ANNUAL REPORT
2014-15

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<td>Photographs</td>
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As we move ahead of another milestone, it gives me great pleasure to share with you some of our recent experiences, challenges and achievements. From our humble beginnings in 1992 in one remote Gram Panchayat, we have continued to play the role of a catalyst in mobilizing and empowering the marginalized communities through increased range of programmes and activities to address the root causes of issues like poverty, deprivation, exploitation and abuse that hamper the realization of their civic and human rights. From the marginalized beneficiary in remote village to the People’s organizations, we see the beginning of transformational changes taking shape as our people start walking with a new purpose with renewed vigor.

It has been a successful year and this annual report outlines our progress in community development, SRI, WASH, sustainable agriculture, clean energy and disaster preparedness. However, the problems of climate change, water crisis and natural disasters are increasing and food shortages remain a serious threat to those people who are already living in poverty. In this context of unequal distribution of opportunities and resources, we have been working with our partners to empower communities to access their rights and entitlements. We have continued our work in conservation and utilization of local resources to achieve ecological balance and build sustainable livelihoods.

As always, the challenges have been many, but as our vision gets transformed to veracity, many hurdles are watered down. We would not be reporting such progress if it were not for the unfailing support and contributions of our friends and supporters. I take this opportunity to thank our partners – MORD New - Delhi, ITDA - Dumka, NABARD - Dumka, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, GOJ, Integrated Domestic Clean Energy Promotion Programme – TERI for sharing our collective dream and contributing their precious time and thoughts towards its realization.

I would also like to thank the members of General Body for their guidance and support over the years and our team of staff for their commitment and hard work. It gives me great pleasure to report that this hard work and the values of transparency and accountability of the organization has been recognized at a state level.

We extend our heartiest thanks to The Resource Alliance and Lok Prerna Family.

Madhav Kumar Das
Secretary
Lok Prerna
ABOUT US:
Lok Prerna is a non-profit philanthropic voluntary organization of youths committed to work at grass root level, with headquarters at Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar in the state of Jharkhand. The organization has been engaged in the multifaceted developmental activities since 1991 in three most backward districts namely Deoghar, Dumka, and Pakur of Jharkhand state. Lok Prerna has been able to organize themselves in separate forums known as ‘Mahila Mandal’ (women self-help groups), Kishan Mandal and strengthen continual timed body of the rural villages like Gram Sabha, Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) etc.

We plan our activities based on analysis of the socio-economic contexts and the community dynamics of the area, with emphasis on community empowerment. Our programmes are unique in the sense as it is basically directed towards involving Community Based Organizations in every aspect including project planning, implementation, monitoring and management.

LEGAL STATUS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the organization</th>
<th>LOK PRERNA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Belabagan Main Road, Deoghar – 814142 (Jharkhand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web site</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lokprerna.org">www.lokprerna.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile No.</td>
<td>09431132730, 09431370380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name &amp; Designation Of Chief Functionary</td>
<td>Mr. Satish Kumar Karna, Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madhav Kumar Das, Secretary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Registration Number under Society Registration Act, 1860 from Ranchi, Jharkhand | No. 685 |
| Date of registration | 9th December 2009 |
| FCRA Registration Number | 337680014 |
| Date of FCRA Registration | 23rd December 2002 |
| IT - 12 A Registration Number | 20/99 - 2000 |
| Date of 12A Registration | 14th October 1999 |
| PAN Number | AAAAA1326R |
| TAN Number | RCHL00243F, dated 17th July 2009 |

Bank Details:

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>State Bank Of India (FC Account)</td>
<td>10877635484</td>
<td>SBIN0003415</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of India (General Account)</td>
<td>446110100010429</td>
<td>BKID0004461</td>
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OUR VISION:
To build such a self-reliant society, free from hunger and exploitation, where everyone irrespective of caste, creed, sex and language have right to dignified means of livelihood and through collective action ensure socio-economic justice and ecological balance.
OUR MISSION: Lowest rungs of the society followed ..................................

To facilitate and strengthen vibrant people’s organizations at different levels of society that will protect, utilize, control and manage local resources and through collective action, ensure dynamic socio-economic change for sustainable development by advocating for pro poor governance and bring women, children, Tribals and downtrodden, to the mainstream of the society.

VALUES WE CHERISH

* Transparency in all aspects.
* Commitment to render selfless service to the poor.
* Accountability to the Society.
* Work with team spirit.
* Punctuality.
* Sensitive towards women.
* Secular in spirit

OBJECTIVES:

To bring people to the development front and help they take responsibility for their own development- creating environment for support and to strengthen their potential SKILL as agents of change in the society.

Funding Partner/Co-operation Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Level</th>
<th>National Level</th>
<th>Government Level</th>
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<tr>
<td>Water Aid – UK</td>
<td>SPWD</td>
<td>UNDP- GoI- CCF - I</td>
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<tr>
<td>TDH-BMZ - Germany</td>
<td>TERI</td>
<td>UNDP – GoI- CCF - II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian High Commission - Aus</td>
<td>SRTT</td>
<td>Ministry of Rural Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>British High Commission - UK</td>
<td>SDTT</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Welfare</td>
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<td>DFID -PACS – UK</td>
<td>PRADAN</td>
<td>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCO - Netherland</td>
<td>CWS</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICCO – Canada</td>
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<td>Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare</td>
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<tr>
<td>IGSSS - Germany</td>
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<td>Ministry of Water &amp; Sanitation</td>
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Governing Board and Executive Committee

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Teresa Hansda</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Satish Kumar Karna</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Madhav Kumar Das</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pradeep Kumar Singh</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ms. Renu Mukti Kullu</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Smt. Bitia Murmu</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nazma Bibi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Raju Murmu</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dinesh Pd. Mandal</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Male</td>
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Operational Area

Though Lok Prerna primarily had started its work in a few villages of Pakur district, Jharkhand, yet with the ever increasing contact and intensive approach both with the beneficiaries as well as benefactors, the organization has been able to continue its development approach in following areas by expanding its reach to include other socially and economically deprived communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>#of District</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>#of Blocks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pakur, Jamtara, Dumka and Deoghar.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Banka and Madhubani</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>2</td>
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**Organizational Structure**

**Lok Prerna - General Body (9 Members)**

**LP- Executive Body**

**DIRECTOR**

(Vice - Presidents + Secretary)

**Project Director/CEO**

- Human Resource Manager
- Training & Documentation Manager
- Program Manager
- Finance Manager
- Office Assistant
- Computer Operator
- Community Organizers
- Accountant

**Major Activities in 2014-15**

- Promotion of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Capacity Building and Skill Development of youth, farmers, teachers, PRIs and Govt. Officials
- Women Empowerment through SHG and women organization promotion
- Promotion of People’s Organization
- Promotion of Bio-diversity and Natural Resource Management
- Conducting Research and Study
- Promotion of Child Education
- Promotion of Mother and Child Health,
- Promotion of Livelihood through Agriculture
- Promotion of Rural Technology

**ENSURING ACCESS OF WASH FACILITY AT COMMUNITY LEVEL**

Ensuring accessibility of potable water and sanitation at door to door step in the rural area common poors and excluded Tribals women and children by creating an enabling environment and removing constraints in functioning of PRI’s and VWSC at village level. It helps towards rural living standards, in schools for children and remote pockets of tribal families. The successful piloting of SWACHHA BHARAT ABHIYAN in rural area of Deoghar, Jamtara and Pakur is being scaled up to neighbouring locations of the
Panchayats and villages cover. We are initiated innovative solutions for universal access to Water and Sanitation, focusing on efficient and equitable delivery of basic services, especially to Scheduled tribes and scheduled caste in the target area habitation. We have facilitate Particularly Gram Panchayat Leaders and Jalsahiyas for rapid intervention to construct toilets for each and every household with the prime focus of better safe utilization, technically sound, builds capacities and skills to handle the WASH infrastructure as well as funds and submission of utilizations certificates.

Lok Prerna is paying special attention to women and children, to bridge serious exclusion.

- Mason Training
- Jalsahiya Training
- Core Staff Training BC/CC/PM
- VWSC Training
- Household Survey
- Hand pump Survey
- Installation of RO Plant
- Toilet Construction and Usages
- School Toilet Construction and Usages
- Anganwadi Toilet Construction
- Indira Awas Toilets
  - IEC Materials
- Celebration of Hand Working Day -
- World Toilet Day -
- Swakchhata Week -
- Poster and Hoarding Display -
- Manual Books Distribution –
- Meeting of VWSC and PRI
- Utilization Collection of funds for HP and Toilets :

  - Conclusion:
  - MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS & CHALLENGES
  - Key Learning’s
  - Future Plan of Action in this Sector

A baseline study was completed in the proposed project areas of IPAP programme in August 2010. Based on the finding of this study the following conclusions can be made regarding the proposed operational area of Lok Prerna:

- Out of 150 hand pumps in the sample villages, 122 were found functional. Beside that out of 55 wells, 48 were found to be in functional status.
- Out of the 76 water sources for which water quality test was done, 25 were found to have fluoride contamination; 25 sources have high iron contamination; 25 sources have bacterial contamination and only 1 source was having arsenic contamination.
- Around 84 percent of the household have reported that women are responsible to fetch water for domestic use within the family.
- Most of the water sources were within 1 km from the house.
• Around 86 percent of the women said that 15 to 30 minutes is consumed in fetching water once in a day; whereas the other 14 percent have said that less than 15 minutes is consumed in this work.

• In the project area of Lok Prerna; around 11 percent of the households gets 6 to 10 buckets of water per day; more than 70 percent of the households gets 11 to 15 buckets of water per day and another 19 percent of households gets more than 16 buckets of water per day.

• All the schools under the study within the project area of Lok Prerna had drinking water facilities.

• In the sample households in the project area of Lok Prerna, around 39 percent households had IHHLs. However only 24 percent were actually using these IHHLs regularly. Most of these IHHLs have been constructed under TSC and thus have super structures. Around 70 percent households were still practicing open defecation.

• The IHHLs in the project area were not at all suitable for person with disabilities. Thus these IHHLs were not inclusive in nature and don’t encourage its use by PWD’s.

• Around 75 percent of the IHHLs were of single pit offset lined type whereas another 25 percent were double pit offset lined type.

• The handicapped / physically challenged girls face more problems to do their daily works like bathing, defecation and changing clothes etc, and the problems become more acute during menstruation cycle as they face utter difficulty in changing and washing used clothes.

• The practice of washing hands with ash or soil after defecation was found to be popular in most of the households covered under the study.

• Out of 26 schools in the project area of Lok Prerna which were covered under the study, only 14 have toilets and only 6 toilets out of them were functional. A number of toilets are not in use because of the fact that the school authorities keep it locked. Only 6 schools were having water storage facilities near the toilets and the same number of schools has hand washing facilities. Thus school sanitation and hygiene was found to be one of the most neglected areas in the project area.

• The Anganwadi centre (AWC) was found to be another institution which remains neglected in the context of WASH. None of the AWSs were having toilets and drinking water facilities.

• Out of the households in the project area of Lok Prerna only 6 percent were practicing safe storage and handling of drinking water whereas 49 percent of the household were practicing hand washing habit at critical times.

• Awareness on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) was found to be very poor amongst adolescent girls in the project area of Lok Prerna.

Rationale and Relevance of the Project

The following facts justify the proposed project:

• Santhal Parganas region is facing tremendous problems not only in terms of availability and accessibility of water resources but also in the front of sustainability of existing water supply and sanitation schemes and assets.
Santhal Parganas is inhabited by some of the Primitive Tribal Groups such as Mal Paharia and Surya Paharia. They are some of the most excluded communities in Jharkhand. The extent of their vulnerability increases if they are children and/or female and/or disabled. The proposed project would address the special needs of such vulnerable groups.

There is a need to strengthen village level institutions, especially VWSCs and PRIs, so that they develop institutional mechanisms to address issues of social exclusion in WASH sector.

There is a need to demonstrate some technical and non technical/institutional models for WASH services which can then be replicated by the government on a large scale.

The village level institutions has to be enabled and empowered in such a way that they can take up campaigns to put social and political pressure on the government for replication of successful WASH models in the region.

**Lessons from previous interventions**

Lok Prerna has been a partner to WaterAid under IPAP since January 2009. The organization is hereby proposing to continue the project for the next three year in the same operational area. The following section narrates some of the achievements of the previous phase; rationale for continuation and some critical lessons learnt which will guide the organization in the next project cycle.

**Major Achievements**

The major achievements of the project during the previous phase are as follows:

- When the organization started its journey in the WASH sector in the operational area, they were the only people taking about the importance of WASH services within the community. It was a difficult task for them to convince the community to avail these services and change their behavior and practices related to water, sanitation and hygiene. During the last 3 year they have been able to build a cadre within the communities who are now doing the advocacy at the community level. Thus the organization now is not alone in its efforts and is supported by a trained cadre which is institutionalized in the form of either Village Water and Sanitation Committee or Women’s Self Help Groups or Adolescent Groups. These community based organizations are now the torch bearers in the process of change in WASH status in the operational area.

- A number of technical WASH models have been demonstrated by the organization in the operational area during the last 3 years. Some of these models are – household toilets with standard superstructures; toilets friendly for people with disabilities; sanitary wells for safe drinking water; school sanitary blocks; washing platforms at drinking water sources for preventing contamination; force and lift pumps; hand washing facilities in schools; and spare part banks for hand pumps. These models can now prove to be the basis of replication by the government.

- During the past project cycle there has been a constant dialogue with the relevant government departments specially department of drinking water and sanitation. Initially the department was completely defunct and was hardly willing to have a constructive dialogue with civil society organization and village level institutions for service delivery and efficiency. They have now realized that it would be difficult to unheard the voice of the community. Demands have been generated at the community level and as a result the department has to fulfill some of them. This has led to a positive change in the attitude and functioning of the department.
The organization proposes to continue the project, though with a changed approach to reinforce the efforts carried out during the previous cycle and make the project outputs sustainable. The specific reasons for doing so are as follows:

- After the PRI elections in Jharkhand it is now essential that they take up the water, sanitation and hygiene issues in their respective areas. For this to happen there is a need to build their capacities and institutionalize the existing CBOs who were working with the NGOs on WASH issues before the PRIs were in place.
- It is true that there has been a change in attitude, behavior and practices with the community as well as service providers and government officials. However to sustain this trend they still need follow up and handholding support. Otherwise they might again go back to their old nature.
- Though some technical models in the WASH sector have been demonstrated during the previous cycle. However there is a need integrate them with institutional models so as to develop model WASH villages and model WASH panchayats.
- Though in a number of cases government has accepted the best practices and technical models and have replicated them in other places, however this replication has not taken place on a large scale and especially not in the adjacent and pressure building measures on the government to ensure large scale replication of technical and institutional models for addressing social exclusion.
- Jalshahiyaas have come up in Jharkhand a new cadre which will look after the sustainability aspects of the created WASH facilities within the village. The cadre is fresh and untrained. The proposed project can play a vital role in activating these frontline functionaries within the operational area and thus create a model which can then be replicated throughout the state.

Lessons Learnt
The following lessons have been learnt during the previous project cycle:

- Positive changes in the government functioning can be brought about through constructive and peaceful engagement with the respective departments and its functionaries. Advocacy need not always be aggressive in nature. The system can be made efficient and accountable through technical assistance, regular support and collaboration by civil society organizations.
- There is a need for promotion of appropriate technology in WASH sector. No single model or process can be a solution for all. User specific and area specific technical designs and institutional processes have to be promoted for ensuring accessibility of all categories of clients, thus addressing social exclusion.
- Capacity building of programmatic staffs has a huge implication on the outcomes of the project. The capacities of the team in Lok Prerna who are associated with the project have grown immensely during the previous project cycle. The capacity building efforts must be carried out even during the next phase of the project, especially on advocacy tools and techniques.
Programme Objective

Create models for safe drinking water for excluded communities:

- Ensure availability of safe drinking water facilities through handpumps and sanitary/protected drinking water wells
- Ensure availability of safe drinking water facilities through handpumps and sanitary/protected drinking water wells
- Ensure availability of safe drinking water facilities through handpumps and sanitary/protected drinking water wells
- Create models for improved sanitation for excluded communities:
  - Ensure access and use of improved sanitation facilities through IHHLs to households
  - Ensure access and use of improved sanitation facilities through IHHLs to households
  - Ensure access and use of improved sanitation facilities through IHHLs to households

Create models for inculcating hygiene practices amongst excluded communities:

- Inculcate hand washing practices and safe handling & storage of drinking water in rural households

Programme Objective

Create and strengthen forums for district level advocacy

- Leveraging of WASH funds from various department for 10 villages
- Leveraging of WASH funds from various department for 10 villages
- Leveraging of WASH funds from various department for 10 villages

Create a pool of district level master trainers and develop training materials for training of Jal Sahiyaas through the district

- A pool of 70 master trainers created in Deoghar and Dumka districts who can train all the JSs in these two districts
- Mobile funds from DWSM or SWSM for training of 2000 Jal Sahiyaas through these master trainers in Deoghar and Dumka
- Mobile funds from DWSM or SWSM for training of 2000 Jal Sahiyaas through these master trainers in Deoghar and Dumka

Technical models in Drinking Water

- Community hand pumps will be repaired and restored under the program for providing access to safe drinking water for excluded groups. Focus will be on persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the operational villages. Hand pumps will also be modified to make them accessible to the PWDs. Some of the existing drinking water sources like the unprotected wells or springs can be
modified in to protected wells or sanitary wells for delivering safe drinking water to be communities.

**Technical models in Drinking Water**

- Three kinds of interventions have been proposed under this project. They are construction of new IHHLs for general communities; construction of new IHHLs which are PWD friendly and modification of existing IHHLs to make them PWD friendly. Funds will also be mobilized from TSC programme for scaling of these facilities. In schools, School Sanitary Blocks (SSB) which are presently in defunct condition will be renovated using project fund. Government often overlook these existing structures and built new SSBs which are very expensive. Advocacy with SSA will be done for replication of this model in all schools in the district. Beside that toilets and hand washing facilities will be provided to a few AWCs as models. Advocacy with dept. of social welfare will be done for its replication in other AWCs.

**Water Quality Test**

- The project has proposed Water quality testing of all drinking water sources twice every year (preferably before monsoons and after monsoons). An estimated number of 250 sources will be tested in the project villages of the CSO partner. The findings of these tests will be shared by the project animators (motivators) in the Gram Sabha Meetings and with the government through various forums and workshops.

**Cluster Meeting of Jal Sahiyaa**

- Thogh Lok Prerna will prepare master trainers for Jal sahiyaa training in Deoghar and Dumka district, however it would follow a different method for training of Jal sahiyas in its 25 project villages. This would not be done though structured training sessions as in case of other partners in Jharkhand. The master trainers will roll out the training in the project villages in a phased manner through cluster level meetings of Jal sahiyaa. This would again be a model for capacity building of JS, which if successful can be suggested to the state government for replication. The regional office of WAI will assess and document the impact of both the capacity building strategies for JS – the one through formal training and the other through regular cluster level meetings. The Jal sahiyas in the project area will be devided in to 6 clusters. Each of these clusters will have three cluster level meetings to roll-out the module in three phases. Each cluster is expected to have 12 to 15 Jal sahiyas.

**Education materials to VWSC**

- VWSCs will be capacitated through the regular monthly meetings. However they will be provided education materials on various WASH issues during these meetings. The partner organisation would prepare user friendly reading materials for them to internalise the WASH issues gradually through these meetings.

**Updation of WASH Plans**

- WASH plan has been prepared by each and every VWSC for their respective villages during the last project cycle. When these plans were prepared there were no government guidelines on how to make these plans. However now the department of drinking water and sanitation has
come up with a standard template and guidelines for preparing these plans. This plan will be prepared on the basis of a standard format which will take in to consideration the experiences of WaterAid and its partners as well as the Water Security Plan Guidelines by government of India. The plan will have two components - A social plan and a technical plan. Technical Support for the DWSM will be taken for finalizing the technical plan.

**District level consultative workshop**

- Through district level consultative workshop, organised as a yearly event, the project will provide an opportunity for various stakeholders in the sector to share and discuss each other’s opinions and views. This would also be a forum through which the partner seeks to bridge the gap between the community and the government. The community and the civil society representatives will be able to voice their demand to the district administration through his forum. This is a one day workshop with around 100 participants attending it.

**District level Civil Society Network meeting**

- The project will constitute and strengthen a district level advisory and advocacy body having civil society representatives as members. This would have representatives of reputed organisation, technical agencies on WASH, academicians, journalists, researchers, zila parishad chairman and other community leaders. The body will have quarterly meeting where it would discuss strategies for improving access to socially excluded groups to WASH facilities and services through government programmes. This body will also engage themselves in to a dialogue with the district administration and the DWSM providing them solutions and strategies to WASH problems.

**Inter-departmental convergence meet**

- WASH sector can be improved and made sustainable through inter-departmental convergence. The project would be seeking for inter-departmental convergence at the district level to mobilize WASH funds from other departments also like the department of rural development, department of education, department of social welfare, department of health and facility welfare, and department of tribal development. The project proposes to constitute a forum at the district level for initiating a dialogue amongst the above-mention departments and community representatives for convergence of efforts into the WASH sector. The body will be chaired by the DC of that district. The project will support the cost of quarterly meeting of this group during the project period. The partner organisation will co-ordinate with various departments to have this meeting on a regular basis.

**District PWD federation Strengthening**

- The proposed project would be advocating WASH rights for the socially excluded communities with especial focus on PWDs and CWSNs. For raising the voice and influencing the government, there is a need to have a strong public constituency through which the community’s demand can be brought to the forefront. With this in mind, the partner would strengthen the already existing district level PWD federation which was constituted during the last project cycle. The project would support the cost of organising a meet of this federation on a quarterly basis during the three year project period.
Celebrate international observances

- International observances like world toilet day, global hand washing day, world water day, international day for disabled persons, world health day, environment day, world malaria day, world food day, etc. Are occasions which provides opportunities for the partner to remind the community as well as the government of what they should do and launch a campaign on relevant issues in the WASH sector. The organisation will use the budget head for organising district level advocacy campaign and actions like rallies, pad yatras and dharnas on various issues which can be generated out of the water security planning exercise. Though the budget allocations in this head has been made on a quarterly basis however the partner may use this as per the need of the solution at the field level and reallocate the amount by taking an approval from the regional office of WAI.

Government Community Interface

- The project will organise meeting of key community representatives with district level officials who can in some way or the other influence programme implementation and planning in the WASH sector. These meeting can be organised either by taking the official to the village or taking the villages to the government offices. Two such meetings on a bi-monthly basis will be organised by the organization in two separate districts where it is working.

Media Conference at the district level

- Eminent media personnel will be invited to this media conference organised by the partner organisation at the district level. During this conference media will be made aware of the policies and programmes in the WASH sector and the status of their implementation at the grassroots. This would help the communities to raise their voice through the media which is a very powerful advocacy tool. Media will thus be a partner in this advocacy and change process. The budget kept in this head will be utilized for organising two such conferences every year. It would be ensured that the media conference provided lot of data, information and evidences to the media for advocating the relevant issues in the sector. The effectiveness of this activity will be assessed by the extent of media coverage that happens as a result of this conference, subsequent to the event.

Jal Sahiya communication kit development

- The organisation will develop a communication kit for the Jal sahiyas in Jharkhand. Once the Jal Sahiyyas will become active and start functioning in their respective villages they would require some job-aids to work confidently and effectively. Two kinds of job-aids will be given to the 25 Jal Sahiyaas in the project area. One is a technical manual and the other is a consultative process involving all the partners, WaterAid India and Government representatives.

ToT for training of JS

- One of the priorities of the IPAP programme is to build the capacities of the service providers in the WASH sector. Government of Jharkhand has introduced the concept of Jal Sahiyaa for improving community’s access to WASH facilities. Jal Sahiyaas will be the prime frontline workers through whom the WASH programmes will be delivered. The selection of JS is stillon
and ones the whole selection process if over there will be an urgent need to capacitate them so that they are able to work as per their expected job responsibilities. The three most important roles of Jal Sahiyaas are Operation and maintenance of WASH facilities; Linkages of communities with Existing Government programmes and counseling of Excluded or priority Households so that there is behavior and Attitudinal change in these communities and they start availing the government services and facilities related to WASH. The project proposes to prepare 35 master trainers in each of the project districts of Deoghar and Dumka. Thus a pool of 70 master trainers will be there in these two districts. These master trainers can then play a vital role in rolling out the JS training module throughout these two districts. The master trainer’s training will be a residential training of 3 days, with 6 hours session in each day. The trainings will be conducted district wise in two separate venue in the above mentioned districts.

Some of the regular non-budgeted activities for ensuring community participation in the context of WASH within the project villages are as follows:

- **Programme sharing meeting with Gram Sabha:** The whole programme will be shared with the Gram Sabha through meetings in each of the 25 villages. Written consent will be taken from the Gram Sabha for implementation of the programme. This will lead to active participation of the Gram Sabha in tracking the progress of the program and will make the VWSC as well as the project team accountable to the Gram Sabha. This would also demonstrate a transparent way of program implementation which can be a learning lesson for the government to replicate in their program implementation.

- **Formation of Cluster or Neighbourhood Groups:** It is believed that peer pressure and peer monitoring can lead to positive change in behavior and practices. Such peer monitoring or tracking can be done through small groups within the community. With this rationale, the program proposes to divide the village community into smaller clusters which can be called neighbourhood group or cluster. These are not formalized groups like self help group or user groups. This demarcation of cluster has been proposed only to ensure that the households within a particular cluster can work together cohesively to ensure environmental sanitation and access to safe drinking water. If each of these clusters functions actively then the village as a whole can achieve the minimum standards in WASH. This would also prevent a solution where a few isolated and scattered households are practicing safe water, sanitation and hygiene behavior but the impact is not reflected because of other households who remains detached from this change. Thus the good work done by a section of the village fails to prevent the ill-consequences of inadequate and inappropriate WASH status.

- **Participatory WASH Monitoring:** This will be a monthly exercise done by each of the neighbourhood groups. Under this process, each of the groups will monitor a fixed set of indicators to be decided by the community in the Gram Sabha meeting. Every month a team will be constituted by the neighbourhood group (of 3 to 4 members within the group). These member will move from house to house within their own group households and monitor the decided indicators and note them on a standard format (to be provided by the organisation). After monitoring the indicators the group will sit together and have a meeting for reviewing the status and progress of these indicators. They will also discuss the reasons for poor status of any of these indicators and will prepare an action plan and set targets for making progress during the next one month. This will ensure a community led process for the accomplishment of recommended WASH standards.
• Discussing WASH in Gram Sabha meeting: Animators in the program will attend monthly Gram Sabha meetings and will raise WASH issues in these meetings. Beside that, That VWSC will report to the GS on the progress made on the WASH plan that they will be preparing and submitting to the government. The status and findings of the participatory monitoring process can also be discussed in these meeting. The animators can also use this forum to sensitize the community as a whole about various government programmes and schemes and discuss specific WASH issues in details.

• Orientation meeting for adolescent girl: Adolescent girl are often left out because of community resistance towards their mobility and their exposure to the outside world. The program will organise special orientation meetings for these adolescent girls within their own village. The issues of personal hygiene with especial focus on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) will be the key subject to be covered under this activity. Adolescent girls will also be empowered through WASH knowledge so that they can act as a change agent in their home. Thus the recommended behavior and practices related to WASH will be percolated to the community through these girls.

• Village Cleanliness Drive (Swachata Diwas): Once in three months the Gram Sabha will be encouraged to organise village cleanliness drive through celebration of ‘Swachata Diwas’. This will be a day which will be celebrated like a festival where every household and every individual within the household will give voluntary labour and will contribute in his or her own ways for ensuring that the village become a much cleaner and safer place to live. This would be a kind of community mobilization activity which will not only help in cleaning the village but would also create cohesiveness and ‘WE’ feeling within the community.

• Attend and facilitate VWSC meeting: VWSCs can be made functional only if they meet regularly and discuss WASH issues and progress made on the WASH plans prepared by the community. The project proposes to regularize the monthly meeting of the VWSC members. These meeting can also be a forum for gradual and continuous capacity building of these members on various technical and institutional issues related to WASH. This can be ensured only through continuous facilitation and hand holding by project animators. Thus the project animators will be expected to facilitate a certain number of VWSC meetings every month.

• Creation of O & M fund: The project endeavors to make the VWSCs self-reliant in terms of operation and maintenance of the WASH facilities created during the project period. The VWSCs need a fund for carrying out a number of O & M activities related to WASH. Some of these activities are – repair and maintenance of hand pumps; cleaning of water stagnation and drains within the village; carrying out water testing after the withdrawal of the project support; desilting of water recharge structures like ponds and tanks; etc. The project will facilitate a community contribution mechanism through a series of meetings with the Gram Sabha for creation of such a fund. The fund will be managed by the VWSC and the details of income and expenditure done through the fund will be reported in the Gram Sabha meetings.

• Home based WASH counseling: One of the prime objectives of the programme is to improve the service availing or service utilization rate by the communities, especially the excluded communities. For this to happen there is a need do home visits and identify priority households who can then be counseled for bringing out behavior and attitudinal changes. The Jal Sahiyaas will be accompanied by the project animators to make 8 to 10 home visits per day for at least 3 days in a week. They will be using the counseling guidebook for doing WASH counseling of these households.
Performance review of JS: A system of performance review of Jal Sahiya will be formulated and implemented in the project villages. This review will be accompanied by a reward and recognition system for these service providers. This is to demonstrate a replicable worker’s motivation mechanism to the government.

PROJECT OUTCOMES & IMPACT

What is the expected outcome and impact that the project will achieve?

Project Outcomes:

- Community managed systems implemented through VWSCs for improved access to WASH facilities
- Improved access to WASH facilities for PWDs in the project area.
- Government replicating some of the WASH models (both technical as well as institutional models) in project and non-project villages.
- Increase in funds leveraged from various government programs on WASH like TSC and drinking water scheme through hand pumps.
- Active Jal Sahiya in 25 project villages and a model for rolling out JS trainings throughout Jharkhand.

Project Impacts:

- Improved health indicators within the project area related to water and vector borne disease prevalence in the project villages.

INFLUENCING

Changes Intended by the project:

The following changes are intended by the end of the three years project cycle:

- Strong community based institutions (VWSCs) advocating rights to WASH services with the government.
- Access the WASH services for all excluded groups, especially the PWDs through WASH models designed specially looking in to the needs of that person.
- Active Jal Sahiyaas working in association with VWSCs for operation and maintenance of WASH assets.
- Community based systems for operation and maintenance of WASH assets by creation of an O & M fund by all the VWSCs.

INFLUENCING ISSUES:

- Finalisation of the incentive package for Jal Sahiya- At the state level
- Joint training of Jal Sahiya and VWSC representatives for better co-ordination- At the state level
• Allocation of TSC funds WASH models which are suitable for PWDs - At the district level
• Use of the MIS on WASH status by the DWSM - At the district level
• Regular water quality test by DWSM - At the district level
• Increased utilisation of funds under various government programmes on WASH - At the district level
• Regular use of toilets and complete stoppage of open defecation - At the community level
• Use of safe drinking water through treatment at HH level and proper storage and handling of drinking water - At the community level
• Creation of an O & M fund at the village level to be managed by VWSCs - At the community level
• Regularisation of community based participatory monitoring of WASH indicators - At the community level.

**INFLUENCING STRATEGIES:**

• Through VWSC federation at the Panchayat and at the block levels
• Through a well structured process of social audit followed by Jan Sunwai at the Gram Panchayat level by the PRIs.
• Through constant engagement with the PRIs so as to make best possible utilization of the funds that will soon be devolved to PRIs in the state.
• Through regular sharing of the MIS findings on WASH status in the project Panchayats through participation in government meetings and organizing dissemination-cum-consultation workshops at district level.
• Through convergence with education, health, social welfare, drinking water and sanitation departments through strengthening the joint monitoring committees at the block level, thus ensuring increased fund flow in WASH sector.
**Women Based Groups & Collectives**

Lok Prerna believes in participatory approach and building robust community institution is a common practice across the interventions. Organization is engaged in promotion of women SHGs since 2003 and till date has promoted 1637 SHGs with involvement of women from marginalized communities including ST, SC, OBCs and marginal landholders. Most of the women groups were promoted by the organization during the period of 2003 and 2008 under Swa-Sakti Project (supported by Jharkhand Women Development Society and IFAD) Watershed Project, Prototype Project, NABARD and DFID funded PACS Programme. All the SHGs have savings account with the nationalized banks and RRBs. So far, about 350 SHGs have accessed credit from the banks. The SHGs have a collective savings of Rs.1.30 Cr and the groups have leveraged around Rs.2.90 Cr as loan from the banks. The SHGs have so far maintained a good record of loan repayment.

Process has been initiated for formation of block level federations and producer collectives. Organization has successfully facilitated registration of one producer cooperative in Raneshwar block of Dumka district. This cooperative has members from both the SHGs and Kishan Samities (Male & Female) who belongs to same marginalized communities.

**Promotion of Agriculture based Livelihoods**

Agriculture and goat/pig rearing along with the wage labour are the dominant livelihood activities Lok Prerna’s partner communities. Organization works for sustainable livelihood enhancement of its partner communities in farm, off-farm and allied activities which are locally appropriate, considering the physical –financial resources, skills and knowledge base of the community. Under farm based activities, our efforts are aimed at promotion of sustainable farming practices for increasing agriculture production to ensure food security as well improvement in farmers’ income. As a key strategy to ensure participation of women in farming, Lok Prerna has been systematically involving women in technology training, demonstration, exposure visits, planning and implementation of various livelihood projects. More than 400 SHGs groups in Dumka & Deoghar districts are engaged in agriculture based livelihood activities under various projects. Key achievements in promotion of Agriculture based Livelihoods are –

- Initiation of second cropping (rabi) by around 2,200 HHs in additional area of 1348 acres. (Irrigation facility was created under various projects)
- Initiation of vegetable cultivation as income generation activity by more than 400 farmers.
- Enhanced food security of over 750 resource poor HHs through adoption of SRI & other improved farming practices in kharif paddy.
• Development of fruit orchards (mango, kaju, guava, papaya etc) in more than 600 Ha of lands.

The above efforts have led to year round food security and also additional cash income in the range of Rs.12,000 to Rs.20,000 per annum.

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Lok Prerna has been continuously putting efforts at district and state levels to mobilize public finance under various programmes. Organization has successfully implemented MGNREGA, IWMP and ITDA supported projects in clusters of villages of Jarmundi & Raneshwar Blocks of Dumka district and Devipur block of Deoghar district. LOKPRERNA has successfully implemented following Land and Water Resources development activities in project area:

- Contour Bunding: 230 Acres
- Land Reclamation: 367 Acres
- Seepage Tank: 1313
- Water Harvesting Tank: 137
- Lift Irrigation System: 45
- Well (Shallow/Chuwan/Irrigation): 29
- Horticulture Development: 1500 Acres
- Aromatic and Medicinal Plantation: 13 Acres
- Tasar Cultivation: 500 Farmers

Lok Prerna is also engaged in capacity building of Gram Sabha and PRIs for planning and implementation of MGNREGS activities in the area. Various Land & Water Resource development activities have been planned and implemented by Gram Sabha under MNREGS in the area. As the outcome of these activities, assured irrigation facilities have been developed for more than 1,500 acres of land in intervention area.

**MAHILA KISAN SHASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJNA**

LOKPRERNA through its interventions has established that through appropriate, technical, institutional and market support, agriculture and allied activities can provide regular cash flow for family income and decrease the food and nutritional insecurity especially for women and children. Organization has facilitated quality institutions of women in the area and also mobilized investment for development of land & water resources. Organization from its limited resources has demonstrated successful agriculture intervention in the area which further need to scaled up both horizontally and vertically for sustainable development of socio-economically marginalized and communities. Support under MKSP would be helpful in strengthening and scaling up of the successful implementation model of the LOK PRERNA for development of the agriculture based livelihoods, enhancing gender equity and status of women in family as well as in the society.

**OUT REACH**
Lok Prerna has developed the robust community organizations will be one the core strategies. Project proposes to develop and strengthening of two types of institutions – SHG and their federations; and activity based associations at village level, GP level producers’ clusters and collectives for aggregation and market linkage. Project also envisages to create Self-sustaining Community Managed Agriculture Extension System based on local cadre of community resource persons for technical support to women farmers on various aspects of sustainable agriculture practices. The three core elements of this strategy are – a) Strengthening of women SHGs and Federations, b) Promotion of Producers’ Associations & Collectives and c) Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture Extension System.
A) Strengthening Women SHGs and Federation
The existing SHGs will be further strengthened and federated at cluster (preferably at GP) level and block level. SHG federations will be strengthened and capacitated through formal training, exposure visit and handholding support. Leaders and office bearers of federations will be taken for exposure to the best performing similar institutions for learning and reflection. SHGs & their federations will be directly engaged in every level of project implementation – planning to execution. Leaders and office bearers of the federation will be rotational as per decision of governing board. Group performances will be monitored against the agreed action plan and periodic reports, actions would be initiated to improve performance. The PIA will be in facilitation role only. The PIA would transfer the funds to the federations. Technical and managerial facilitations will be taken care by the PIA.

b) Development of Producers’ Associations & Collectives
The proposed project envisages creating multi-tier producers’ collective of women farmers, controlled and managed by producer members with the help of professional technical and management staff. At village level there will be an association of women farmers engaged in sustainable farming practices. Similarly, at VO level there will be a cluster association of women farmers. At block level (project area only) a formally registered entity would be promoted as Producers’ Collective.

The members would be trained properly to design election process, membership criteria, management of business, governance etc. Leaders and office bearers of producers’ collectives will be taken for exposure to the best performing similar institutions for learning and reflection. Standard operating procedures and manual will be developed and implemented. Collective would organize various services like doorstep delivery of inputs, credit linkage, problem solving services, product aggregation and market linkages etc.

The participation of each and every member of the collective is an essential factor for realizing the true benefits of the project. As a true members’ institution, the members will have the ownership throughout the process. They will be involved in each and every activity related to CBO as well as value chain like election/selection, administration, marketing, agriculture extension system, monthly and yearly meetings, etc. Different committees of members would be formed for the purpose of - Price Fixation, Quality Assurance and Accessing Market Information.

c) Community Managed Agriculture Extension System
Establishing community managed agriculture extension system is key to successful implementation and sustainability of the project interventions. Project proposes to develop local cadre of best performing farmers as community resource persons and para-professionals for providing on-field technical and handholding support to women farmers on sustainable agriculture practices.
Project output Strategy

Intensive capacity building of women farmers would be done through training and exposure on farming system in Farmers Field School (FFS) mode. Low cost, sustainable crop production protocol based on local resources & indigenous knowledge will be developed and disseminated for wider adoption. The field school will be organized and operationalized by Community Resource Person (CRP) under technical guidance of subject matter specialist (Agriculturist).

The Women farmers will receive detail crop wise/ season wise training, demonstration and handholding support (in Farmers Field School Model) through CRP. Audio-visual media like projectors; video film etc. would be extensively used in dissemination of knowledge & information. This training would include:

- Improved & Sustainable Cultivation practices,
- Non-pesticide Pest management (NPM)
- Integrated Nutrition Management (INM) using local inputs
- Improved Post Harvest Management
- Improved composting methods including vermicompost
- Kitchen gardening (Grih Vatika, 6m X 6m or 12m X 12m model)
- Preservation of vegetables and fruits
- Preparation of nutritious food item using local available ingredients
- Sorting-grading, packaging and collective marketing

This also include:

- Provision of IEC material on sustainable package of practices for selected crops.
- Filming best practices and sharing same in training sessions.
- Discussion on best practices and salient learning in the SHG cluster (VO)/ federation meetings
- Organize exposure visits of the women farmers to facilitate interaction with successful farmers,
- Organize ‘Farmers Day’ and ‘Kisan Mela’ at cluster level in different cropping season and facilitate best performers.

MGNREGA NRLM CFT Convergence Project

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) works towards creating robust institutional platforms of the rural poor, especially women, in the form of self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations, to improve their access to financial services, and thereby build their sustainable livelihoods. The strength of NRLM has been its ability to energize the communities and involve them in building sustainable livelihoods, largely based on land. Here is, therefore, a commonality of purpose and natural synergy between both NRLM and MGNREGS.

In order to use this synergy and improve the implementation of NGNREGS, it has been decided to achieve convergence between the two covering the following components:
a. Creation of Awareness and Demand Generation  
b. Identification and planning for works that converge with the livelihood plans  
c. Worksite Execution and Measurement  
d. Advance Payment of Wages to NREGA workers through Revolving funds devolved to CBOs  
e. Provision of Capacity building and training for all stakeholders involved including PRIs.

### OUT REACH PANCHAYAT

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### Objective
- To enhance the access of wage and livelihood services to rural communities at Raneswar and Jarmundi Block of Dumka dist.
- To create an INRM and livelihood-based comprehensive Village Development Plan.
- To create average annual wage labour of 45 days for active SC/ST Job Card
- To activate SHG and formed Labour Group

### Focus Area
- Utilisation of MGNREGS for livelihood-enhancing asset creation - INRM-based Participatory Planning
- Small Structures in Series (as per INRM Principles)
- Building the capacities of Panchayat, MGNREGA Functionaries, CBOs
- Facilitating CBOs for demand generation
- Facilitating smooth planning and implementation

### Achievement in 2014-2015

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Scheme approval by Gram Sabha

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Seed Village of Paddy, SPP
The member of seed production Committee decided in the meeting after the harvesting and cleaning of paddy in own individual house. And processing of seed in common platform and store the seed 5 to 10 farmers house for the selling of seed and utilization also. Almost farmers in our field area is tribal farmer and we select for the Seed Production Programme one village and one field area this field is on the bank of a big harvesting tank. So that our farmers not facing drought situation because farmers are using water from such tank and taken timely transplanting.

a) **PIA Involvement/ presence:**

The PIA involvement to improve the livelihood opportunities for tribal disadvantaged communities. In these pretexts Lok Prerna presents in the area for agriculture promotion and strengthening among tribal population in Raneshwar block. Agriculture has been mainstay of rural economy but the present level of productivity has not been satisfactory to sustain local livelihood. This has also make farming activities a non viable proposition, putting the farmers in cycle of vicious poverty which results into high number of migration for wage employment. The tribal population has relied over subsistence farming and forests to fulfill their basic needs. However in recent times forests have alarmingly decreased. This has also increased pressure on agriculture. Under such conditions intensive farming activities have been most important livelihood opportunities.

The rural economy has not become nor more resilient due to poor agriculture productivity and lack of irrigational facilities have been one of the most important constraints for resource poor farmers of the area. Per capita food grain availability is at lower levels of 242 gms against national figures of 480 gm. Poor crop intensity, monocropping systems are popular in the rainfed agriculture and total food grain production is not enough to provide food security to farmers beyond an average period of 5-7 months.

Lok Prerna is one of the leading organization working on community based natural resource management to develop sustainable livelihood opportunities for the resource poor communities of Santhal Pargana region. The organization primarily works in Deoghar and Dumka districts on water harvesting, sanitation, health and agriculture issues. Capacity building and entrepreneurship have been focus of Lok Prerna to promote and strengthen the rural economy for overall development of disadvantaged communities.

The organization has facilitated village level participatory planning process to identify potential activities for irrigation facilities and to strengthen farm based activities with small inputs. Lok Prerna facilitated the participatory plan through following methods –

- Village level meetings and focus group discussion
- Need Assessment and Prioritization
- Collection of primary and secondary data
- Field observation and selection of sites for construction activities.
- Technical feasibility study.

Emphasis has been given on endogenous development practice to maintain fair balance between traditional knowledge system and the technology.
b) Land holding Pattern in the project area:

The topography of the area is undulating with intermittent hillock formations. The region has nearly 30%-35% lands in the upper ridges that remain mostly fallow or poorly cultivated with minor pulses or millets. The medium uplands (about 45%-55%) are bunded and terraced, get cultivated only once in a year with paddy or maize. Porous soil with shallow depth in these lands does not allow prolonged moisture retention. Status of Progressive farmers:

c) Average rainfall received in the proposed project Area:

The annual rain fall ranges between 1300 to 1400 mm. The irrigation facility is available in nearly 5-7% of cultivated land. The area is traversed by numerous small rivulets in the low lying lands that remains wet even after 4-5 months of monsoon.

d) Irrigation sources available in the area:

The area is transected with local jorias, Pond and Well.

e) Existing Cropping Pattern:

Cropping pattern of these lands often suffers setback due to the irregular monsoon. Lowlands in the valley areas have good soil depth and fertility. Due to higher moisture retention, the lowlands can support long duration crops such as paddy.

f) Economics for 1 Acre project: Cost Rs 31098
   a) Yield (in Quantal) :- 28
   b) Rate :- 1500
   c) Total income :- 42000
   d) Surplus :- 10902
   g) Marketing plan :- Convergence with DAO, KVK Dumka and other Farmers Cooperatives

h) Plan for replication through Village Level Community Fund (to be contributed by the beneficiary farmers either in kind form or cash form):- If necessary the organisation take needful process.

i) Conclusion :- One farmers earns income from Seed Production Program in a year approx Rs 42000 in one Acre. So in the project targeted 50 Acre earns Rs 42000 X 50 Acre = 2100000 Total income in Project period. Total cost is seed production program in 50 Acre is 1554900. So net profit in 50 Acre is 545100.

PRE Coocon Tasar

Lok Prerna PRESENT TASAR SERICULTURE BASED LIVELIHOOD IN MKSP-NTFP_NRLM Devipur of Deoghar dist. & Jarmundi of Dumka District For 716 Farmers.

Main Focus of Project
   - Establishment of effective institutional platforms of NTFP collectors
Market Information for better marketing of their products
Promotion of community based livelihoods Organisations
Promotion of sustainable NTFP management practices in pre harvest, harvest and post harvest
Drudgery reduction for women NTFP collectors
Improved productivity of NTFP resources

Activities, 1st Years
- Raising of Block plantation
- Assistance to Basic Seed Rearer
- Assistance to Commercial Rearer
- Assistance to Private Graineurs
- Assistance to Rearer Collectives

Strategy
- Human Resource Recruitment, Orientation about prog., Exposur
- Community Development Area Identification, CBOs formation, Training, Exposur, Base line survey

Out Reach
- Block Plantation, Target – 150 Hect.

Vill. Block Hect No. of Plants
- Jhundi, Devipur - 51- 91290
- Heth Jarmundi 86- 153940
- Katenja

Total area Covered – 137 Hect
Total No. of Plants – 245230 Plants

Rearing
- Seed Relaxers – 10
- Commercial Rearer Collectives – 100

Capacity Building, Exposure & Training

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Post Coocon Tasar
Tasar rearing is one supplementary livelihood of this block. Those who are residing in the forest area is engaged with this subsector. More than 5000 families engaged in tasar work
traditionally. People who are residing in forest area know about the cocoons and related rearing to selling as well as its economics. But the main hurdles of the activity is earning in subsistence level. This will not sustain the livelihood of the villagers. There is a need for value addition in tasar rearing work so that tasar reeling and spinning is important value chain in tasar sub sector. The process of post cocoon is needed for this area. Because rearers will get premium price for cocoon selling and again at the time of lean period women may be engaged in tasar reeling and spinning work and get again employment and sell tasar yarn on optimum price through the women’s cooperative institutional arrangement. In this circumstances organization wants to start reeling and spinning work for reduction of migration and extension of tasar rearing opportunities.

Since the whole of the block is an undulating terrain with high run off the Agriculture is not sustainable in absence of secured irrigation facilities. Most of the households are depending on the agriculture activity. But the area is mono cropped and producing only paddy in the kharif season. But due to undulating terrain and lack of irrigation agriculture becomes unproductive and non-remunerative. Therefore, local residents are exploring better livelihood opportunity. As a result people are used to migrate in the different areas either seasonally or semi permanently. On the other side, the Tribals prefer to migrate to bordering state of West Bengal or some times to distance states like Punjab, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi etc leaving their offspring and families at home. Those who remain at home, after the completion of the agricultural practices used to sit idle. But there are many of Tribal families who during the lean period use to adopt some other secondary occupation for their sustenance and livelihood support. Few of the Tribal community like Mohuli community adopt their Bamboo craft and among the Santhal community many of the families practices Tasar warm rearing in scattered patches in unscientific ways.

3. Proposed Plan

3.1 Goal:

Goal of the project is to access better livelihood opportunities creation among 360 tribal families of 8 villages in the value chain development of Tasar sub-sector.

3.2 Objectives:

Objectives of the project are as follows:

- To increase house hold income of the tribal families by Rs 2000 monthly
- To reduce the migration of the Tribal Families by at least 25% of families
- Optimal utilization of forest resources
- To create employment opportunity during the lean period
- To make employment of women in the reeling and spinning activity.
3.3 **Target Groups:** 360 beneficiaries, (6 group, 24 SHGs and 1 cooperative) in MASALIA block of Dumka District.