

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
(2013- 2014)**

PRAGATI GRAMIN VIKAS SAMITI



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Foreword

Dear well-wishers and friends,

This gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report 2013-14.

As many of you know, Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti is a community development organization, dedicated to help the poor, needy, deprived, under-privileged and vulnerable section of the society. At present we are working on issues like Water & Sanitation, Education, women empowerment, Land rights and Livelihood.

The essence of our programme is that people themselves must participate, with increasing awareness and sense of responsibility, in the planning and implementation of project activities to their own well-being.

PGVS believes that development is a process of socio-economic progress, which is best achieved through active participation of the people. PGVS emphasizes building on the resources of the people by increasing their knowledge, skills and economic strength thereby enabling them to manage the issues affecting their lives. The efforts are towards conscientious development process.

Women's issues and problems remain in the core of our concerns and their empowerment is integrated in all our programmes.

We invite you to remain in touch and help us in our endeavors.

With best wishes,

Pradeep Priyadarshi

Secretary

PRAGATI GRAMIN VIKAS SAMITI

Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti: An Introduction

Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti is a non- profit, humanitarian voluntry organization dedicated to help the poor, needy,deprived, under- privileged and vulnerable section of the society. PGVS believes that development is a process of socio-economic progress, which is best achieved through active participation of the community people. It is registered under The Society Registration Act 21/1860 (Redg No. 394/1988/89) with the aim of empowering weaker, women and marginalised Section of the society. Since its inception, it is working in 21 districts of Bihar from last 28 years, to work with most vulnerable section of community to put their problem on bigger platform. PGVS is working on the issues of Land Rights, Poverty, Water & Sanitation, Education, women Empowerment and much other important issue from its birth and to building their capacity on these issues.

Executive committee of PGVS:-

Sl. No.	Name	Post
1	Mr. P. V. Rajgopal	President
2	Mr. Pradeep Priyadarshi	Secretary
3	Ms. Manju Dung Dung	Treasure
4	Ms. Sindhu Sinha	Member
5	Ms. Pushpa Flora Lakra	Member
6	Mr. Umesh	Member
7	Mr. Biteshwer Manjhi	Member

Vision:-

To work for the most marginalized and vulnerable sections of society to ascertain dignity, equity and equality, rights and justice.

Mission:-

PGVS believes that development is a process of socio-economic progress, which is best achieved through active participation of the people. PGVS emphasizes building on the resources of the people by increasing their knowledge, skills and economic strength thereby enabling them to manage the issues affecting their lives. The efforts are towards conscientious development process.

Geographical area

Name	No	Details
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Division	8	Patna, Magadh, Munger, Bhagalpur, koshi, Purniya, Darbhanga, Tirhut,
District	21	1.Patna -1. Patna,2.Nalanda, 3.Bhojpur, 4.Buxer 2.Magadh - 1.Aurangabad, 2.Gaya, 3.Jahanabad,4.Arwal,5.Nawada. 3.Munger - 1.Jamui 4.Bhagalpur - 1.Banka 5.Koshi - 1.Saharsa, 2.Supaul, 3.Madhepura 6.Purniya - 1.Arariya,2. Katihar 7.Darbhang a- 1.Darbhanga, 2.Samastipur 8.Tirhut - 1.Mujaffarpur, 2.W. Champaran, 3.E. champaran
Block	43	Patna- 7,Bhojpur-5, Buxer-2, Aurangabad-1, Gaya- 6, Jahanabad-7,Arwal-1,Nawada-1,Jamui-2,Banka-1,Saharsa-1, Supaul-1, madhepura-1, Arariya-1, Katihar-3, Darbhanga-1, Samastipur-1, Mujaffarpur-2, East champaran-1, West Champaran-2
Village	1308	
Partner	6	Water Aid India, Action aid India,Save the Children, Oxfam India, SLCW, PACS
Thematic Issues	7	Land rights and advocacy, To ensure food security of Small holder Agriculture, Water & sanitation Education for all Empowerment of Musahar Woman empowerment Mahila mnrega abhiyan
Target Group	6	Musahar, Dalits, EBC, women, Muslims, PWD
Community Organization	5	Ekta Parishad, Bhoomi Adhikar Manch, MVM, MEM ,MNREGA Majdoor manch

Activity & achievements During the Year 2013-2014

“Education for All in Bihar: Enhancing Learning Level”

Overall goal	To improve the quality and learning for children in the state of Bihar		
Specific objective	Ensuring improved level of learning of children coming from the most marginalized communities of two district of Gaya and Patna in Bihar, India		
Project location	50 Aanganwadi Centres and 50 Government Schools of Manpur blocks of Gaya District.		
Project duration	1 st March 2013 to 28 th February 2014		
Budget	Total Cost of Action 20,45,800 INR	Amount Required from Donor 20,45,800 INR	Total Spent in Reporting Period 20,39,145 INR
Target Groups	3-5 years children and 6-14 years children, SMC members, Aanganwadi workers and Teachers of 100 project villages of two districts.		
Final Beneficiaries	Planned Direct Beneficiaries: 1. DB Boys age 3-5 : 500 (Average 10 per A-nganwadi Center) 2. DB Girls age 3-5 : 500 (Average 10 per A-nganwadi Center) 3. DB Boys age 6-14 : 5000 (Average 100 per school) 4. DB Girls age 6-14 : 5000 (Average 100 per school) 5. DB 100 Aanganwadi workers and 100 helpers 6. DB Teachers : 150 (Average 3 per school) 7. IDB Teachers : 250 8. DB Cluster Resource Center Coordinator (CRC Co.) : 9 9. DB Block Resource Center Coordinator (BRC Co.) : 1 10. DB Panchayati Raj Institution members: 90 11. DB School Management Committee members: 350 (7 per school) 12. DB Parents: 750 (Average 15 per	Beneficiaries achieved: 1. DB Boys age 3-5 : 1000 2. DB Girls age 3-5 : 1000 3. DB Boys age 6-14: 6164 4. DB Girls age 6-14 : 6013 5. DB 50 Aanganwadi workers and 50 helpers 6. DB Teachers : 220 7. IDB Teachers : 250 8. DB Cluster Resource Center Coordinator (CRC Co.) : 9 9. DB Block Resource Center Coordinator (BRC Co.) : 1 10. DB Panchayati Raj Institution members: 87 11. DB School Management Committee members: 450 12. DB Parents: 1136 13. IDB Parents: 53251	

	village) 13. IDB Parents: 10000 (Average 200 per village)	
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Strategy of intervention

Strategy of intervention that will be put in place to address the identified problems; if the proposed strategy has been informed by previous learning/evaluation, please describe. Please also describe how the project will embed the Theory of Change

This programme has directly contributed to: MDG 2 & 3a (achieve universal primary education & promote gender equality in education). Our education strategy for 3rd phase proposed 3 strategic objectives where we believe Save the Children can have the greatest impact. In view of the lessons learnt and gaps being foreseen in the RTE Act implementation mechanisms both at the micro and macro levels, the following strategies were taken up to achieve the overall objective of the project:

- **Before the Intervention Early childhood education** has not progressed sufficiently. It is established that educational investment in early years in the 3-6 age group paves the way for a stronger learning aptitude in later years of the child. The school readiness skills gained at pre-primary stages increases possibility of retention in school and therefore, could play a key role in reducing the incidence of child labour in later years. However, the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) has thus far failed to provide the necessary learning environment to develop 'school readiness skills' in young children aged 3-6 years and Aanganwadi Centres have unfortunately often been reduced to 'food distribution centres'.

Application to the Project: The young children living in poverty were the main target beneficiaries of



this project. These vulnerable children are more exposed to risk due to health, family and community circumstances. They are likely to start school with limited language skills, physical, social and emotional developments that interfere with learning and thus imperil future development. **Pragati** supported families with young children living in marginalized communities and created situations where the community contributed to ensure that children gets the best possible start in life.

PGVS trained Aanganwadi Workers (AWWs) on important aspects of different domains which are physical development, language development, cognitive development, social and emotional development required for children in their early years. Reference material for Aanganwadi workers was developed and distributed to all 50 centres. 21 learning toys materials were provided for the physical, language and cognitive development of children. In 50 Centers mothers groups were formed and 500 mothers were equipped with skills to effectively support their children's development at home. The mothers are trained once in two months and now act as 'Forces for Change'. We encouraged community participation to support in monitoring of the functioning of the center and regularity of the children. As

a result today, 90% attendance and retention is found in AWCs where more than 90% children are coming in uniform and with good personal hygiene.

Application to the Project: Pragati with the support of Save the Children worked in coordination with Bihar Education Project Council (BEP) and State Council of Education, Research and Training (SCERT), District Project Officers (DPOs) and with Quality Coordinators for better planning of the teaching learning process in the classroom so that the objective and rationale of the work on enhancing learning outcomes is commonly understood.

PGVS & StC facilitated implementation of a school timetable such that work is divided amongst all teachers to ensure optimum utilization of their time through teacher training. Even where schools have a skewed teacher child ratio, the organization of the timetable would be to provide all children with learning time for language and mathematics. This was ensured through collaboration with the School Head Master.

It is anticipated that children within and across grades may be at varied learning levels. Thus in order for all children to gain from this process, Save the Children in collaboration with SCERT conducted training for all 50 Head teachers under “Mission Quality” where the focus was to identify children at a lower learning level and form groups. Two hours have been dedicated after lunch to work with these groups so that the learning level of these children can be enhanced.



To provide regular onsite support, PGVS team regularly visited the schools and AWCs in order to understand the problems of the classroom transactions and where required interacted with teachers for better lesson planning and undertook classroom observation to understand the situation and difficulties. Learning assessment tools and mechanisms were developed in coordination and consultation with SCERT and teachers of the schools were oriented through onsite interactions.

The above mentioned activities were towards achieving a marked increase in the learning levels of children in language and mathematics in classes 1-5. In order to assess the extent of achievement, a Pre and Post assessment of learning level of children in Class III and V for Hindi and Mathematics was carried out in 16 intervening school and 16 non intervening schools. Total 1116 children were assessed to know their competency level in Mathmatics and Hindi Language. The first assessment was carried out in July '13 and the same assessment was carried out in December '13. The same children were assessed in order to understand the learning enhancements in 5 months in intervention areas and non

intervention areas. The data analysis states that in Class 3, the learning levels of children increased by 28% in Hindi and 26% in Maths in intervention areas. In non intervention areas, the learning level increased by 5% in Hindi and 4 % in Mathematics.

Water& Sanitation

WaterAid India in association with charity water has started a new intervention on WASH in Bihar and U.P, by the programme title “water security in Bihar and U.P”. Now with the support of Wateraid PGVS implementing this programme in eleven GPs of Fatehpur block at Bihar. We have categorise eleven GPs in two section first five GPs known as model GPs(Mataso, Nimi,Fatehpur,Paharpur and Kathautiya kewal) and another six expended GPs are Meyari, Morhe, Bhare, Dumarichatti, North Lodhwey and south Lodhwey.This project emphasizes building on the resources of the people by increasing their knowledge, skills and capacity, thereby enabling them to manage the WASH issues which affecting their lives. Partner implements safe water and sanitation facilities through community involvement. PGVS sensitize PRIs and community to improve the position of the project intervention area. Leveraging with the Distt. level Government , Block level, local level and other stakeholders, to achieve our objectives related to WASH issues, especially for downtrodden and deprived section, in all project GPs. We works for positive changes in the lives of eleven project GPs people of Fatehpur block. We also focus to train and support CBOs to develop and implement village level plan.

The programme primarily aims to provisioning of safe water, access to sanitation facility and hygiene promotion for the communities concerned, as well as strengthening local governance and community participation for maximizing sustainability.

Adequate and safe water supply and sanitation are, undeniably, cornerstones of any sustainable development paradigm. Access to safe water and sanitation are also one of the biggest challenges that communities face in fulfilling basic needs.

1. Project Area

In the table below list your project area and briefly narrate your approach and focus at various levels of interventions

State	Bihar	District	Gaya
Block (or city)		Gram Panchayat (or Ward)	Village (or slum)
Fatehpur		5	37
Grampanchayats:-			
S. No.	Grampanchayat Name	Revenue Village	Hamlets (Tola)
1	Fathpur	Fatehpur, Itwan	Shitalpur, Ramraichak, Musichak,

			Ghodiayatad, Muhwai
2	Paharpur	Jamheta, Rajabigha, Shabdo, Jamuhar, Ratokhurd, Paharpur, Pipra, Gopalkera	Amarpur, Ganeshideah, Kasiyadiah,
3	Nimi	Rajaundha, Dhaneta, Neemi, Badauaan, Bahera, Manjhauli, Barhoriya, Barkail, Darha, Dihari, Bagodar	Kisanpur, Kachanpur, Makhdumpur, Kenarchak, Gowardhan nagri, purna darha,
4	Mataso	Powa, Mataso, Dhangaon, Badgaon, Dumari, Budhaul, Ekamba	Gadahiyatad, Rampur, Kharhara, Ananchak, sunderchak, Barbatta, powatad, Dumaritad
5	Kathautiya kewal	Gowerdaha, Manhona, Taro, Kathautiyakewal, Bagai, Dundu, Alakhdiha, Baskatawa, Patwas	ST Tola, masaundhitad, Luti, Saliyatad, kanchan nagar, samda, Basua, Gorildiah, Chamotha, Paddeah, Sindhihiya, kewal

2. Project Progress

This section should provide a brief update on the progress of the project during the year.

2.1 The success and the contributory factors, external and internal

2.2 challenges and how these were overcome

The purpose of this section is to provide an assessment of performance and to identify any lessons. Where the progress towards planned activities, objectives and indicators is not on track, provide a brief overview of the challenges or delays that have been experienced. Provide an overview changes in plan and budget and the reasons for the same.

We have been organised capacity building programme at different level like for PRIs, Service providers, Women's group, Bal samuh and water users group in project village or block. The main purpose behind this types of training programme is to aware them on WASH issues and its also support in village level planning and monitoring. Its also support in implementation of different government schemes related WASH, education, health and other issues.

We have been performed some hardware activities to easily access to wash services like new handpumps installation at Dundu & Ratokhurd village for mahadalits community, earlier this community used river water. 43 handpump have been restored and 102 new hp leveraged from govt. in marginalised community with better utilisation of waste water. Five low cost disabled friendly toilets constructed in project village and also support to poor and marginalised family for

reconstruction of defunct toilets. Six sanitary protected wells constructed for needy people with the support of village community. Electricity supported Mini pipe water supply system has been developed in Manjhauli village.

This project activities is fulfilled the need of the community on water crisis in the project intervention area with the community involvement.

- Created awareness among PRIs members and community regarding WASH issues.
- People are frankly talking about these issues.
- Local govt. Officials (District/block) have been addressed about our programme.
- Old and defunct handpump rehabilitated by community participation.
- Community people feels maintenance of water source is our responsibility.
- A committee responsible for WASH issues.
- People demanded for their rights from Government.
- Community boost our knowledge about WASH and related issues.
- Better use of waste water through use of kitchen garden/Biomedical waste.
- Parents of school going children demanded better hygienic condition in school.
- Highly aware communities regarding water borne disease and way of Purification.
- To sustain it for longer duration of time VWSCs are getting oriented by our ORW at a regular interval of time.
- Linkage of SHG groups to Jeevika & Watershed.

2.1 The success and reasons,

Water and safe drinking water is most required element for people still there were no awareness among community members and PRIs about the several schemes of government. But after capacity building programme of different stakeholders people are now demanding for safe water and sanitation from their local authorities. Government offices (Dist. & Block Level) are now start receiving application from villagers on water and sanitation issues. Now district and block level officials supported community, they try to replay all the applications on priority basis.

According to NBA norms approximately 300 IHHL constructed in project GPs and complete application with photographs have been forwarded to district or block level departments, from different cluster of project area for reimbursement of proposed budget.

2.2 Challenges and how these were overcome

- The focused challenges to perform project activities were that there was no support from community members in the beginning of project. Like there were no ground level existence of PRI members CBOs, and water quality was not an issue for the people of rural area in their mind set concept. In addition, very weak relations among different stakeholders like no wall murals of govt. scheme. While interacting to many villagers our project team found that no one have been addressed about water and sanitation issues. While formulating community based org. Like VWSC and capacitate them on different issues, we found awareness about water conservation and wash issues. initially people were interested because they were looking to get some economical benefit but after formulation when they came to know about their role and responsibility some of them

start leaving committees. But while putting painstaking effort of ORWs they bring into a functional mode.

Sudden transfer of govt. Officials is another challenge for us, because sometimes we lost our efforts and valuable times and also discourage the project team and community. This year election code of conduct also restrict us in frequently implementation of activities and involvement of local bodies.

Pre Conditions



Kathautiyakewal is one and only ST (Scheduled Tribe) dominated Gram panchayat in Gaya district and Magadha Region. Scattered population of nine ST tolas living in remote areas deep in the Gurpa forests approx. 25 km far from block headquarter, with no access to clean water or sanitation, they were using fluoride contaminated water. They also have no government entitlements. When person suffer

from waterborne diseases, they used to get in touch with a local priest doctor and considered it as curse of God. Not a single government member visited here, even PRIs member also ignore these people and behave like an enemy. Children of this tola never got polio drop, ASHA, ANM and AWW workers never reached there to provides health services.

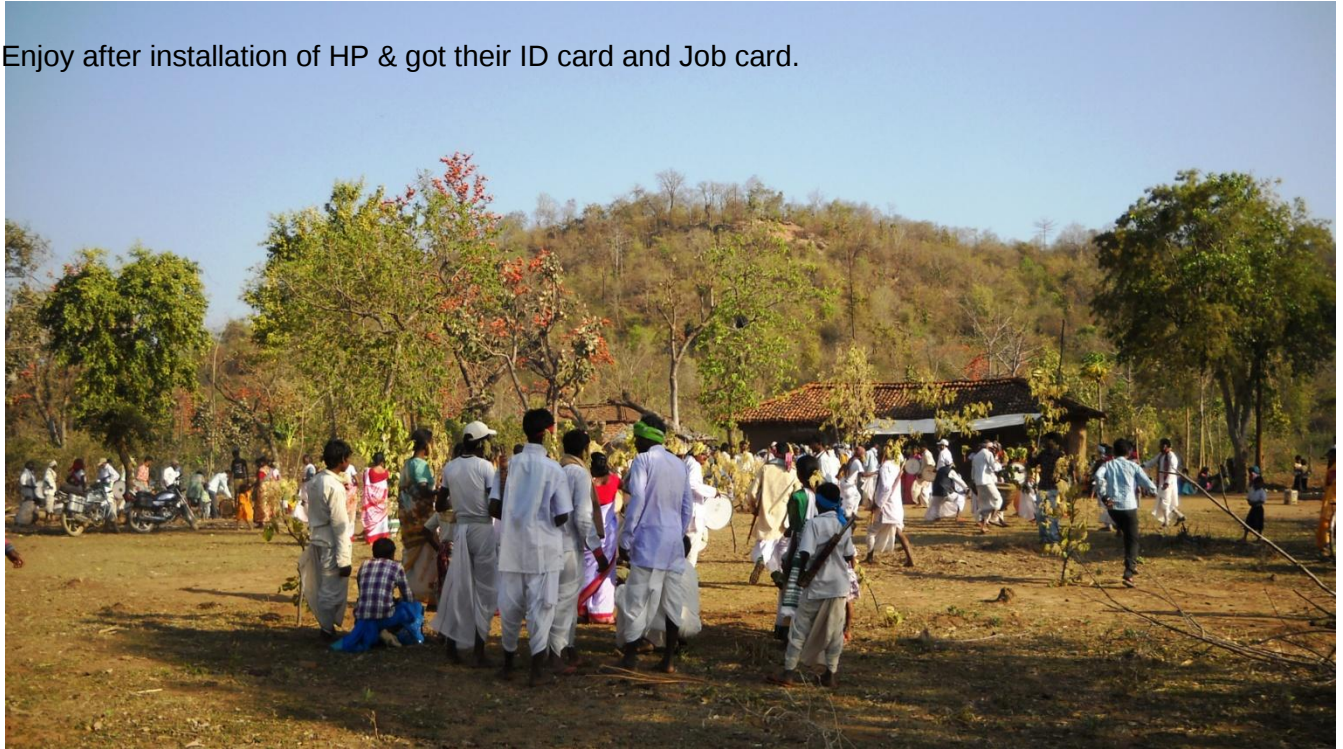
Post or Present Conditions

But after our intervention at current scenario their sensitization regarding safe drinking water and sanitation is at extent level resultant they got five hand pump in their community by government authorities, which was really very good news for them and they also got their voter id card. So we can say they got their identity after 65 years of our independence and also wait 65 years for safe drinking water. Now they use trench pits and covering faecal matter with mud / ash for safe sanitation. Prior to our intervention they were totally unaware about immunization programme of children and pregnant women but after our intervention we met to BMO i.e Block Medical officer and sent a team to tackle their situation and as a result of this immunization programme start covering entire population of that habitation. They have also prepared a road by putting



painstaking effort so, we can reach to them effortlessly and their participation at community programme almost engage entire community person which shown their sensitization. People of Bakwara has been constructed a check dam with boulder and soil to conserve water for agriculture, fisheries and other uses by community effort.

Enjoy after installation of HP & got their ID card and Job card.



Summary:-

PGVS started Water security project supported by WaterAid/Charity water in Feb. 2012. The people were aware organized and built there capacity under the project. The people were worried when they knew the water of open well and swallow HP is unsafe for use or responsible for earlier epidemic like situations. They put their problem in the meeting of VWSC that due to not availability of other safe water resource near about mohalla we are using this unsafe water. If the MPWS could be installed with the organization support, so will be having safe drinking water, we will support what can be and will be responsible for maintenance of it in future. There after the MPWS was installed, 1 HP submersible motor with solar panel was installed.

Now the people of this village especially women and school going children are happy. They say that now we may have safe water easily and will not be compelled for using polluted water

SLCW- Project

Block –Koilwar& Danapur(Dist. Bhojpur& Patna)

Koilwar is situated on the River Sone; its steel rail road bridge called as Abdul Bari Bridge, made before independence, is shown in the film Gandhi. The Koilwar Bridge across the Sone River was built by the British in 1900. A two lane road (NH 30) runs just under the rail tracks. Sand mining near the pillars of this old bridge has created structural problems recently.

There is a story behind this place as this was the venue where most of saint used to leave since longer duration. In this village there was huge number of kukkoo who used to stay in this village. When British came to the village and moment they got fascinated of their voice he asked name of that word so they got it's kukkoo but due to their mother tongue fluency they could able to speak koilwar so reason being the venue called namely koilwar.

In Koilwar there is well known hospital of Tuberculosis, where majority of patient used to come across world for the treatment of this hazardous disease.

Initiation of work

Pragati Grameen Vikas Samiti started working in this block since 2006 with the support of swiss league. By the support of this project most of musahar community's women and girls start being empowered and educated by the support of Jagjagi Kendra.

Activities implemented in targeted area to achieve desired objective in 2013-14

As there is no awareness among community regarding education, so much of sensitization campaign organized by the collaborative effort of CBOs and organizational worker. During this tenure we educated and ensured participation of male, female, children along with adolescent boys and girls. We emphasized on more issues associated with them in the training or community meetings programme. At village level we made more of community cadre and goes on discussion to resolve their issues at all level. For an instance Gram Ikai, Mahila Bachat Samuh, Kishori Samuh and grain banks established in the village and empowered community to lead it. Regular orientation programme making them capable to use it on frequent basis.

- 34 Gram Ikai Established.
- Total number of Kishori Samuh meeting organized for 45 times.
- 115 meetings organized of mahila bachat samuh and grain bank members.
- One training programme organized of mahila cadre and a mahila sammelan took place
- 58 meetings of mobilized gram ikai organized
- 105 numbers of sanitation programme organized in deprived community's locality.

Impact of these activities

- Gradually sensitization start occurring in this community
- Communities cadre's leadership enhanced by leaps and bounds

Grievances in community

- Drinking habit in community is still persisting

- Unable to build holistic understanding
- Gender discrimination is still persisting

Lesson learnt while performing activities

- How to talk with govt. officials on community based problems
- How to draft application
- Community organization in village
- How to collect information by officials through discussion
- How to work for deprived community(Mahadalits) with support of different tools
- How to linked community with govt. schemes
- Gram ikai/ community awareness and how to linked children with education
- How to work for target group at different leve

Grain Bank:-

India is country of villages, but after independence we had been promoted capitalistic policies which slowdown the speed of rural economy. One side this capitalistic policies has been supported urban economy and other side slowdown the rural economy speed and jobs opportunities. So deprived section facing starvation situations. Climate change also effecting production of grains and promoting seasonal unemployment. Generally this community face starvation like situation specially from July to December. Due to drought in cropping season male community migrate in the search of jobs. In the absence of male person childs and women groups fights for livelihoods. This situation also promotes social evils like child labour, illiteracy and others.

Govt. has been started many schemes for mahadalits to overcome from this conditions like old age pension scheme, PDS, Anpurna or Antyodaya yojana and widow pensions schemes. But all the govt. schemes going to flop due to mediators and rampant corruptions at all levels.

Main problems are:-

- MGNREGA is unable to provides jobs for whole year
- Due to lack of job opportunities people have been migrated outside in search of job. To stop this migration PGVS has been established grain bank and SHGs at village level.

Main objectives are:-

- Save mahadalits community from starvation
- Save mahadalits community from the pawn of mahajans
- To promote self respect and self dependency

Present condition of Grain bank:-

Pragati Gramin Vikas samiti working in 22 villages of Koilwar block with the support of Swiss Leags. These are Gidhaeast, Gidha west, Koilwar, Bhadwar, Kulhariya, Rupchakiya, Bhagwatnagar Shivchak, Shiwala per, Usari and Jalpura. Out of seven three mahadalits community (Gidha east, Gidhawest and Bhadwar) have grain bank.

According to data-1 grain bank have 654 kg wheat. 290kg wheat has been distributed among 46 families and 240kg wheat remains in grain bank. Group members operating grain bank. Some group distribute whole collection of grain among members and some group sell it in market and use this money to purchase some common items for community purpose or expend it on social

work also. The main focus of Pragati is to develop a way which support mahadalits family against starvation, so Pragati regular monitor it and capacitate the members to operate grain bank. This year four families of this community has been benefitted from grain bank. Due to drought many families of Koilwar block has been faced starvation like situation. These families havenot money to purchase grains from PDS shop. Main reason for this is lack of jobs opportunities

Goat rearing

PGVS has supported finance in four villages in koilwer block for improve community capacity through increase income by goat rearming to 40 musahar woman. The woman from musahr community are facing money crisis always . In the field they have limited job in agriculture. And mnrega not functional . So they demand addinitional support to increase their income to ensure food security.

Oxfam India Project

PGVS is working in 84 villages of 10 blocks under 10 district in Bihar. In bigning we are working on land & livelihood but now we are focusing on strengthening small holder agriculture to ensure food security. During last one year we have done so many activities in this project.

Project Activities and Objective

- 1. INCREASING THE FOOD SECURITY OF SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS THROUGH PROMOTION OF HOLISTIC FARMING PRACTICES AND OTHER LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES.**
- 2. ADVOCATING FOR WOMEN'S JOINT TITLE OVER LAND.**
- 3. CREATING AND STRENGTHENING PEOPLE'S INSTITUTIONS/FORUMS TO SUPPORT COMMUNITIES IN CLAIMING THEIR RIGHTS/ENTITLEMENTS.**
- 4. Advocacy for ensuring joint homestead land deeds for the marginalized landless-homeless families especially for Dalits and Adivasis.**

PROJECT ACTIVITIES DETAILS

In last one year build capacity of landless woman farmers through training, orientation and district level advocacy meeting. We have done strong linkage with RKVY and ATMA at district level unit. Large number of woman and farmers are now accessing benefits from this schemes

- In Bihar 148 women farmer's group (1369 members) has been formed till 31st May 2014 in Buxer, Bhojpur, Patna, Arwal, Jamui, East Champaran, West Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Madhepura and Saharasa Districts. Among the members 1104 belong to SC community,**

10 to ST, 178 to OBC and 77 to Muslim and other community. During the year 86 women farmers group has been formed with an increase of 986 memberships.

- Among these 148 groups 52 women farmers group are involved in collective farming over 42,77 acre land and 37 women farmer groups are involve in kitchen garden.
- 144 women farmers have applied applications for agriculture support.
 - 18 women farmers received KCC and also got Rs 9 lacs for agriculture purpose while 30 women farmers received crop compensation worth INR 7 lacs in Jamui district.
 - 10 women farmers received INR 5 lacs for animal husbandry project.
 - 139 woman farmers have accessed input support as seeds and fertilizer. 70 other women farmers from the project area got aware and were motivated and approached to concern department and accessed the benefits in Arwal, Madhepura, Bhojpur, Jamui, East Champaran and Patna district of Bihar.
- In Bihar 10 district level training camp of woman farmers were organized for their leadership development, land rights and improve quality farming. In these trainings 532 farmers including 410 woman farmers participated. In these training the BAO, BDO and Kisan salahkar also shared about Govt. Schemes and action plans.
- In Bihar 10 Interface meeting were conducted in all the 10 districts. In the meetings community members raised their issues regarding access to entitlements under Govt schemes, collective farming, RKVY, C-DAP and lease land. It also helped in building linkage with Govt. Department. 1235 farmers participated in these meetings and received relevant information. The local print & Electronic media also covered the event.
- In Bihar 10 campaign padyatras were organized in 10 districts for advocating on the issue of recognition of women as farmers in the society, land rights, agriculture support, food security etc. During the padyatra 928 peoples involving 535 women farmers participated and the yatra covered 112 villages.
- Total of 188 meetings of women farmers at village level were conducted on the issue of identity, dignity and social recognition of landless women farmers. Wall writing parcha distribution was also carried out for the purpose.
- In Bihar, a women farmers' convention with 3000 small women farmers across Bihar and Jharkhand was organized at Patna on 30th November 2013 for recognition of women as farmers. A public demonstration 'Hal Nikalo' by a group of women farmers is held on the sidelines of the convention to urge policy makers to recognize women farmers and give their due credit by increasing their access to and control overland.
- State consultation on policy intervention for agriculture land and homestead land for women organized at state capital to submit recommendation to Govt. In the consultation Kisan Aayog and Agriculture consultant of Govt. of Bihar participated and gave their commitment to provide benefit of schemes to women farmers directly.
- 8496 women farmers and 5538 male farmers got aware about women land rights issues.
- 3103 women farmers have applied for basgit parcha in joint title and 1084 women farmers have applied for 10 dismal homestead land.

- 83 women farmers have received joint title of basgit parcha. 3 women received 3 dismal land for homestead.
- 1251 women farmer also applied for Bhoodan and forest land patta for agriculture farming.
- 68 women farmers received Bhoodan land for agriculture purpose in Muzaffarpur district.
- In Bihar, 10 Interface meeting conducted in all ten project area to raise their issues, accessing entitlements under Govt. schemes and build linkage with Govt. Department. 1235 farmers have got information and raise issues regarding farming, RKVY, C-DAP and lease land. The local print & electronic media also covered the event.
- State consultation on Policy intervention for agriculture land and homestead land for women organized at state capital to submit recommendation to Govt. in the consultation Kisan Aayog and Agriculture consultant of Govt. of Bihar participated. In Bihar, In all ten blocks of ten district the women farmers group and PGVS mapped of all kind of institutions regarding land, agriculture and livelihood resource like ATMA , Krishi salahkar, Animal husbandry, Panchayat Krishi samanwayak, DAO & BAO, Media, Kisan club and Krishi Vigyan Kendra.
- In ASK centre 110 core committee member are actively lead of ASK activities and 1739 are member.
- In Bihar 171 meeting of ASK have been done for sensitization of women farmers on RKVY, collective farming and Kitchen garden, in which 1913 women and 478 male farmers have been participated. 719 other peoples also take part in meeting at ASK.
- 32 meeting of women farmer group federation conducted in one year and formed also in this year, in which 335 women have been participated.
- 1757 applications processed through ASK for leveraging benefit under various schemes. INR 4.5 crores leveraged from various social security schemes.
- 1624 people actually received benefit under different schemes such as Indira Aawas yojana – 444, Rehabilitation- 20, Old age pension- 465, Widow Pension- 57, Disable-20, kabir antyesti yojana -41, kanya vivah Yojna – 72, MNREGA- 505 people.
- 135 meetings at block and district level through ASK for SSS and 4300 people have reached at the place to demand and access their benefits.
- Block level citizen's forum constituted at all ten blocks, in which 120 members in 10 blocks. Each block has 12 members. In the forum social activist, women farmers, agriculturist, PRI's are members.
- In Bihar 18 women farmers groups have taken training regarding SRI Vidhi agriculture and are applying this method. 3 groups have increased production 12% in paddy and wheat.
- 28 new women farmers' group formed this year.
- 52 women groups are practicing collective farming in all ten districts. (Patna-7, Bhojpur-7, East Champaran- 13, Weas champaran- 7, Saharsa-3, Madhepura-3, jamui- 4, Arwal-6, Buxer- 2).
- 37 women are doing kitchen garden (Bhojpur-10, Arwal-7, Muzaffarpur-7, Patna-8, East champaran-5).
- 154 farmers received homestead land parcha (not patta).

- 5438 have been identified and facilitated for process. All applications have submitted to concern authority.
- 34 awareness campaign for land rights in all ten blocks, like meeting padyara, sammelan, interface and consultation.
- Citizen forum have been established in all blocks and forum are taking initiatives for support to land less farmers.
- Five meeting with state level govt. officials have conduct during project period with team member.
- State Govt. has constituted core committee on land to resolve the issue of land dispute and land reform agenda. 24 members are in this core committee including principal secretary of Revenue & Land Department.
- Before Parliament election 150042 letter have posted to Prime minister of India to commit of homestead land bill act.
- State consultation conducted to recommend land rights agenda and ensure homestead land for land less women farmers.

Land rights and Advocacy-PACS Project

Target Group of Project:

Schedule cast, Schedule tribe, minority group, disable person and women.

In 2012, collaboration with PACS, PGVS is working in 452 villages of 16 panchayats of 8 districts for excluded community.

Objectives-1:

Revenue Land

- 10 per cent eligible families from excluded communities will receive homestead land deeds.
- 10 per cent landless families will receive Revenue deeds of agriculture land.
- 10 per cent eligible Bhoodan beneficiaries will have occupied and regularised their land holding.
- 10 per cent new deeds & registration will be in joint name of spouses, or in name of widowed and single women as relevant.
- Non discriminatory access to land claims

Objective-2:

Health

- 20 per cent eligible families will receive benefits of RSBY.

- 20 per cent eligible women receiving benefits of JSY.
- 20 children will be immunised.
- 20 per cent eligible women will receive ante and post natal care.
- 20 percent women will go for institutional delivery.

In 2013 PGVS was planed to ensure to 15% families have revenue land deeds, 40% families have regularised Bhoodan land, 20% families have joint deeds, 20% families have no discrimination access to land claims , 40% HH have registered under RSBY, 40% woman have accessed benefit of JSY, 80% children have immunised, 40% woman receive ante& post natal care , 40% woman going for institutional delivery, 60% landless will filing to homestead land claim, 60% old claim regularised, 60% eligible HH applying for Bhoodan land, 40% eligible HH applying for land deed, 40% CBU involved to access to health/ nutrition, 40 woman registered by ANM and 40% woman received complete and timely payment of JSY benefit.

PGVS has a following plan to achieve the target:-

- 1.Regular meeting with project coordination team for achieving the target.
2. District level mass action program(interface meeting with Govt. official) to share the issues concern of community.
- 3.State level meeting with CBU's leaders to the Govt representative for basic issue of land and health
5. Block level cadre orientation training to build capacity of community leader to access varies schemes regarding land and health.
6. Gaon vikas yatra for awareness to community to knows about legal right for home stead land and health.
7. Strengthening Ajivika sahayata Kendra for build capacity of community leader.
8. publication of IEC materials for awareness of community.
9. District level public hearing for submitting cases by benefishary. And sove by Govt officials at on spot.
10. State level public hearing with Govt. officials.
11. PGVS will organise padyatra at stave lavel in all 8 district for campaign of 10 dismal homestead land act and ensuring RSBY& JSY.
12. State level convention with All CBUs to rais their voice regarding homestead land and health rights and submitting memorandum to Govt.

13. State level consultation on Land & livelihood to finalising recommendation for submitting to Govt. for special task force to implementation of Homestead land.

Through above mentioned plan and activities PGVS will achieve the following target during end of the year 2013:-

1. Formation of issue base CBU - 356
2. Formation of SHG 152
3. Formation of Gram Ekai- 152
4. Federating Gram Ekai to Block Committees - 5
5. Federating Block committees to District Committees- 2
6. Block level Peoples action(Non budgeted) 15
7. District peoples mass action- 8
8. State level peoples mass action- 1
9. Village/ panchayat/ block meeting- 407
10. State level coordination meeting- 12
11. Cadre training - 15
12. Gaon vikas yatra- 15
13. ASK- 8
14. Bhu adhikar samiti participation – 5424
15. Mahila samiti participation- 5424
16. IEC materials- 8
17. District public hearing- 8
18. State public hearing -1
19. State padyatra-1
20. Peoples state sammelan- 1
21. Documentation- 12

In this year 2013-14 we have achieve some key goal under Land and health sector. In output 1.- First we conducted staff orientation workshop for sharing the objectives and target of project . The staff has aware about the project goal and objectives. We have also conducted training of staff on base line survey. And after training we have completed survey of 452 village of project area. And after survey we have done online data entry. The project coordination meeting properly conducted timely for review and monitoring of project. District level mass action for mobilizing the people also conducted by local team to access their voice. During this reporting period we have formed 927 CBUs out of 1000 target(Bhu adhikar samiti , Mahila samiti and Gram Committees), in 309 villages. 303 MHG and 303 Gram Ekai also formed at same villages. 10 block level committees has been constituted. In this year we have organized 418 meeting at village? Panchayat level. In all project area. Ask is now working in 7 district. One district are now gapes due to staff absence. In output 1. We can say that we build identity in community level and in administration level regarding objectives of the project. Mobilization is more important to think about the problems and access their rights.

Our learning during the intervention of activities under output 1- some major challenges in front- Community not aware about their need and not aware about Govt. schemes properly Our staff belong to mostly targeted community so they also not properly get information from

Govt. office due to non cooperation by Mukhiya and block officials .Sensitization of PRIs and Block officials are more important to achieve the goal and target of the project

In this year we have finished 15 cadre orientation training in 15 blocks for build capacity of cadre and aware about land rights and health. We have also conducted Gaon vikas yatra in all 15 blocks to mobilizing the peoples on the issues of land and health. 8 ajivika sahayata Kendra has constituted in all 8 district and 7 are functional. In Ask centre all records are available regarding filling applications and meeting registers. Village level meeting of Bhu adhikar samiti and mahila samiti conducted properly in project area In this year more than 9000 people have been participated in both meeting. In the training of cadre 60% participant were women. After the training now taking interest to filling applications for homestead land, Job application in MNREGA, Using smart card under RSBY. Going Hospital for institutional delivery. They also asking about their problems specially homestead land.

During the cadre training and Gaon Vikas yatra we felled that The community are facing so many challenges from Mukhiya and Block officials, The PRIs member are not sensitize on the issues of homestead land and RSBY. The block officials are not interested to implement of Mahadalit vikas yajana and MNREGA scheme properly. Due to lack of awareness community organize on issue for claiming the entitle

During this year We have documented so many case study and paper clipping regarding project activities in reporting period. Specially during Gaon Vikas Yatra and Cadre training the issues of MNREGA , Homestead land and RSBY cases have been taken and published in state and national news paper. State level mahila consultation also conducted in Patna where 85 participant including 65 woman participated. In the consultation woman have shered issues of homestead land smart card for RSBY and MNREGA. Prof. D N Diwaker and Shuvmurti of Bhoodan yaga committee has shared land and other issues for woman land rights.

MNREGA jahanabad

PGVS definitely wants to effect change in the Managerial Structure but not in the coverage or outreach of the Top-up Project. Because it is a vast rural employment scheme of government and there are many provisions under this, which we find to manage within the available resources. The geographical area is very large and there is no communication in the village level. The education system in the local area is very low which a very great challenge becomes for us. There are many villages in each panchayat. It is

difficult to manage .PGVS wants to go into the deep into situations of the rural people and develop their socio economic capacities. PGVS intends to intervene with government for rural employment .So we request for more resources for social mapping, social development like

(mobilize, resource person), survey, development of manpower etc. If the above given suggestions are met, then surely we come in touch with each and every individual and households of the block. We will make them aware, and once they know their rights and provisions they will demand for their rights and take interest to work.

The PACS Top-up project was started in the month of August 2013 and continued till June 2014. The achievements met during this period are given below briefly.

The works undertaken during this period are like community mobilization, village meetings, Mate selection under the government guidelines, Orientation meeting for village leaders at block level, orientation programme for PACS patterns and PGVS staff at District level, monthly review meeting, Awareness programme on MGNREGA for women district level etc which are briefly stated with evidence.

We promoted 234 women mates outside the coverage area of PACS where it was not working in the early time.

Monthly review meetings supposed to be organized every month in every block, we could not do it ,because PO under MGNREGA Got transferred before election, and, as per the objectives of the Top-up Project Strengthening MGNREGA implementation in Jehanabad through enhancing woman participation PGVS has successfully completed the objective of selecting 1000 MATES. The condition in the village was not good before PGVS intervened in this community. The condition in the community was given in the points:-

- Man from the village was working as contractor
- Women were not allowed go out for or very few women were allowed to work under MGNREGA.
- Village leader or the contractor used to keep the job cards and bank pass books of the people with themselves.
- Wages were paid very late or sometimes not paid
- The provisions available under MGNREGA are not provided in the work site.
- People were not aware of the provisions of the MGNREGA like
 - 100 days of work
 - Work demand system
 - Unemployment allowance
 - How much should work a Woman and Man
 - Registration under MGNREGA

After the PGVS intervened, the community came know the miserable situation of the community and took initiative to work for the people. It got agreement from district to aware, select Women Mate and work for the community under MGNREGA. Now PGVS is working for the upliftment of the community under MGNREGA. It has selected 1000 Women Mate. After the first objective is achieved then PGVS has Organized o CBOs and PRIs orientation programme

at block level. Capacity Building and leadership training programme was organized as it is mentioned above in points. It has organized sensitization programme for PRIs programme regarding Women Participation at Block in each Block. This programme was very ther reason is PRS of Panchayat was transferred to other gram panchayat, because of which we find difficult to build relationship with new faces and it takes time. the above given reason made us to effective. All village level CBOs members and all PRIs members participated in it. All the women participants got knowledge about women empowerment and were interested to take role as women leader. Then all panchayat Mukhiya and panchayat Rojgar Sevak helped PGVS staffs in the women mate selection process, and it got approved by the gram sabha Mukhiya. PGVS also organized block level monthly review meeting with P.O., PRS, P.T.A, JEE and MGNREGA labourers and all the problems related to MGNREGA were solved.

And PGVS organized block co-ordinator meeting at district level and mobilized them to make work demand application and Job card registration (online/offline) and opening of bank account for MGNREGA workers. After registration of work demand if the panchayat do not accept the application then our CSOs demand for work online for the rural labourers. According the provisions available in the MGNREGA web site, we have taken work demand of many people as it is mentioned above. Online work demand we started 19th May 2014. We made online work demand for the rural people, because the applications made by people were not accepted, stating that there is no availability of fund from government .This information we received from our field workers. We found difficulty to tackle this problem and used to disturb the PMRDFs in the district and by looking at our eagerness to help people the they gave information to register online, and we registered online for work demand.

Block level meeting is being held in each Block with P.O., PRS, P.T.A, JEE, in this meeting district co-ordinator attend each meeting and after the meeting we interact with the authorities sharing the problems and challenges. PGVS dose monitoring of the field workers and keeps them in watch, they attend each block level meeting at the PGVS has been provided with MGNREGA resource centre in D.R.D.A office Jehanabad where we are allowed to work for online work demand and advocacy over toll free number. And registration of CSOs on MIS MGNREGA sites. PGVS is directly working for work demand of MGNREGA labour and labour registration in village/ward level.

The PGVS has been able to capitalize effectively on the PACS' top up project in leveraging resources and opportunities. Before beginning the project work we organized orientation programme on 6th August 2013 in collaboration with PACS for all the block coordinators. We invited all the village leaders and PACS also invited PMRDF for the orientation programme. In the beginning people were unknown to our team workers; on the other side they were

unaware of the employment act. After orientation programme first of all our members met with all the village level ward members of the PRIs. Since we went from the DRDA office, the village Mukhiya thought that we are from the government department and cooperated with very well. We introduced ourselves to the ward members and explained our aim of being in the community. We gave them information and made them understand about the employment act and explained our role in it. Slowly we came in contact with other stake holders and , CSOs and govt officials. The PGVS made Women Mates and stopped man power.

PGVS is involved in mobilizing woman to access work under MGNREGA. We organized meeting started Women mate selection process. We gave knowledge about MGNREGA and about its provisions for women. We made Women Mate selection and now The woman mates are taking initiative to submit work demand through off line and on line system. This process of selecting Women Mate is run by PGVS and approved by panchayat Mukhiya, ward sadasya and panchayat Rojgar Sevak. PRI and District administration also helped in selection process. Now Leadership quality built up among Women Mates in Jehanabad is very strong and they are able to participate under MGNREGA.

PGVS organized CBOs leader capacities building in MGNREGA at block level. This process helped to women mate work at panchayat level and participates under MGNREGA.

The PGVS organized PRI member orientation programme at block level and awareness programme about MGNREGA Act.

PGVS organized Capacity building for 600 Women Mate in 7 blocks and mobilized on International Women Day. PGVS helped for 2500 Work demands by people, 525 bank account opened and 365 Job cards made.

We have achieved all the above given activities because of the great support of PACS. Because of PACS the DM of the district came to know our organization and suggested all the district officials to cooperate with us. Since we were working directly under district head quarter other stakeholders which were working in the community followed us. We came into visibility and recognition. Large number of people now came to know PGVS and its work. All the district authorities recognized our work and appreciated in. Even the village Mukhiya were very happy with our work and now they are working properly.

There is a great change in development, which the PACS top-up project has brought in to the organization. In early times PGVS was not working for MGNREGA. There was not much popularity of the organization in the district. But the day PGVS, started to work for people under MGNREGA, it has developed its popularity. The govt authorities have come to know about organizations and its functional structure. This organization came into public notice, many stakeholders and people came to know about the organization. Now the people believe

in the organization, because it understands their problems and works for socioeconomic development of the community. As the organizations' work came into government notice the government officials support the organization in the all the ways possible and necessary. Now the organization is determined to widen and deepen the objective of the project. To get more success in this field the organization needs more support. It needs to Increase the PGVS staff in all block in this Top-up project so that it can mobilize more people and add with our project get success. PGVS was facing problem to handle the people's problems. In the matter PACS has provided great contribution. It has provided financial support as well as social support. PACS has introduced PGVS to government officials where the government officials take interest to help the organizations to work for the people .PACS introduced PGVS with PMRDFs at district level which was a great contribution to PGVS. The PMRDFs helped the PGVS to know more about the employment act, its rules, provisions and its process to work together with government. It also introduced various stakeholders who are working under PACS.

So PACS has provided very effective support to PGVS, because of which the PGVS grows very fast in social development sector. So we expect more assistance from PACS and also from the District administration to widen and deepen the project in the community and to these achievements.

