers during dstudy on the Pulse



of land. Also, we have been doing it with 108 demo farmers on 35 acres of land. Rabi crop will be harvested in the month of March. The project is very hopeful to have a bountiful yield this year and guiding the farmers and farmers club on disease control regularly.

### Formation of farmers facilitation centre

Linking individual farmers to farmer's club and farmer facilitation centre is a unique approach in farmer empowerment. Seeing the regular meeting and eagerness and motivation level of farmers the project has converted 40 farmers club into farmers facilitation centre. The main objective of FFC are to support the farmers and to enable the community farming, to easily access of information on technology, package of practices, agricultural input, market channels and financial assistance and to promote single window delivery of need-based services in agriculture and allied sector. This facilitation centre will be converted into farmers' Producers Company based on the model farmers' producer company of the country to sell their produce without the middleman nuisances. Recently Project has provided pump set, weeder, and other necessary inputs in the farmers facilitation centre. It is also preparing the guideline for maintenance and management of agriculture equipments in the monthly meeting.



Distribution of Pigeon pea seeds in Pipra Village



Training and capacity building of Krishi Mitras and potential farmers in Siswan block of Siwan



Line showing of pigeon pea on 14 katha plot of Amit Mishra in Gyaspur village of Siswan, Siwan



Line sowing on Mohar Miya's demo plots (13 katha) of village-Chianpur, Block-Manjhi, Dist.-Saran.



Village board in Rivilganj, Saran

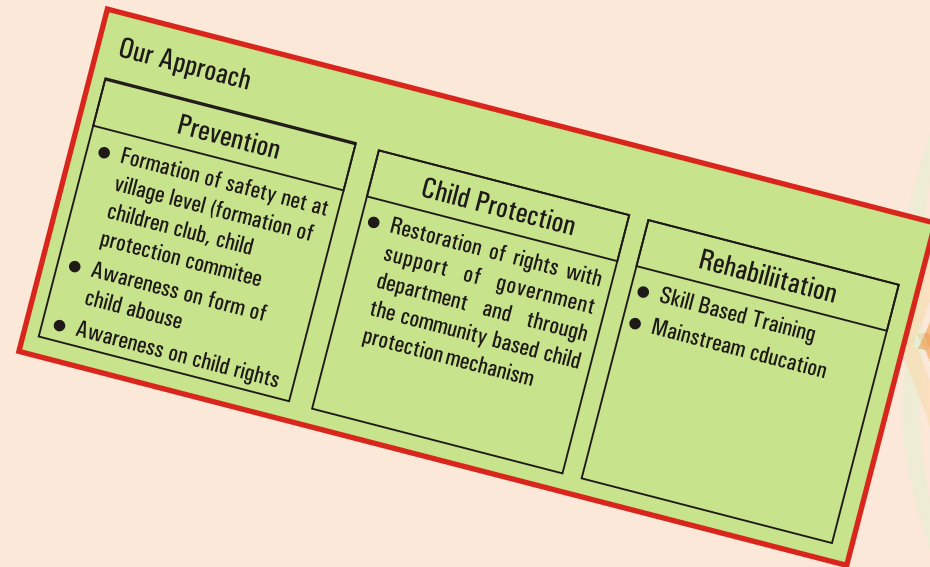


Audio & Videos Show in Village-Narhan, Block-Raghunathpur, Dist.-Siwan

# Child Rights and Development

The adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 20th, 1989, has given a new authority to UNESCO to work for human rights and universal education. Two major principles inform the various Articles of the Convention, namely, furtherance of the best interests of the child and non-discrimination. In the child's best interests, the Convention guarantees the right to participate and give opinions, to exercise freedom of conscience, and to actively participate in community life through freedom of expression and association. In practice, it is through education, within the family and at school, that an attitude of social participation among children can be fostered so as to prepare them to exercise these rights and become active and responsible citizens. Non-discrimination in education means that every child, regardless of nationality race, sex or socio-economic group has the right to a full and comprehensive education. Provision of educational access is the iron test of a nation is will to cherish all its children or only a privileged few. In particular, the human right of girls to education must be safeguarded and expanded. Unless there is a dramatic change in prevailing trends, three world regions - South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Arab States - will enter the twenty-first century with half of their women still illiterate, and with a gap of more than 20% in the literacy rates for men and women of the world's 950 million illiterates two-thirds are women, and of the 130 million children with no access to school 63% are girls.

Nav Jagriti has been very committed to the issues of child rights and has played a significant role in addressing the need of children through integrated approach and closely working with parents, teachers, community and other important stakeholders in its project area. It is also running a campaign to aware the community to prevent discrimination between boy and girl child starting from the home. Currently Nav Jagriti has three of





these kind projects dedicatedly addressing the issues of child protection and child rights with Plan International, SKN Neatherland and Save the children. Through these projects Nav Jagriti has been addressing the issues of drop out, child marriage, child labour, and preparing youth to fight against child abuse, physical and sexual exploitations and malpractices and helping them to restore in the safety net through the community based protection mechanism. For safeguarding the rights of children and their overall development the project has been doing capacity building of different stakeholders like ASHA, ANM, AWW on malnutrition, health services , ANC, PNC checkups , new born care and identification of danger sign of declining health of mother and their children.

### Major achievements

- Formed 57 child protection club in Saran and Khagaria district and reached out to almost 900 members of it
- Nav Jagriti has established 90 children's club where almost 1680 children have been participating and enjoying their rights. Children have the right to participate in communities and have programs and services for themselves. This includes children's involvement in libraries and community programs, youth voice activities, and involving in decision-making process. This is also providing a safe place for children for improvement in their cognitive behavior.





- The project has been also doing the scoring of the ICDS centers with support of the CBOs. In Khagaria 949 people participated in community score card monitoring. After the scoring this score card were shared with the Red Cross Society in Khagaria that result into formation of a positive environment in the AWW and their coordination with community has increased adequately.
- We also run campaign against the child labor and child marriage with the help of children club and child protection club.
- We have been running 3 non formal education centres where we have been educating almost 120 children through joyful techniques and have mainstreamed almost 176 students from previous year.
- Also conducting child sensitivity session at school level. Nav Jagriti has conducted this program in 30 schools.
- 951 children have been oriented on social protection schemes in Khagaria district. This awareness program has increased the knowledge of the children and their parents on social schemes
- 67 block development officials, zilaparishad members, CWC members and special juvenile police unit, including top official from police department have been oriented on the child Rights, after this meeting block level child protection was formed and it was decided to replicate it at village level. The meeting was preside over by the Honorable District Magistrate.





## Education and Skill Development

It is widely acknowledge that education has a significant role to achieve a greater degree of social justice. The state, institution and other stakeholders are expected to equip children to the best of their ability for securing a meaningful place in the society and thus fostering a process of development an egalitarian society. However, a large number of children in India are still excluded from the educational system and hence can't participate meaningfully in economic, social, political, and cultural life of their communities. It appears that current educational programmes might have failed to address the needs of the children who are vulnerable tomarginalization and exclusion. Nav Jagriti is committed to provide self sustaining education to the children from the most marginalized section of the society. To make the education inclusive for all NJ has played a significant role promotion of "Right to education" and ensuring education for all. The important strategy of the programme is creating non formal education centre and promotion of BAL sansand in each government schools. Currently NJ has been implementing the project with Save the children and Plan international in two district of Bihar. With the support of children group and other community institution NJ has enrolled more than 6000 children in to the mainstream education from inception. We have also trained the teachers on joyful teaching techniques and their roles and responsibilities in School management committee in Saran, Khagaria and Sitamarh. In Sitamarhi the program is being supported by SKN, Neatherland.





## Our Impact

- 102 adolescence girl have been trained on communication skills
- 194 girl child who were drop out student revived their education in government schools
- We have been running 3 non formal education centers in Sitamarhi and planning to open few more NFE centre in Saran in future to benefit more than 1500 children.
- We have trained more than 50 teachers of government schools on early grade learning to improve their teaching skills that would help to make student understand the curriculum and other cognitive improvement syllabus. We have promoting the joyful teaching methodology through Jodo Gyan Materials to understand the basic of mathematics from the early age.
- We have been also imparting the training about the water and sanitation among school children including their teachers in schools. In Saran we have provided 123 teachers on water and sanitation and aiming to include a chapter on WASH into mainstream text book.
- We organized district level workshop with on educational status with district education officials, civil society members and students.
- 126 Aganwadi workers and Adolescent were trained on development of TLM from Locally available materials
- organized Annual Parents Meet at 06 schools to make parents understand about the children progress
- We have sensitized the college youths on sexual abuses and gender based debates in Jgdam collage chapra where under jury Principal, other professor, CWC chair parson and NGO representative selected the three candidates who reprinted Nav Jagriti in Youth debate on at national level

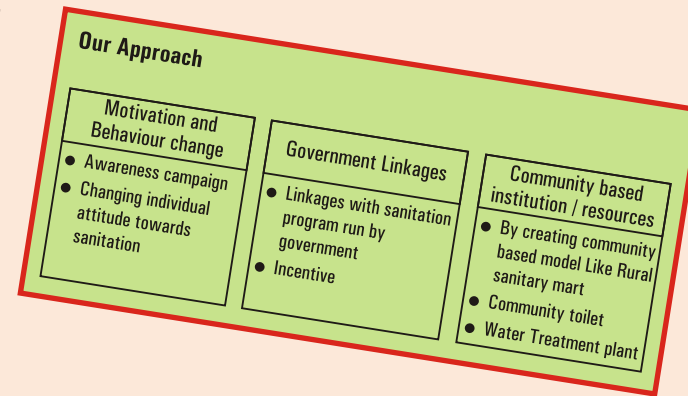




# Water and Sanitation

The world is still on the track of reaching the MDG drinking water target but the trends which has appeared is not that much satisfactory. On current trends the world will miss the sanitation target by more than half a million people. Every year unsafe water, coupled with lack of sanitation kills at least 1.6 million children under the age of five years. 84% of the population without access to an improved source of drinking water lives in rural areas. 2.6 billion people, more than 40% of the world population, do not use a toilet, but defecate in the open or in unsanitary places. Although 73% of rural dwellers have access to an improved source of drinking water, only 30% have access to piped water in the home. Safe drinking water, sanitation and good hygiene are fundamental to health, survival, growth and development. However, these basic necessities are still a luxury for many of the world's poor people. Over 1.1 billion of our fellow citizens do not use drinking water from improved sources, while 2.6 billion lack basic sanitation. Safe drinking water and basic sanitation are so obviously essential to health that they risk being taken for granted. Efforts to prevent death from diarrhoea or to reduce the burden of such diseases as ascaris, dracunculiasis, hookworm, schistosomiasis and trachoma are doomed to failure unless people have access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Lack of basic sanitation indirectly inhibits the learning abilities of millions of school-aged children who are infested with intestinal worms transmitted through inadequate sanitation facilities and poor hygiene. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have set us on a common course to push back poverty, inequality, hunger and illness. The world has pledged to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

In India There are concerns on groundwater and surface water sustainability, with emerging concerns of inequity in access that is both intra-rural and rural-urban. The crisis has become intense over the past decade affecting both rural and urban sectors. With two-thirds of India being drought prone, increasing demands on available water from intensive agriculture and industry and increasing levels of groundwater and surface water pollution, drinking water availability is emerging as a constraint in many places. Access and delivery of safe drinking water varies from state to state and even within a state. In the Tenth Five-Year Plan even with 94% of habitations considered fully covered. It



is hard to understand that if officially 95% of the rural population is fully covered with drinking water, what is the need to allocate massive outlays for the rest of the target population? Effectiveness of government spending in rural drinking water is emerging as a major concern. Despite huge financial allocations committed under the Tenth Plan, it looks unlikely that India will reach the MDG targets for rural water and sanitation.

### Thus people have expectations from NGOs like us.

- Nav Jagriti is concerned on water and sanitation issues and have been working on this issues since its inception in North Bihar where water gets contaminated every year due to flood. It is assumed that Bihar will reach a state of water stress before 2020 when the availability of clean water falls below 1000 m<sup>3</sup> per capita. The water unavailability will impact the life as it will impact on Ground water recharge
- Fish culture and "makhana" cultivation
- Shrinkage and disappearance of wetland ecology
- Seismotectonic changes in North Bihar

Water quality is also an important issues, the water is highly contaminated with iron and arsenic in the North Bihar. Simultaneously it is polluted with bacteriological and chemical contamination

Therefore Nav Jagriti has been dedicatedly working on the issues. In Past we have played a significant role in constructing the toilets in almost 84000 household with the support of Global sanitation fund and Plan International. We had successfully made 70 villages free from open defecation that can be seen as our great achievements





## Our Impact

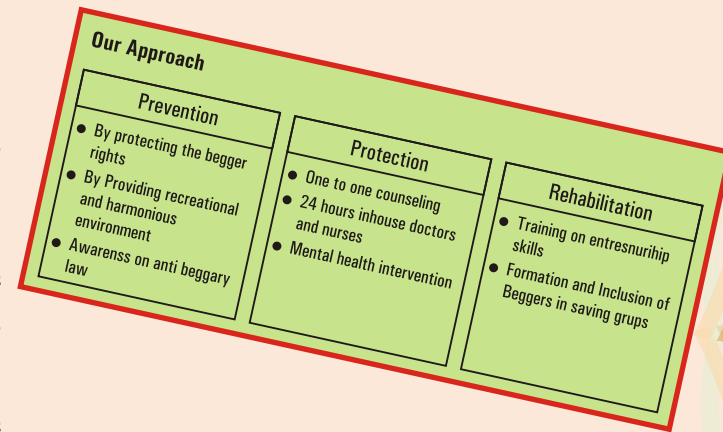
- ☞ Currently we have been started two water treatment Plant with the name of "Jaltara" in Khagaria district. From this water treatment plant near about 2200 household are accessing safe and pure drinking water on affordable price. In schools and Anganwadicentres we provide free of cost.
- ☞ We have raised hand pumps in the community which provide clean water to 5200 household in 20 villages in Samastipur and Supaul district.
- ☞ We have distributed water purifier powder in the schools and anganwadi that is benefitting near about 3000 children in Mansi and Khagria block
- ☞ We have awarded children and other villagers on Hand washing through our programs, We conducted a study to know how many people do this on daily basis. We can to know that 60,000 People washing their hand with soap before they eat



# Beggar's Rights and Protection

The Constitution of India envisages equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all individuals and implicitly mandates an inclusive society for all. Article 21 of the Constitution provides the Right to Protection of life. Article 38 provides to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of people by the States. Article 41 provides for making effective provisions for securing the right to work, to educate and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases underserved want.

The act of begging has commonly existed in every period of history. Beggary is the act of soliciting or receiving alms in a public place for earning livelihood, whether or not under any pretense such as singing, dancing, fortune-telling, performing or offering any article for sale. This act forms the source for labour disrespect decrease of human respect and damage of social and individual structure through violation of a number of humanitarian and religious feelings. For that reason, beggary stands before us as a psycho-social problem that has to be fought against and solved. Beggary is the consequence of destitution, a situation of extreme vulnerability with multiple dimensions. Persons experiencing destitution live in a vicious cycle of poverty, homelessness, powerlessness, stigmatization, discrimination, exclusion and material deprivation, all of which mutually reinforce each other. Poverty or abandonment amongst homeless persons, persons affected with leprosy, the differently abled, persons with mental disabilities, the old, infirm and others in similar situations forced many people to adhere to begging. A substantial percentage of people who are found begging are persons with disability, infirm or affected by illnesses such as leprosy. State laws on begging differ fundamentally in their approach towards the treatment of children found seeking alms. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, children found begging are treated as victims in need of care and protection to be dealt with by child welfare committees. Some of the state laws, on the other hand, treat them as criminals who can be sent to an institution. The Beggars (Protection, Care and Rehabilitation) Model Bill of 2016 aims to set up a rehabilitative framework for people found begging. It does not criminalize begging, other than for repeated and organized begging, and does not allow for detention of dependents. It focuses instead on providing protection, care and support.





## Elementary Concept

The Social welfare department, Government of Bihar recognizes that beggars are valuable human resource for the society and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society. The social welfare department, Government of Bihar, as part of an integrated initiative for beggars promotes the new umbrella scheme "Mukhya Mantri Bhiksha Niwaran Yojna" named as "Pahchaan" for protection, care and rehabilitation of beggars to be operated in a mission mode. Since 2013 NJ has been running Government of Bihar supported beggar home "SewaKutir" in Patna under Mukhya mantra bhiksha niwaran yojna" (MBNY), it is also known as "Pehchan". The aim of this project is to protect the rights of beggars by ensuring their care, protection and development as well as socio-economic and cultural empowerment through enabling process and programmes. Currently NJ has 50 inmates in its home. We are committed to provide them a dignified life at the home. Till date Navjagriti's sewakutir has inhabited 673 inmates since February 2013. We have also trained 68 inmates through the skill training, 15 out of them have started their own business.

## Our Impact

- ☞ In year 2017-18 we have registered 110 inmates at Sewa Kutir
- ☞ Total Rehabilitated inmates are 75
- ☞ 6 inmates have been linked with social security scheme
- ☞ Total 8 inmates have been working on salary as staff in Sewa Kutir as washer man, cook, Helper, Sweeper.





# Microfinance

Microfinance refers to small-scale financial services for both credit and deposits, provided to people who farm, fish, herd, operate small or micro enterprises, and to other individuals and local groups in developing countries, in both urban and rural areas (Robinson 1998). Microfinance in India, as in the rest of the world, exists as formal financial institutions are unable to reach borrowers whose credit needs are small and sporadic, and are unable to cross the psychological, geographical and institutional chasm that separates less-endowed borrowers from the formal banking sector. This applies equally to the joint liability group (JLG) model of microfinance institutions (MFIs) and the self-help group (SHG)-bank linkage model.

Since 2005, and more so after the Committee on Financial Inclusion (Gol 2008) made its recommendations in January 2008, both the central government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have made financial inclusion the bedrock of their policy interventions. But, the thrust of financial inclusion efforts has been more on the deposit side, mainly by encouraging the opening of bank accounts. On the credit front, the polity has focused on subsidized credit and interest subvention rather than universalizing credit access. The absence of focus on the credit side is clearly evidenced by the National Sample Survey Office's (NSSO) 70th round survey. The results of the survey show that non-institutional agencies played a major role in advancing credit to households, particularly in rural India. The non-institutional agencies had advanced credit to 19% of rural households, while institutional sources had advanced credit to 17% of households. In urban India, the picture is slightly different; the institutional agencies appear to have played a major role, advancing credit to 15% of households against 10% by non-institutional agencies (Gol 2014). It is precisely due to these reasons of the prevalence of non-institutional agencies dispensing credit at exorbitant interest rates that a space exists for the microfinance sector to function and grow.





To fill this vacuum, microfinance has steadily expanded in India. The Shri Mahila SEWA Sahakari Bank of Ahmedabad initiated micro-finance services in India in 1974. The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme facilitated by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) started off as a pilot project to link 500 groups in 1991 and has now grown into a huge programme, having disbursed credit of ₹37,287 crore to 1.83 million SHGs in 2015-16. As on 31 March 2016, the outstanding bank credit to 4.67 million SHGs was ₹57,119 crore and 7.9 million groups were linked with savings bank accounts (NABARD 2016).

Nav Jagriti with the support of Rang De has been implementing the microfinance in Sitamarhi and helping women to come out from poverty line. Under this program Nav Jagriti has benefitted near about 1200 women through small loans to set up the small scale business. Women have also become self



sustainable and started goat rearing, grocery shop and other small business and helping their children in education and other household expenses. In last 25 years Nav Jagriti has played a significant role in empowering women and enhancing the livelihood by linking them by self help group. Thousands of women and their family have been benefitted with 1039 self help group in Saran and Sitamarhi.

### Our Impact

- ☞ 1200 women have been receiving the micro loan for starting the small scale business other household expenses
- ☞ 232 women have started goat rearing
- ☞ Five women have started grocery shop. ?

## Game Changer Activities

**Capacity building of ICDS workers on development of children and quality of ICDS services**—62 ICDS workers were capacitated on the development milestone. They were also sensitized about the best practices and quality ICDS services that would help in holistic development of children. They were oriented about Nutritional value in available local materials that would lead to minimize the cases of malnutrition.

**Peers educators training on communication, counseling, mobilization of adolescents on AHD**—102 adolescents were trained on the communication skill and reproductive health, establish the communication with service provider. They were capacitated on menstrual health, STI, RTI, HIV and misconception during menstrual periods and reproductive health. They have also been oriented about the methods of counseling and referral services and family planning and contraceptive pills.

**Display and uses demonstration of learning materials and Play materials with ICDS worker at Block**—We sensitized the ICDS workers regarding the use of the TLMs and learning materials through demonstration. They were sensitized about the developmental milestone of the children. We have stressed on the best feeding practices and Home based care. There after We have organized an exhibition of the learning materials, TLMs and nutritious diet before them so that they can easily relate themselves with their practices that they do at their home.

**Orientation and sensitization of district and Block officials on POCSO Act in collaboration with SCPCR**—58 Block officials and District officials were oriented on one day orientation program for the District and Block officials on POCSO Act and its implementation. The workshop was presidency by Principal Magistrate Mrs Divya Shekhar, CWC Chairman, JJB members and other illuminated dignitaries. Participants were oriented about POCSO in detail. CWC members tried to sensitize the officials about the detailed information about POCSO Act.

**Capacity building for Block level and Panchyat level CPC representatives on their roles and responsibilities**—245 CPC members from Parsa and Maker Block were oriented on their roles and responsibilities. Additional Director Mr. Bhaskar Priyadarshian and Sudhirkumar Child Protection officer DCPU, Chapra oriented the CPC members on their roles and responsibilities towards child related issues and its addressed at panchyat level. He focused on the importance of Child Protection Committee at panchyat level so that issues are identified at earliest and further can be addressed at primary level leading to ensure a safe environment for child.

**Orientation and sensitization of duty bearers on child marriage Act 2006 Bihar rule 2010**—57 duty bearers i. e CMPO, CDPO, CWPO, DCPOs, BDOs were sensitized on child marriage. How we can prevent child marriage and hence protect future of the children and help them to holistic development. CMPO addressed the CWPO and BDO /CMPO to prevent the child marriage cases.



**District Level Workshop with DCPU on Stocktaking of child Protection Committee**—67 Block development officials, Zila Parishad members, CWC members, special juvenile police unit, ADCP, DDC, District Magistrate, SP and ADM were participated were oriented on formation of Child protection committee and they were also oriented about their roles and responsibilities in better execution. DM addressed the all officials to execute the child protection committee at grass root level and secure the life of children also he focused on the child hood imagination and protection to all officials not as adult. ADCPU and Project coordinator oriented all of the officials about the need of child protection issues and its building the protective boundaries through the CPC which was formed at block level and we have to move it forward to grass root level.

**Sensitization workshop for District Bar Council on POCSO Act**—District level workshop with District Bar council was organized to sensitize the advocates on POCSO Act. Total 48 Advocates along with Principal Magistrate, Member Juvenile Justice Board, CWC Chairman and other dignitaries shared their views about POCSO Act. POCSO Act was discussed in detail with its better implications. How it can be easily accessible to those victimized by sexual harassment Acts

**Campaign on child protection issues child marriage, child labour and sexual offence**—We actively involved in the campaign on child marriage announced by the govt. of Bihar on 21st Jan 2018 with children and women of our operational area. Total 436 children and 212 women have been sensitized and participated in the human chain. We supported both the blocks Parsa and Maker with banner which was used in cultural activities, rally and human chain.

**Block level Training of Government Teachers & Project Staff on the significance of early grade learning and child centred teaching and assessment**—Total 51 teachers were trained on early grade learning. Focus was laid on teaching processes that would help in better getting better results from the students and help in their better development. Block Resource person from Maker emphasized on basic of mathematics that would help in even better outcome in future. We have also sensitized them on the use of TLM and JODO GYAN materials to understand and get in mathematical instincts at early stage that is Place value.

**Training and exposure visit of the staffs in India Grain legume cluster development Program**—The project has enhanced the knowledge of its staffs so that they can be empowered to adopt the sustainable practices of pulses. After the induction training in Raghunathpur, Siwan team went for three days training to Indian institute of pulses research, Kanpur and Dr. Rajendra Prasad central Agriculture University, Pusa, Samastipur. Both of the institutes are known for development of high yielding varieties of seeds, crop improvement, crop production, protection and basic sciences. Based on their extensive module Project team has been oriented about plant biotechnology, soil testing and physiological aspect of legume. Besides, Aga Khan Foundation and Nav Jagriti have been regularly conducting the training season wise.

**Formation of farmer's club**—The farmers clubs have been providing a common platform where farmers who are motivated for the pulse cultivation have been demonstrating and discussing the ideas with the peer groups and taking it to the execution level. So far total 63 farmers club have been formed. The project is conducting the monthly meeting with 4088 farmers through farmers club on regular basis. The main objectives of the farmers clubs are to enhance the productivity, marketing capacity, knowledge about the modern agriculture equipments and credit credibility as well as to reduce the cost of agriculture inputs like seeds and technologies.

**Krishi Mela, Saran**—Project has participated in the "Krishi mela 2017" which was jointly organized by Department of agriculture and Dainik Jagran in Saran. It was inaugurated by Sunil Kumar Singh, Agriculture Production commissioner (APC), Bihar. In the krishi mela, Nav Jagriti had exhibits the stall for spreading the information on the pulse development. APC himself inaugurated the stall and distributed the agriculture inputs to 20 farmers' facilitation centre. They also motivated the farmers and project staffs for the effort and invited us for a meet in the state for further support in the program.

**Interface meetings in Saran and Siwan on Agriculture**—Project has organized two interface meeting in Saran and Siwan. In the interface meeting district and block's officials from ATMA, KVK, DDC and representative of the department of agriculture made their warm and valuable presence. In both district Interface meeting was presides over by Member of Parliament Mr. Janardhan Singh Sigiwal. In this meeting almost 300 farmers were motivated for pulses cultivation. Speaking about the issue of food security and malnutrition Mr. Sigiwal shared his thought on the pulse, He appealed to the farmers to become self sufficient with support of all the stakeholders. Both meetings have successfully established the direct conversation among the farmers and personnel of agriculture department.

**Training of farmers club on Book keeping and record maintenance**—Nav Jagriti carried out training of farmers clubs on book keeping and record maintenance at Nav Jagriti in Samastipur In which 24 male and 12 female participated. We have trained them to strengthen the farmer groups in 20 villages, Meeting, Saving, Inter-loaning, Timely repayment as well as Book keeping updating to be carried out on regular basis.

**Observation of National DRR Day**—Nav Jagriti celebrated this in its every project area as we have DRR as cross cutting themes in almost every project. We have celebrated this in 32 schools with almost 1400 children

**Training of PH volunteers/ WASH committee members, VHSNC members on hand pump repairing**—For Capacity Building-Training of PH volunteers/ WASH committee members, VHSNC members on hand pump repairing was carried out in Samastipur. Total 54 participants including 34 men and 20 women participated. The objective of the Training was to develop the capacity of above mentioned community groups on hand pumps of type popular-6(P-6) repairing.



**WASH Campaign in Schools-WASH**—Health Campaign was celebrated in the schools of 20 villages. Quiz, Drawing & Painting Competitions, Pollution related Queries, Speech & Debates, Group Discussions were organized on 4th Nov. 2016. Prizes were distributed among the best performer students. 20 Students did the demos of Hand Washing with 7 steps. School children learnt and practice hand washing and other hygienic practices in school.

**Training of PH volunteers/ WASH committee members, VHSNC members on hand pump repairing For Capacity Building**—Training of PH volunteers/ WASH committee members, VHSNC members on hand pump repairing: The trainings of PH volunteers, WASH committee members, and VHSNC members of all the 20 villages were held. The objective of the Training was to develop the capacity of above mentioned community groups on hand pumps of type popular-6(P-6) repairing. Demonstrations were conducted on repairing of hand pumps

**Installation of a Toilet and Two Hand pumps**—In view of providing safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to community 2 raised platform hand pumps has been installed in 4 villages Tedha, Milki, Basantpur and Khairikharaj and Benefit are 50 Families & 3 toilets have been constructed in Hariabadchakka, Basantpur & Chakkikothia.

**Kitchen Garden**—The kitchen gardening support was provided to the members of community. Family adopted kithengardening. Plantation of vegetable and adaptation of kithen Garden by CBOs members. So far we have been promoting this with 64 women farmers.

**Participation in Bihar Diwas, Gandhi Maidan, Patna**—NavJagriti with the support of OXFAM facilitated the Bihar Diwas event from 22nd to 23rd of March 2017 at famous Gandhi Maidan Ground, Patna, Bihar. Total 926 visitors including men, women and children interacted with resource person of the OXFAM install displayed as 'WASH EXPO' number 20 located towards south of the Gandhi Maidan. 4 volunteers of Nav Jagriti worked throughout the day for assisting the activities like interpretation of models placed on WASH such as raised platform hand pump, community toilet and water purifier service station and distribution of IEC materials on WASH. About 356 Children of various age groups were participated in quiz, slogan and drawing completions on themes such DRR, climate change and WASH. The children received prizes (Globe, Instrument box, pen, color packet and pocket dictionary) as per their performance in these competitions.

**Health Camps**—With the support of Sita Ram Jindal Foundation Nav Jagriti has conducted a three days health camp in Banaspatti block where 155 children and 65 man and 180 women received the heath check up and medicines by a general physician. People who came in the camp were suffering mainly from skin, diarrheal, diabetics diseases. Doctors also suggested them to drink safe water as in Sitamarhi district the water is highly contaminated due to arsenic and iron which is cause of skin diseases. They also indicated that the infant mortality is adversely high in the district due to this. Villagers were advised to drink boil water.

## Success Story

### Gajendra Prasad Ji planning to do moong cultivation in more acres

Gajendra Prasad is resident of Chainpur village. He has been doing the moong since long time but never thought of scaling up on larger scale. He has 4.44 acre of land in which only 0.55 acre are planted with the moong. He has one son and two daughters. He cultivates the moong for the consumption purpose only due to several reasons like no timely availability of quality seeds and lack of motivational support from government and agriculture department. Though he knows that moong is highly nutritious and useful for health but he is afraid of loss because of blue bull menace in the agriculture field. Besides he has been using the indigenous varieties of Seed which ultimately results in to less production of moong despite hard labour. He also says "jab jyadaugayenge to store kahakareng, shidaamnhimilnekabhidarhai (when he will cultivate more where the yield would be stored, also have fear not to get good market price), Motivation: Project staff made regular visit and met with farmers and tried to know the root causes of problem, which create impediments to grow Moong crop in Zaid. After knowing the facts, a series of meeting organized with the farmers and tried to break the negative perceptions of farmers and motivated them to grow Moong crop. Mr. Gajendra Prasad was also given 3 kg moong seeds. Prasad has planted it in 0.55 Acres of land. Our team also conducted the cost benefit analysis with him and made him aware about the Production of Moong and its benefits. Cost benefits analysis worked out and Mr. Gajendra is planning to plant Moong in more areas but he expressed his concerns that there should be proper storage and Marketing to get the maximum price. The maximum price will motivate farmers to grow moong that would certainly enhance the income of farmers. Apart from that the consumption of pulses will increased that would be beneficial for the poor farmers nutritional point of view.





## Lal muni from occasional moong cultivator turns into permanent

Lal Muni Devi and Nageshwar Prasad is living in Makhdumganj village of Manjhi block of Saran district and involved in agriculture activities along with his wife Mrs. Lal Muni Devi. They Possess only 10 Katha of land and takes 2 to 3 bigha land on lease every year. Interacting with both of them we knew that most of the agriculture production share to the owner of land and hardly left grains for them. They have six sons and two daughters. The production of grain is only able to feed the family throughout the year. Nageshwar Prasad migrates in the town areas to earn livelihood for the period of four to eight months to meet out the other requirements of 15 family members

**Practices :** As the family members are large, hence they used to grow Paddy in Kharif, Wheat in Rabbi and vegetable in Zaid. He hardly used to grow Moong, before the interventions of the NavJagriti. The reasons were:

- ☞ Use of Indigenous varieties of Seed as a result of which production is less
- ☞ No timely availability of quality seed
- ☞ No. Motivation and Support from the government agriculture department to grow pulse as nutritious food
- ☞ No handholding support for treatment of plant disease
- ☞ Threat of grazing by the animals

Nav Jagriti Krishi Mitras/ Krishi Sakhi, Agriculture Extension Officer and other support staff visited village on regular basis and made aware to the community people about the importance of pulse cultivation and its benefits in terms of nutrition, soil health and income in comparison to other crops.

**Sowing of Moong :** The staff organized a series of meeting with the villagers, they sown Moong in 2 Katha. Nav Jagriti Krishi Mitra Provided Moong seed and made aware about the sowing method. They have sown seed accordingly and visited the plot every day. Meanwhile our Krishi Mitra and Agriculture Extension Officer also visited in the field on regular intervals and provided handholding support to them.

**Production :** The total production was 24 Kg. Previously he used to grow moong occasionally, not on regular basis as the earlier production was 8 Kg per Katha. The increased production of 4 Kg per Katha boost up confidence and next year, he planned to sow moong in more areas of land



## Nav Jagriti revisiting its Organizational structure, Policies, Mission, Vision and core values

Policies are a predetermined course of action which guides accepted business strategy and objective. The policy is direct link between an organization "vision" and day to day operation. It is important to orient the staff on organization's policies. This is very crucial for the development of organization to orient the staff about the culture of the organization as well. This helps employees to understand the constraints of job without using the "trail and error" approach. This also helps workforce to clearly understand individual and team responsibilities and allow managers to control their staff rather than micro management. To make it effective it has been decided by the management team. This year on Nav Jagriti has revisiting its past and re-imagining future by and committed to bring the changes in the committee. Thus this year Nav Jagriti has changes its board, updated its website, aligns its mission, vision and core values as written in starting of this project. Simultaneously we have identified our organization's strength, weakness, opportunity and threat through a comprehensive SWOT analysis exercises and committed to work on all aspects in coming years. Now organization has various policies as follows:



1. Human Resource Policy

2. Gender Policy

3. Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy

4. Child protection Policy

5. Environment and Disaster risk reduction Policy

6. Financial Policy

7. Capitalization Policy

8. Whistle blower Policy

9. Film and Photography Policy

10. Logo Policy



## Our Board

### Manju Devi

Manju Devi is well known personality in the North Bihar, She had a strong struggle and impactful work addressing the issues of fatal flood and water logging on the agricultural land in Saran and Sitamarhi district of Bihar. She had led the movement "Jal jamao virodhee sangharsh samiti" started by youth of Parsa block in Saran district. Being a women she understood the problem villagers especially women and children and always raised their issues on different platforms. She is also the president of NavJagriti.

### Jitendra Kumar

Jitendra Kumar is the secretary of Nav Jagriti, In his initial days he was associated with Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra, Hazaribagh (Jharkhand). During his work realized the hardship life of people, who are trapped in vicious circle of poverty and he decided to come back to his native place laid the foundation of NavJagriti in 1993. Saran district had water logging problem as approx. 60% of total cultivable land was submerged in water, which jeopardize the means of livelihood of the people based on agriculture and allied activities. NJ started working on the issues of water logging and motivated people for drainage the canals to remove the water from the sub-merged land and reclaimed the land for agriculture purpose. He promoted the revival of agriculture for local economic development to enhance the agriculture production to meet out the physiological need of people. Later on realized multi-dimensional problems of the people like health, education, gender, flood preparedness & mitigation and children issues and started working on these issues with the help of National and International donors.

### Sri Suman Singh

Suman Singh is very dedicated social worker and teacher by his profession. He is currently working as principal in a government school in Saran district. He helps NJ in laisoning and networking with government departments. Suman always mentor NavJagriti's project team for proper implementation of education and skill development programs.

### **Mukesh Kumar**

Mukesh is a Development professional having Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development from Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi. He has twenty-one years of experience in implementing the project related to women empowerment, water and sanitation, livelihood and natural resource management. He has worked with many NGOs, INGOs, and Department of Planning and Development. He had played a key role in the Koshi Rehabilitation Project with Govt of Bihar in 2008.

### **Mrs. Vaijanti Devi**

Vaijaynati Devi is a committed social worker; she has been associated with NJ since its inception. Problems with women, children and old age people are her core interest

### **Smt. Meena Kumari Srivastava**

Meena Kumari Srivastava is a teacher by profession, she wants to dedicate her life for the quality education of girl's children. Meena also run a coaching centre at her home and provides free education to children from the marginalized community. She mentors project team for proper functioning non formal education centre.

### **Reykat Hussain**

Mr. Reykat Hussain holds Master degree in history from J.P university, Saran. Reykat is a mentor, educator and working in the social sector from last 10 years. Before joining the sector he used to provide free education to the rural children. He started his career in government health departments as block mobilization officer but he left the government job and join the board of Nav Jagriti in 2006.



## Newly Constituted Advisory Board

### Dr. Dinesh Kumar Mishra

Dr. Dinesh Kumar Mishra graduated in civil engineering from IIT Kharagpur, He also holds P.hd from South Gujarat University. He is one of the renowned water activist in India, has been working since 1987 in North Bihar. He has published around one hundred books on the issues of water, dam and embankments. He is also the convener of Barh Mukti Abhiyan which was established in 1991 with a view to initiate the flood debate amongst the politicians, bureaucrats, engineers, concerned citizen and common man together with initiating people's movement against technical fallacies. Dr. Mishra has launched the movement that empowers citizen group to re-establish their cultural ownership over rivers and create a new paradigm of flood control, non-confrontational tools that respect the natural cycle of floods and responds with minimum technological interference. He has organized public debates in more than 500 villages in the most flooded part of North Bihar. Dr. Dinesh Kumar Mishra has been associated with NavJagriti since its inception and providing his valuable mentorship to Nav Jagriti as well as co-opting several government departments, engineers, politicians and policy makers.

### Ms. Nsibha Sinha

Nibha Sinha is a freelance faculty (Journalism and Mass communication) and an independent researcher and journalist. She has M.phil in Journalism from IIMC, New Delhi. She has also PG diploma in Human Rights. Since Long time, she has been doing journalism on Education, Traditional, and Digital Media, Development communication (Sustainable development, Agriculture and women health very actively. She has a worked with various reputed magazines and media house like Dainik Jagran (Noida), Desh Lokhit (Hindi) magazine, federation of Indian chambers of commerce and Industry (FICCI, Delhi) Centre for the Studies of Developing Societies (CSDS, Delhi), Centre for Civil Society (CCS, NGO, New Delhi), High Way Samachar (Newspaper For Truck Drivers) as Journalists, Researcher and Content Developer. She has also worked as faculty with Amity University, Asian Academy of Film and Television, Makhanlal Chaturvedi Jansanchar Evam Patrakarita University (Noida campus), Massco Media, IMS, Noida in subjects like Development communication and Media Research. Nibha Sinha is also very diverse in her writing. She has published many research and publication for various magazines like 'Aajkal', 'Shodh Samagam', 'DeshLokhit', 'Bargad', 'Media Map' and research papers. Currently she is a member of Indian Association of Mass communication and Inter college women association in Bihar. With Nav Jagriti, Nibha Sinha has been associated from many years, now she is in our advisory board and mentoring us on perspective of social work and media engagements.

### Mr. Shikesh Jha

Shikesh comes with 25 years of vast experiences in taxation and corporate laws. He has a postgraduate degree in Economics and has LLB degree from Bhagalpur University, Bihar. He is on the advisory board of various corporate and government agencies including Nav Jagriti. Shikesh operates widely in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar Jharkhand and other state. Shikesh helps NavJagriti to comply with legal obligation on timely basis.

## Management Team

### Dr. Satyendra Prasad

Dr. Satyendra Prasad holds the degree in Bachelor of Homeopathic, Medicine and Surgery from B.R Ambedkar University. During his work as medical professional he observed that poor health plays a very demonic role in crushing the household economy. He also observed situation turns worst during the flood when a child gets affected with communicable diseases especially with diarrhea. Children were dying that shocked him completely. Thus he started organizing the free health camp during the flood and served the people affected with fatal flood. He also joined the movement led by Jitendra Kumar and Manju Devi and become the core member of "Jal jamao virodhee sanghars hsamiti". Later on he joined the board of Nav Jagriti in 1993.

### Dr. Rambali Singh

Dr. Rambali is one of our senior-most professional and mentor in Nav Jagriti. He completed his P.hd in agriculture extension education from Gorakhpur University in 1985 where he had submitted his thesis on "Method and Designing of Social Research". He has also published a book title "aaykesadhan" in 2013 which gives an overview of establishing the "seed bank" at the village level. Dr. Rambali has a very deep understanding of agriculture, value chain and the issues related to the farmers which he has earned through his 28 years of associations with many national & international organizations. With Nav Jagriti, he has been associated from last 10 years and worked on different domains of the projects. Currently, he has been implementing the project of Pulse development (India Grain legume cluster development, Policy, Production and Nutrition) in Siwan district of Bihar as agriculture specialist.



### **Mr. Surendra Kumar Mishra**

Surendra Kumar Mishra is working in the social sector since 1992. He is science graduate having PG diploma degree in Ecology and Environment. He started his career as a finance personnel in 1992. He has 20+ year experience of this sector. He worked in different projects supported by national and international donors like BFTW, CASA, Action AID, Plan International, Lutheran world Relief, Child Fund India, IGSSS and Global Sanitation Fund during his tenure. He is working with us since 2014 as a HR and Finance Manager. He is very energetic, smart and a good team leader.

### **Zakiuddin**

Zakiuddin holds Bachelor of Arts degree from Magadh University. He has worked with CWS, Secunderabad as admin and account officer. With Nav Jagriti he has been associated from last six years and supporting the finance and HR manager. Zakiuddin is very competent in planning and coordinating the admin procedures and devising a way to streamline processes. Currently, he supervises daily support operation of the projects. He also assists Nav Jagriti in monitoring the budget expenses align with the project activities.

### **Mr. Upesh Dubey**

Upesh Dubey has accomplished his M.Sc. Agricultural from Dr.B.R.A University, Agra in 1998. He has 18 years experiences in creating sustainable value chain practices in the field of agriculture in rural India. Upesh has worked with various reputed organization like Aga khan rural support Programme as a development specialist and Action for Green Earth Organization as Project Manager (State Level). Currently, he has been working as Project manager of Saran and Siwan district, Bihar and implementing the project of Pulse development (India Grain legume cluster development, Policy, Production and Nutrition).

### **Mr. Ashish Prakash**

Ashish Prakash holds a master degree in social work with the specialization in criminology and justice from Tata Institute of social sciences, Mumbai. He has 5 years of experience working with the national and international organization in India. He has implemented the health and livelihood projects in Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Prior to Nav Jagriti, He was associated with Healing fields foundation and Lepira India. Currently, he has been working with Nav Jagriti and extend his support to sexual and maternal health, disaster risk reduction and livelihood projects. Ashish has a strong commitment and problem-solving skills at both grass-roots and management level.

### **Mr. Amresh Kumar**

Amresh Kumar holds degree in MBA from Vinayaka Mission University, Tamilnadu. He has worked with skill development programs with several NGOs. He has also worked with Center for Development Orientation and Training, a renowned micro finance as center in charge. He has six years of experience in the sector. Child rights and disaster risk reduction are his core interest area. Currently he is working as Programme coordinator in Nav Jagriti and looking after the implementation of "Building Resilience of Children and their Communities by Integration DRR, Social protection and Technology" project in Khagaria district of Bihar.

### **Mr. Pramod Kumar**

Pramod Kumar holds a post graduation in Political science from DAV college, Siwan, Bihar. He has worked with many national and international organization like Unicef, Sutra consultancy as process monitoring consultant and programme coordinator in the different area of Bihar. He has 14 years experience in the social sector. Nav Jagriti recognize him for his great contribution in planning, development, and implementation of management information system (MIS). He has excellent supervisory skills. In Nav Jagriti he is responsible for microcomputer management, data management, and data security of the projects. He has strong problem solving and analytical skills.



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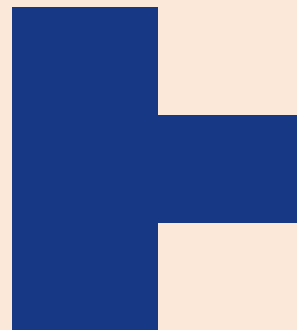


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