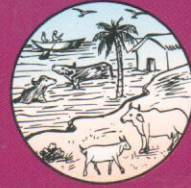


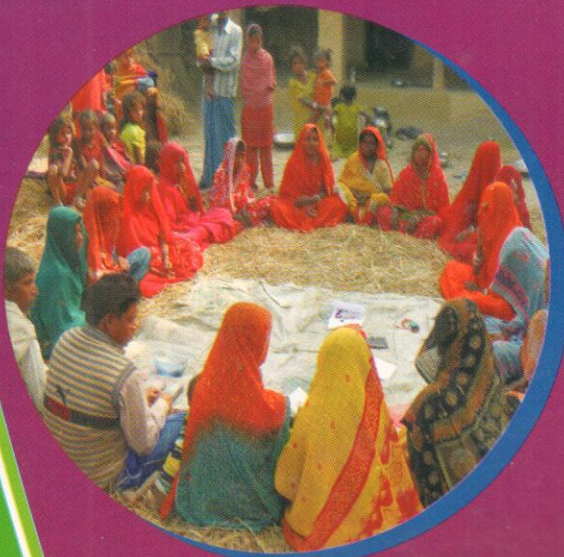
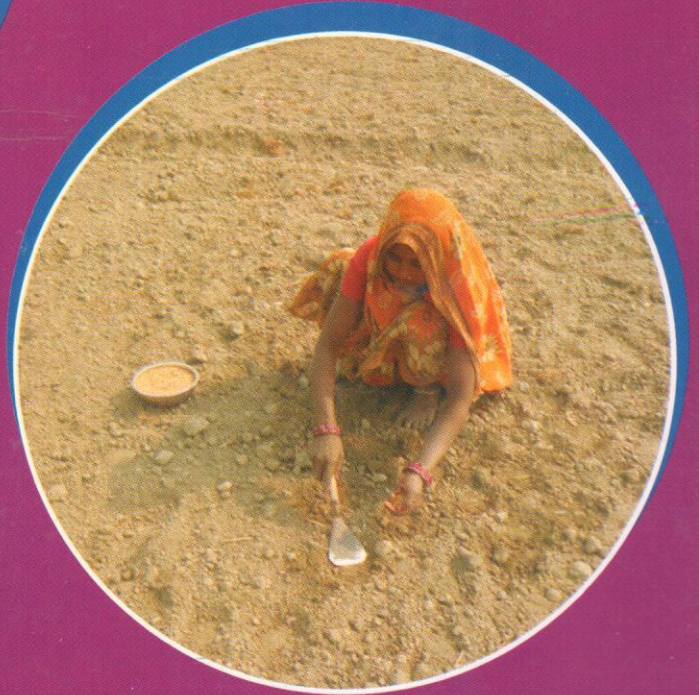
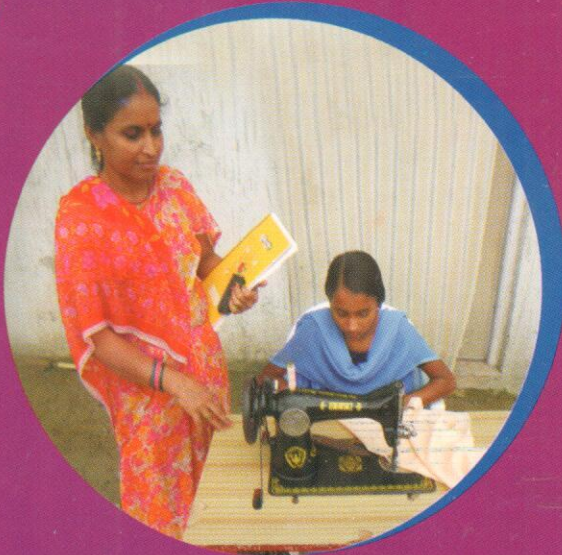
Annual Report 2012-13

..... A reflection



NJ

नव जागृति
Nav Jagriti



Milestones

- In year 1991, a group of youth started their struggle against flood and water logging in the Parsa Block of Saran District, Bihar. The issue was raised under **the banner of "Jal Jamav Virodhee Sangharsh Samiti"** formed by these youth and concerned individuals.
- In year 1993, "Nav Jagriti" got registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act as a **non-profit, non-political, non-religious and a philanthropic organization.**
- In Year 1998, Nav Jagriti moved a long way forward; from highlighting the plight of flood and water logging affected communities to **the broader prospective and concern of restoring the livelihood of those impacted adversely by floods and water logging, managing flood disasters, women empowerment, gender mainstreaming and ensuring child rights.**
- In Year 2004, Realizing the growing problems of the untouchable communities, Nav Jagriti intervened strategically **on the issue of poverty of most vulnerable untouchable communities in 10 Districts of Bihar** focusing on Gender, Human Rights, Disaster Risk Reduction, Child Rights, Health and Livelihood.
- In year 2008, Nav Jagriti started an emergency relief program in Supaul and Khagaria districts, Bihar following the breach in the Kosi embankment at Kusaha in Nepal. Organization provided immediate needs to the affected families with food, drinking water and other essential items and helped flood victims people for their long term recovery.
- Till 2010, 6000 hec land reclaimed from water logging by undertaking earth work and draining extra water from the land. The reclaimed land is being used for rabi cultivation.
- No of 700 SHG formed, Total savings mobilized Rs 60,00,000, Total loans availed by the groups from Banks Rs. 14 lakh. Recovery rate of Bank loan has been 70-80%.
- We are working for safeguarding Child Rights through integrated approach. As a consequence of our dedicated and keen effort, we succeeded in elimination of Child marriage in Parsa and Maker blocks of Saran district.
- **Highly Professional Staff**, Nav Jagriti values human dignity and visualizes Human Resources as its prime asset. In this context, the organization has invested in building the capacity of staff and their welfare.

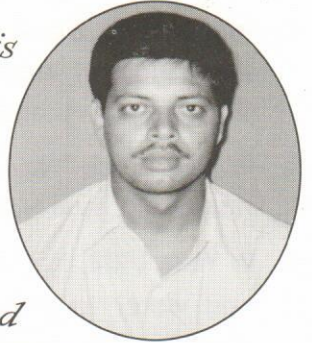
It has gathered a team of committed professionals to lead to the vision and goal of the organization.

Well-established monitoring mechanisms is maintained by Nav Jagriti as it believes in principles of transparency, accountability and participatory approach in planning and implementation of its programs.

From the Desk...

Coming together is a beginning, keeping together is progress and working together is success.

Having completed a year, the above saying heard as a child is what comes to mind. We have more smiles within the organization (as more projects have come in and there is increased focus in our intervention) and we have been able to bring smiles on many faces that belong to the so called untouchable community. We believe that the flavor of success is possible in being together.



The stories that you read within this cover are glimpses of what we (Nav Jagriti) have been able to do in a year. It is a symbol of "Strength lies in togetherness". Nav Jagriti acknowledges that all achievements that we have had in the year gone by are results of not only just our effort but also the collective work of respective supportive organizations and all the ground work that has been done in the areas we work.

The thematic interventions of Nav Jagriti are in some ways contributing to build a good rapport in the community. It ultimately guides and encourages them to proceed and proved to be a good means to provide enough assistance for their subsistence.

We are moving from a geographical focus to a theme focused operation. In the coming year we will be expanding on these lines.

Nav Jagriti places on record its gratitude to all its donors and the very many people with invisible hands, who by their small support (may be a cent) help Nav Jagriti to reach out to many for whom the one cent is the only cent.

Smiles.....

Jitendra Kumar
Secretary, Nav Jagriti

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Nav Jagriti THROUGH THE YEARS.....

1991	A group of committed youth under the banner of "Jal Jamav Virodhee Sangharsh Samiti" started their struggle against flood and water logging in Parsa block, Saran, Bihar	2005	Robust systems were established in place for financial and project monitoring in all the programs to ensure a high degree of accountability and transparency.
1993	The Group "Jal Jamav Virodhee Sangharsh Samiti" got registered in the name of Nav Jagriti as a non-profit, non-political, non-religious and philanthropic organisation under Indian Societies Registration Act.	2006	The issues like HIV/AIDS, safe delivery mechanism, benefits of National Rural Health Mission Program etc. were focussed.
1998	Nav Jagriti crosses a long path way to managing flood disasters, women empowerment, gender mainstreaming and ensuring Child Rights.	2007	Alternative Energy (Solar Application) and Alternative livelihood through Sustainable Land Management Practices for Musahar community in North India has been one of the most successful
2000	Nav Jagriti, realizing the growing problems of the untouchable communities, addressed the issue of poverty among most vulnerable untouchable communities in 9 districts of Bihar.	2008	NJ started an emergency relief program following the breach in the Kosi embankment in Supaul district, Bihar.
2003	Gender, Human Rights, Disaster Risk Reduction, Child Rights, Health and livelihood are other focussed themes in this year.	2009	Nav Jagriti responded to long term recovery process for flood affected families within the state.
2004	Nav Jagriti dedicated in staff capacity building and welfare. It has gathered a team of committed professionals to lead the march of the vision and goal of Nav Jagriti.	2010	"Tara Akshar" program with women SHG Members, convergence with govt. in providing school uniform and bicycle to promote girl education, NFE Centres were going on smoothly.

2011 - No. of SHG formed 700, Total savings mobilized Rs. 60,00,000, total loans availed by the groups from banks Rs. 14,00,000. Recovery rate of Bank has been 70-80%.

Genesis & Continuation

Nav Jagriti, a grass root level non-governmental organization, was institutionalized in the year 1993 under Indian Societies Registration Act' 1860. The organization federally operates in addressing the different issues of flood prone and water logging areas of Bihar.

Nav Jagriti was formed by a group of educated and concerned youth of Parsa block in Saran district of Bihar, who were facing the hurdles of flood and water logging in their district since years. It was 1991 when these youths started their struggle against flood and water logging systematically thereby forming an informal organization "Jal Jamao Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti" (A Committee Against Water Logging) at Saran District. This was a platform to highlight the consequences of flood into water logging in the district and beyond.

Later on this group needed some support and donations to take up larger issues for the community to serve in a better way. This need gave birth to Nav Jagriti (NJ) in 1991 which got registered under Indian Societies Registration Act in 1993. Since then it is serving as non-profit, non-political, non-religious, philanthropic organisation.

As of now, NJ has emerged as one of the pioneer development organisations in the field of Education, Child Rights, Disaster Risk Reduction, Women Empowerment, Health, and Livelihood for the deprived and downtrodden communities living under economic hardship and other social problems.

VISION

Nav Jagriti aspires to the value of individual and collective efforts for integrated development and it also inspires to ensure better conditions for the people at large and disadvantaged and vulnerable section of the society in particular

MISSION

To capacitate and empower women in particular and poor people in general to fight for their rights and get them organized to fight for the issue of water logging. It also aims to bring the better living opportunities and basic amenities for the general mass in the flood prone and water logged area.

Thematic Areas for Intervention

Since the inception of Nav Jagriti (NJ) and establishment of Jal Jamav Virodhee Sangharsh Samiti, NJ has created a solid basis to mount an efficient and effective response in the following thematic areas :

Sl.	Thematic Areas	Development partners	
1.	Strategic Planning for next 20 years		
2.	Disaster Risk Reduction	save the children, Oxfam, plan, SSP, Caritas	
3.	Health, nutrition, water, hygiene	Oxfam, Plan, Finish, Miserior, kfb, skn, ADRA INDIA, ILFS	PPTC write up may be taken from email. PHED - Khagaria, Samastipur
4.	Child protection	Plan, save the children, SKN	
5.	Education	Plan, dkn, kfb, skn, vocational education through techno pack	
6.	Advocacy	Plan, Oxfam	
7.	Natural Resource Management & Livelihood Promotion	JTT cws, SSP, IRRI, Gorakhpur environment	
8.	Women Empowerment	AKF, APMAS	

Nav Jagriti places a strong focus on not only mounting an effective response to the mentioned thematic areas, but also monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency with which programmes are being implemented. In terms of M&E, the policies of Nav Jagriti stipulate:

- That the responsibility for grass root level monitoring and evaluation rests with Nav Jagriti as one of its main functions;
- The main indicators that should be used to track the goals of the Nav Jagriti;
- That the offices at regional, district and community levels have a responsibility to include the local level data requirements in organisation's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems;
- That all projects are required to report progress to Nav Jagriti head office on a quarterly and annual basis;
- That Nav Jagriti prepares annual report to communicate progress made to stakeholders;
- That information about progress with the response through different projects and programmes would be disseminated once a year with its stakeholders

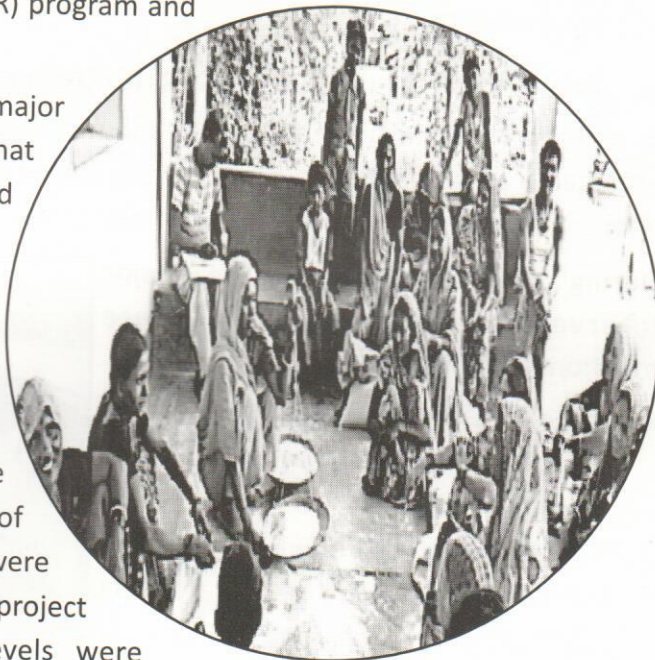
2.1 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

A. Building Resilience towards Vulnerability in Bihar

Nav Jagriti proactively responds to the disaster and natural calamities, which is a reality in north Bihar region that takes place almost every year during rains. In 2012-13, thanks to Save the Children for their support which helped us in reducing the hazards for the vulnerable people in Khagaria district. NJ executed a project with the title of "Building Resilience towards Vulnerability in Bihar".

This project was operational in 12 villages of Amni and Balha panchayats at Mansi block of Khagaria. The project has been started with a view to "building resilience and safety" with focus on children by empowering them as decision makers under "Child Centric Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Response" (CC CB DRR) program and making it a local priority.

It also took capacity-building initiatives as a major component within the project ambit so that children group can be sensitized on the child survival and right's issue.



The project sensitizes the community as well as the duty bearers on need of Child Centred Community Based Disaster Management Plan through capacity building and observation of National DRR. The Panchayat, through the migration register, tracked the migration of children and their families and safety tips were disseminated for the young migrants from the project villages. The duty bearers at different levels were sensitized on various issues concerning child protection in emergency, planning of MNREGS to reduce the underlying risks of unsafe migration etc in this two Panchayats.

Capacity building was one of the major components within the project ambit to sensitize children on the child survival and right issue.

Major Interventions-

- ◆ Monthly and regular meetings of children groups and Child Protection Committees were held where they discuss about Child Rights, Child Protection, quality education, prevention of child labour, strengthening of health and hygiene practices and problems of dropout students etc.

- ◆ With training and capacity building on rights based approaches to development, 12 SHGs formed under the DRR Program emerged as vibrant and social change making institutions. SHGs enabled their members to access credit and develop the habit of saving regularly. The combined savings and finances accessed by SHGs in the DRR program amounted to Rs 1.34 Lakh. This allowed group members (from more than 190 families) earn a livelihood in a significant way.
- ◆ School Safety Plan was designed with a purpose of safeguarding against floods.
- ◆ Grain Banks were established with an objective of helping vulnerable families during disasters at the community level. It aims to ensure food security of the flood-affected areas/communities .The Grain Banks are exclusively managed by women, women SHGs and community, thus ensuring their access and control over one of the most crucial resources - food security.

B. Addressing issues of flood affected communities

In order to reduce vulnerability of communities living flood affected area, Nav Jagriti has executed a project with the support from Oxfam India to address miserable conditions of flood affected communities trapped in 20 villages of Khanpur block of Samastipur district.

During the year 2012-13, the major interventions that took place are mentioned below-

- ◆ Organizing of village level Child Centred Planning (CCP) camps in all the 20 villages to ensure the development of Community Disaster Risk Reduction Plan in all the project villages.
- ◆ Mock drill on First Aid, rescue and relief during flood and fire through DRR committees in all the 20 villages. More than 900 people including the children participated actively in such exercises. The major focus of this effort was to build a strong sense of responsibility among the community members about their roles as a member of the task forces as to how to respond during search and rescue, first-aid and relief operations.
- ◆ Awareness campaign and demonstration on family survival kits was taken up at cluster level in 8 villages of the project area. More than 300 people were capacitated on the essential life saving activities.



- ◆ Block level training of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Committees, CBOs, various community leaders etc on DRR and Emergency preparedness was held in two units at Masina and Madhuvan where total 124 participants were capacitated.
- ◆ Entire project staff was given training on Water And Sanitation Health (WASH), Emergency Food Security Livelihood (EFSL), and Gender issues.
- ◆ Twelve Panchayats in their Gram Sabha meetings with all the Mukhiyas and Ward Panchs resolved to take up disaster risk reduction activities in the village development plans in all the Panchayats. Training on emergency response and management (First-aid, search & rescue, public health in emergencies) was provided to 50 volunteers in 2 batches at the High School, Chakwakhar and Nav Jagriti field office Barahgaon, Khanpur.
- ◆ Training to Public Health (PH) Volunteers and Village Health and Sanitation Committees on WASH has been provided to a total of 13 schools identified in all the 20 affected villages through this program.
- ◆ Wall writing on WASH issue like safe drinking water, purification of water, various concerns during the disaster has been depicted in all 20 villages.
- ◆ Awareness building through various campaigns like celebration of Global Hand Washing Day, Prabhat Pheri etc has been done with school children and communities.
- ◆ Five raised hand pumps have been installed in 5 villages of the project area through proper process of selection, community meetings and with their consent for support in installation and use of hand pump as well as its maintenances.
- ◆ Interface meetings with the health officials, PHED, ICDS workers involving PRI, ANM, AWW, ASHA etc was held in two units with a purpose to make a good collaboration for achieving the program outcome. Total 26 and 34 people participated respectively from the villages of Khari and Karua.
- ◆ Vulnerability and situational study was done with the help of Dr. Ashok Singh, Agriculture Scientist at Rajendra Agriculture University, Pusa, Samastipur. He



helped NJ in assessing emergency food security status in project villages / block / district and development of packages and practices based on the context.

- ◆ Nav Jagriti imparted training to 300 farmers for promotion and replication of crop packages such as pre-flood paddy cultivation with System of Rice Intensification (SRI), vegetable cultivation, seeds and process of cultivation etc.
- ◆ Coordination with Veterinary Department and farmers has been established and vaccination of animals has been done with the help of Dr. Munna Thakur for Khurha disease.
- ◆ Measurement and estimation of drainage model has been done with the support of a civil engineer. Report has been submitted for future course of action.
- ◆ During the period 22-24th March, Bihar Diwas was organised and celebrated with the help of State Disaster Management Authority, Bihar. Nav Jagriti's OXFAM project staff participated in it with vigour. They demonstrated and exposed disaster based activities in the field areas, with the help of dummy structures and video clippings etc.

Sl.	Name of Women's Farmer Committee	No. of members	Month of Formation
01	Janaki Mahila Kisan Samiti, Kaituka Lachhi	12	May-2011
02	Maina Mahila Kisan Samiti, Kaituka Lachhi	12	May-2011
03	Nirmala Mahila Kisan Samiti, Kaituka Lachhi	13	May-2011
04	Gyanti Mahila Kisan Samiti, Kaituka Lachhi	11	May-2011
05	Saroj Mahila Kisan Samiti, B. Piparahi	15	May-2011
06	Munna Mahila Kisan Samiti, B. Piparahi	11	May-2011
07	Usha Mahila Kisan Samiti, B. Piparahi	12	May-2011
08	Hema Mahila Kisan Samiti, B. Piparahi	14	May-2011
09	Chanpat Mahila Kisan Samiti, Kasba Maker	15	May-2011
10	Daya Mahila Kisan Samiti, Kasba Maker	12	May-2011
11	Nirmala Mahila Kisan Samiti, Kasba Maker	15	May-2011

C. Orientations on flood preparedness

With the support of Plan India, DRR Project is on full swing in 22 villages, where orientations on flood preparedness of all its functional Children group members have been provided to selected community members in 22 villages. The participants were trained on different risks attached to children during flood as well as methodologies to mitigate those risks.

2.2

HEALTH, NUTRITION, WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Over 9,400 mothers die every year during delivery in Bihar. The maternal health reveals the health of mother during the pregnancy period. There is need of proper care and support to expectant mothers during pregnancy period and every pregnant woman has to visit primary health center for

- Ante Natal Check-up
- During Delivery or to ensure institutional delivery to reduce the risk of mother and child in case of complications
- Post Natal Check-up



A. Improving Community Health Services through Curative and Preventive health Care



Nav Jagriti has been playing a pioneering role in providing preventive and curative health care services to community since 1993.

Nav Jagriti is implementing a project titled "Improving Community Health Services through Curative and Preventive Health Care" in Parsa block of Saran district since 2006 with the support of Miserior Germany. The program came to an end in Dec. 2012. A 20-bedded hospital is functioning in Sikati village and provides Preventive and Curative Community Health Care inclusive of health of women and children etc.

The project aimed to improve the utilization of primary health care services among the community. The intervention resulted into substantial improvement in child health after training Village Women Activists as well as conducting of community awareness programs and camps. The women are now empowered around their health needs.

Fogging machines are also used to reduce the impact of mosquitoes on Community Health.

B. Health check-up camps

With the funding of SKN Netherlands, health check-up camps were organized with the support of M.B.B.S doctors, A.N.M and Para-medical staff at the village level to provide medical treatment to the rural people at their door steps, in 6 villages of Runnisaidpur block, Sitamarhi.

During the health camps essential medicines were provided to the people. Some of the critical cases have been referred to the district hospital for the pathological test, X-rays, HIV Test and OPD for specialist medical advice. During the health check-up camps people were made aware about preventive and curative measures of diseases specially water borne diseases, Sexual Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS etc. As we understand that the project area is highly flood affected and water logged, there is prevalence of water borne diseases like diarrhea, jaundice, skin and abdominal diseases and most of the diseases spread if precautions are not taken. If one takes precautionary measures, there will be no spreading of diseases.

C. Community Awareness on TB Eradication.

Nav Jagriti addressed the problems of patients suffering from tuberculosis in 30 villages of Saran district with the support of World Vision India and ADRA India, under Akshya India Project. In each of the selected villages, Community Awareness meetings were conducted on TB eradication. In course of meetings, information about TB, including symptoms of TB, roles and responsibilities of TB patients, Govt.

schemes of TB eradication, and availing benefits of DOTS Program were shared and discussed.

The intervention was focussed on strengthening coordination of TB and HIV service delivery system, implementation of feasible and effective infection control measures, HIV testing of TB patients, referral of HIV-infected TB patients to NACP for care and support including antiretroviral treatment etc.

D. Community Health, MCH, RCH

Nav Jagriti conducted a series of trainings with the support of Plan India to create awareness among mothers for safe delivery, pregnancy care and infant feeding practices and treatment of diarrhoea in Parsa and Maker blocks of Saran district,

The training sessions included pregnancy care i.e. early registration, TT vaccination, ANC, proper diet, danger signs of pregnancy, labour and post partum and PNC. In addition, the participants learnt about the preparation of ORS at home to save the person affected by diarrhoea during emergency as also how to prevent this disease.

State level trainings were also imparted on different components of Maternal and Child Health. Other significant components of the training included ANC, PNC, Institutional Delivery, MMR, IMR, Immunisation, Nutrition, Child Mental and Physical Growth, Breastfeeding etc.

Details of health camps

Sr. No.	Date	Place	No. of patient
01	16/07/2012	Basatpur	56
02	21/08/2012	Kalapani	63
03	15/09/2012	Kharkha	69
04	11/10/2012	Jhuggi Jhopari	59
05	29/11/2012	Bhanaspatti	67
06	04/12/2012	Jhuggi Jhopari	71

Details of health camps

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02	21/08/2012	Kalapani	63
03	15/09/2012	Kharkha	69
04	11/10/2012	Jhuggi Jhopari	59
05	29/11/2012	Bhanaspatti	67
06	04/12/2012	Jhuggi Jhopari	71

Fogging machine used in all the project villages to reduce the impact of mosquitoes as well as prevention of Mosquito -Emerging- Diseases in the area.



World Breast Feeding Week was celebrated in which 470 participants attended in order to sensitize community the importance of Breastfeeding. In the said week meetings were organised at community level with the Children's Club viz. Munna-Munni Munch, mothers and Anganwadi workers who discussed the importance of breast feeding. Children's rally was organized to spread message on breast feeding practices especially promotion of colostrum feeding to the infant. Prizes were distributed among the

children who participated in the painting and quiz competitions on breast feeding.

In the same way, a series of trainings to 95 eligible couple were organised to familiarize them with the availability and use of different family planning methods at sector level.



A series of trainings was imparted on Early Childhood Care and Development with the support of Plan India. The participants were made aware on taking nutritious food, getting vitamins and minerals in their daily diet etc.

A total of 41 hand-pumps were installed with the support of Plan India in 22 illages of Parsa and Maker blocks in, Saran district to improve the status of Water & Sanitation. Sanitation Systems and handpumps were constructed in 16 schools.



A total of 41 hand-pumps were installed with the support of Plan India in 22 illages of Parsa and Maker blocks in, Saran district to improve the status of Water & Sanitation. Sanitation Systems and handpumps were constructed in 16 schools.

Umravati Devi W/O- Ajay Manjhi

Vill- Mujauna, Po- B.T. Kohra, Police Station- Parsa, Dist- Saran, Bihar

Umravati Devi had one son and two daughters, all deliveries took place at home with the help of untrained Traditional Birth Attendants, which was too painful and unhealthy system of giving birth to a child. As a result, all the newly born children were unhealthy for a long time after their birth. Umravati Devi became pregnant for the fourth time but she was afraid of going to the hospital as usual for ANC Check up as well as institutional delivery.

She happened to attend a training program on "Safe Motherhood and Child Health" organised by Nav Jagriti and supported by Plan India and learnt about institutional delivery and its benefits for the mother and newly born child as well. She could know about ANC Check up, Birth Registration, Immunisation, availing of Janani Suraksha Yojana and Kanya Suraksha Yojana etc in this training.

Outcome- After the training and sensitization, Umravati Devi consented to deliver the child at the hospital. She gave birth to a healthy girl child there and received benefits of all the govt. schemes like Kanya Suraksha Yojana as well as Janani Suraksha Yojna. She is a happy mother today.

Contributory Opinion- Each and every pregnant lady should avail facility of institutional delivery.

E. Community mobilization to improve education and health of the children and adolescent youth

Nav Jagriti executed a project for Community mobilization on education and health among most vulnerable children and adolescent girls of deprived communities in flood affected areas of Sitamarhi district from January to June-2012 with financial support from DKN and KFB.

The district of Sitamarhi was carved out of Muzaffarpur district on 11th December 1972. It is situated in the northern part of Bihar. The social composition of the district is harmonious. Muslims are the largest minority community and Yadavs, Bhumihars are the most dominating caste as far as socio-political nature is concern. Sitamarhi is one of the most backward districts of the Bihar. About 3, 07, 000 families live below the poverty line. The life is tough as the of floods maul the area almost every year, force people to abandon their villages and take shelter in makeshift polythene tents. The curse of Bagmati, which changes its course every year, zeroed the effort by consecutive governments to improve the status of the life of downtrodden. The literacy of the district is 31%. Sitamarhi is mainly an agriculture district with 80% of population engaged in farming. The main industries in the district and the trade is also agro-based.

Sl.	Rural Population	Urban Population	Total Population
01	1894203	119593	2013796
02	Schedule Caste- 224634	10724	235358
03	Schedule Tribe- 345	48	393

Project area	
Sub-Division	Sitamarhi Sadar, Belsand and Pupri
Blocks	Bathnaha, Parihar, Nanpur, Bazpatti, Baigania, Belsand, Riga, Sursand, Pupri, Sonbarsa, Dumra, Runni Saidpur, Majorganj, Puranhia, Suppi, Parsauni, Bokhra and Chorout
Agriculture	Paddy, Wheat, Maize and Lentils
River	The Bagmati, the Kosi and the Gandak

Objectives :

- To sustainability reduce trafficking of children and women for sexual exploitation
- To educate and sensitize the community on the issue, especially sensitize women and children on reproductive health and affect a change of attitude and social integration
- To advocate and create lobby of prevention and control mechanism of women and child trafficking at the district level
- To develop women in self-help concept and provide them with vocational trainings on income generation and livelihood promotion
- To generate health awareness and provide regular medical check-up for women and girls to prevent HIV/AIDS, RTI and other sexually transmitted diseases
- To sensitize the community on preventive and curative health aspects.

Sitamarhi is one of the most flood affected districts in Bihar. River Bagmati brings flood every year and plays havoc with the life and properties of the people here. A large number of people are pushed to take refuge on higher locations for months together.

The people are hardly able to take one crop in a year i.e. Rabbi and its production is not sufficient to feed the family throughout the year. At this critical juncture; male working force migrates to the town area in search of livelihood leaving children, kids and women behind. The women face dual responsibilities of looking after kids, elderly family members, house and arrange for livelihood. They have to look for employment in the local areas which is not very

The Venue : Training and capacity building of target community is a regular exercise of Nav Jagriti. In order to give it a better environment Nav Jagriti has developed a full fledged training centre on highway at Vanaspatti village of Runnisaidpur block of Sitamarhi district. One training hall is quite large, where 50 participants could sit once time. There are 23 rooms, where trainees could stay. In each room, there is separate latrine & bathroom. There is also Over Head Project, Podium and Audio-visual, which is essential for the training.

easy to find. They work as maidservant with daughters sharing part of their responsibilities. There are several reported cases of molestation of women and girls by the employer. The children hardly go school as their mother do not pay attention on them. Migrant male members often practice unsafe sex with other women and get infected by STD/HIV/AIDS and when they return home, transmit the diseases to their wives and women become victims of STD/HIV/AIDS for no fault of theirs. According to National AIDS Control Organization, the growth rate of HIV/AIDS is highest in the Sitamarhi district and this is due to lack of promotion of education and health among the children, adolescent girls and youth. Many women and girls are pushed into sexual activity to meet their financial obligations for the family. There are several cases reported for trafficking of adolescent girls in the district.

F. Training on Health and HIV/AIDS

A two days' training on health & HIV / AIDS was organized in Nav Jagriti at Runnisaidpur, Bhanaspatti, Sitamarhi, Bihar on 16-17/03/2012 to educate 42 participants about the health and HIV/AIDS.

The participants : The participants were office bearers and members of self-help groups, adolescent girls and the youth in the age group of 15-42 years, members of the farmer's club and Panchayat representatives.

Pedagogy : The semi-structured training schedule was developed keeping in view of incorporation in the schedule as per the need and demand from the participants.

Trainers	Padagogy	Topics covered to educate community on child rights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ms. Amrawati Devi ◆ Mrs. Sunita Singh ◆ Mr Kamlesh Kumar ◆ Mr. Satyendra Prasad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lecture ◆ Game ◆ Story Telling/Case study ◆ Group discussion followed by presentation ◆ Story telling followed by brain storming session ◆ Audio-Visual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ What is Maternal health ◆ What are the reasons that increase Maternal Mortality Rate ◆ What is child health and what are essential factors to reduce the child death between 0-5 years ◆ What the different government schemes for mother and children ◆ What is family planning and what are different methods to keep difference between two children ◆ What is HIV/AIDS and its prevention method ◆ What is immunizations and importance of immunization ◆ Importance of Institution delivery and birth registration ◆ What is Kala-azar, Mode of transmission and its preventive measures ◆ Treatment required for Kala-azar affected people ◆ What is Nutrition and balance diet ◆ What are the different water borne disease and its preventive measures ◆ What is HIV/AIDS, its mode of transmission and preventive measures ◆ What is stigma and discrimination and how to reduce stigma and discrimination of those people, who are suffering from HIV/AIDS

Output of the training programs:

- ◆ The participants became aware about the care and support needed during pregnancy period to reduce the maternal and child mortality rate
- ◆ The participants became aware about the importance of institutional delivery
- ◆ The participants became aware about the reasons of maternal death
- ◆ The participants became aware about the reasons of child death and its preventive measures to reduce child death
- ◆ The participants became aware about the different government schemes for the pregnant women and new born child
- ◆ The participants became aware about the mode of transmission of STD/RTI/HIV/AIDS

The Resource Persons : The resource persons are experienced trainers on health and HIV/AIDS. They speak in local language to make the content of the training better understandable. They can also express good gestures and postures to draw attention of the trainees during training program.

Resource Persons :

- ◆ Shri Mahendra Paswan
- ◆ Mr. Satyendra Prasad
- ◆ Ms. Manju Devi
- ◆ Ms. Umravati Devi

The project area is highly flood affected and water logged where Kala-azar disease is prevalent. It has been observed that people suffering from fever for more than a week prefer treatment by quacks. The community was made aware that if anyone is suffering from fever for more than a week and is not responding to medicines, s/he must visit the Primary Health Centre for a blood test. , If the blood test is found positive, they should go for 28 days treatment. The medicines are provided by government and it is the responsibility of the government to provide medicines free of cost for the period.

Output :

- ◆ The community members became aware of the treatment required for Kala-azar
- ◆ The community members became aware about the mode of transmission of Kala-azar and its preventive measures
- ◆ The community members became aware about the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS and its preventive measures

Sr. No.	Date	No. of Participants	Venue
01	20/06/2012	23	Kharka
02	21/05/2012	23	Basatpur
03	27/04/2012	24	Runni
04	21/03/2012	38	Vanaspatti
05	17/02/2012	36	Shiv Nagar
06	16/01/2012	37	Kharkha

G. Monthly meeting of women and girls on gender related issues, HIV/AIDS:

Meetings at the village level are organized every month with women and girls on issues of gender and HIV/AIDS. The issues discussed during the meetings broadly cover the following,

- ◆ Why girls are discriminated against?
- ◆ Why women are subordinated to men in the house/society?
- ◆ What are the reasons of discrimination against women?
- ◆ How to reduce the vulnerability of gender discrimination in the society?

- ◆ What is STD/HIV, what is the mode of their transmission and what are the preventive measures such diseases?
- ◆ How to aware the migrant youth about mode of prevention of HIV/AIDS and its reason spreading?
- ◆ Referral services to HIV/AIDS patients.
- ◆ How to reduce stigma and discrimination of HIV/AIDS patients in society?

Output of the meetings :

- ◆ The parents became aware that girls and boys are equal and there should not be any discrimination between boys and girls children.
- ◆ The strategies have been finalized to make aware the migrant youth about the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS and its preventive measures.
- ◆ It has been observed that migrant youth return to their villages at the time of festivals. Go gatherings are seen during the festivals in rural haat. The community members will be made aware there about the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS and its preventive measures by using IEC materials.
- ◆ It is well known that people with HIV/AIDS are discriminated against in the society due to lack awareness. Most people believe that HIV/AIDS spread through shaking of hand, sleeping together or wearing the clothes of the infected patients and they start discriminating against the persons with HIV/AIDS. NJ will take programs to aware people about the mode of spreading of HIV/AIDS.

◆ Venue: Runnisaidpur
◆ Date: 26/11/2012
◆ No. of Participants: 5

H. BLOCK LEVEL MEETING: During the reporting period block level meeting was organized with following objectives:

- ◆ To aware block level officers about the problems faced by the communities in health and education
- ◆ To give an opportunity to the communities to have direct interaction with the government officials
- ◆ To make the government officers aware of the problems faced by the people in accessing the benefits of government schemes

Discussion agenda :

- ◆ Welcome speech
- ◆ Briefing about the activities carried out under the project
- ◆ Problems faced by the communities regarding the education of children
- ◆ Problems faced by the communities regarding health services
- ◆ Problems faced by the communities regarding accessing the benefits of government schemes
- ◆ Discussion on strategies to tackle the problems
- ◆ Role of the government officers
- ◆ Role of the communities and Panchayat representatives

Output :

- ◆ The government officers became aware about the problems faced by the communities regarding education aspects,
- ◆ The government officers became aware about the problems faced by the communities regarding health aspect,
- ◆ The government officers became aware about the problems faced by the communities regarding accessing the benefits of government schemes

Note : Under the National Rural Health Mission, there are many services and facilities which the people are entitled to. Generally, rural people go to Primary Health Centre for treatment, immunization, Institutional delivery, ante-natal and post natal care etc. The government referral services are available through 102, 108 mobile Van. Accessing such facilities was discussed with Government officials.

I. Panchayat Level Meetings: During the reporting period, meetings with Panchayat representatives were organized on quarterly basis. The basic objectives of the meetings are:

- ◆ To make Panchayat representatives aware about the activities carried out with the support of Project in last six month,
- ◆ To involve more participation of Panchayat representatives in management of non-formal education centers,
- ◆ To find out the strategies how to access the benefits of government schemes with the support of Panchayat representatives,
- ◆ How to involve more community people in Gram Sabha meetings.

Impact of the Meetings : NJ is organizing meetings with Panchayat representatives from the very beginning of the project to get their support in the management aspect of the non-formal education centers, accessing the benefits of government schemes, reducing the cases of trafficking, reducing the child rights violation and ensuring community participation in Gram Sabha meetings. The community members are getting benefits of these meetings as the involvement of Panchayat representatives in the management of non-formal education centers has increased, they are providing support in counseling with parents and they are getting more sensitive to provide help in accessing government schemes. This has helped many of the poor families living below poverty line to get financial assistance to construct house under Indira Awas Yojana, many of them have got job cards and employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) and many of the girls have received a bond of Rs. 2000/- under Mukhya Mantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana etc.

Details of Meeting			
Sr. No.	Name of Village	Date	No. of Participants
01	Shiv Nagar	06/09/2012	31
02	Basatpur	13/09/2012	23
03	Kalapani	19/09/2012	29
04	Runni	22/09/2012	37
05	Kharka	27/09/2012	35
06	Shiv Nagar	04/12/2012	21
07	Basatpur	10/12/2012	34
08	Kalapani	21/12/2012	35
09	Runni	24/12/2012	26
10	Kharka	29/12/2012	27

J. Sanitation

In partnership with Financial Inclusion Improves Sanitation and Health (FINISH), NJ implemented the program on construction of sanitation systems and promotion of its usage. FINISH is a Public Private partnership aimed at provision of 1 million sustainable sanitation systems in different states of India. Under the program it was envisaged that for sanitation to have an impact on health, it should be safe and be coupled with good hygienic practices around use of the sanitation assets. The health impact of sanitation furthermore depends on concentration of sanitation, or pockets of density.

The main components of this program were the following:

In order to achieve the overall objective of improving in quality of life through better health and hygiene, RDO TRUST FINISH rendered following assistance:

- ◆ Training and capacity building for project coordinators and animators targeted at dissemination of sanitation methodologies and technologies that are safe, contextual and affordable;

- ◆ Liaise with financial intermediaries and assist the organisation in the development and implementation of micro finance products and schemes for sanitation including where possible, integration of micro health insurance schemes;
- ◆ Training and capacity building targeted to enhancing community awareness leading to demand for sanitation;
- ◆ Provided NJ with various information, education and communication (IEC) tools that assisted in the promotion of habit change and demand for sanitation;
- ◆ Supported human resource requirement through supplementary allowance for project implementation;
- ◆ Selectively assisted in innovative pilots through the Sanitation Investment Fund (SIF);
- ◆ Assisted to secure revolving fund with zero/nominal interest to leverage government and other donor sanitation investments already made in NJ's area of operation. Assisted in linkages with other donor programs that included programs in fulfilment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- ◆ Assisted in creation of livelihood in the community through project implementation.

NJ as an agency to execute the project at grassroots did the following:

1. Undertook activities for creation of community awareness leading to demand for safe sanitation as also for behaviour change leading to increased usage of sanitation
2. Construction of 5,000 safe sanitation systems in 60 villages;
3. It was ensured that the Sanitation Promotion Program is taken up only in those villages which are not covered by any other NGO/MFI.
4. Select villages / habitations for the program being implemented with a view to enhance pockets of sanitation density.
5. Identified Project Coordinators, animators / community organisers / SHG facilitators
6. Ensured that facilities / staff etc are made available for training of Animators, Project Coordinators, Masons organised by RDO TRUST FINISH;
7. Provided baseline data on existing sanitation coverage in the village / habitation
8. Prepared an annual implementation plan with a time line

RDO FINISH also extended the following assistance to the interventions of NJ :

1. Provided Sanitation advisory services, capacity building and material provision as per the established procedures across the various levels/channels and for this purpose facilitate conduct of training programs for the animators, project coordinators and masons by the total involvement of members of the PIT.
2. NJ was provided with a copy of the sanitation film 'Let's Make it Right' in vernacular as well as other audio visual material specifically developed for the project from time to time. These films deal with economic - social - technical - health aspects of sanitation and are targeted to create holistic awareness throughout the targeted community for sanitation asset creation and usage.
3. Encouraged NJ for achieving sanitation densities above 75% to qualify for the output based aid.

2.3 PROTECTION OF CHILD PROTECTION

Child Rights and Child Protection : With the support of Plan India, Nav Jagriti addressed safeguarding Child Rights and Child Protection through the following activities :Conducted 12 training on Capacity building of children in order to capacitate them on child protection and related reporting mechanism.

16 Village level Bal Suraksha Mela were organised to aware the community on child protection issues like child right, child abuse, girl child abortion, child marriage, child labor & child trafficking. Total participation was 763.

Addressed the issues of Water, Environment and Sanitation, through a series of trainings hygiene promotion techniques were shared with 327 School Children. The school children were informed about use of safe drinking water & personal hygiene & community sanitation. The children demonstrated how to wash hands properly before & after taking food and after using toilets.

ACTIVITIES

A. Panchayat Level Meeting : Panchayat level meetings were organized with the following objectives :

- ◆ To educate them about the activities/progress of last six months, with active participation of community
- ◆ To brief them about the change in the lives of children that have come through education at Non-Formal Education Centers
- ◆ Being representatives of local people, what would be role of Panchayat representatives in reducing the child right violation cases in their areas? It has been seen that in the local areas, many of children below 18 years working in tea stall, Kirana Shop and other places. What would be role of the Panchayat representatives, if they found such cases in the local areas?
- ◆ To make aware in details about the Child Right.
- ◆ To discuss on role of Village Education Committee (Sub-committees of Panchayat) in promotion of primary education and reducing drop out from the government school as well as those children, who are getting education at Non-formal education centers.



Details of Panchayat Meetings			
Sr. No.	Date	Village	No. of Participants
01	20/04/2012	Shiv Nagar	21
02	25/04/2012	Bhanaspatti	33
03	12/05/2012	Runni	39
04	15/05/2012	Basatpur	28
05	18/05/2012	Kharka	27
06	13/06/2012	Runni	31

Topics covered to educate community on child rights

The right to Education	50% of Indian children aged 6-18 do not go to school and drop out rates are increasing alarmingly in class III to V, with 50% for boy and 58% for girls.
The right to Expression	Every child has a right to express himself freely in which ever way he likes. Majority of children, however, are exploited by their elders and not allowed to express themselves.
The right to Information	Every child has a right to know his basic rights and his position in the society. High incidence of illiteracy and ignorance among the deprived and underprivileged children prevents them from having access to information, about them and their society.
The right to Nutrition	More than 50% of India's children are malnourished. While one in every five adolescent boys is malnourished and one in every two girls in India is undernourished.
The right to Health & Care	58% of India's children below the age of 2 years are not fully vaccinated and 24% of these children do not receive any form of vaccination. Over 60% of children in India are anaemic. 95 in every 1000 children born in India do not see their fifth birthday. 70 in every 1000 children born in India do not see their first birthday.
The right to protection from Abuse	There are approximately 2 million child commercial sex workers between the age of 5 and 15 years and about 3.3 million between 15 and 18 years. They form 40% of the total population of commercial sex workers in India. 500,000 children are forced in to this trade every year.
The right to protection from Exploitation	17 million children in India are made to work, as per official estimates. A study found that children were sent to work by compulsion and not by choice, mostly by parents, but with recruiter playing a crucial role in influencing decision. When working outside the family, children put in an average of 21 hours of labour per week. Poor and bonded families often "sell" their children to contractors who promise lucrative jobs in the cities and the children end up being employed in brothels, hotels and domestic work. Many run away and find a life on the streets.
The right to protection from Neglect	Every child has a right to lead a well protected and secure life away from neglect. However, children working under exploitative and inhuman conditions get neglected badly.
The right to Development	Every child has the right to development that lets the child explore her/his full potential. An unfavourable living condition of underprivileged children prevents them from growing in a free and uninhibited way.
The right to Recreation	Every child has a right to spend some time on recreational pursuits like sports, entertainment and hobbies to explore and develop. Majority of poor children in India do not get time to spend on recreational activities.
The right to Name & Nationality	Every child has a right to identify himself with a nation. A vast majority of underprivileged children in India are treated like commodities and exported to other countries as labour or prostitutes.
The right to Survival	Of the 12 million girls born in India, 3 million do not see their fifteenth birthday, and a million of them are unable to survive even their first birthday. Every sixth girl child's death is due to gender discrimination.

As a result of these trainings not only the Panchayat representatives become aware about the child rights and given assurance that they will take positive steps in reducing the violation of child rights, they also assured to strengthen the village education committee keeping in view of importance of education in the lives of children.

2.4 EDUCATION

A. Bal Shiksha Jankari Mela (Children Education Awareness Fair)

With the purpose of providing qualitative education among the children, Children Siksha Jankari Mela were conducted to sensitize community members on various government schemes in which information related to educational schemes was given to community members. During this MELA Block Education Officers, PRI members, Village Education Committees, SPTA's and Officials from Education Department were present. Students and parents got oriented towards the Government schemes like MUKHYA MANTRI BALIKA CYCLE YOJANA, SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES for promoting education of children, roles and responsibilities of Village Education Committees (VEC), School Parent Teacher Associations (SPTA) etc. Government schemes with the support of flax banner and chart papers was displayed with the help of children club members

Two events of Annual math / science exhibition program was organized to promote child Education, Child participation as well as emergence of children's creativity. As a result of the events, children got encouraged to develop projects on mathematics and science with the help of teachers. Teachers, PRI Members, Community members, children groups etc. participated in this program. These were the steps towards Learning while Doing .

B. Street Plays

15 Nukkad Nataks played in 15 villages with the objective of generating awareness on Right to Education & Learning without Fear in the community. This also included girl education in the community. Through the street plays, different Govt. schemes for girl education demonstrated which sounded much appealing and touched the community. People got convinced through this program.

C. NFE Centres for children of prostitutes :

With the support of DKA, Austria NJ supported 30 victims of prostitution in Kapshahar village of Maker block in Saran district. This was done through the project titled "New life for women and children". NJ is running non-formal education centers for victim children with the support of erudite teachers and parents. Efforts have been made to deliver quality education among the children. The teaching and learning materials are also provided to the children.

In this series, a project namely "Community Mobilization on Education and Health" among most vulnerable children and adolescent girls of deprived communities is also going on in Runnisaidpur block, Sitamarhi with the support of SKN Netherland. The project focuses on Health & Education through 5 Non formal Education Centres in 5 villages. Bal panchayats have been formed with children to motivate other children to join non- formal Education Centres. As the result, 627 children have been mainstreamed to formal education in Govt. And other schools.

Sl. No.	Villages in Runi Saidpur, Sitamarhi	No. of children		
		Boys	Girls	Total
01	Kalapani	70	80	150
02	Bhanaspatti	56	78	134
03	Basatpur	45	55	100
04	Jhuggi Jhopari	63	70	133
05	Kharka	50	60	110
	TOTAL	284	343	627

D. Block Level Meeting

One block level meeting was organized at Runnisaidpur Block Hall on 20/06/2012 with 94 participants. In the block level meeting, the community people, Panchayat representatives, self-help group members, block level officials and NJ's staff participated. The agenda of block level meetings were :

- ◆ What are the different government schemes for the rural people and what kinds of problem they are facing in accessing the benefits of government schemes.
- ◆ What would be the strategies to overcome the problems faced by the rural people in accessing the benefits of government schemes.
- ◆ How to create enabling environment in schools, which could help the children to learn without fear.
- ◆ Role of Block Education Officer and concerned officers in reducing the drop-out rate from schools.
- ◆ Different stakeholders were made aware about that the children from the non-formal education centers will be enrolled in government school in 3rd or higher class. It was emphasized that no one should discriminate with such children.

Meeting Focus :

- ◆ The government has implemented different schemes for the rural people but they are not able to access the benefits of government schemes because of lack of information. Indifference of government officials adds to their problem. It is the duty of the government officials to make people aware of the different government schemes and the process to access the same, like provision of financial support for construction of house under Indira Awas Yojana, financial support to self-help groups under Swarna Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana, old age pension for persons above the age of 60 and widow pension etc.
- ◆ The role of parents, teachers and government officials in enrolment of children in government schools who are not getting proper education or drop out from the school is important.
- ◆ It has been found that sometime teachers become careless about their roles and responsibilities as they reach late at the school and pay less attention towards teaching the children.
- ◆ The children are generally scared to go to schools as they feel that the teacher will beat them. It was also discussed in the meetings to make the environment conducive in schools so as to promote learning without fear.
- ◆ Role of parents, teachers, Panchayat representatives, community based organizations and government officials in promotion of education were also discussed.
- ◆ When the floods occur, the block disaster authority cell needs to be alerted to face the forthcoming disaster. Early warning system has to be made effective, repairing of boats needs to be done and flood shelters have to be repaired for saving people's lives.
- ◆ The Primary Health Center has to be equipped with necessary apparatus to ensure health services to the rural people. It is observed that people face problem in delivery cases as such emergencies are referred to the district hospital.

E. Liaisoning with Schools

E.1 Distribution of teaching and learning materials : The teaching and learning materials like school bags, books, pencil; rubber and cutters were distributed among the children. In addition, chart paper depicting different pictures were also purchased. The children were also made aware about how to keep the teaching and learning materials provided by NJ safe. Children often destroy the books after they get them for free.

E.2 Parent-teachers meeting : Parent-teachers meeting is important to let parents know about the progress of their children for better care by parents. For many of the poor families whose children are enrolled at NFE Centers, parents are busy in earning their livelihood and are paying less attention to children's education. Parent-teachers meetings are organized every month at all the Non-Formal Education Centers to discuss the progress of the children and the desired attention needed by parents for better performance. This gives an opportunity to parents to explain the reasons of irregular attendance of their wards and evolve means to ensure 100% attendance of school children at non-formal education centers. Children enrolled in government or other schools can explain the treatment they get there.

Details of Parent-teachers meeting

Venue	Sl	Date	No. of Participants
Jagrithi Shikshan Kendra, Shiv Nagar	01	13/01/2012	31
	02	11/02/2012	26
	03	12/03/2012	21
	04	11/04/2012	33
	05	14/05/2012	29
	06	15/05/2012	19
Jagrithi Shikshan Kendra, Bhanaspatti	01	11/01/2012	33
	02	18/02/2012	33
	03	10/03/2012	35
	04	11/04/2012	29
	05	09/05/2012	27
	06	14/06/2012	31
Jagrithi Shikshan Kendra, Runni	01	13/01/2012	31
	02	11/02/2012	29
	03	12/03/2012	32
	04	12/04/2012	22
	05	12/05/2012	24
	06	12/06/2012	31
Jagrithi Shikshan Kendra, Basatpur	01	16/01/2012	29
	02	13/02/2012	39
	03	14/03/2012	40
	04	13/04/2012	34
	05	16/05/2012	30
	06	06/06/2012	31
Jagrithi Shikshan Kendra, Kharika	01	18/01/2012	31
	02	14/02/2012	29
	03	16/03/2012	30
	04	16/04/2012	29
	05	16/05/2012	31
	06	16/06/2012	33

Details of Parent-teachers meeting

Venue	Sl	Date	No. of Participants
NFE Center : Kalapanir	01	18/07/2012	29
	02	22/08/2012	31
	03	26/09/2012	33
	04	22/10/2012	39
	05	22/11/2012	41
	06	07/12/2012	15
Meetings of Bal Panchayat	01	07/07/2012	14
	02	13/08/2012	15
	03	17/09/2012	15
	04	12/10/2012	19
	05	12/11/2012	21
	06	11/12/2012	27
Name of NFE Center: Runni	01	13/07/2012	22
	02	17/08/2012	37
	03	19/09/2012	28
	04	15/10/2012	33
	05	24/11/2012	43
	06	06/12/2012	34
Meetings of Bal Panchayat	01	06/07/2012	15
	02	04/08/2012	21
	03	06/09/2012	23
	04	03/10/2012	17
	05	05/11/2012	29
	06	10/12/2012	24
NFE Center: Shiv Nagar	01	14/07/2012	39
	02	25/08/2012	31
	03	20/09/2012	44
	04	16/10/2012	48
	05	21/11/2012	26
	06	22/12/2012	28
Meetings of Bal Panchayat	01	04/07/2012	23
	02	07/08/2012	19
	03	07/09/2012	15
	04	04/10/2012	17
	05	10/11/2012	18
	06	03/12/2012	15

Besides, Bal Panchayat has been formed in every village to address the problems of the children, specially of girl children, that they are facing and being discriminated against by the parents for various reasons. Girls are often reminded that they have to go to some other house. In case of child rights' violation, the Bal Panchayat look after the matter and try to solve such cases. Bal Panchayat meetings are organized on a monthly basis, the details of which are given in adjoining tables.

During the parent teachers meeting, we also share the case study of local areas, whose children are doing well in education despite crunch of financial resources. The focal points during parent-teachers meeting were:

- ◆ Motivate parents to continue their children's education till they enrolled in government school in higher class, at least,
- ◆ To aware parents about irregular attendance of their children and try to find out the reasons about the same,
- ◆ To reduce the drop-out rate at NFE centers and emphasize the role of parents in reducing the same,
- ◆ To involve parents in operation and management of NFE centers and develop a sense of sense of belonging and ownership in them,
- ◆ The parents should realize the importance of personal, domestic and environmental hygiene and it has to be infused in their children,
- ◆ What are the child rights and role of parents in reducing the child right violation,
- ◆ What is child marriage and what is negative impact of child marriage? The child marriage increases the mother and children mortality rate. This point is made emphatically to parents for their awareness,
- ◆ The role of mother towards their children in care and support.

Output : The parents became motivated to continue their children education as they are enrolled in government or other schools in higher class. The drop-out rate among the children has been gone substantially low.

E.3 Training of NFE teachers and staff : A residential training of 23 NFE teachers and staff was organized at NJ's Bhanaspatti Office on 10 and 11/03/2012. The training was residential.

Trainers	Objectives	Output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mr. Satyendra Prasad ● Mr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra ● Md. Sarafat Ali 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To make aware teachers about the child rights ● To make aware teachers teach like learn without fear ● How to make enabling environment in which children could learn more ● The positive attitude of the teachers gives confidence among the children to learn more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The teachers become aware about the child rights and they also understand what to do in case of child right violation ● The teachers know that how to create enabling environment that will help children to learn more

2.5 Natural Resource Management, Climate Change and Livelihood Promotion

Bihar is one of the most flood prone states in India. About 16.5% of the flood prone area of the country is located in Bihar and around 22.1% flood affected people reside in flood plains Bihar. In North Bihar, some 8 lakh hectares of land is waterlogged and that amounts to 14% of total land in Bihar. Most of this water logging is caused due to seepage from canals and fewer waterways provided through the culverts and bridges in the roads and railway lines. If any of these structure breach during the monsoon, people are exposed to surges of water and their condition becomes miserable. On one hand, water logging reduces the cultivable area creating serious livelihood problems while on other hand; it gives rise to various dreaded diseases and social problems.

The operational area of NJ is located in the Gandak basin. This river descends down the Himalayas in the Bhairawa district of Nepal and enters the Indian Territory in the West Champaran district of Bihar near Valmiki Nagar. This is considered as a stable river of the North Bihar in the sense that it meanders least amongst all other rivers in area. It has a recorded history of meandering and many areas through which the river has passed are left behind as shallow depressions in topography. These depressions are locally called Chaur and rain water collects into the depressions rendering the area unfit for cultivation. It takes a lot of time to get this collected water drained into river, evaporate or seep through into the ground. The monsoon crops are invariably lost because of accumulated water and the winter crops also become doubtful in most cases, as the accumulated water does not allow the fields to be ploughed and unless the fields are ploughed agriculture is not possible. This has been happening since ages and the people had their own mechanism to meet the situation by using traditional variety of paddy to sustain deep submergence, or using a safe cropping pattern that will not be affected by floods or water logging.

After India attained freedom, an ambitious plan to irrigate the land from the Gandak was taken up in the early sixties of the twentieth century. A vast network of canals was laid over the ground but, unfortunately, seepage through them worsened the situation in area that was already water logged. These canals were supposed to have irrigated come 11, 20,000 hectares of land in Bihar. This target was never realized and the project could not cover more than half the stated objectives of the project. For the reasons stated above, massive water logging was observed in the command area of the Gandak Canals. According to the official figures some 7, 00,000 hectares of land are waterlogged in the Gandak Command.

Saran district of Bihar is one of the most backward districts due to flood and water stagnation. The economic condition of mass in general is really deplorable as nearly 70% to total cultivable land gets submerged due to flood and water stagnation making the community poorer every year. In Saran district alone 10 blocks get affected due to flood and water logging creating oxbow (Chaur). Gopalganj is also highly flood affected district due to Gandak river where people suffer due to floods annually.

A. Livelihood for poor, small and marginal farmers

Normally small and marginal farmers are one of the most vulnerable people because of limited opportunities of livelihoods in rural areas. The socio-economic conditions of the people is deplorable as floods jeopardize all agricultural and allied activities. The young working hands migrate to cities in search of livelihood leaving women, children and elderly people behind in their homes. The women face dual responsibilities of looking after the household as well as of livelihood for the family members. They look after employment opportunities locally but there is little scope to get it without exploitation. They end up depending on the money lender in case of need of emergency.

NJ is working since 2009 to help such small and marginal farmers in Saraiya block, Muzaffarpur district of Bihar with the support of JTT. Some Dalits, women and people from other marginalized communities also fall under the target of the project intervention.

In order to help these farmers in agricultural activities NJ helps them throughout the crop production starting from soil testing till harvesting. This helps them decide crop cycling as also on maintenance of soil fertility in future. NJ has facilitated soil testing of 100 farmers of 10 project villages at Rajendra Agriculture University, Pusa, Samastipur. The farmers received knowhow on suitable crops to be cultivated for their agricultural land

A total 150 sampling plant of Maldah Mango and total 150 sampling plant of Sahi Lichi distributed among 75 farmers to promote horticulture. This helped beneficiaries to know good horticulture practices for promotion of income generation as a new area of livelihood.

Plants of Awala, Lemon, Guava and Anar were distributed among 150 households in 4 villages of project location with a view to promote nutritional gardens in the project villages. As a result of this the poor, small and marginal farmers are benefitted to lead a healthy life. This resulted in beneficiary farmers getting actively engaged in promotion of nutritional garden in the project areas.

Capacity building training to 55 farmers was provided on SRI methodology for paddy cultivation. After this training, SRI based paddy seeds were distributed among 100 farmers in all 10 project villages of Saraiya block

Similarly, 50 farmers have been provided with such training on SWI methodology for Wheat cultivation. After the training, 50 farmers have received 5 kgs each of 364 variety of wheat in the month of Nov and Dec'12.



Production of Wheat from SWI Methodology

A new pond of 170 ft length, 80 ft width and 7 ft. depth was constructed in Sahila Patti village. As a result, 50 acres of land is now irrigated by the pond. Landless community members have also started fishery in the pond. This increased income for 87 families substantially has put a check on migration to an extent.

Skill building training was provided to community members on "Goat Rearing and Management", "Poultry Promotion & Management", and Duck Promotion & Management. Varieties of 40 black Bengal she-goats, 40 hens having Sankar variety and 40 local ducks were distributed to each 40 BPL families in the project villages.

Promotion of Vermi Compost through construction of Vermin compost pits (field demonstration) is done in 4 villages of project areas for production of organic manure. For the said purpose, 44 farmers also participated in skill building training program of Vermi Compost methods. The farmers, thus, are actively engaged in promotion of vermin compost for organic fertilizers based agriculture practices in the project areas.



In the month of March, 320 kg Mung seeds was distributed among 160 farmers to get added nutrition through mung pulse. They also get the benefit of green manuring due to leaves falling in agricultural fields and enhancing fertility soil. A 9027 ft long drainage channel with 6 culverts was dug from village Chakmulani Chaur to Ramkurwa under the supervision of Er. Mr. Pankaj Kumar. This resulted in draining

1270 acres water logged land that was made fit for paddy and wheat cultivation. Mung Crops will also be cultivated now on this reclaimed land. Poor farmers are the beneficiaries of this recovered area. Nearly 1722 families got benefited by this scheme this scheme.



After interventions by Nav Jagriti with the support of SSP/Misereor-Mumbai, the women have become aware of various other livelihood options. With the help of SHG they are able to borrow money at the time of their need. The people, in general, became aware of different government schemes.

B. Facilitation of Vulnerability and Hazard Mapping 10 villages

Women were made aware about disaster risk reduction, coping mechanism of flood, their rights and livelihoods options. The activity has covered all the ten project villages and all together 50 leaders of SHGs have been trained on identification of hazard and vulnerability mapping in all these villages and 394 women have been trained through their leaders as resource person. Hazard maps have been drafted in context with the location and situation of the villages. Action plan have been made in all the 10 villages based on the vulnerability and hazard mapping to reduce the vulnerability and loss due to flood. At the same time all action plans have been approved by the Gram Sabha. Communities are owning the village level activities and they have started contacting the PRI members and block level officials for redressal of their grievances. Four village level roads,

construction of 25 toilets, plantation in 5 Panchayats have got approval from Panchayat and the approved work will be done under the MNREGA with the support of SHG members. Community members have drafted a map and identified the existing vulnerable points in their villages and initiated action for protecting the same. Women are aware about their risk associated with agricultural activities and started small business likes shops etc to overcome any crisis. With the support of MANREGA plantation has been done on both side of the village road.

Women are aware about their rights, disaster risk reduction plan, climate changes and food security aspects. Village women are self dependent to support their SHGs and understanding the disaster risk reduction activities in all phases and now the community members are taking help from SHGs members without any hesitation. SHGs members are playing crucial role to aware the other women in the village.

Challenges :

SHG members were not responsive in the beginning but after series of meeting their participation could be ensured. Training on mapping by master trainers with selected partners and community members was given to SHGs members.

Achievements :

SHGs leaders are trained on hazards mapping in all the ten project villages. They are training other women in their villages, SHG members and community people. Community member are taking action to form a social action map in their respective village. Total 300 SHG members are trained in all project villages with support of SSP Mumbai.

SHG members have given training in these villages to other SHG members on drafting of social mapping of the village. SHG members have received training on micro level planning and accordingly they have prepared an action plan and proposal, which have been passed by Gram Sabha. SHG members are also acting as guide in various DRR and climate change issues to their PRI members and their confidence level has increased.

SHG members are responsive on disaster risk reduction related issues to minimize the vulnerability of losses. They are also taking initiative and participating in all village development activities. Information level of women is high and they discuss their problems with other women and also with male members and other PRI leaders freely. The women were not open to discuss their problems and go to other villages earlier.

C. Sensitization workshop with grassroots community and NGOs on the role in DRR

A workshop was organized at Amni village in which 42 persons participated that included community people, SHG members and Panchayat representatives. They all became aware about their roles and responsibilities in mitigating the risk from flood. The members were proactive and became actively involved in preparation of vulnerability map of their villages to know the actual/context specific situations, support required from different stakeholders and what would be strategies to ensure support from all stakeholders

D. Resilience demonstrations in 3 villages by grassroots community

One vermin-compost pit construction has been initiated, agriculture demonstration potato crop with SHG member and 5 grain storage banks have been constructed and kept in the village. The villagers will purchase grains during the harvesting time and will keep grains in storage bank to sell it when the rates go high.

Outcome

SHGS members became aware about the techniques of vermin-compost, demonstration of potato farming, climate change adaption and they can adopt income generation programs to ensure livelihood.

- The entrepreneurship skill among the villagers is enhanced and that would lead to new income generation possibilities to ensure their livelihood.

Challenges :

- Women, too, are averse to changes and not interested in group activity,
- Community does not allow women members to work on land and start any new activity,
- Male members are not supportive of female member's participating in such activities.

Overall Achievement	
Name of activity	Village
Task force	10
Master trainer	50
Indra Awas	35
Demonstration reliance	3
Toilet constructed by PRI	10
Hand pump High rise	4
Plantation with PRI members	4
Vermin-compost.	5
Seed banks	4
Grain bank	8

Cross Learning

- ◆ A total of 35 office bearers from different SHGs were exposed to learn techniques of preparing vermin-compost, creating seed bank and other livelihood activities,
- ◆ They had three internal visits for cross learning at Sitamarhi, Chhapra and Samastipur and one exposure visit to Birpur, district Supaul. They gained knowledge preparing vermin-compost. and taking mixed crops and create seeds banks,
- ◆ Office bearers of SHGs paid a visit to Tuljapur (Maharashtra) and got an exposure to seeds banks that are linked to market to sell their own products.
- ◆ Learnt how to implement vermin-compost, grow mix crops and start seed banks.
- ◆ Women get empowered enough to speak frankly to outsiders. SHGs member started participating in government schemes and meeting.

Sr. No.	Village	Block	District
01	Kaituka Lachhi	Maker	Saran
02	B. Piparahi	Maker	Saran
03	Kasba Maker	Parsa	Saran
04	Sikati	Parsa	Saran

Resilience Building of the Women for Disaster risk reduction in Multi Hazard Prone Area of Bihar

Name of activity	Targeted Unit	Place	Activities Completion Date	No of Participants	Out comes
Social / Resource / Hazard Mapping	10 villages	All project vilage Bharyahi Chater Amani Blaha Sansarpur Purbhithatha Ambarsouk Choti Blaha Baktirpur Khutha	12/10/12 14/10/12 16/10/12 18/10/12 20/10/12 22/10/12 24/10/12 26/10/12 28/10/12 30/10/12	60 45 55 37 65 45 43 76 51 39	Women are aware of their rights, disaster risk reduction plan, climate change and food security aspects. Village women are now self dependent to support their SHGs and understanding the disaster risk reduction activities in all phases and now community members are taking help from SHGs members without any hesitation. Now SHGs members are playing crucial role to aware the other women in the village.
Training to SHG Women by Master trainers on the Social and hazard Mapping and Resilience Building Planning.	1	Amani	7/10/12	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SHG members are responsive on disaster risk reduction related issues to minimize vulnerability and losses. ◆ SHG members are taking initiatives and participating in all the village development activities. ◆ Women got experienced and imparting knowledge to other women freely.

Resilience Building of the Women for Disaster risk reduction in Multi Hazard Prone Area of Bihar

Name of activity	Targeted Unit	Place	Activities Completion Date	No of Participants	Out comes
Sensitization workshop with grassroots community and NGOs on the role of community in DRR		Khagaria Red Cross sosaty	25/03/13	61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All stakeholders i. e community people, SHG members and Panchayat representatives got sensitized on their roles and responsibilities in all sorts of activities carried out by the involvement of different stakeholders to reduce vulnerability due to floods.
Learning exchanges	4	Sitamari Sikati Samastipur Birpur Supol GPSVS	3/11/12 8/11/12 15/11/12 17/03/13 and 18/03/13	12 16 17 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Learnt making vermin-compost pits; growing mixed crop in the field area. ◆ Women are empowered and have opened up in talking even to strangers.
Learning and Sharing Work Shop.	3 wkp	Amani Bhiryahi Purvhitatha	15/10/12 17/11/12 20/12/12	35 25 36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Women have started discussing their problems with PRI members over disaster risk reduction and climate change.
Resilience demonstrations in 3 villages by grassroots community	3 Grpoups	Bhiryahi Blaha Purvhitatha	15/10/12 17/11/12 20/12/12	20 12 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The SHG members became aware of the techniques of vermin-compost and in future, they can adopt income generation programs to ensure livelihood. ◆ The entrepreneurship skill among the villagers is enhanced that would lead to further income generation program to ensure their livelihood

2.6 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Community Based Saving Groups

In collaboration with Aga Khan Foundation, Nav Jagriti formed 414 Community Based Saving Groups (CBSGs) of 2999 members in 94 villages of 15 panchayats at Singhia block of Samastipur district.

Now, 70 groups have graduated as independent group with 91% retention rate. Approx. 75% members are women, 22% are OBC (Other Backward Class), 26% BC (Backward Class), 6% Muslim, 27% SCs and 19% other Class / Communities.

Nav Jagriti imparted Financial Literacy Training to 144 groups to encourage for saving more and also to prepare household budget and have control on it. This training helped them improve their livelihood.

This program empowers the CBSG member at household and community level so as to give them a safe platform for saving and credit facilities and free them from the exploitation of the local money lender. On the other hand, women have their savings which they can use during any emergency. Women have also become empowered in decision making process at family level. It also enhances the leadership skill among the women.



सामुदायिक आधारित बचत समूह					
ग्राम- सिवपुर मतोडिया उपखण्ड केन्द्र					
कुल समूह की सं-03					
समूह सं.	समूह का नाम	अध्यक्ष	सदस्य	सदस्य	सदस्य
100206	शिवनाथ बचत समूह	पारो देवी	बसुन्धी देवी	सोनी देवी	15
100207	हनुमान बचत समूह	जगदी देवी	सोनी देवी	सोनी देवी	22
100307	सगरी बचत समूह	हीरा देवी	सोनी देवी	सोनी देवी	11

सहयोग-आगास फाउण्डेशन

Vocational Training

With the support of SKN Netherland, vocational training on tailoring was provided to 30 adolescent girls with the support of erudite trainer Smt Usha Singh in Runnisaidpur block, Sitamarhi. Adolescent girls are being engaged in income generation programs by using their skills at home. Certificates were also distributed among the trainees. The trainees, who have successfully completed the training programs, are earning Rs. 2000-3000/- per month from their home.



Protest against violence

There are 30 villages where community level meetings of violence against women was organised on 29th Nov'12 and completed on 3rd Dec'12. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and its provisions were also highlighted in the meetings.

The signature campaign was undertaken just after these community meetings and a district level meeting was held at Chapra, Saran on the 4th December, 2012. Following the meeting the women took an oath to make the family as well as society free of violence against women.

These programs on violence against women were taken up during Global Campaign of 16 days of activism. The objective of the discussions was to create and raise awareness among key persons within the society as well as community on violence against women. After intervention in the project areas, women have become vocal. They are also putting their voices before the Panchayat representatives, government officials and social leaders for accessing the benefits of government schemes. As a result, they have received benefits of government schemes mentioned in the table here:

Celebration of Women's Day

On 8th March', Nav Jagriti celebrates International Women's Day at block Office Campus Parsa. Around 2500 women participated this year. They came in a rally mode in the celebration. The purpose behind the celebration was to enhance the role and status of women in society and encourage their participation in decision making, education and empowerment at family and community level.

Sl. No.	Name of government schemes	No. of households / people benefitted
1	Indira Awas Yojana	09
2	Old Age Pension	15
3	Widow Pension	16
4	Mukhya Mantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana	22
5	Agriculture tools through ATMA Project	29
6	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes	57 people got employment under the schemes
7	Mukhyamantri Bycle Yojana	22

Group Management, Book-Keeping & Accountancy and Leadership Development Training Programs :

Group Management, Book-Keeping & Accountancy & Leadership Development Training programs was organized for 41 members of self-help groups at Runnisaidpur, Bhanaspatti, Sitamarhi 24-25/02/2012

Trainers	Padagory	Topics covered
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mr. Manoj Mishra ◆ Ms. Manju Devi ◆ Mr. Satyendra Prasad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lecture ◆ Game ◆ Story Telling/Case study ◆ Group discussion followed by presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Need for SHG and why women self-help groups only. ◆ Importance of self-help groups, how SHGs help in empowerment of women and livelihood promotion ◆ Role of office bearers in meetings, conflict resolution, inter-loaning and timely repayment of loan. ◆ Importance of regular group meetings, saving, inter-loaning and timely repayment. ◆ Maintenance of different books of account in self-help groups. ◆ What is leadership and role of leaders in group management and conflict resolution? ◆ Types of leaders. ◆ How leaders can help group members to access the benefits of government schemes.

Output :

- ◆ The participants became aware about the importance of self-help groups in empowerment of women,
- ◆ The office bearers became aware about their roles and responsibilities in making group vibrant,
- ◆ The participants became aware about the importance of regular meetings, savings, inter-loaning and time repayment of loan,
- ◆ The participants became aware of the role of leaders in successful operation of self-help groups and in liaison with different departments or agencies to access the benefits like linkage with bank etc.

The participants became aware about the different books of records to be maintained and the process of maintaining these records.

A two day's training program was organised at Bhanaspatti on 22-24 July and 20-22 December-2012 where 38 and 42 members of SHGs participated respectively. The training was given to the office bearers and members of self-help groups to develop and understand the dynamics within the groups, operational aspect and the qualities required for leading a group.

Content of the training:

- ◆ Introduction, dynamics and bye-laws of self-help groups
- ◆ Management aspect of groups vis-a vis roles and responsibilities of office bearers
- ◆ Book keeping and accountancy
- ◆ Types of books of records to be maintained by self-help groups
- ◆ Importance of book keeping and accountancy
- ◆ Leadership, roles of leaders, types of leaders etc.

Pedagogy : A semi-structured training schedule developed keeping in view of incorporation in the schedule as per the need and demand from the participants.

Methodology :

- ◆ Lecture
- ◆ Group discussion followed by presentation
- ◆ Story-telling followed by brain storming session
- ◆ Audio-Visual

Resource Persons :

- ◆ Mr. Prabhat Kumar
- ◆ Mr. Satyendra Prasad
- ◆ Mr. Vikas Kumar
- ◆ Mrs. Manju Devi

Output :

- ◆ The participants became aware about the management aspect of self-help groups
- ◆ The participants became aware about the different types of books of records to be maintained for self-help groups
- ◆ The participants became aware about the role of office bearers in operational and management aspect of groups
- ◆ The participants became aware about the role of leaders

Consultation Meetings

Participants :

A consultative meeting on prevalent cruelty and violence against women in the society was organised at Srinandan Library, Chapra on 4th December 2012. Total No. of participants was 51 comprising of chief guest, advocates, key persons, teachers, community members as well as Nav Jagriti staff. A good number of women participated in the meeting.



The consultation was inaugurated by Mr. Vinay kumar, Member Juvenile Justice Board-Saran, a well known advocate of Chapra.

In his inaugural speech Mr Vinay Kumar addressed participants about the prevalent cruelty and violence against women in society. He emphasized over the need for awareness building and sensitization of community especially the women. He talked about the legal support available through court of law over the issue. He emphasized that the attitude of women and girls must be changed and they should be encouraged to share the problems of any violence with their friends and well wishers.

Technical Session :

Mr. Sanjay Mishra, Program Coordinator-Nav Jagriti talked about the importance of global campaign of 16 days of activism its origin and evolution of the campaign. He then opined about the root of violence against women which lies basically in gender discrimination. He also added that the cooking and cleaning activities done by female members in the houses is

considered as non-economic activity but is priced when performed by male members outside homes. This adds to the market of male members in society. He also described the definition and magnitude of violence against women.

Mr. Arun Kumar Singh, Advocate, Chapra explained about 16 forms of violences that take place in the lifecycle of a woman and the legal remedies of the same. He also gave information about PWDV Act 2005 and the process of seeking justice by following the procedures of the act. He also shared about the facilities available



Mrs. Manju Devi, Convener Bihar Womens' Network, expressed her view on violence against women in Bihar in general and Saran, in particular. She hinted that women also face problems of violence in the form of emotional exploitation which they do not understand as violence. They are brought up in an atmosphere of tolerating the beating, eve teasing and abuses etc. She also motivated the women to protest against such violence towards them.

Mr. Satyendra Prasad Singh, Advocate, Chapra shared the origin of PWDV Act, its major provisions and the challenges that the victims face during judicial process. He shared his experiences as a lawyer of the problems faced by the victims of domestic violence who sought to get justice.

During the session of experience sharing from the community, many women expressed their problems that they were being beaten by their drunkard husbands for no fault of theirs.

with the government in seeking justice and the initiative taken by CSOs for facilitating appeal by domestic violence victims.

Mr Vijay Kumar Patel, Senate member, Jaiprakash University talked about the problems faced by girls in education as compared to boys, the prevalent gender discrimination and resulting violence on girls etc. He focused on the behavioral change of women and men both towards gender sensitivity.



Another woman talked about a case in her neighbourhood where a son-in-law was harassed by the in-laws for fake dowry demands. They all felt that they had little knowledge about how to get protection under the laws of the land. In case they manage to go to the police station, the police officers pass comments on them and suggest them to better adjust within the family and not to go against them (husband, mother-in-law etc).

In the open discussion session, many women shared their feelings about violence for petty things, sarcastic comments and harassments for giving birth to girl children, pressure for having sex-selective abortions, beating by their husbands, dowry related harassments, emotional abuse and violence by their husbands etc. Manju Devi consoled them and suggested to take help of DV Act for safeguarding their rights. She emphasized over the four major provisions of Protection orders, Residence orders, Monetary relief and Custody orders for the victims of domestic violence as well as the need for sensitization and cooperation of PRIs towards the PWDV Act.

Recommendations of the Discussion/Consultation:

As a result of the deliberations of the meeting, following recommendations had emerged,

- ◆ The sex determination tests and selective abortion should be brought to an end,
- ◆ The mother name should be included as parent at social level.
- ◆ Each and every woman should be sensitized against domestic violence, its non-acceptance and availing the provisions of PWDV Act.
- ◆ There should be strict legal action against sexual harassment, dowry deaths and rape cases.
- ◆ The Gram Kachahari should be impartial in giving judgement in cases of violence against women.
- ◆ PRIs should be sensitized for proper implementation of PWDV Act.
- ◆ There should be establishment of women helpline as well as short stay home in each district (where it is not available).
- ◆ There should be fresh recruitment of protection officers.
- ◆ The Judicial officials should be trained and sensitized on PWDV Act 2005.
- ◆ There should be budgetary allocation for proper implementation of PWDV Act.

With the donations of NABARD- APMAS, Nav Jagriti is working for women empowerment through formation of SHGs and its capacity building programs since April'2013. The project is going on in the Parsa block of Saran district. Social and resource mapping was done in all the project villages. Till date, more than 150 SHGs are formed and these are working smoothly along with bank linkages.

Training on gender : A training on gender was organized at Bhanaspatti, Runnisaidpur Nav Jagriti Office Premise on 20-21/02/2012 for 36 participants.

Methodology Applied :

- ◆ Lecture
- ◆ Game
 - ◆ Story-telling/and case studies
 - ◆ Group discussion followed by presentation

Out Put :

- ◆ The participants became aware about the reasons of gender discrimination
- ◆ The participants became aware about the how to reduce the gender discrimination
- ◆ The participants became aware about the different acts related to gender violence

Self-Help Groups :

Meetings of self-help groups are organized every month with the support of project staff. The group members meet at a common place once a month to take a stock of the working of SHGs and their savings. The President of the self-help groups chairs the meetings, the secretary generally writes the minutes of the meetings and treasurer generally looks after the finance related work. During the group meetings, the group members apart from discussing savings also discuss other matters related to women like how to increase their participation in Gram Sabha meetings organized by Panchayat representatives, how to reduce violence against women by putting peer pressure on society and their other concerns, There are many government schemes, which are meant only for women and girls like Old Age Pension, Widow Pension, Maternity Benefits, Mukhya Mantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana, Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojana and Mukhyamantri Bicycle Yojana etc and the members finalize strategies to access these benefits in these meetings as mentioned in impact of the project.

The SHGs promoted by Nav Jagriti

Sl. No.	Name of SHG	Village
01	Pushpa Mahila Mandal	Runni
02	Renu Mahila Mandal	Runni
03	Devi Mahila Mandal	Runni
04	Krishna Mahila Mandal	Runni
05	Menaka Mahila Mandal	Runni
06	Sumitra Mahila Mandal	Runni
07	Sahjadi Mahila Mandal	Saidpur
08	Saraswati Mahila Mandal	Runni
09	Nisha Mahila Mandal	Bhanudih
10	Geeta Mahila Mandal	Jhuggijhopari
11	Usha Mahila Mandal	Jhuggijhopari
12	Khusboo Mahila Mandal	Jhuggijhopari
13	Manju Mahila Mandal	Saidpur
14	Shivani Mahila Mandal	Ibrahimpur
15	Akriti Mahila Mandal	Sonpurwa
16	Mahima Mahila Mandal	Kharka
17	Kaimul Mahila Mandal	Bhanaspatti
18	Aluska Mahila Mandal	Kharka
19	Baban Mahila Mandal	Kharka
20	Anshu Mahila Mandal	Kharka
21	Sangeeta Mahila Mandal	Sonapurwa
22	Madhuri Mahila Mandal	Sonapurwa
23	Meena Mahila Mandal	Bhanaspatti
24	Shanti Mahila Mandal	Bhanaspatti
25	Dharamsheela Mahila Mandal	Bhanaspatti

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMS:

- ◆ The participation of women at Panchayat level has increased as they are putting their voices before the Panchayat representatives during the Gram Sabha meetings.
- ◆ The women are meeting out their financial needs from their groups. Earlier they had to depend up on the money lenders. The money lenders used to charge high rates of interest as well as manipulating their assets.
- ◆ Confidence among parents has increased as they are sending their children to non-formal education centers on regular basis. This also shows that they are aware of the importance of education of their children.
- ◆ The women are getting more vocal and putting peer pressure in the society to reduce the cases of domestic violence.
- ◆ The group members are saving regularly along with disbursing loans. Dependency of women on money lenders has decreased after the establishing the SHGs.
- ◆ The community members, parents and children have become aware about sanitation and hygiene as all of them now use to wash their hands before eating and after defecation. Generally, people purify water using chlorine tablets during the floods and rainy seasons. This has decreased the transmission of water borne diseases among the rural communities.
- ◆ The community members have become aware of the use of safe drinking water especially during the flood period.
- ◆ The communities have become aware of the mode of transmission of STD, HIV/AIDS and its preventive measures. The use of condom has increased among the rural youth as they are aware of its utility.
- ◆ The communities are aware of different government schemes and processes of accessing the benefits of such schemes.

Legal Awareness training : A training for 37 participants on legal awareness was organized at Bhanaspatti, Runnisaipur, Sitamarhi on 22nd and 23rd February 2012 to raise awareness of the women and adolescent girls about the legal aspects, which can prevent women from adverse situations. The participants were made aware about the domestic violence act by the trainers- Ms. Manju Devi and Mrs. Sunita Singh.

Celebration of Women Day : On 8th March 2012, Women's Day was celebrated on the 8th March to spread the message of women strength. The women gathered at block office and they marched to Bhanaspatti office by holding slogans and messages in their hands. Many dignitaries addressed the gathering. Over 250 women participated in the Women's Day celebrations.

Cultural Programs : Street plays have become an important tool to mobilize communities and development workers are using them to make community aware on certain themes. NJ organizes cultural programs according to the objectives and goals of the projects. The director of our cultural team discussed different activities within the communities and their purpose, interacted with the community based on his findings prepared scripts of various issues to be highlighted in street plays. These themes related to domestic violence and laws to protect their interests, importance of self-help groups, savings, how self-help groups have saved women from financial distress and Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Sl. No.	Place, where NFE center is running	No. of children		
		Boys	Girls	Total
01	Shiv Nagar	57	51	108
02	Bhanaspatti	52	67	119
03	Basatpur	47	51	98
04	Runni	59	61	120
05	Kharka	49	54	103
	TOTAL	264	284	548



Institutional and Capacity Building

Vocational Trainings: Vocational training for adolescent girls and women on stitching, tailoring and embroidery has been a continuing program of Nav Jagriti to develop skills among rural poor women. The vocational training runs with the support of erudite trainer Smt. Usha Devi. All accessories have been provided to the trainees like sewing machines, clothes and other things for successful running of the program. Thirtyone girls were trained on stitching and tailoring for a period of six months. The batch started from the month of January-2012 and completed the training in June-2012. The next training group was started from July-2012 and continued till December-2012.

Topics

- ◆ What is gender
- ◆ Why need of gender to be addressed?
- ◆ Why gender discrimination?
- ◆ Reasons/and root causes of gender discrimination
- ◆ How to reduce gender discrimination, role of different stakeholders in reducing gender discrimination
- ◆ Different acts help in reducing gender discrimination

Details of children school wise

Nav Jagriti also runs non-formal education for drop-out children to connect them with the mainstream education. Details of such NFE centres and corresponding enrolment of students in these centres are shown in the table here.

2.7 Advocacy & Networking

A. To promote registration of birth and deaths

This training was conducted during 11 to 13 March at Hotel Ramdoot, Chhapra. Mr. Awadh Kishor Sinha, Chief Registrar, Birth and Death in Govt of Bihar, was the chief guest. Mr. Pardip Mishra, consultant of Unicef Md. Saddam Hussain, DSO Mr. Saran, Mr Mahendra Kumar-Assistant Director Death and Birth Saran, Mr. Sukanta Kumar Sahoo from Plan India graced the occasion in which 62 participants took part in the workshop . After the training, staff and volunteers of Nav Jagriti would undertake household survey that would help us to discuss the process of initiating birth registration with the government followed by issuance of birth certificates.

B. During 2012-13, apart from the non budgetary activities and liaison with PRI members, ANM, AWW, Krishi, Salahkar, government officials, community leaders/members and other stakeholders, following activities were taken by Nav Jgri, .

- ◆ Village level CCP planning camps in all 20 villages.
- ◆ Awareness campaign and demonstration on family survival kits at cluster level.
- ◆ Block level training of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction committees (CBDRR), CBOs, and various community leaders, etc on DRR & Emergency preparedness.
- ◆ Meetings with Gram Panchayats for incorporating risk reduction activities in the village development plans.
- ◆ Capacity building of 50 volunteers on emergency response and management in 2 batches (First-aid, search and rescue, public health in emergencies etc).
- ◆ Identification of Schools for WASH interventions and monthly meeting with School staff, Authorities and students.
- ◆ Training of PH Volunteers and Village Health and Sanitation Committees on WASH.
- ◆ Monthly meetings with DRR committees including WASH committees in schools to strengthen the process.
- ◆ Completion of 5 raised hand pumps with apron.
- ◆ Interface meetings with the health officials, PHED, ICDS workers involving PRI, ANM, AWW,ASHA etc
- ◆ Input support to farmers for promotion through System of Wheat Intensification (SWI), vegetable cultivation etc with 300 farmers.



- ◆ Establish coordination with the veterinary and other actors for animal health care (vaccination, de- worming)
- ◆ Exposure visit on Bihar Divas with approval from OXFAM India (reshuffling activity of 3-VIII One District level Perspective/Capacity Building workshop for selective members from of all institutions and project staff)
- ◆ Exposure visit for project staff and community members to Oxfam existing DRR project locations in Bihar.
- ◆ District level meeting of Network partner for collaboration for advocacy initiatives and sharing of project objectives.
- ◆ Review meeting with Project staff (monthly, quarterly, and annual).
- ◆ IEC material development on posters on hand washing, do & dont's in situations of flood, fire and earthquake has been disseminated in all the villages.
- ◆ Block level networking and liaison meeting with govt. officials, bankers to share the project interventions and seek their participation during implementation.

Non budgetary activities

- ◆ Three days Organizational Development workshop at Nav Jagriti office, Bhanaspatti, Sitamarhi with all the team members.
- ◆ Participation in three days (30th January to 1st February, 2013) annual partner's meet at SDC, Ranchi, for recognition of volunteers for sustainability of program.
- ◆ 5 days training program (4th February, 2013 to 8th February, 2013) on Rural Livelihood Development (NRLM) at Bodh Gaya, Bihar by Dr. Sikha Tripathi, BIRD (Bankers Institute of Rural Development), Lucknow (U.P.) in collaboration with Mahila Abhivruddhi Society, Andhra Pradesh (APMAS), NABARD and BRLPS.
- ◆ Participation in two days national conference on water and sanitation with various stakeholders organized by Finish Society, Delhi from 11th to 12th February, 2013.
- ◆ Participation in FCRA workshop at Budha Resort, Patna Jointly organized by Actionaid, Aide et Action, Save the Children, Plan-India and Oxfam India for partner organization on 21st March 2013.

Achievements

● Policy Level

1. SOP for Bihar state has been formulated in coordination of BIAG (Bihar Inter Agency Group) and this is in pipeline for approval of Bihar government.
2. Block level and district level workshop has been organized to make a pressure group to coordinate with government for various programmatic issues.
3. Panchayat level CCP plan has been formulated and shared with Panchayats for their approval in Gram Sabha in all the villages.
4. Meeting with network partners has been organized by IDF for DRR mission to strengthen the existing early warning system.

● At the Practice Level

Government officials are reviewing the existing system and strengthening, of the sanitary behavior including hand washing. Communities are now aware enough of the polythene and plastic menace that they have taken initiative to collect, store and dispose plastic bottles of Pepsi, Coke etc. Farmers have cultivated wheat through SWI with amazing results in productivity which had such an extraordinary demonstration effect that other farmers have a strong demand for SWI and SRI.

● Ideas and Beliefs

Backed by its experience through interventions and responses, Nav Jagriti firmly believes that attitude, perception and behavior of community, better rapport can be established with government officials through regular and consistent dialogue and process of capacity building.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

CASE STUDY-2

Reducing Risk; Building Resilience; Saving Life



Bihar is the playground of rivers and floods are a common scene here. Flood is a common and an annual event in Khagaria as the topography of this district is such. This district falls between the Bagmati, the Kosi and the Ganga rivers. The Kosi, the "Sorrow of Bihar", is known for changing its course and the fate of community hangs on the behaviour of the river. The children are hit most adversely during floods. During flood and rainy season roads become muddy and the areas connected by them get almost inaccessible. Most of the children are not able to go to school during this time. Through the project 'Building

Resilience of Vulnerable Children and Communities in Bihar', Save the Children intervened in Amni Panchayat. As Amni Panchayat, is our intervention area situated on the bank of river Bagmati prone to flood, local community has identified the risks and vulnerabilities through PVCA and formulated the CCCBDRR plan. This finding has been incorporated in plan and has been shared with PRI. To make community resilient, engagement and regular dialogue with PRI is very much required. As Panchayat approved the plan, it accepted the recommendation for mitigation activities. In this light, an all weather road (Pakki Sadak) connected to school was constructed. Earlier, they had faced many problems in rainy season and other working days regarding communication and movement from one place to the other place.

Local PRI representative participated in CCCBDRR planning process as well as in various meetings, workshops for better understanding of child related issues. They also engaged in localization of HFA at Panchayat level for preparedness and risk reduction to make community resilient. Having contacts

with improved knowledge his approach is more children centric. They constructed the concrete road and this road is above the last flood level as incorporation of DRR in development for sustainability. Now children participate in Open General Body Meeting (Aam Sabha)



Figure A : Damaged Road



Figure B : Road after construction

and raise the issues of preparedness, safety and security in project villages. Local Mukhiya (PRI representative), Mr. Pramod Kumar Singh, ensures that Panchayat is prepared for any type of disaster, especially flood and ensured that CCCBDRR program is helpful to build community disaster resilience in the area. Mr. Singh maintains that Panchayat's next target is to provide safe drinking water with raised platform so that potable water is available at the time of flood. Now children are going to school with ease and attend classes without any delay and missing of the class. This was possible only with the involvement of PRI in CCCBDRR processes.

SHG MEMBERS (MOBILISATION)

CASE STUDY-4

Project : Building Resilience of Vulnerable Children and Communities in Bihar
Local Partner : Nav Jagriti
Supported by : Save the Children, Patna

Rabita Devi, 24years old, an SHG member and Grain Banker of project village Ram Tola, Amni Panchayat, Khagaria (Bihar), lives with her husband Rajkumar Ram and two children. Her husband is a migrant worker at Delhi and NCR.

After CBDRR program of Save the Children, implemented by Nav Jagriti, says Rabita, "We started deposing money every month in SHG and Grain Bank. Women organized this activity for gaining financial strength. It provided an immense opportunity to women who were so far considered weak in family and society. The CBDRR program brought a dynamic change in the living standard of women SHG members. Today we have some money for future need...In the month of February 2013, my one year old younger son suffered from pneumonia and was very serious. We shared our situation with SHG president and asked for some monetary help. The President and the Treasurer helped us with money and also consoled us. After that we could consult a doctor for treatment. That saved the life of my son. At that time I could get the money so easily thanks to my saving with the SHG," Rabita feels confident for her family and



needs of children's future. During Gram Sabha on Women's Day, the SHG community emphasised that such activities is immensely helpful for them. Women have mastered their financial fortunes through savings and utilized their money in many emergencies and activities like those of health, education and livelihood etc. Today, they can not only save lives during and after disasters but also can save many lives during day to day emergency situation in their lives. Women SHG members decided that will continu with their group irrespective of getting support from the organization.



Networking and partnerships

NJ is working as lead partner with some networking initiatives at district, state and national level. Thanks to the effort of the like-minded organisations who have not only understood the philosophy of Nav Jagriti but also extended their whole hearted support to serve the poor and under privileged in the state. The details of the networks with which we are currently a member are:

1. VANI, New Delhi
2. Sa-dhan, New Delhi
3. RGVN, New Delhi
4. GDS, Lucknow
5. Jal Jamav Virodhee Sangharsha Samiti, Saran
6. Sahbhagi Shikshan Kendra, Lucknow
7. FPAI, Mumbai
8. Van Vihar, Patna
9. Barh Mukti Abhiyan, Patna
10. Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group
11. APMAS, Hyderabad
12. Nayi Azadi Abhiyan, Mumbai
13. ADRA India
14. Saksham, Patna
15. HUNAR, Govt. of Bihar
16. Child Line Foundation, New Delhi
17. CEE North, Lucknow
18. Give India, New Delhi
19. Mission DRR, Patna
20. Aga Khan Foundation, Patna

Governing Board

Annexure-1. Members of Executive Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Post	Educational Qualification	Occupation
1.	Smt. Manju Devi	President	B. A	Social worker
2.	Sri Jitendra Kumar	Secretary	M.A. (LSW)	Social worker
3.	Sri Suman Singh	Treasurer	M.A	Social worker
4.	Sri Ganesh Pd. Gupta	Member	(Adv) LLB	Advocate
5.	Sri Shivpujan Prasad	Member	I.A	Social worker
6.	Smt. Punam Kumari	Member	B.A	Social worker
7.	Mrs. Vajjanti Devi	Member	I.A	Social worker
8.	Smt. Meena Kumari Srivastava	Member	I.A	Head Master
9.	Mr. Mukesh Kumar	Member	RD	Social worker

Annexure-4 [FUNDING AGENCIES]

◆ IGSS, New Delhi	◆ DKA, Austria
◆ CWS, Secunderabad	◆ BSACS, Patna
◆ CEE North, New Delhi	◆ SDTT, Mumbai
◆ NABARD, Patna	◆ SKN, Netherland
◆ SSA (HUNAR), Patna	◆ DFID - PACS, New Delhi
◆ FORD Foundation	◆ Child Line India Foundation, Mumbai
◆ Plan International	◆ Save the Children
◆ Child Fund India	◆ Concern Worldwide International
◆ PSI, Dehradun	◆ SVARAJ
◆ Healing Touch Spers (Infosys)	◆ Misereor, Germany
◆ GDS, lucknow	◆ JTT, Mumbai
◆ DRDA, Saran	◆ FVTRS, Bangalore
◆ IL & FS, Dehi	◆ Technopak, Noida Delhi
◆ OXFAM INDIA	◆ CARITAS INDIA

Human Resource

Human Resources

Sl. No.	Designation	Qualification	Experience In yrs.	No. of Staff		
				Wom.	Men	Total
1.	Program Manager	R.D.	10	00	03	03
2.	Program Coordinator	RD & MSW	5	01	00	01
3.	Project Coordinator	R.D.	5	01	05	06
4.	Project Manager	M.A.	10	00	02	02
5.	Finance Executive	B.Com.	8	00	01	01
6.	Administrative Officer	B.Com.	3	00	01	01
7.	NRM Coordinator	M.A (LSW)	12	00	02	02
8.	Health Coordinator	M.A.	2	00	01	01
9.	Education Coordinator	M.A.	6	01	00	01
10.	SHG & IGP Coordinator	M.A.	9	01	05	06
11.	Accounts Assistants	B.Com.	2	00	02	02
12.	Office Secretary	I.A.	2	01	00	01
13.	Clerks	I.A.	3	01	01	02
14.	Engineer/Agriculturist	M. Tech./M. Sc. Ag.	5	02	00	02
15.	Advocate	B.A.(LLB)	11	00	01	01
16.	Motivators	B.A.	7	02	05	07
17.	Doctor	MBBS, MS, FRCS.	10	01	03	04
18.	ANM	B.A.	3	04	00	04
19.	Health Workers	I.A..	1	00	05	05
20.	Supervisors	B.A.	4	02	03	05
21.	Lab Technician	B.Sc. (Bio)	3	00	01	01
22.	Teachers	B.A.	10	24	00	00
23.	Storekeeper	Matric	3	00	01	01
24.	Ambulance Driver	I.A.	1	00	01	01
25.	Tractor Drivers	Non Matric	2	00	02	02
26.	Grass root workers / volunteers	Matric/I.A.	9	12	12	24
27.	Sweepers	Non Matric	11	02	00	02
28.	Total			36	59	95



AUDITORS' REPORT :

We have audited the attached (Consolidated) Balance Sheet of "NAV JAGRITI : VILL. SIKATI: P.O. ANJANI: VIA. PARSA: DISTT. SARAN [BIHAR]" as at 31st March,2013 and (Consolidated) Income & Expenditure Account as well as (Consolidated) Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on that date. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test checking basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well evaluating the overall financial statements presentation we believe that audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We report that :

1. The Society has maintained their books of accounts on accrual basis except some of the Income & Expenditure are on cash basis.
2. During the year interest on fixed deposit has not been taken into account.
3. Donation & Subscription, Loan from Members/Beneficiary have been received in cash & certified by the Institution.
4. Local Contribution, Loan & some of the expenditure are transacted in cash. In our opinion it should be transacted through bank for proper internal control.
5. Physical execution of the projects could not verified by us. However the same have been evaluated by respective funders.
6. During the year fixed assets fund has been created to the extent of fixed assets purchased and the depreciation charged on fixed assets has been set off against depreciation in fixed assets fund.
7. Fixed Assets have been valued at Cost and no revaluation has been done during the year and physical verification of Fixed Assets have been conducted by the Institution.
8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the said accounts gives a true and fair view.
 - (i) In the case of Balance Sheet of the state of affairs as at 31st March,2013 and;
 - (ii) In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

For RAJIV RANJAN & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



[TANESHWER AZAD]
PARTNER
Membership No.-403682

Place: Patna
Date : 28th September,2013

[2]

LIABILITIES :	B/F	11,287,677.47 ASSETS	B/F	12,839,384.77
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Secured Loan from SBI, Anjani (As per last account)				
Less: Paid during the year	219213.24			
	<u>156717.33</u>			
Revolving Fund Account (As per last account)				
		62,495.91		18,497.54
		<u>830,920.00</u>		
Excess of Income over Expenditure (As per last account)				
Add: During the year				
	2,937,584.03			3,672,985.91
	<u>1,412,190.81</u>			
		4,349,774.84		

TOTAL RS.	16,530,868.22	TOTAL RS.	16,530,868.22
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As per our report of even date
For **RAJIV RANJAN & ASSOCIATES**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



[Signature]
[TANESHWER AZAD]
PARTNER
M. No-403682



[Signature]
SECRETARY

PLACE: PATNA
DATE: 28th Sep, 2013

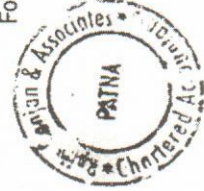
[3]

EXPENDITURE :	B/F	20,202,276.52	INCOME :	B/F	19,555,942.63
To, Expenses under Bal Raskha Bharat			By, Receipts from sale of tractor		250,000.00
" Expenses on Hospital		203,600.00	" Miscellaneous receipts		718,372.00
" Interest and bank charges to OD account		7,014.30	" Unutilised grant transferred from Balance Sheet		3,294,777.15
" Expenses under Hygo formatting workshop		41,810.00			
" Expenses under National Disaster day		36,025.00			
" Expenses under GEAG		4,254.00			
" Depreciation on Fixed Assets		1,057,818.85			
Less -Depreciation on fixed assets fund		(0.00)			
(As per Schedule C)					
" Unutilized amount of Grant fund transferred to fund A/c		1,631,955.15			
" Creation of Fixed Assets Transferred to Fixed Assets Fund A/c		190,630.00			
" Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to balance Sheet:		1,412,190.81			
TOTAL RS		23,819,091.78	TOTAL RS		23,819,091.78

PLACE: PATNA
DATE: 28th Sep, 2013



Tilendra Kumar
SECRETARY



As per our report of even date
For RAJIV RANJAN & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Tilendra Kumar

[TANESHWER AZAD]
PARTNER
M. No-403682

Schedule- A

**NAV JAGRITI : VILL - SIKATI: P.O.-ANJANI, VIA :-PARSA, DISTT-SARAN, BIHAR
(Consolidated)Schedule of Opening & Closing Balance for the Year 2012-2013**

As on 01.04.2012	PARTICULARS		As on 31.03.2013
	Cash in hand		
	FC Section:		
11,085.00	General	4,525.00	
3,340.00	D.K.A.	-	
7,917.00	S.K.N.	4,870.00	
6,731.00	KFB	344.00	
787.00	CWS	787.00	
8,904.00	MISEREOR	-	
22,984.00	PLAN	2,966.00	
11,555.00	Save the children	1,935.00	
254.00	Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group	-	
6,432.00	Oxfam India	-	15,427.00
	General section:		
16,626.80	General	121.00	
737.00	RGVN	737.00	
8,119.46	Seed bank	8,119.46	
20,653.00	GDS-SDTT	-	
1,995.00	CWS-JTT	1,148.00	
24,918.00	Give India	-	
5,197.00	Save the children - STC	-	
-	APMAS	3,783.00	
77.00	CFFS	-	
784.00	TI Project	784.00	
4,021.00	ADRA INDIA	-	
6,987.00	IL & FS	-	14,692.46
	With SBI , Anjani A/c no. 11899083437 FC		
30,724.15	General	62,799.15	
125,712.00	D.K.A.	-	
487,764.00	S.K.N.	611,783.00	
843,325.00	KFB	3,300.00	
-	D.K.A.Mobile	-	
115,826.00	MISEREOR	1,407.00	
226,503.00	Plan	689,204.00	
4,000.00	Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group	-	
4,027.00	Save	-	
16,917.00	Oxfam India	389.00	1,368,882.15
	SBI , Anjani A/c no. 32283264010 Plan project		33,979.00
	SBI, Anjani, Account No.11899102939(11440)		
7,187.88	General	7,187.88	
984,339.00	CWS-JTT	6,774.00	13,961.88
3,016,429.29	CIF		1,446,942.49



3,016,429.29		B/F	1,446,942.49
SBI, Anjani, Account No.11899114106(27881)			
80.12	General		80.12
SBI, Anjani, Account No.11899114117(27882)			
24,182.57	General	7,751.57	
88,781.00	ADRA INDIA	-	7,751.57
ICICI Bank, Patna, A/c No. 625901132674			
159,766.04	General		146,848.68
ICICI Bank, Patna, A/c No.625901141557			
1,989.21	General	347.85	
61,531.00	Save- STC	-	347.85
SBI, ADB , Parsa , A/c no - 01100016474			
41,573.20	General		725,934.20
Bank of India, Runnisaidpur, A/c no. 449710110001482			
285.00	General	1,597.00	
5,662.00	IL & FS	97,225.00	98,822.00
Bank of India, Runnisaidpur, A/c no. 449710110002129			
-	General	-	
8,130.00	TI Project	8,130.00	8,130.00
Bank Of India, Runnisaidpur, A/c no. 449710110002090			
1,756.00	General		1,756.00
SBI , Patliputra, A/c no. 32019278390			
10,794.00	General	43,674.00	
	Aga Khan Foundation	71,528.00	115,202.00
102,602.00	Kotak Mahindra Bank, Patna Branch , 2611137083		441,161.00
Fixed deposit with			
600,000.00	SBI, Anjani, Saran		600,000.00
50,000.00	Post Office, Chapra		50,000.00
55,608.00	Advances under Save - STC		-
84,299.00	Advance under Plan project		30,010.00
5,986.00	Advance under Save project		
4,319,454.43		Total Rs	3,672,985.91



NAV JAGRITI, VILL:-SIKATI,PO:-ANJANI,DISTT:- SARAN,BIHAR

Schedule of GRANT-IN-AID forming part of Statement of Account for the year ended on 31st March,2013

	PARTICULARS	Total Grant received	Grant received against previous year	Grant for the year
A	B	C	D	E=(C-D)
1	PLAN INTERNATIONAL			-
	Received from Plan International , New Delhi			-
	For FY-12	3,510,000.00	172,395.00	3,337,605.00
	For FY-13	6,404,000.00		6,404,000.00
2	Save the Children	1,307,450.00	57,297.00	1,250,153.00
	Received from Save the Children, New Delhi			-
3	SKN,Nederland			-
	Received from STICHTING KINDER POST ZEGELS , NEDERLAND, vide its project no 23794/1 (For Community Mobilisation on Education & health of children & high vulnerable girls)			-
	For Jan-Dec 2012	460,768.00		460,768.00
	For Jan-Dec 2013	1,335,992.00		1,335,992.00
4	Oxfam India, New Delhi	1,450,000.00	2,400.00	1,447,600.00
	Received from OXFAM INDIA ,New Delhi			-
5	MISEREOR, Germany			
	Received from MISEREOR, Germany. For April to Dec-2012	682,700.00		682,700.00
6	SDTT- CWS, Secunderabad	710,280.00		710,280.00
	Received from CWS, Secunderabad			-
7	International Rice Research Institute	450,000.00		450,000.00
	Received from IRRI, New Delhi			-
8	IL & FS Education Technology.	215,967.00	22,741.00	193,226.00
	Received from IL & FS Education technology.			-
9	AGA KHAN FOUNDATION	1,058,200.00	134,137.00	924,063.00
	Received from Aga Khan Foundation, New Delhi			-
10	APMAS	500,000.00		500,000.00
	Received from Bihar State Aids Control Society, Patna			-
11	ADRA INDIA	408,249.00		408,249.00
	(Received from ADRA INDIA, Patna)			-
	Total	18,493,606.00	388,970.00	18,104,636.00



NAV JAGRITI, VILL: Sikati, P.O: Anjani, Via: Parsa, Distt: Saran, Bihar

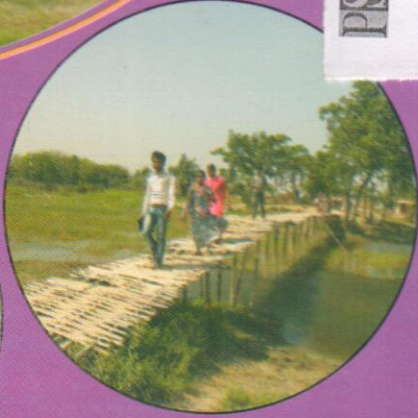
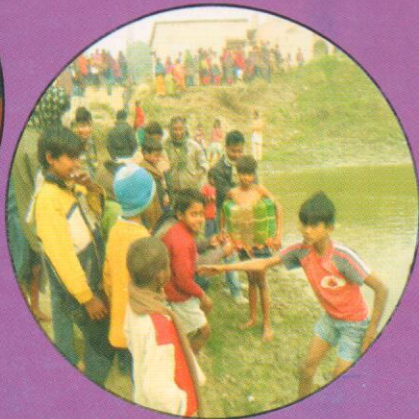
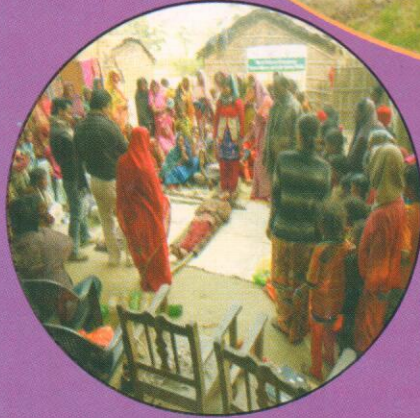
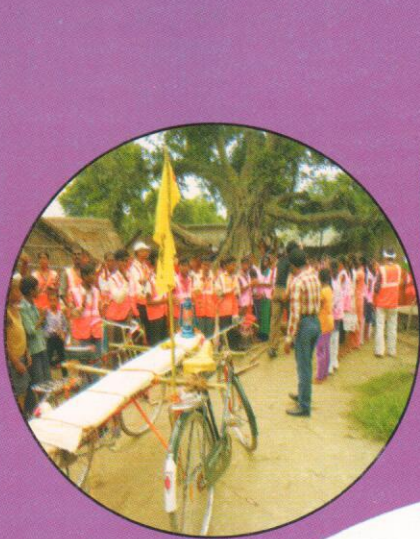
SCHEDULE OF FIXED ASSETS AS ON 31.03.2013

Sl no	PARTICULARS	As on 31.03.2012	Addition during the year	Total	Depreciateion during the year	Total value as on 31.03.2013
	General Fund					
1	Building	415,955.06	-	415,955.06	41,595.51	374,359.55
2	Land	301,000.00	-	301,000.00	-	301,000.00
3	Furniture & Fixture	201,608.25	-	201,608.25	20,160.82	181,447.42
4	Motorcycle	184,105.98	-	184,105.98	46,026.50	138,079.49
5	Almirah	3,768.24	-	3,768.24	376.82	3,391.42
6	Carpet	961.83	-	961.83	96.18	865.64
7	Cycle	4,011.01	-	4,011.01	401.10	3,609.91
8	Petromax	613.19	-	613.19	61.32	551.87
9	Sewing machine	5,513.92	-	5,513.92	551.39	4,962.53
10	Utensils	16,653.86	-	16,653.86	1,665.39	14,988.47
11	Knitting machine	4,110.92	-	4,110.92	411.09	3,699.83
12	Camera	6,445.07	-	6,445.07	644.51	5,800.57
13	Fan	6,123.76	-	6,123.76	1,530.94	4,592.82
14	Typewriter	5,189.29	-	5,189.29	1,297.32	3,891.97
15	Library books	2,151.98	-	2,151.98	215.20	1,936.78
16	Computer shelf	619.84	-	619.84	61.98	557.86
17	Gas chullah	1,007.30	-	1,007.30	100.73	906.57
18	Computer	13,013.51	-	13,013.51	7,808.11	5,205.40
19	Spray machine	3,369.75	-	3,369.75	842.44	2,527.31
20	Dumpi level	2,518.23	-	2,518.23	251.82	2,266.41
21	Solar plate	11,957.42	-	11,957.42	2,989.36	8,968.07
22	Tractor & trolly	50,960.77	-	50,960.77	12,740.19	38,220.58
23	Lap top	28,314.08	-	28,314.08	16,988.45	11,325.63
24	Water pump installation	10,746.92	-	10,746.92	1,074.69	9,672.23
25	Xerox machine	2,624.40	-	2,624.40	656.10	1,968.30
26	Invertor	4,519.80	-	4,519.80	1,129.95	3,389.85
27	Battery	16,706.25	-	16,706.25	4,176.56	12,529.69
28	LCD Projector	16,437.94	-	16,437.94	4,109.48	12,328.45
29	Coffee machine	7,593.75	-	7,593.75	1,898.44	5,695.31
30	Manila rope	1,093.50	-	1,093.50	109.35	984.15
31	Mega phone	1,603.80	-	1,603.80	160.38	1,443.42
32	Thellah	6,196.50	-	6,196.50	619.65	5,576.85
33	Flood kit	3,645.00	-	3,645.00	364.50	3,280.50
34	Mobile	2,916.00	-	2,916.00	291.60	2,624.40
35	Flood shelter (CFFS Project)	1,633,595.72	-	1,633,595.72	163,359.57	1,470,236.14
36	DIC Equipment	11,238.75	-	11,238.75	2,809.69	8,429.06
	Sub total of General fund	2,988,891.57	-	2,988,891.57	337,577.13	2,651,314.44



Sl no	PARTICULARS	As on 31.03.2012	Addition during the year	Total	Depreciateion during the year	Total value as on 31.03.2013
	FC Fund					
1	School Building-Kapasahar	94,097.79		94,097.79	9,409.78	84,688.01
2	School Building-Sitamadhi	546,547.50		546,547.50	54,654.75	491,892.75
3	Hospital Building	123,656.99		123,656.99	12,365.70	111,291.29
4	Furniture & Fixture	90,017.00	52,861.00	142,878.00	14,287.80	128,590.20
5	Motorcycle	181,444.50		181,444.50	45,361.13	136,083.38
6	Musical Instrument	10,974.36		10,974.36	2,743.59	8,230.77
7	Computer	18,452.09	34,500.00	52,952.09	31,771.25	21,180.83
8	Laptop	36,914.77		36,914.77	22,148.86	14,765.91
9	Tractor & Trolly	114,714.27		114,714.27	45,885.71	68,828.56
10	Kitchenware	4,129.83		4,129.83	412.98	3,716.85
11	Ambulance	30,324.40		30,324.40	7,581.10	22,743.30
12	Cycle	11,022.48		11,022.48	1,102.25	9,920.23
13	Solar System	13,267.80		13,267.80	5,307.12	7,960.68
14	Tally Software	3,120.12		3,120.12	312.01	2,808.11
15	Agriculture service station	1,351,502.94		1,351,502.94	135,150.29	1,216,352.65
16	Flood shelter	1,990,552.73		1,990,552.73	199,055.27	1,791,497.45
17	Boat	127,237.50		127,237.50	31,809.38	95,428.13
17	Almirah	26,770.50		26,770.50	2,677.05	24,093.45
18	Generator	25,600.00		25,600.00	5,120.00	20,480.00
19	Digital camera	3,980.00	26,200.00	30,180.00	18,108.00	12,072.00
20	LCD Projector		77,069.00	77,069.00	46,241.40	30,827.60
	Operational Theter					
1	O.T.Light	11,354.11		11,354.11	2,270.82	9,083.29
2	O.T.Table	2,211.84		2,211.84	442.37	1,769.47
3	Airconditioner	5,160.96		5,160.96	1,032.19	4,128.77
4	Stablizer	3,907.58		3,907.58	781.52	3,126.07
5	Oxyegen Cylinder	1,916.93		1,916.93	383.39	1,533.54
6	Aerosol Disinfector	2,211.84		2,211.84	442.37	1,769.47
7	Instrument Trolly	1,881.54		1,881.54	376.31	1,505.23
8	Stetho Cardio	2,713.19		2,713.19	542.64	2,170.55
9	Microscope	1,622.02		1,622.02	324.40	1,297.61
10	Mulux	11,808.28		11,808.28	2,361.66	9,446.62
11	X-Ray Michine	24,182.78		24,182.78	4,836.56	19,346.23
12	Oxymetre	11,354.11		11,354.11	2,270.82	9,083.29
13	Operational equipments	18,850.48		18,850.48	3,770.10	15,080.38
14	Furniture	13,990.63		13,990.63	2,798.13	11,192.50
15	Hospital Bed	14,406.45		14,406.45	2,881.29	11,525.16
16	Generator	10,469.38		10,469.38	2,093.88	8,375.50
17	Steel Almirah	5,639.37		5,639.37	1,127.87	4,511.50
	Sub total FC fund	4,948,009.04	190,630.00	5,138,639.04	720,241.71	4,418,397.33
	GRAND TOTAL (General + FC)	7,936,900.62	190,630.00	8,127,530.62	1,057,818.85	7,069,711.77





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 (4) Nav Jagriti, Near Income Tax Office, Gautam Nagar, Saharsa, Pin-852201
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