

Mission Statement

A. JEEViKA

- ✍ 1.25 crore rural poor mobilized into 10 Lakh SHGs
- ✍ ₹1200 crore credit from Financial Institutions
- ✍ 1 crore rural poor will be out of poverty

B. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojna

- ✍ 15 Lakh Rural Youth will be skilled and placed in the formal sector

C. Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan

- ✍ Bihar open defecation free by 2019



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Executive Summary

Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), popularly known as JEEViKA, a registered society under the aegis of Rural Development Department, Government of Bihar marks a key chapter in rural development in Bihar. The objective of JEEViKA is to empower rural poor households, both socially and economically. It aims at improving the livelihoods of rural poor households through developing institutions of the women, like Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations to enable them to access better services and obtain credit for creating self-employment opportunities.

The BRLPS was constituted by Government of Bihar as a special purpose vehicle to expedite the poverty alleviation interventions in Bihar. JEEViKA's journey of the last decade has coincided with the changing face of Bihar. From its advent as a small-scale project in 2006, the society has transformed into a state-wide movement touching the lives of more than 82.6 lakh families mobilising into 7.55 lakh SHGs by the end of January 2018. In 2011, JEEViKA was notified as a nodal agency for implementation of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). From 2016,

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when the World Bank aided "Bihar Transformative Development project" was launched resulted into the geographical division between BTDP and NRLM. Now, the NRLM is being implemented in 234 blocks across 25 districts. Over the years, in NRLM blocks the Society has mobilized women from 44.67 lakh households into strong, sustainable and self-managed 3.82 lakh Self-Help Groups (SHGs). These collectives have served as the ideal platforms for building the capacities of SHG women to engage in large scale financial intermediation, leverage higher resources from formal financial institutions, access productivity enhancement services in agriculture and livestock through a community-based extension system, engage with markets on fair terms by building on economies of scale and improve access to government schemes and entitlements by facilitating awareness and participation. Most importantly, JEEViKA has deeply influenced the Rural and Social Development policy of the state, wherein organization of poor-rural women into strong community institutions is now a central strategy in tackling Bihar's rural poverty.

AAP 2018-19

For the Society, the financial year 2018-19 will be the “Year of Renaissance”, a year of building up on the best practices of the previous years and strengthening the ground for further ongoing development. In the next financial year, the society will expand the livelihoods and Convergence model by building and bridging between the Community Institutions and line departments. The project aims at scaling up value chain and human development interventions. The Annual Plan 2018-19 reflects the following pursuit of the Society for achieving a transformed rural Bihar through the agency of empowered women collective.

Development of Quality Institution: The experience in working with Village Organizations in 179 blocks suggests that CBOs can transform into a self- managed community institution only by providing CBOs more capacity building inputs, establishing communitized review mechanism and continuously working with the functioning of leaders and sub-committees in the decision making. Besides ensuring regular ‘Masik Prativedan’ and grading based on it, there will also be a set of performance indicators. The project will also focus on development of 100 Model

CLFs across different districts. These Model CLF will act as a harbinger for other CLFs in their districts.

Value Chain Development: The project will support the mobilization of SHG households into producer organizations (PO) in specific commodity clusters based on commercial potential and economics of scale across farm, livestock and non-farm sectors. The objective is to enable the SHG households to access high quality support services in technology, credit, extension and marketing. The society will also support capacity building of these producer organizations to make them better equipped in undertaking business planning and execution. The Value Chain initiatives will have specific commodity focus. The project is targeting to development of 5 new Producer Companies (PC) and strengthening of existing 4 PCs.

Development of Organic Cluster: JEEViKA is implementing sustainable agriculture (SA) interventions in the project areas. In the next financial year, sustainable agriculture initiatives will envisioned to next level of progression i.e. Development of Organic Farming clusters. Under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), the project has already initiated organic farming

practices in 15 blocks of 9 districts. The project will develop 85 organic farming clusters in these MKSP blocks.

Rural Enterprise Development: Over the years in project area JEEViKA has created small hotspots of local economic development, led by rural entrepreneurs. Such entrepreneurs leveraged project benefits such as credit, skills training, backward and forward linkages to create or expand a small business that progressively grows in size and provides employment and other ancillary benefits to the local economy. Keeping in the mind the development of enterprises in rural areas, a State of Micro Enterprise Survey (SMES) was carried out in 200 sample villages of Bihar to find out the enterprising community and identify the locations having high concentration of enterprises. The purpose of the study is to design a robust enterprise promotion component for Bihar and lay down an ecosystem for graduation of enterprises in rural Bihar. In the next financial year, JEEViKA will expand the “Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program” (SVEP) in six new blocks based in the learning of phase – I of the programme. Further project will implement

“Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana” (AGEY) in 17 blocks.

Custom Hiring Centre: The objective is to reduce the drudgery of farmers through provision of agriculture equipment and machines on rental/sharing basis. Till now, project has developed 8 CHCs and it is envisaged that in next year 50 CHCs will be established.

Scaling up of Business Correspondent model for last Mile Financial Service Delivery: The BRLPS has collaborated with several banks and corporate BCs to build a network of business correspondent agents (BC agents) who provide banking services to the unbanked rural population. With the objective of making un/under bankable areas bankable, the concept of setting up Customer Service Provider (CSP) centres has emerged as a major feasible alternative of setting up bank branches at every location. JEEViKA initiated the project of setting up community managed CSP centres to achieve its objective of providing seamless financial services to all community members and connecting them with livelihood opportunities. In 2018-19, JEEViKA will collaborate with existing and new partners to scale up the project to setup a channel of another 1000 BC agents.

Sanitation: JEEViKA has been designated as an implementation partner for Swachh Bharat Mission and Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan, flagship schemes for improved sanitation in rural areas. The Mission will engage directly to achieve blocks ODF status, where all eligible HHs including SHG and non SHG HHs will have access to toilet. A lot of emphasis was given to strategic approach towards ODF. Working on the supply side, community institutions, especially VOs and CLFs, are engaged in participatory identification of beneficiaries and facilitating access to the programmes. The Sanitation BCC would be rolled out across the project blocks through existing cadre and CBOs. JEEViKA will promote ODF SHGs (Green SHG), VOs and CLF in the project blocks.⁶⁷ Rural Sanitary Mart has been established to support in the supply chain management of the materials in a household.

Mission Antyodaya and Backward Districts: The project will focus on linking the SHGs in these panchayats with Banks and providing livelihood opportunities along with the sanitation facility to each households.

The Annual Action Plan 2018-19 has prioritised activities and will frame strategy to achieve target of the Mission in the year. The deployment of adequate Human Resource will be done at all levels of mission to ensure 100% village coverage in the block, and to ensure inclusion of rural poor households. Universal coverage of excluded vulnerable households is included in the plan. The proposal has plan to create pool of CRPs and other community professionals to generate social capital to induce deployment through livelihood convergence (farm, off-farm and non-farm livelihoods) including projects like MKSP, SVEP, AGEY, financial literacy, nutrition, sanitation.

The strengthening of federations and improving capitalization processes will also be in the prime focus. Augmenting the flow of bank credit to SHGs, diversification and strengthening of livelihoods, initiation of social development activities, social safety nets and entitlements, gender mainstreaming and innovations, mainstreaming PRI-CBO initiatives, implementing SBM and convergence with MGNREGA programmes will be given highest of priority.

Social Mobilization, Institution Building and Capacity Building

The key mandate is to develop and nurture self-sustained community institutions i.e. SHG, VO & CLF and building up of resource pool at each level i.e. SHG, VO & CLF. The FY 18-19 will be very crucial in terms of strengthening of existing community architecture as well as deepening of ongoing interventions. Various new strategies and interventions has been adopted in the last financial year will be continued with the key focus to escalate Communitization process. The team will adopt a holistic approach by engaging cross thematic expertise in order to achieve some common but much related objectives. Development of green SHGs is one of such plan which will not only instrumental in doing conventional non-negotiable but also be build up with renewable sources of energy, open defecation free environment etc.

Institution building i.e. formation of SHG, VO & CLF has been achieved by using existing social capital i.e. community professionals & resource persons. The team will continue to harness its resources and will achieve the figures through formation of SHG, VO & CLF through these resources.

Declaration of state saturation by covering each and every household into SHG fold is the major punch-line for IB&CB team. The task will be achieved by gradual declaration of ward saturation by including left-out HHs into SHG fold. Celebration of 'SHG formation day' will continue with giving some responsibilities to staffs, cadres and CBOs for the formation of New SHGs. New un-entered Villages will be open in first tranche and CRP teams will be utilized to form new SHGs in these villages. The upcoming year will have more focus towards increasing average size of SHG, VO & CLF. In lieu of it, More number of SHGs will be added to VOs rather than forming new VOs. For new VO formation, VO CRP drive will be utilized which will also impart modular trainings to SHGs.

In order to build capacity of these CBOs, existing CRP i.e. VO & CLF CRP teams will be utilized in giving modular training to SHGs, & VOs. Upgradation of modular toolkits i.e. flipcharts, case stories will be added for the catering of burgeoning needs of these community institutions. CBO Process & Quality, a new training module which has been successfully rolled out across districts with having effective

delivery. There will be plan to give refresher training on it and also to increase number of resource persons across districts. CLF, which is the apex institution in this community architecture where sole responsibilities of governance & system building lies. The FY 18-19 will have a major focus on giving more inputs to CLF in order to achieve effective communitization. The plan to form new CLF will be given to CLF CRPs while development of Model CLF in each district will be key tasks for district IB&CB officials.

Training & Learning centre (TLC) which has been working in the mature districts and catering training needs of community through this community managed institution. There is not only plan to open centers in new districts but also to develop TLC anchor persons who will be responsible to develop it into more communitized and profitable community institution.

The key tasks undertaken by theme at scale for FY: 2016-17 are as follows:

- Inclusion of Left-out HHs and Saturation of Blocks
- Entry to remaining villages, Formation of SHG, VO & CLF
- Registration of VO & CLF, setting up their statutory systems

- Rotation of Leaders in SHGs, VOs & CLF; Capacity building of leaders
- Development/updating of new training modules, case studies, videos and other IEC materials
- Capacity Building of SHG, VO & CLF through CRPs
- Development of new CRPs/ Resource persons in existing resource pool
- Effective rolling out of Masik pratedan & grading in at VO & CLF; development of institutionalized review system
- Building up of Model CLF across districts
- Capacity building of field staffs, managers, community leaders and community professionals
- Formation of Training and Learning Centers and their nurturing
- Establishment of institutionalized payment of community professionals at VO and CLF level
- Convergence and partnership with agencies and departments.

A. Strategies and Approach in Institution Building

1. Inclusion of Left-out HHs and Saturation of Blocks: Since its inception, Jeevika has

been working on saturation approach for the effective coverage of vulnerable households. Till March'18, about 80% of PoP (poorest out of poor) households will be covered under SHGs fold. However, this figure varies from district to district ranging to near about more than 95% in older districts & 70 % in newer districts. So, planning for SHG formation will be district specific. Some, district will start ward saturation right from beginning of FY while few will need to undergo village entry and SHG formation through CRP drives. SHG Formation day will be celebrated with proper participation of all the stakeholders in such districts. Community institutions (VO & CLF) would ensure the inclusion of left out (POP) by self or with the support of CRPs and CMs and get it certified by Gram Sabha. Under cost-effective strategy, after formation of SHGs by field staffs (as reference for CRP/CM) the remaining target HHs will be taken into SHG fold (old/new) by the formation of VO with the support of concern CM. Special monitoring will be done to ensure size of SHGs and VO and village saturation.

2. Targeting Hard core Poor Programme

(THP): Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP) programme found large gains in income, consumption, health and well-being,

specifically for women-headed, ultra-poor households (J-PAL Bulletin). A long-term follow-up in India showed that the gains sustained and increased after seven years. Motivated by this evidence, JEEViKA, has been piloting with the support of Bandhan Konnagar and have a vision to scale-up this programme. A dedicated team within theme is looking after this pilot project at all three level i.e. block, district & state.

There is a plan to cover 2000 beneficiaries in this pilot project and engage them in some livelihood activities so that they should have a sustained income in upcoming 12 month time. The FY 18-19 will not only be the closure of this pilot but also the scale up of this project will be in place in due course of time. For this purpose, THP anchor persons, a pool of field staffs who will be selected and groomed into all the THP processes. Master resource persons, a pool of community resource persons which is being selected and involved directly into THP processes will be another line of resources which will be utilized in order to scale up this activity.

3. Registration and system development

at VO and CLF: Registration of primary and secondary level federations (VO, CLF) will be focused for maintaining

transparency, strengthening governance system, legal entity and meeting the compliance of govt. cooperative department. It will also pave way for democratic processes in leadership and decision making in the community institutions. All concern VO and CLF leaders along with community cadres will be trained on relevance and documentation process, preparation of Annual Action Plan and Annual report, conduction of AGM. There will be support of competent consultants (at least one consultant for 4 districts). The numbers of trained community professionals on registration will be increased and also a dedicated team will be developed for preparing documents at upper level federations (CLF). In the same time training pool of staffs on registration will be developed at district level, who will provide handhold support to CBOs in preparing documents, conduction of AGMs and meeting the compliance. The resource pool will be supported by the Consultants at state level. In the same time departmental convergence will be made with Cooperative department for finalizing model By-laws and smoothen the registration at districts after solving the issues. The process will be institutionalized and CLF along with BPIU would also follow up the registration of *Swach JEEViKA Swach Bihar*

VOs. The DPCU team will make necessary liaison and coordination with Cooperative department and resolve the issues, if any.

4. Development of Institutionalized

Review System: Masik Pratedan and Grading is an effective tool to ensure and sustain the quality of CBOs and being used for proper review system. This is also an important document based on which one can assess the overall performance of the CBOs which factors in various quantitative and qualitative parameters on which quality of CBOs can be assessed. As it is the cadres at different levels who fill the Masik Pratedan and Grading formats, so simplified formats has been rolled out. Around 71 per cent of cadres have received training on the new Masik Pratedan and Grading Format and it is being rolled out in around 62 per cent SHGs and 61 per cent VOs. In FY 18-19, training for all staffs, Cadres on Masik pratedan & grading will be accomplished on the other hand 80% of SHGs & VOs will be brought under this necessary activity.

B. Strategies and approach in Capacity Building

1. Capacity Building of SHGs, VOs & CLF: As the number of CBOs has been increased with the fast pace, the challenge for

imparting basic modular training lies with the team. However, the team has shown their continuous efforts in covering training needs of these CBOs. At Present, 84% of three-month-old SHGs and 96 % of VOs has already been trained on basic modules. There is a plan to celebrate CBO training day on every 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month. For better outreach to the community institutions, VO & CLF CRPs teams has already been developed. These CRPs teams are not being used for VO & CLF formations but also they can impart quality basic modular trainings to SHGs & VOs. For the proper nurturing of CLF, one field staff will be made accountable which has been named as CLF anchor persons. These Anchor persons will be accomplished with all necessary training inputs.

2. Development of 100 Model CLF: CLF is the apex institutions in the community architecture of BRLPS. So, the requirement of CB inputs at CLF level increased manifold with compare to SHGs & VOs. Also, the quality of a CLF depends upon the number and types of interventions which is being carried out by them. So, there is a requirement to show them some distant vision in terms of ongoing realistic achievements. In order to achieve this, there

is a plan to develop 100 Model CLF across districts in FY 18-19. These Model CLF will act as a harbinger for other CLFs in their districts. They can able to distinguish from other CLF in terms of various parameters which will not only motivate other CLF to excel but also will set a justifiable benchmark for project staffs and cadres. These Model CLF will have various well placed system and logistics i.e. full strength of cadres i.e. CF, CLF book-keeper etc., having well-established office. These CLF will be groomed to cater burgeoning needs of communities by carrying out several interventions related to livelihoods. IB&CB team will invest their energy & resources in providing high quality training inputs, exposures etc.

3. Building Resource pool: Introduction of new training module i.e. CBO process & quality proved to be great success with creation of districtwide resource pool. The training has been imparted to all staffs including BPMs, district thematic officials & field staffs. A resource pool of 200 staffs has been created for better outreach of this new module. In FY 18-19, there is a plan to increase number of resource pool to 400 and also to impart refresher trainings for existing resource pool.

4. **Up-gradation of IEC Materials:** IEC materials related to CB of CBOs needs to be modified as per requirements. For this, assistance from partner agencies like PRADAN, Bandhan-Konnagar etc. will be taken. There is a plan to introduce video-based trainings materials with the partnership from Digital green.

5. **Capacity building of SHGs promoted by Partner agencies:** SHGs promoted by partner's agencies like WDC, PRADAN, APMAS needs to be imparted with proper CB inputs. So, in FY 18-19, there is a plan to arrange exposure for such SHGs & VOs. All the best practices being carried in such SHGs will be imbibe in current Jeevika's strategies.

6. **Leadership training:** In light of burgeoning need of CBOs, there is requirement of providing some quality CB inputs to leaders of SHGs, VOs & CLF. For this purpose, training modules has already

been prepared and being imparted. In GY 18-19, the team will adopt a focused approach towards training of leaders of VOs & CLF.

C. Strategies and approach in Training & Learning Centre (TLC): Communitization of CB activities will be the key strategies in existing 11 TLC. Other proposed activities will include augmentation of community HR, placing of BoR, training to staffs, CPs. There will be prime focus on efficient CRP/CP database management with proper roster in place. Development of CB Calendar along with its rolling out in all existing TLCs will took place. Development of master trainers (20 per TLC) which will cater emerging needs of this institution. The key institutional activities will include accreditation of CRPs & CPs, appraisal & auditing, development of institutional development plan & its rolling out. New 11 districts has been identified and planned to start new TLCs in such districts.

Financial Inclusion

The priority area in the Financial Inclusion area will be the quality improvement of the work done in the thematic area through providing Credits to SHGs on big scale as well building the alternative banking channels in the FY 2017-18. Attempts shall be made to put strategies in place to ensure quality improvement on aspects like 1. inclusion of SHGs formed under other programs, planning through the community cadre, larger participation of the community in the planning process, enhancing rotation of the available fund, better book keeping at all levels of community institutions through their participation, preparing community institutions for the audit, providing risk mitigation instrument of insurance, scaling of the integrated total financial inclusion models for the community members and institutions on alternative channels of Banking and similar others. At the same time, in the larger context an attempt shall be made to leverage timely financial supports from the mainstream banking institutions for the SHG's and minimize the gap between the 2. loan sanctioning and disbursement. Due effort shall be made for leveraging of the

higher amount of credit for SHGs from mainstream financial institutions as 2nd, 3rd or 4th dose of credit. To guide the implementation process and lay out the broader contours of action throughout the year across the project area, following strategies have been proposed:

1. Capitalisation of CBOs : One of the most important aspects is the capitalization to the groups from both the internal and external sources. Effort shall be made to get timely capitalization from external sources by ensuring credit linkage for the groups which are six months old. At the same time in order to expedite the process of internal capitalization, it shall be ensured that savings accounts of the groups get opened within 3 to 4 months of its formation. Effort shall also be made to ensure timely capitalization of groups from the mainstream banks. It shall be ensured that a higher amount of credit is leveraged from the banks for SHGs in the form of 2nd, 3rd and 4th dose of credit.

2. Providing RF & ICF to CBOs: There is a need to keep focus on the monthly progress of ICF & RF flow. The module to work on facilitation of LCM in the VO

shall be prepared and imparted to project staff. To facilitate the same training on COM related to MF operations at SHG and VO level shall be ensured across the project areas.

3. Placement of Bank Mitras at Branch level and MF Consultants at District level:

There is an approved policy of Bank Mitras in the project and thus in the next financial year, the strategy shall be on identifying, training and placing of Bank Mitras in all the rest eligible branches. The exceptions shall be those banks where in the lesser number of accounts are available with banks. There shall be a need to strengthen the institution of Bank Mitras by ensuring refresher training to them and providing training on emerging needs of the Bank Mitra after assessment of their training needs. Besides the cadre of Bank Mitras, the services of MF (Consultants) shall be taken in all the districts by ensuring their placements. The services of MF consultants shall be utilized judiciously to facilitate timely capitalization to groups and shall be monitored very rigorously. At the same time, their services shall be utilized to bring dynamism at the community institutions by ensuring visit to those community institutions and making

assessment about the areas of improvement. Consultants will also contribute in the other area like establishing Alternate Banking Channels and making discipline in CBOs regarding NPAs issues, Audits etc.

4. Insurance Services- as a Risk Mitigating Tool:

The team in the FI thematic area is committed to the idea of rolling out the life component of the Insurance services for the risk mitigation of the members of the community institutions promoted by it. The PMJJY and PMJSBY will be implemented by the Project as JEEViKA has been declared as the nodal agency for the rolling out the policies in the state. The result shall be evident by the end of the 1st quarter itself. Due effort shall be made for putting systems that are community managed through community institutions.

5. Rolling out Books of Records:

Role of effective Book Keeping is very much essential to bring transparency and faith at the level of the community institutions. The attempt shall be on ensuring training to all project staff and community cadre like Community Mobilizers, Book Keepers and Master Book Keepers on SHG's, VO and CLF Books of Records respectively at the first stage. The role of Manager (Micro-Finance) and Manager (Community

Finance) shall also be vital to support the process. The services of MF consultant (Community accounts) shall be taken to accomplish the task. There shall be a thrust on creation of Master Trainers and Master Book keepers at the block level to improve the quality of book keeping. Thereafter, the focus shall on imparting training to address the next generation of issues like financial analysis and preparation for audit at the VO level. There shall be an attempt to categorize the Community Mobilizers and Book Keepers in to different categories based on the state of book keeping done by them. Based on the categorization, training inputs shall be further given to make improvement and shall be monitored accordingly. Resource Book Keepers will also be identified and get trained to support the SHG/VO/CLF level Accounting and Community Audit. Their role will be vital in updating Accounts on MIS system developed in Organization.

- 6. Regular and Cordial Relation with Banks and the Bankers:** The project has reached a phase where in strengthened relations with banks shall be very instrumental in ensuring capitalizations of the community institutions. For the same, exposure visits shall be organized both

inside and outside the state to sensitize the bankers on the strength of community institutions. At the same time, the advocacy role shall be played on continuous basis to meet the emerging requirements of the project. Effort shall be made to participate in the regional/state meeting of the bankers being held either at their regional centres or local head office level. Banker's sensitization workshop will be organized at District/Block level to understand SHG linkage properly.

There shall be quarterly meeting at District level and Block level to apprise the banks about the development and source support required to leverage financial flow to the community institutions. SPMU shall also be a participant in such meetings and shall be providing support to ensure the implementation of the decision made in those meetings. At the same time, there shall be a quarterly meeting at the state level to apprise the senior management about the progress and policy intervention required.

- 7. Timely supply of required Documents:** The FI team shall be ensuring the supply of the SHG, VO and CLF books of records on time. The FI team shall be working in close coordination with procurement and communication team to

ensure its availability in right time. Besides this MP formats and that of loose sheets shall be planned to ensure training on all books of accounts. Printing of manuals on Micro Finance and Manual on Books of Records shall be also ensured. Besides this, the FI team shall also be ensuring the stationery required for the savings account opening and credit linkage from the banks.

8. Business Correspondent or Business Facilitator and providing Digital Financing Services to Rural Household:

We have been provided Special Funds last year for establishing Community Managed Alternate Banking Channels. In order to ensure last mile delivery of financial services, JEEViKA has collaborated with several banks and corporate BCs to build a network of business correspondent agents (BC agents) who provide banking services to the unbanked rural population. In this financial year, JEEViKA plans to collaborate with existing and new partners to scale up the project to setup a channel of another 1000 BC agents who will in turn provide banking services to 40-50 lakhs rural population. Also, focus will be on continuous monitoring and hand hold support to the existing BC agent network. Due efforts will be made to enable required

technology of dual authentication to provide CBOs financial transaction services at CSPs. Focus will be on providing digital financial literacy to the rural community and explore the possibility of CBO to work as business correspondent/ BC agent. This will ensure that the available digital banking services will be accessed by the rural population through BC agent network and other available channels. Along with this, the impact and capacity of pilot project going on with Vodafone M-Pesa and Airtel payment bank will be analysed and the project will be scaled up as per capacity.

9. Interest Subvention (IS) Program: The Self-Help Group movement has been termed as a silent revolution which is gradually changing the landscape of rural India. These SHGs have become a formidable forum for women to discuss economic and social issues and take progressive decisions on them. Also, banks by providing timely credit access to rural women reinforced the institutional strength of the SHG model, Banks are accepting it as a good business opportunity for making more vibrant to SHG BANK linkage model. NRLM has announced a provision for interest subvention, to cover the difference between the Lending Rate of the banks and 7% and

further subvention of 3% on prompt repayment, on all credit from the commercial banks and RRBs availed by women SHGs, for a maximum of Rs.3,00,000 per SHG. This is an incentive to SHGs for their continuous and disciplined repayment of Bank loans and will result in the reduction in effective rate of interest up to 4%. This will happen in two ways: In the 21 IAP districts, NRLM is to directly operationalize Interest Subvention (IS) while in the remaining 17 districts i.e. SRLM/ BRLPS has the direct responsibility for making IS accessible to SHGs. Govt. of Bihar take the similar decision that all women SHGs will received the same IS as NRLM pattern.

10. Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling:

With the flow of capital to the community institutions and members, it is important that the funds are utilized in the most judicious manner and members respond to the norms of financial prudence. It is very important that members adhere to the norms of needful and responsible borrowing. Attempt shall be made to design a module related to responsible borrowing and roll it out at the level of community institutions. NRLM has a plan for introducing a module on Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling this year, and we will roll it out in Bihar with the help of trained FI CRP.

Promotion of Livelihoods

JEEViKA has pioneered various livelihood promotion approaches and has achieved significant results in the areas of productivity enhancement, community-based extension systems and producer led aggregation and marketing. In convergence with the line departments, the Mission is implementing schemes of Department of Animal and Fishery resources, Industry and Horticulture.

1. Livelihoods Farm: JEEVIKA has successfully scaled up promotion of productivity enhancement techniques like System of Crop Intensification and Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture, reaching out to more than 500,000 rural households.

The project has been able to develop a robust community-based extension system with more than 7000 Village Resource Persons (VRPs) providing training and extension services to rural households and producer groups. The project has also collaborated with private entities like Digital Green, IKSL, PRADAN to leverage

extension support to farmers. The use of ICT tools for information dissemination and *Swach JEEViKA Swach Bihar*

capturing of best practices has successfully demonstrated the scope of increasing the adoption rates of best practices and new technologies among the farmers.

The project has successfully mobilized more than 800 activity-based Producers Groups centered on Agriculture. These producer groups have been successful in demonstrating the use activity-based groups as a standard platform for aggregating the input demands of its members and leveraging the opportunities of collective marketing of agricultural produces.

I. Productivity Enhancement: The promotion of production enhancement techniques among its SHG members has resulted in a substantial increase in the yields of farmers and thereby increasing their household incomes. Bihar government taking into account the high impact of crop intensification had incorporated SRI as a part of its agricultural policy for implementation across Bihar.

A. Resource Conservation based Technology Interventions: One of the most important learning for JEEViKA while working with farmers has been that

easy to adopt, poor friendly & low-cost productivity enhancement technologies are the preference of the marginal, small & landless farmers and results in higher adoption rates. BRLPS proposes to promote these crop production technologies among its members.

These methodologies of Rice, wheat, Maize, Vegetable cultivation as increases the production per capita. Through these productivity enhancement technologies; the poor farmers have improved their productivity in wheat and paddy substantially improving the overall productivity of Bihar. Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project has successfully tested these technologies and the Govt. of Bihar recognising these efforts launched the SRI Kranthi in Paddy & Wheat as a part of its state wide agricultural policy.

A. Direct Seeded Rice: In the direct seeding method of rice cultivation, the need for nursery and tasks such as pulling, transporting and transplanting of seedlings are avoided as pre-germinated seeds are directly sown using a drum seeder in a well puddled and well levelled wet field. Direct seeding is helpful due to need for less labour and time, lower cost of cultivation due to skipping of nursery raising and

transplanting, having a uniform recommended plant population and also due to crop maturing earlier by 7-10 days. With the seed rate of 25-37.5 kg/ha the seed is dropped in row @ 20 cm row to row spacing.

B. Zero tillage of wheat: after rice generates significant benefits at the farm level, both in terms of significant yield gains (6–10%, particularly due to timelier planting of wheat) and cost savings (5–10%, particularly tillage savings)

- Reduced costs due to savings in fuel and labour
- Timely planting of kharif and winter season crops, resulting in higher yields
- Lower density of herbicide resistance in comparison to traditional tillage.
- Significant irrigation water savings
- Improved input use efficiency because of the right placement of seed and fertilizer nutrients
- Better plant stands

C. Seed Replacement: farmers will be assisted in identifying appropriate varieties are significant in terms of: (i) yield increment up to 20-40% by adopting new varieties against local variety, (ii) reduction in cost of components like fertilizer,

irrigation, pesticides, (iii) increasing varietal diversity in the area, and finally (iv) the increased awareness among the farmers, about the newly found varieties empowering them to demand for more such technologies. The seed replacement varieties will be tested in demonstration plots.

D. Integrated Nutrient/Pest Management

schemes: This would include training of farmers through Farm Field Schools etc. on nutrient/pest management practices; printing of literature/ other awareness programmes. It is envisioned to take sustainable agriculture interventions to the next logical progression i.e. towards organic farming practices. This would help to increase the income of the small and marginal women farmers, this year jeevika will focus on development of 100 organic cluster in MKSP area.

E. Smallholder Mechanisation based

Interventions : Assistance would be provided for farm mechanization efforts especially for improved and gender friendly tools, implements and machinery. Specific agricultural mechanization assistance for small holders will be provided for enhancing farm productivity and reducing the cost of inputs. Convergence with existing central and state government

schemes would be leveraged to provide mechanisation assistance to FPO's as well as individual farmers.

F. Solar Pumps are ideal for remote areas, where electricity is not available, Diesel pumps are capital intensive and diesel is costly/ difficult to get. Suitable for day time irrigation with uninterrupted supply for 6-8 hours. Solar pumps have higher discharge and head ranges available, as compared to diesel pumps. It is simpler and has fewer moving parts as compared to diesel pumps. Solar pump requires mostly unskilled labour to run for years together

G. Micro-Drip irrigation applies water through small devices. These devices deliver water onto the soil surface very near the plant or below the soil surface directly into the plant root zone. In irrigated agriculture, micro-irrigation is used extensively for row crops, mulched crops, orchards, gardens, greenhouses and nurseries.

H. Activities relating to enhancement of horticultural production and popularization of micro irrigation systems: Assistance will be available for nursery development, horticulture activities including marketing and drip/sprinkler irrigation.

I. Community Based Agriculture Extension

Services : An efficient extension services delivery model for farmers in the state would go a long way in transferring the available technology to the field level. This would work as a catalyst for seed management, use of optimum mix of chemical fertilizer (on the basis of land chemistry), newer cropping pattern, and wider use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds. It is in this context that JEEViKA proposes to make use of its VRP strategy along with Information Technology to provide an optimum and efficient extension services to farmers.

Information Technology will be used for improving the agriculture extension system and mobile based messaging services will be taken up to improve the information/knowledge base of the marginal, small and landless farmers on the operations of low cost, new and farmer friendly agriculture methodology.

J. VRP strategy: One of the key strategies that has played a big role in the scaling up of the intervention has been the use of the community managed extension system. The VRPs are given intensive training that includes on-field demonstration. VRPs undertake farm/plot-visits to note the progress

of the crop and advise the farmers on the field operations

K. Mobile Based Alert and Agro Advisory

Services: It will provide information to SHG members and VRPs/SEW which will equip them with pertinent and high-quality information on agriculture, commodity prices, weather alerts, weather-based agriculture advisory etc. to enable the rural community to head towards a scientific farm management practices.

- Standardised sources for all kind of agriculture & allied information.
- Expert advisories are accessible to farmers as voice messages and on demand technical assistance.
- Information and advisories are provided to farmers in the form of brief information capsules which are focused on an area of local and contextual importance which is easy to internalize and apply.

L. Farmer Field Schools:

JEEViKA proposes to organise Farmer Field schools building upon its leanings from Digital Green intervention and provide technical information contextualised in the local settings at their doorstep. The core concept is to capture, document and disseminate standard best practices using audio visual

aids on improved agriculture technologies and package of practices about various crops with the community members being the lead actors in dissemination.

M. Farmer Training and Information Centre (FTIC): It provides farmers an opportunity for training, information and learning at cluster level using an interactive digital platform. These FTIC's will work towards the last mile knowledge delivery and seamless integration of agricultural technologies & information sources with the needs of farmers as well as extension workers. Such a network will help in real time information exchange on resources and production patterns in a state like Bihar which comprises on diverse agro-climatic conditions.

N. Demonstration Plots: Demonstration plots play a key role in exhibiting best practices and providing a catalytic effect in introduction of new technologies. JEEViKA proposes to use demonstration plots by its extension workers/VRPs for high yielding varieties (HYV), varietal seed replacement of major crops (rice, wheat, maize etc.) for productivity enhancement as well as adoption of new practices.

O. Custom Hiring Centre: The main objective of custom Hiring Centre is to deal with labour shortage issues and drudgery of women and to provide maximum benefit to rural HHs by increasing yield of the crop. One CHC can benefit 300 household with total land cover of 100-150 acres. The Centre is managed under the supervision of CLF. The sustainability of the centre is ensured by generating income by providing agriculture equipment and machines on rent. This year Jeevika is envisaged to establish 50 Custom hiring centres in 35 blocks under the convergence with agriculture department.

P. Organic Farming: BRLPS is implementing sustainable agriculture practices to improve the present status of women farmers through different agriculture interventions. This year, it is envisioned to take it on next level of progression i.e Organic Farming. Under Mahila Kisan Sashktikaran Pariyojana, Jeevika has initiated organic farming practices in 15 blocks of 9 districts in Bihar. Under DAY NRLM, Jeevika has to form 50 organic clusters including MKSP areas. One organic cluster defines 5-7 contiguous villages with at least 50 acres of land.

Q. Convergence with Govt. Schemes : As

a uniform strategy across all the farm-

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based interventions JEEViKA will explore all the opportunities for convergence with various central and state government schemes for varietal seed replacement, mechanization, ICT based solutions and other agriculture/skills related schemes which are relevant for marginal, small and landless farmers for mobilising resources for FPO's as well as individual farmers.

II. Value Chain Development

The project has also promoted 4 Farmer Producer Companies having a combined shareholder base of nearly 5000 households. These companies are engaged in a wide range of activities including Aggregation of Produce, Production of Certified Seeds and Marketing. In a series of recent pilots, producer companies in Purnea, Nalanda and Muzaffarpur undertook collective aggregation and marketing of high quality maize grains and potatoes and made use of the online trading platform of NCDEX/NeML for spot/future/forward trading. These interventions have resulted in accruing significant benefit to the farmers with 15-20% higher returns to the end producers.

The project has successfully demonstrated that a focused approach in development of Value chains across commodities can be utilised to significantly impact the Household incomes if the platforms of Producer Groups and Producer companies can be used to strategically intervene in the Value chains. Taking into account the experience of the project with agriculture Producer Groups and a series of Pilots undertaken with the producer companies the project proposes to make value chain interventions through activity-based producer groups and through producer companies by identifying commodity specific clusters which have the scope of creating a substantial impact on the incomes of end producers. The key organizing principles for this component include strengthening support systems like community-based extension, collective inputs supply and output marketing, appropriate technology, skill development, local value addition, logistics and market linkages.

A. Producer Groups: The project proposes to mobilise activity-based producer groups across different districts which shall draw its membership from the existing SHG base of the project who have built up productive assets and have

previously participated in productivity improvement and technology introduction programs. This strategy is envisaged with the view of the strength in aggregation. These Village Level Producer Groups will make investments all along the value chain including crop/production planning; cost reduction through inputs aggregation; productivity enhancement through seed replacement and dissemination of improved package of practices through community managed extension services; quality improvement of the produce through grading, sorting and packaging; creating local value addition infrastructure and mechanization services. These producer groups would be provided support through exhaustive training on management of enterprises, productivity enhancement, grading/sorting and value addition skills.

B. Neera Intervention

Neera intervention is an initiative of Government of Bihar (GoB) after the ban on Liquor. There is a huge potential for production of Neera in Bihar due to the favourable geographical condition which is required for the growth of Palm trees. Moreover, Bihar is rich in numbers of Palm and Date trees possessing 92,19,373 and

40,09,565 trees respectively (Source-Agriculture Department).

The purpose of this intervention is to promote the livelihood opportunities of community through Neera production and its local sale and also to promote edible products made from Palm trees. Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (JEEViKA) has initiated the Neera intervention in 12 districts with support from Department of Industries, GoB, through the formation of Producer Groups. These districts are: Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Gaya, Patna, Samastipur, Vaishali, Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Nawada, Jehanabad, Banka and Saran.

The main objectives are:

- Income enhancement and creation of employment opportunities for the affected community by working on complete value chain based on palm tree
- Provision of funds for necessary infrastructure, machinery, equipment, technical assistance for handholding at various levels like production, marketing, collection and sale of fresh Neera and supply of Neera to COMFED etc.
- Producer Groups can come up with different value-added products like Jaggery, Peda etc. Jeevika also assists

the community in getting the license from Excise department which is a mandate for tapping Neera.

producers group will be formed. It is expected that 50 lakhs liters of NEERA will be produced and available for sale.

NEERA intervention will be covering 42000 tappers and 300 additional NEERA

Table 5, Value chain Plan

Sr. No	District	Crop/Commodity	Target	Market Strategy
1	Vaishali	Potato	500 MT	Spot Sale
2	Nalanda	Potato	300 MT	Spot Sale
3	East Champaran	Potato	700 MT	Spot Sale
3	Patna	Lentil	200 MT	75% Dal Processing & 25% Spot sale
4	Purnia	Maize	30,000 MT	Spot Sale- 70%, Future-10% & Feed Processing-20%
5	Khagaria	Maize	10,000 MT	Spot Sale-75%, Future Sale-25%
6	Saharsa	Maize	5,000 MT	Spot Sale- 80%, Future Sale-20%
7	Muzaffarpur	Litchi, Mango & Vegetables	90MT,	Institutional Buyer
			125 MT & 1426 MT	
8	Samastipur	Mango	100 MT	Institutional Buyer
9	Bhagalpur	Mango	500 MT	Institutional Buyer

III. Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC)

It is a pilot project aimed at improving adaptive capacity of the rural poor engaged in farm-based livelihoods to cope with climate variability and change. The project is piloted in drought prone and flood prone villages (100) in Bihar. SLACC aims at addressing all

aspects of farm-based livelihoods that are affected by climate change by helping the community chose interventions for the: Production system such as participatory selection of climate resilient varieties; ecological system such as tree-based farming or soil moisture conservation; knowledge system such as local weather based agro advisories, and financial system such as weather index insurance

Technology and knowledge Dissemination

A. Irrigation System: Major area under irrigation in India is rainfed and this dependence on rainfall for irrigation increases climatic vulnerability resulting in chances of crop loss. So, establishment of irrigation system in SLACC villages have been planned to decrease climate linked risk

B. Farm mechanization: Crop cycle is largely disturbed all across the

geography due to ongoing change in climatic conditions. Timely sowing/harvesting activity and conservation techniques like zero tillage etc is need of hour for farmers to cope up with climatic change and ensure good and timely return for which farm mechanization could be an important tool.

C. ICT tool like Flex, banner creation for communication/knowledge

Dissemination: To communicate climate change perspective and activities undertaken under the program, banners/flex creation have been planned.

D. Crop advisory to all farmers under SLACC: Crop advisory services envisages giving farm specific advisory to each and every farmer under SLACC in order to shift to sustainable agricultural practices.

E. Installation of AWS-ARG to cover all 100 SLACC: Under SLACC, 20 automatic weather stations and 80 automatic rain-gauge has been planned to establish in SLACC villages to record, display and disseminate weather information to the farmers.

F. Training and Capacity Building: Orientation on climate change need

training and capacity building on a regular basis to shift from traditional practices to climate resilient practices. So training and capacity building to cover NPM, organic fertilizer, climate resilient agriculture, SRI, SWI etc has been planned to cover under SLACC.

Ecology

- A. Orchard Rejuvenation: Madhubani district has good vegetation but trees give low yield so specific activities to augur productivity and maintenance can be undertaken to leverage the inherent strength of the region.
- B. Tree based Cropping: Tree based cropping will diversify income source from farm-based activities to minimize risk. Tree based crops like papaya, banana cultivation can be undertaken under the program as part of income source diversification strategy.

Finance

- A. Loan availing by loan component under SLACC: Budget under SLACC is in two components, Loan component and Grant fund. Grant fund enables new technology/practice adoption while loan fund enables farmers to undertake income generating livelihood activities.
- B. Weather based crop Insurance- Weather based crop insurance is one of the most relevant activities to build resilience of farmers from climate vulnerability. The provision requires weather data and validation of same to establish grounds for claim settlement. Establishment of automatic weather station and automatic rain gauge is a pre-requisite to record and establish weather data flow for the region and this activity is near completion in all SLACC village.

2. Livestock

A. Backyard Poultry Intervention

JEEViKA is implementing the Backyard Poultry intervention under “Integrated Poultry Development Scheme” of Government of Bihar. Main purpose of this intervention is to provide additional income to household and reduce malnutrition by making availability of animal protein. In this intervention, 300 Households are mobilized to form Poultry business groups. Each business group is linked to a poultry mother unit, run by an individual entrepreneur, controlled and supported by CLF. Poultry producer groups will support backward and forward linkages to provide long term profitability to the members. Total 150 Chicks are provided to each household in 6 lots.

In FY 2017-18, focus was given on regularizing the rearing of Day old chick at existing Mother Units so that supply chain of chicks could be maintained. The target is to complete the rearing cycle at Mother Units and distribute total 150 chicks to each linked members of Poultry Business Groups. Total 581 Mother Units has been established in 34 Districts of Bihar covering 1.8 Lakh households.

In FY 2018-19, it has been planned to complete the distribution of 150 Chicks to all linked households. Hence, regularization of rearing cycle at mother unit will be the key focus area. Timely Deworming and vaccination of Female birds will also be ensured by Poultry Resource Person. As the volume of egg production has become huge so marketing of eggs in organized market will be initiated in FY 2018-19.

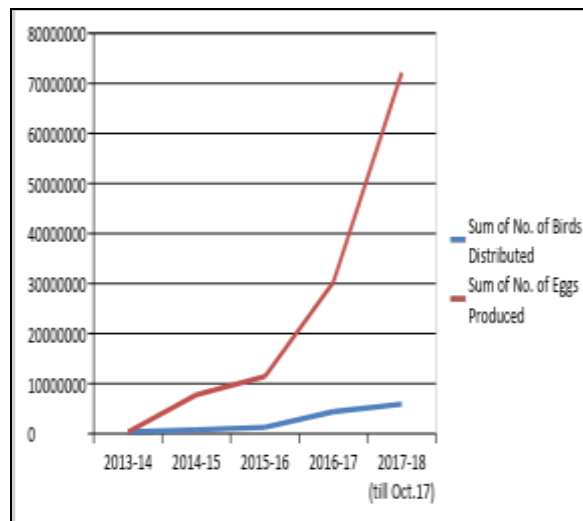


Figure: Sum of Number of birds distributed and number of eggs produced over the years

JEEViKA has entered into a MoU with Sustowns, Singapore for marketing of eggs produced by the SHG members from Backyard Poultry Intervention. Sustowns will provide end to end solution.

Sustainable Model of Backyard Poultry

Intervention: Acceptance of the rearing of Low Input Dual Purpose Birds (Backyard Poultry Intervention) is high among

community and same is visible with the rapid growth over the year. **Integrated Poultry Development Scheme (Current Model) Vs Cost to Cost Model:**

Sr. No.	Point of Leverage	IPDS Model	Cost to Cost Model
1	Model	Consumption Model	Business Model
2	Focus	Distribution of Birds	Sustainable Livelihoods Creation
3	De-worming and Vaccination	Not in Regular Practice	Regular (On time)
4	Feeding Pattern	Vegetable/Food Residual and open grazing	Balanced Supplement Feed
5	Mortality Control	5-10 %	Control Mortality (Less than 5%)
6	Market	Local Sell, As per need and availability of market	Organized Market, Sell of birds at right age with right weight.
7	Cadre	Service Provider	Entrepreneurs' Model

BRLPS had undertaken convergence with the Department of Animal and Fish Resource, GoB under the Integrated Poultry Development Scheme with the objective of leveraging benefits pertaining to initial subsidized investments made by the participating households. This programmed having a positive impact in improving and sustaining poor farmers' nutritional security.

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To ensure sustainable livelihoods model, we don't really on government subsidized schemes. We will ensure sell of birds at right age and right average weight to maximize the profit realization to rears. This will create balance between livelihoods and nutritional security to farmer and develop village level entrepreneur as well.

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B. Dairy Intervention

In Dairy, Jeevika will focus on various level of value chain through adopting multi-dimensional approach. The main area of interventions will be:

- Productivity enhancement which helps in increasing the profits to the producer through more milk production per animal
- Access to market through formation of dairy co-operative societies. This will decrease dependence on private vendors and provide transparency to the buying and selling of milk.

Jeevika has already organized 500 Dairy Cooperative Society in 3 Districts which is providing a round the year market to more than 30,000 HHs at village level. In FY 2017-18, 250 AMCU has been installed in selected DCS. The installation of AMCU has provided a transparent procurement setup in the DCS. Hence, In FY 2018-19 focus will be given to increase the membership from 30,000 HHs to 50,000 HHs in the existing DCS.

1. **Kaushikee Mahila Milk Producer Company:** In FY 2017-18 Jeevika has incorporated Kaushikee Mahila Milk Producer Company with technical support of

NDDDB Dairy Services in Saharsa for providing sustainable livelihood alternative through dairying to women milk producers round the year in the districts of Saharsa, Supaul and Madhepura.

The project would be implemented in about 600 villages of Saharsa, Supaul and Madhepura districts. However, in order to ensure viability of a milk routes or business operations, the company may go beyond these districts. The villages identified would be predominantly those where SHG groups are active. In these villages about 18,000 women milk producers would be enrolled as members during the project period of 24 months which will increase to 36,000 by end of 5th year of operations. It is estimated that the milk pouring from these members would reach an average of about 38,000 litres per day in the 2nd year of the project which by fifth year of operations will reach about 123,000 litres per day.

Under the project, the company would set up Milk Pooling Points (MPP) in villages equipped with modern milk collection and testing infrastructure to ensure fair and transparent system in milk transactions with producer members. The Company would establish an IT system to enable faster processing and timely payment to members.

The milk collected at MPPs would be transported in cans to bulk milk coolers for chilling. Chilled raw milk would be sold to institutional buyers till the MPC develops capabilities for retail marketing.

To increase the productivity of cattle and buffalo leading to reduction in the cost of milk production and improving the income of producers on sustainable basis, it is proposed to provide doorstep artificial insemination (AI) through qualified and trained AI technicians in order to improve genetic make-up and encourage scientific feeding practices. Fodder development activities, such as, fodder conservation and demonstration of improved fodder varieties is also planned.

2. Bapu Dham Milk Producer Company:

In FY 2017-18 NDDB Dairy Services has incorporated Bapu Dham Milk Producer Company in East Champaran for providing sustainable livelihood alternative through dairying to women milk producers round the year in the districts of E. Champaran, W. Champaran and Gopalganj districts. Under the project, the company would set up Milk Pooling Points (MPP) at villages level equipped with modern milk collection and testing infrastructure to ensure fair and

transparent system in milk procurement. Company will provide all services to the milk producers of these three districts as like in Kaushikee Mahila Milk Producer Company. BRLPS will work with Bapu dham Milk Producer Company and try to ensure inroll maximum HSG members with company and to get services to SHG members to increase milk production and their marketing. Animal health and awareness camps will be organized with focus on enhancing milk production, dealing with infertility problems, Detection and treatment of prevalent diseases and infertility problems, Providing preventive measure for prevalent diseases and awareness generation on cattle rearing that will include housing, feed and health management. These camps will be organized with collaboration of Animal and Fish Resource department, Government of Bihar and BAIF. The focus area will be Nalanda, Khagaria and Muzaffarpur where Jeevika has already organized Dairy Cooperative Society by mobilizing the SHG members. Other than this Supaul, Saharsa, Madhepura, E. Champaran, W. Champaran and Gopalganj will be covered under the Animal health and Awareness camp.

C. Goat Rearing (Goatery)

1. Integrated Goat and Sheep

Development Scheme: Jeevika is implementing Integrated Goat and Sheep Development Scheme of Animal and Fish Resource Dept. Government of Bihar. Under this scheme 3 breedable Black Bengal female goats will be distributed to 12300 SC/ST Households.

2. Formation of Goat Producer Group:

Jeevika has taken the strategy to distribute the goats through Goat Producer Groups. Total 310 PGs will be formed by mobilizing 40 members in each group. PG members will be trained on house management, feed management and health management through community cadres. BPIU in coordination with SPMU will organise Block level Goat Haat for procurement of improved variety of Black Bengal Goats (3 She Goat/Member and 4 Bucks/PG). PG member will rear the goats and bucks for better production and breed improvement. The male kids reproduced by the goats will be used for selling purpose after maturity.

3. Development of Pashu Sakhi: An active goat rearing person preferably a

woman (SHG member) among the PG members will be identified, who will give time for her own capacity building and provide regular & timely support to goat rearing households in the village. She will be termed as Pashu Sakhi. Modular training programs will be organized for the Pashu Sakhi and in turn she will impart these trainings to goat rearing PG members in the monthly meetings or as per convenience of goat rearers. Pashu Sakhi will demonstrate interest in goat farming and extends critical knowledge, skill and services support for first aid, primary health care and improved management of goat farming for profitable venture at household level.

4. Partnership with Aga Khan

Foundation: Jeevika has also entered into an MoU with Aga Khan Foundation to implement Project Mesha Initiative supported, by Bill and Melinda Gates foundation in four blocks of Muzaffarpur district for improvement in small ruminant's production by providing services by trained Pashu Sakhis. Pashu Sakhis has been trained to provide different services like castration, First-Aid,

Training, Etc. In FY 2017-18, Project has entered into 132 villages of the four Blocks and reached to 15853 women goat rearers. Looking at the impact in four block it has been planned to scale the same model in 3 more blocks of muzaffarpur. Along with this AKF is also providing technical support to BRLPS in terms of capacity building of staffs and selected Pashu Sakhis by BRLPS. In FY 2018-19 it has been planned to trained more than 300 Pashu Sakhis with the support of AKF. Partnership with JSLPS and MSRLM: Looking at the successful model of Goat Intervention at Jharkhand and Maharashtra at scale it has been planned to have institutional partnerships with

JSLPS & MSRLM for the promotion of Goat intervention like as resource block strategy. Following are the key activities identified for the support from the above mentioned SRLMs:

- Capacity Building of JEEViKA Staff.
- Development of Community Cadre/master resource persons.
- Organizing exposure visits to the best practice sites.
- Other associated implementation support in terms of deployment of Senior PashuSakhis and Resource persons to the project areas of JEEViKA.

3. Non-Farm

Non-Farm plays a crucial role in rural economy of Bihar especially for rural landless households who subsist on casual labour and share cropping. For landless HH non-farm economy provides a stable and reliable source of livelihood. For more entrepreneurial households, the non-farm economy is ripe with opportunity. Under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in the financial year 2017-18 the SRLM Bihar will encourage, promote and create conditions for poor households, in rural areas, to adopt non-farm livelihood activities.

In the next financial year BRLPS (JEEVIKA) will expand and strengthen five core non-farm interventions that have shown to be successful in the field: Agarbatti production, Bee-keeping, Jute production, Arts & Crafts Production and Carpet Weaving. For households who want to diversify their livelihood activities or set up their own businesses, BRLPS will provide district-specific non-farm opportunities. Broadly, the intervention has been organized into two tracks.

Track 1: Expanding Successful BRLP Non-Farm Interventions: Track-one aims to expand five non- farm interventions
Swach JEEVIKA Swach Bihar

(through producers group)—incense stick production, bee keeping, jute production, arts and crafts production, and carpet weaving—which were shown to be successful in the World Bank supported BRLP Project. These interventions are intended to reach the poorest and most vulnerable households in the NRLM/NRLP blocks. In each of these five non-farm interventions, the project will evaluate the impact and outcomes of each intervention. Furthermore, the BRLPS will:

1. Develop Producer Organizations around each non -farm business activity
2. Identify and provide skill enhancement, new product development trainings to enable communities to produce contemporary products that reflect customer demand in mainstream markets. Jeevika will organise annual Saras Mela to market these produces and it will also facilitate craft-men/women to sell their produces in trade fares organised in different staes
3. Organize and participate in marketing events to showcase products and establish long -term community and corporate partnerships with major buyers and export houses

4. Identify and implement branding and e-commerce for select products to target buyers

Track 2: New Non-Farm Interventions:

Track-two focuses on six new non-farm sub-sectors: rural creative industries, rural home-based industries, rural retail, rural hospitality, rural services, and rural transportation. Track-two aims to introduce a new orientation to BRLPS's work on the non-farm rural economy. Non-farm interventions will be guided by a strong end-to-end value chain approach in identified non-farm sectors. BRLPS will aim to create an ecosystem to catalyse entrepreneurial activity and strengthen MSME enterprises in rural and peri-urban Bihar. The project will work toward this goal through a network of business incubators, business resource centres, and a strong cadre of Producer Organisations.

The methodology to be employed in track-two of the project is described below:

1. Scoping Studies and Mapping: A detailed opportunity assessment exercise to identify the NF opportunities in Bihar's districts will be conducted. The key factors that will be considered as part of this process are: (a) proximity to markets and related opportunities and risks; (b)

Proximity to growth clusters (c) availability of necessary infrastructure. The exercise will also assess the profile and capacity of the prevalent clusters in leveraging these opportunities. The key factors that will be considered are: (a) scale of the economic activity and number of Producer Organisations engaged (b) skill level and product mix (c) evidence of social capital at the grassroots, degree and type of organization (d) human development indicators (e) market exposure and integration.

2. Diagnostic (Value chain analysis, market analysis, SWOT analysis, market players and market gaps): For each of the selected sectors, a value chain analysis will be carried out, assessing all stages in the product life cycle: pre-production stage (input supply chain, input quality, access to finance); production stage (knowledge, technology usage, operational efficiency, design), post production stage (market linkage and integration across producers, whole sellers, retailers and importers) and finally the institutional support (including private and public institutions).The participating actors and

the existing relationships will be identified. The margin spread (i.e. the distribution of revenues across different players in the value chain) will be plotted. Constraints and opportunities along the value chain and factors that inhibit or contribute to competitiveness will be identified as well. Potential sources of innovation in the chain will be identified.

A. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program

The vision of SVEP is "To help the rural poor come out of poverty by helping them set up enterprises and provide support till the enterprises stabilize" To provide them with business skills, exposure, loans for starting and business support during the first critical six months of the enterprises by using the NRLM SHGs and their federations. These skills shall be imparted by local youth who shall be trained in business management, monitoring and support using ICT and audio-visual aids. These local CRP-EPs shall also provide support to the enterprises. The SVEP has benefit the households and communities even beyond the financial gains it provides. It shall help rural people specially the marginalized sections, women, and SC and

ST communities to gain a sense of dignity and self-reliance leading to great social changes. Similarly, the wealth generated in the local economy shall have a multiplier effect resulting in strengthening the local economy and reduction in distress migration. People engaged in a range of enterprises shall create further employment and improve the market. It shall also encourage new age enterprises in ICT/infotainment. It shall promote enterprises in the field of sanitation, drinking water, renewable energy etc. This shall offer more economic opportunities for the rural areas and bring people out of poverty.

In its first phase, SVEP is expected to support creation and strengthening of about 14,400 village enterprises in 6 Blocks (Bodhgaya, Barachatti, Musahari, Muraul, Jandaha & Dhanarua) in Bihar in the targeted four years i.e. 2015-19. This is expected to create employment for about 29910 persons. Six new block has been proposed from Bihar these blocks are Bihta (Patna),Bihar sharif(Nalanda),Bochaha (Muzaffarpur),Dobhi(Gaya), Kharik (Bhaglpur), Rajnagar(Madhubani). DPR has been prepared for these block.

B. Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)

The Government of India has introduced a new sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) entitled “Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana” (AGEY) from the financial year 2017-18 with an objectives of providing an alternative source of livelihoods to members of SHGs under DAY-NRLM by facilitating them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas and to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote villages with key services and amenities (including access to markets, education and health) for the overall economic development of the area by making use of the supports available within the framework of DAY-NRLM.

Under this scheme identified VO shall provide loan for the purchase and maintenance of vehicle to the SHG member selected by the VO/CLF. The loan provided by the VO shall be repaid within six years from the date of disbursement and this repaid amount shall be paid to the CLF by the VO in fixed EMIs. Under this scheme the beneficiary can purchase passenger vehicle only. Under this sub-scheme a maximum of Rs.6.50 lakh can be given as *Swach JEEVIKA Swach Bihar*

loan to each selected beneficiary for the purchase of new passenger vehicle. The entire amount of loan under AGEY must be repaid within 6 years from the date of disbursement.

C. Other Intervention

The other major intervention in non- farm are bee keeping intervention, Incense stick intervention, Art and Craft, Silk, enterprise promotion, carpet weaving. Bee keeping intervention is in 5 district, incense stick intervention is in 2 district, Carpet weaving is in 1 district, enterprise promotion is in almost all district. Carpet weaving is done with the collaboration with Jaipur Rugs and bee keeping intervention is with Dabur India. Apart from this Saras fair is major event organized by Non-farm. SHGs members from Bihar participate in almost all Saras fair of other states. Apart from Saras SHG members also participate in other fairs like IITF, Kudumbashree food festival etc.

Food, Health , Nutrition , Sanitation and Gender

1. Food, Nutrition, Health Water & Sanitation

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation are important in livelihoods project to reduce vulnerability and to sustain livelihoods. Major focus activities of Health, Nutrition and Sanitation (HNS) will be to improve food diet diversity, agri-nutri linkages and reducing prevalence of open defecation among SHG households. To achieve this, Behaviour change communication (BCC) approach will be undertaken through trained community professionals such as Master Resource Person (MRP-HNS), Community Mobilizers, Community Nutrition Resource Person (CNRP) and VO health sub committees. During this financial year HNS BCC will be scaled up in the project on phasing basis. Special emphasis would be given to roll out sanitation BCC across the blocks and nutrition BCC would be in JEEVIKA and selected NRLM blocks. Promotion of ODF activities through SHG and VO will be undertaken in all blocks of the state to increase access to toilet facilities. The project would also ensure integration of HNS

intervention within existing different thematic intervention and implement through

CLF, VO and SHG level activities. The project will also have convergence strategy on VHSND, Annaprashan Day to make effective demand generation and service delivery system for rural households.

During the FY-2018-19 following key interventions are to be undertaken:

A. Health and Nutrition: Based on learning of earlier project intervention and experience of implementation the project has developed standardised 4 HNS BCC modules and tool kits to roll out in the project in this FY. Major focus intervention would be on Dietary diversity at HH level and maternal child health and nutrition within 100 days window and safe sanitation behaviour at HH level. HNS BCC module is to be rolled through CMs during SHG meeting monthly once in all respective SHGs of VO and ensure follow up and reinforcement in subsequent weekly meetings of the month. Video film and other IT tools will also be introduced IN SHG to reinforce the messages and

adoption of expected HNS behaviours. VO health sub-committee will ensure promotion of household level diet diversity and expected health care support at HH level specially to identified and selected pregnant, lactating and children. Community Nutrition Resource Person will be trained and placed for handholding support to VO HSC for ensuring safe health and nutrition seeking behaviours. Community Nutrition Resource Person will be developed to reinforce key messages of HNS. Mater Resource Person will be trained and placed at cluster level who will ensure all training and handholding support to VO and CLF in planning, review, convergence and monitoring the HNS activities. Community peer review and appreciation on important indicators would be undertaken to improve the quality outcomes. The project will roll out standard HNS MIS to track the progress related to health and Nutrition. To improve dietary diversity project will ensure quality message dissemination through pico-projectors at community level by showing specific videos on dietary diversity, H&N care and services, nutri-garden and another relevant message. Community event will also be conducted at village level to ensure message dissemination among all

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stakeholders at village level who influence the HNS behaviours at HHs level. So, it's crucial for integration within project with existing thematic interventions of institutional and capacity building activities of SHG, VO and CLF for overall community participation in HNS agenda.

B. Sanitation: JEEViKA has been given a greater responsibility of facilitating SHG members to achieve ODF under Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan (LSBA) and to achieve sustainable ODF status in the state. JEEViKA will engage directly to achieve blocks ODF status in selected blocks, where all eligible HHs including SHG and non SHG HHs will be covered for access to toilet facility and sustainable usage of toilets. Overall major focus Jeevika will be to promote BCC for sustainable safe sanitation behaviour which is outcome of the nutrition also. The Sanitation BCC would be rolled out across the project blocks through existing cadre and CBOs. Jeevika will promote ODF SHGs (Green SHG), VOs and CLF in the project blocks. So, following key activities to be undertaken under sanitation intervention in the project:

- Mobilization for ODF : Community engagement is crucial in achieving quality and sustainable ODF status. As per saturation approach JEEViKA has large

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community outreach in rural are. So SHG and VO are key in achieving ODF status in the state.so during this FY JEEViKA is planning to promote all SHGs and VOs universally across the project to achieve the SHG,VO and CLF to be ODF status. . SHG ODF means each family member of SHG HHs have access to toilets and non-prevalence of open defecation. Jeevika will demonstrate strong CBO based community mobilisation model for achieving ODF blocks and make sustainable ODF practices. Inclusion of person with disability in accessible toilets facilities and appropriate technology promotion is also one of the focuses in these blocks. The Sanitation BCC module will be rolled out accrose the project blocks. WASH mobilization will be undertaken with help of respective CBOs, trained Community mobilizers and other cadre.

- Rural Sanitary Mart : The project would give emphasis in creating RSMs to ensure availability of locally non available toilet construction items. The RSM would be run by CLF/VO/PG under the supervision of CLF. As per demand and emerging need each block may establish RSMs to ensure regular supply of toilet construction items at local level. The RSM would also provide support of services of trained mason to HHs

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in the respective area. Mason would also be trained through CLF and create a pool of trained mason for toilet construction. The CLF will engage one master mason to trained the mason on required twin leach pit toilet technology.

- WASH Financing : To achieve sustainable ODF status, toilet construction needs to be promoted among rural poor households who are part SHGs. In order to ensure toilet construction, initial fund support is a must especially for PoP. As rate of interest is 1% monthly across all financial product, hence project will leverage existing project fund and bank credit linkage fund for toilet construction. However project is looking for multiple ways to attain this by infusing Community Investment Funds the dedicated fund provision will also be created as Sanitation Health and Nutrition (SHAN) fund at VO level. The Health Risk Fund is restricted and available SHAN revolving Fund for poorest of poor HHs. The SHAN fund is financing product provides financing support for sanitation, nutrition and health related needs of eligible SHG HHs. Health Risk Fund (HRF) has been merged in SHAN fund. Health saving is being continued as SHAN saving fund. Under SHAN fund, each VO will be given with Rs. 3 lakhs and those VOs who already have received the

HRF, only the differential amount will be provided as top up amount. SHAN fund is a grant for the CLF and soft loan for the respective VOs. The VO can provide bridge financing from SHAN fund to the eligible member HHs through SHGs to help them make investments in WASH facilities. The SHAN fund is primarily for new toilet, shower room construction as well as for repairing the old or defunct toilet construction to the individual in cash through respective SHGs. The SHAN loan can also be given to the needy SHG HHs for construction and repairing dysfunctional toilets. Further, the loan should be repaid within a maximum duration of 6-12 months in agreed instalments by the individuals. Once VO becomes ODF which means each family member of each SHG HHs of the VO must have access to toilet facility and there should be non-prevalence of open defecation in the village. VO has to return 2.5 lack SHAN fund (differential amount of HRF) to respective CLF either when VO acquire a status of ODF or within a maximum duration of 15 months, whichever comes earlier. So, in maximum 15 months of period CLF get back SHAN loan from respective VOs and can provide SHAN loan to other VO on rotation basis.

Poor sanitation cross cutting issue in a family and that has also one of the reasons of malnutrition. So, poor sanitation has direct relation between nutrition and livelihoods of the HHs. So, project has taken up sanitation agenda as one of priority agenda in this FY. So, this year will be SHG and VO ODF year in the project. So, during this FY existing SHAN fund guideline will be implemented in NRLM and NRLP blocks as per need and availability of fund. This has envisaged that sanitation mobilization will push poor HHs to be part of SHGs and project may get help in saturation of SHGs in the villages.

▪ **Solid & Liquide Waste Management** : Jeevika has planned to undertake SLWM pilot project in the selected project blocks to demonstrate learning and experience. This initiative will be undertaken with support and convergence with NRLM, MGNREGA, PRI and SBM-G. This pilot project will be run by SHGs and VOs. The agency will be hired for to provide capacity building support of concerned stakeholder and community. Through MGNREGS sorting shed, compost pit, treatment of waste water shed, wages of workers, time motion study of workforce engaged in SLWM. Under SBM-G purchase

of tricycle, waste collection equipment and protective gear for garbage collection workers. PRI will provide land necessary shed construction, to collect user fee for enhancing sustainability. SHG and VO will be implementing unit to run the program in the project.

- **Convergence:** Convergence is one of priority focus under HNS intervention. Following key area/schemes for convergence:
 - A. SBM-G:** As RDD, GoB has assigned responsibility to JEEViKA to implement LSBA in the state. So, within convergence is envisaged for facilitating SHGs and VO ODF to achieve ODF status.
 - B. VHSND:** As part of existing service provision of VHSND the project has planned to do convergence with respective department and down the line coordination between CBOs and primary service provider i.e. ASHA, ANM, AWW.
 - C. Annaprashan Day:** Nutrition is one of the core intervention under HNS theme in JEEViKA and Annaprashan Day in alignment with JEEViKA nutrition intervention of the project. Hence is has been envisaged to do convergence with

ICDS for effective service delivery jointly with VOs health sub-committee and AWW.

- D. HNS Pilot & Innovation:** The project will undertake need based various pilot project related to HNS enterprise, using IT tool for message dissemination, tracking the HNS progress by peer establishing community review system, and emerging need of social marketing. All pilot intervention will be undertaken with support of the CBOs and their cadre and as per requirement additional human resource support would be placed to look after dedicated pilot interventions. Existing RCT based evaluation project would be continued and best practices would be incorporated within the project as possible. There will flexibility to undertake new pilot and innovative project as per need and capacity of the project. Food fortification unit will be made functional and economically viable model. To implement the above pilot intervention the project may hire or take services of partner agencies.

2. Social Development, Entitlements and Convergence:

The primal area for Social Development and Entitlements in year 18-19 will be on diversified nutritional food security & health risk mitigation, collective actions with non-negotiables, social campaigns & awareness, gender sensitization, entitlements & rights-based approach and social inclusion of elderly, disabled, widow and tribal in SHG fold. The year will also be special in terms of convergence with departments and agencies focusing on service delivery mechanism and capacity building of community members along with strengthening of institutions. These mentioned activities will be taken by the liaisoning with departments, MoU with agencies, development of cadres, training and capacity building of community members and their exposures. CRP drives in many interventions will also be the major area for the intensive approach to ensure the qualitative delivery to the even last households included into SHG households. Simultaneously, capacity building of staffs and cadres will be the main agenda for ensuring effective and efficient management systems.

A. Food Security Intervention

JEEViKA's universal program Food Security is a community-based food management system having objective to ensure availability of food to each poorest household throughout year. Year 2018-19 will be for diversification nutritional food security to beneficiary in context to inclusion of most vulnerable, SC and ST households. Emphasis would be more on nutritional security to women and children. Being community-based food management system, need of food assessment is done by VO on regular interval and demand is generated from each SHGs for its members. Procurement of food grains and other eatable items in bulk is done by Village Organizations from local farmers, markets and provided to SHG members on interest free credit. The households are responsible for the repayment of amount within 3 to 6 months times. Food Security considering as universal program is to be implemented in all 4 months old VOs having bank account and having 40% SC and ST population households under VO fold. The criteria of 40% SC and ST will be applicable throughout the project types (JEEVIKA, NRLM, and NRLP). An amount of

Rs.100000 lakh will provide to VO, as one-time grant (revolving fund) by the project.

B. Health Risk Intervention

Health being the major factor for a person, the objective of this intervention is to provide low cost fund for health and medical emergencies to households included in SHG fold. Health Risk fund is also one of the universal program in which Village Organizations which are 4 months old and having bank account are eligible for receiving this fund. Being health the important factor for rural areas, health loans and savings are two components of Health Risk intervention. SHG members are mobilized to start health saving from Rs. 5 to 10 per month in their Village Organization. These savings done by SHG members' acts as an emergency fund for health-related needs. After 3 months of regular saving, VO submit the fund requisition on which project provide one-time fund of Rs.50000 as revolving fund. The member contributing to monthly HRF savings are entitled for receiving HRF fund for health emergencies. This intervention will be implemented in all project area.

C. Non- Negotiable – Collective

Actions

In the year 2018-19 total of 7 norms have been finalized with printing of 6000 Non-Negotiable flip charts. These training on Non-negotiable and Collective actions will be provided to 1-year old VOs along with staffs and cadres. Collective actions are the women led initiatives which compels them to raise their voices on social issues. Collective actions in forms of awareness, rallies, mobilization, liasioning with police and administration on total prohibition has been a tremendous example. As per the plan all 1-year old VOs will be oriented to take up any 2 issues for the year and work on mobilization and awareness of local populations. The topics of Non-negotiable collective actions are as follows:

- Alcohol prohibition and mobilization
- Education – sending children to school daily and regularly
- Entitlements and convergence (MGNREA, pensions, schemes, jobs, PDS, etc.)
- Domestic Violence and rights (widow, elderly, destitute women etc.)
- Sanitation and cleanliness by use of toilets in each household
- Girl child marriage above age 18

- Abolishment of Dowry system

Also, to improve the people's participation and motivation, total of 1000 community members/ cadres/ PRI members would be awarded for their contribution in collective action. Some of these members will be developed as CRP. Further there will be exposure of VO and CLF to other blocks/ districts best VO and CLF for learnings on collective action on non-negotiable.

D. Renewable Energy

Access to clean, convenient and cheap source of energy solution is a prominent initiative for social development theme for many years. JEEViKA in collaboration with many departments and agencies have been providing renewable energy lighting and home solutions. JEEViKA in partnership with TERI, BREDA and IIT-Mumbai is implementing solar initiative program to provide the clean energy solution to enhance the availability and accessibility in rural areas.

- TERI: In partnership with TERI 15,110 households have been benefitted under this scheme in which products for lighting along with cooking stove have been provided at a subsidized cost of Rs. 4,500 till Dec 2017. Also, in new mapping 4700 approx. households will be covered and provided with products

by the end of March 2018. Thus, total of 19800 households will be benefitted under this scheme.

- BREDA: In similar initiative having collaboration with BREDA, total of 9900 households have been benefitted with solar lamps and home lighting solutions. In total 4900 houses have been provided Solar Home Lighting Solutions at 90% subsidized rate of Rs.1000 (600 BREDA & 400 service cost at VO). Along with it 5000 households have got free solar lanterns in LWE blocks specially focus on coverage of SC and ST households. Also, in work with BREDA 259 household have been benefitted with 1KW rooftop solar power plant, which is more than enough for running household's appliances and lighting. This system is being provided at subsidized cost of Rs. 29,980. By end of March 2018 100 more household will be covered under this scheme.
- SOULS: In the year 2017-18, a tri-partite MoU have been signed by JEEViKA with IIT-B and EESL under the scheme of "Million Souls Program" by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. In partnership, total of 18 Lakhs school going students from 63 blocks throughout Bihar will be provided solar

lamps at subsidized rate of Rs. 100 only. In the financial year 2018-19 it will be target to cover 10 lakhs lamps by Dec 2018 and 8 lakhs by March 2019. Apart from distribution, in this project 600 service centres will be established which will be supported by 2000 cadres working as assembler, distributor, repair – maintenance and 180 community to be developed as micro entrepreneurs. Ten lakhs lamps have to be distributed across the rural students, costing Rs.100/- to improve the quality of education. This step has been taken jointly with IIT-Mumbai. This program is known as “Million Soul Program” under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and IIT Mumbai. Under this program, to scale the project following features of the energy interventions will be carried out by JEEViKA. In this year in new agreement with TERI and BREDA more than 30000 households will be covered under different schemes and programs providing solar home & lighting solutions.

- UJJWALA: Government has launched “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna” (PMUY) for providing LPG connections to BPM families over a period of 3

years. Objective of this scheme is to provide clean cooking fuel solutions to poor households especially in rural areas. Usage of conventional fuels for cooking has serious implications on rural women and children. In order to facilitate this project for reaching to rural women, Oil Marketing companies in collaboration with JEEViKA has planned to organize 12000 LPG panchayats in SC and ST dominant areas. LPG panchayats brings together about 100 LPG customers in their living area for interactive platform to discuss about safe and sustainable usage of LPG besides bring out the left out household under UJJWALA scheme.

E. Gender Sensitization

Women Empowerment has been the main objective of JEEViKA to establish social change in Bihar especially looking into the social issues. Initially in 2014, the pilot was carried out in Kurhani, Saraiya blocks of Muzaffarpur and Wazirganj block of Gaya. The result of training was quite encouraging in terms of women became more aware & they started talking about assetization & their rights b) the women had an increased say in decision making at household level

and there was a marked decline in domestic violence as well.

Hence, it has been planned that in the FY 18-19, in all the CLFs which are 2 yrs. old, 2 master trainers will be placed who will impart gender sensitization training to all the members at CLF. Similarly, all 1 -2 years old CLF will make and implement Gender Action Plan. The staffs will also be trained on gender sensitization issues by the two gender consultants hired at state level. Also 500 community members will be developed and trained who will be working as Gender CRP and master trainer who will be providing training in their own and other districts.

F. Inclusion of Elderly, Disabled & Tribal

Elderly, disabled and tribal population are the most vulnerable section of the society. Mobilisation of this vulnerable group and inclusion into the SHG fold is necessary. In FY 18-19, more than 13000 vulnerable groups will be formed specially focusing on inclusion of community like elderly, destitute, single, differently abled persons. Presently, Help-Age India Foundation is working with 863 groups of elderly persons in three districts of Bihar. All the groups of Help-Age India Foundation in Bihar will be

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undertaken into JEEViKA's fold. Inclusion of these groups will be done by signing of MOU between JEEViKA's and Help-Age India Foundation.

Further to work on persons with disability, MOU has been done between JEEViKA's & Sightsavers. Sightsavers will help in strengthening the capacity of persons with disability by arranging technical assistance and implementation support. Initially they will be working in 18 first phase blocks of 6 BRLP districts. Till now more than 423 SHGs have been worked upon and guidelines revised for inclusion and liasioning with financial main stream institutions for credit linkages and project funds for livelihood options. In Bihar, Scheduled Tribes form just above 1 percent of the state's total population. The Schedule tribes in the state have a distinct social and cultural identity and there are certain key social issues specific to these communities. Hence it is important to provide equitable and culturally compatible benefits to tribal people and other socially disadvantaged groups identified. In order to mobilise and include the tribal into SHG fold, we require to build CRP among these indigenous group so that the tribal population identify themselves with the CRPs. The CRPs could be from ST dominant districts such as

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Banka, Jamui, Purnea, Bhagalpur etc. which have a considerable tribal population or we may even take help of CRPs from neighbouring districts such as Jharkhand. JEEViKA will also go for having partnership with different organizations working on Tribal Development.

G. Partnerships

A. LANDESA: A non-financial MOU signed between BRLPS & Landesa. The basic objective is to provide access to homestead and farmland to rural landless people & support legal rights of women & girls to land ownership. Focus of this partnership is to understand the land insecurity issues in Bihar and design projects in consultations with CBOs. Initially in the first year, program will be piloted in 3 blocks of Gaya district namely – Bodh Gaya, Manpur and Dobhi followed by 10 more blocks in 2nd year and finally to all blocks in 3rd year. In order to carry out the program successfully, 200 CRPs will be developed and trained in FY 18-19 who will be working with 25000 vulnerable households in the aforementioned blocks. The main outcomes expected of this partnership are:

- Capacity building of community members to facilitate identification of landless women and livelihoods convergence
- Establishing single window delivery mechanism for women land rights and social security entitlements
- Provision for allocation of land on lease with support from Revenue and Land Reforms Department.

B. SIGHTSAVERS: The project partnership with SIGHTSAVERS is to ensure that disabled persons are organized and capacitated to create sustainable livelihoods and enhance their quality of life. The partnership will strengthen the capacity of persons with disability by arranging technical assistance and implementation support. The project is currently working in Nalanda and Muzaffarpur districts covering more than 423 disabled groups. Further the project will be scaled up-to 18 first phase block of 6 districts: Gaya, Khagaria, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda and Purnea. After 2 years the project will be implemented in 102 blocks. The expected outcome would be:

- Livelihoods plan are created for each PwD through inclusion and formation of SHGs. Supporting skill and entrepreneurship development of persons with disability and particularly persons with visual impairment
- Developing a pool of cadres from active member's men and women with disabilities, like book keeper, community mobilizers, etc.

C. PRATHAM: The project partnership with PRATHAM aims to intervene with SHG members in set of districts across Bihar. Pratham one of the leading NGO having mission "every child in school and learning well". The collaboration is a designed in a way to understand the basic reading and arithmetic levels of their children, thus helping create awareness about the status of learning. This intervention will be carried out by community cadre (Community Mobilizers) along with the support of active SHG members. In the pilot phase, the project was implemented in four blocks Raghapur (Supaul), Dhamdaha (Purnea), Bodh Gaya (Gaya) and Rajgir (Nalanda) under 438 SHGs. Further new 6 blocks from same districts will be taken up in FY 18-19 covering approx. 15600

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SHGs in regards to expansion of this project. The prime outcomes of this partnership are:

- Awareness about the status of learning.
- The jeevika didi's who have been trained to gauge the learning level of children can carry out discussions with schools and teachers on how to improve the learning levels of their children.
- Improve learning levels of their children either via their own efforts or through use of volunteers.
- Understand the basic reading and arithmetic levels of their children, thus helping create

H. Entitlements & Convergence

Community based organizations developed by JEEViKA have matured enough to take responsibility of ensuring entitlement and rights of its members. In this regard, JEEViKA project is providing necessary hand holding support to its CBOs in terms of capacity building and regular orientation to community and its cadres. Project also help its CBOs in coordination and liaisoning with line departments.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS):

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Average person day's work generation in Bihar under MGNREGS has been about 45 days for last 3 years around. Our effort is to add newer workers to the MGNREGA workforce to enhance over all person day generation in the state. Each BPIU has set an annual target of ensuring minimum of 50 days' work under MGNREGS to 50 % members of 30% Village Organization of their block. In order to meet target, set in Annual Action Plan, each BPIU will identify clusters and Village organizations having high density of SC/ST communities. After identification of such Village Organizations, concerned SHG members will be mobilized and facilitated to work under MGNREGA. In this regard to carry out micro level activities like demand registration, follow up for work allotment, job card application, social action etc. one MGNREGA VRP will be placed in each Panchayat who will be incentivized as per JEEViKA's MGNREGA VRP policy. These VRPs will identified by the concerned VO and trained by the project. These trained persons will work as community professional under the supervision of Cluster Level Federation and Village Organization. Social Development Manager will provide training to staffs, cadres and community members. To provide further momentum, each districts will

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identify three Panchayat where it has maximum number SHG members have been elected as PRI representatives. PRI members will also be provided training to ensure the delivery of services in their area for MGNREGA implementation. These Panchayats will be developed as model Panchayat with regards to the person day's generations as well as creation of IBS (Individual Benefit Scheme) assets like poultry shed, vermin-pit, farm ponds etc.

1. **Cluster Facilitation Team:** Cluster Facilitation Team is being implemented in 25 blocks of Bihar in convergence with Rural Development Department (RDD), Bihar. JEEViKA has already placed 114 MGNREGA consultants in these blocks and further 500 MGNREGA VRPs are working under supervision of these MGNREGA Consultants. CFT team on one hand will build capacity of MGNREGA labours through necessary orientation about various processes and provision of MGNREGA and on the other hand it extends its support to block level MGNREGA functionaries in mobilizing work demand, issuing of e-muster roll, monitoring workers at work site and in Measurement Book booking. CLF will be the implementing agency of the CFT project. It will mobilize labour/labour

groups at the worksite and ensure its timely measurement by the barefoot engineers working with it. All the expenditure of MGNREGA in the CFT blocks will be made through the E-FMS system. Payments to community cadre will be made on the recommendation of nodal VO/CLF in its regular review.

In this FY 2018-19, online registration of labour group and online demand of work will be done through MGNREGA MIS. This will be ensured by CFT Consultants with the help of CLF. In addition to this, Individual Beneficiary Schemes (IBS) such as poultry shed, goatry shed, Vermi Pit, Ponds etc., creating awareness amongst the community about their right and entitlements, capacity building of all resource persons will be the key intervention area.

State CFT Cell (SCC): State level CFT Cell will be constituted under the chairmanship of MNREGA Commissioner to facilitate and review the performance of the CFT Block teams. This will also help in sorting out of grievances related of MGNREGA, designing new policy etc.

- a. Training Module on MGNREGA: A training module on MGNREGA for

SHG members will be developed. This training module will help in building the capacity of our SHG HHs and claiming their rights of MGNREGA. MGNREGA Sahayta Kendra: In order to better functioning of the CFT project and addressing MGNREGA related grievance a MGNREGA Help Centre (MHC) has been established by CLF in 3 blocks namely: Alauli, Barhara Kothi in Khagaria and Dhamdaha in Punera. The Sahayta Kendra is an information and facilitation centre for people to access information and their entitlements under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. This centre is deal with all the problems of the MGNREGA Workers of that particular block. In FY 2018-19 MGNREGA Sahayta Kendra will be opened in all 25 CFT blocks with the help of CLF.

- b. Social Audit: Social Audit Unit (SAU) has been formed as an independent society under Department of Rural Development, Bihar to conduct social audit of MGNREGS, PMAY and PDS. As per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of Ministry of Rural Development, GOI, Village Resource Person (VRP) from Women Self Help

Groups members will be engaged in conducting the social audit at Gram Panchayat Level. This initiative aims to create a community cadre of Village Resource Parsons (VRP)/CRP who will be engaged in conducting social audits at the Gram Panchayat Level. By analysing the experience of CFT and SRLM, MORD has instructed Social Audit Unit (SAU) to take the assistance of the State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) particularly in identify and mobilize women SHG members from every selected Gram Panchayat. Same was communicated to JEEViKA by department of rural development as of now JEEViKA has identified about 22500 VRPs. Out of 22,500 1960 social audit VRPs have been trained in CFT blocks.

Coming financial year i.e. FY 2018-19 will be focused on rolling out social audit work such as identification and training of VRP, to do social audit of different government programme, facilitate in verification of records with primary data in all districts of Bihar in convergence with Social Audit Unit, Department of Rural Development.

c. Mukhyamantri Koshi Mulberry Project:

Under this project, 3768 farmers have

already planted Mulberry plants in their individual lands by end of Dec 2017. Farmers will be further forward linked through reeling unit, construction of rearing houses, and establishment of nodal centres, distribution of farm yards manure etc. Year 17-18 was more of taking the learning experience through visiting and getting exposure from different places where mulberry sericulture is the main stream of livelihood that includes Bangalore, Kesla, Berhampur and Kaliachak, Malda. In the year 2018-19 approx. 4200 more farmers will be planting Mulberry on their lands. Apart from 57 Producer Group formed and total 100 PGs will be there to support farmers by the end of FY 18-19. These farmers will be further supported as distribution and facility of 7200 farm yard manures units along with 6187 rearing kits to be distributed. These farmers will be supported through MGNREGA, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, Handloom and Sericulture Directorate dept. of Industry and Central Silk Board. Primarily, these departments and agencies will support in following aspects:

- Funds will be extended to support training and workshop and one-time capital funding
- RKVY will support through honorarium for VRP, trainings, exposures etc.
- MGNREGA for providing plantation, irrigation, management and farm yard manures
- Industry department state fund for infrastructure, and other funding in shortages.
- Central Silk Board will support in giving technical input.

J. **Pensions:** The Govt. have provided various types of Social and security schemes for the benefitting the poor households to reduce their vulnerability. There are large number of households which are eligible and included under the JEEViKA SHG fold are needed to be benefitted from pensions and schemes. In current year all 1-year old VOs in 1793 panchayats selected under MISSION ANTYODAY will be saturated through 3 pensions schemes which are: Old Age, Widow and Differently abled. Identification of households that are entitled to get benefit from the social security pensions

but are not accessing them, will be systematically done by VOs. Once the beneficiaries are identified, VOs will submit their list to concern CLFs where CLF will be responsible for taking up the list to their concern block and district office and facilitate the entire process to ensure the availability of pensions.

K Mission Antyodaya

Mission Antyodaya is a state led initiative and framework developed in consultation with local and state level government, focusing to bring out rural households in selected panchayats from poverty. This approach will be taken through diversification and development of multiple livelihoods options. In partnership and consultation with local and state governments, Ministry of Rural Development embarked a platform where a gram panchayat is the main unit for monitoring the transformation and implementing the objective criteria. In the state, 1793 GPs were selected to reach poor households for bringing out from poverty by seeking convergence to government program and interventions with gram panchayats by following saturation approach. Under the Mission Antodaya the project will focus on linking the SHGs with

Banks and providing livelihood opportunities along with the sanitation facility to each household.

Apart from the above mentioned objective criteria, JEEViKA will ensure to cover 4 core elements which are elaborated below:

a) Social Inclusion and Saturation: The main focus on this indicator will be to ensure inclusion of all most vulnerable and PoP under SHG fold. Tribal development framework will also be mandate for inclusion of 100 % ST HHs under SHG fold. Saturation will be the factor under inclusion which will done through development CRPs.

b) Financial Inclusion and financing: One of the important aspect is the capitalization to the CBOs from both external and internal sources like Credit Linkages and Initial Capitalizations. Efforts will be given to provide timely capitalization of groups through Bank Credit Linkages which are 6 months old. Also saving accounts of the groups will be taken up to ensure all 3 months old groups are having their own account for internal capitalization as ICF. In this financial year focus will also be given on individual bank account and insurance of the community members.

c) Capacity Building of CBOs/ cadres/ community members: This year focus will be on nurturing and capacity building along with exposure of CBO to match the pace of existing institutions being efficiently managed by community members. Trainings and exposure will be planned with the support of trained field staffs and internal community professional. District and block level teams on CLF strengthening will be formed and trained. CLF and VO will be capacitated on different cadre policy so that they can own the cadre's policy.

d) Convergence and Entitlements: JEEViKA is continuously working in necessary handholding support to its CBO's in terms of capacity building and orientation to its community on taking step ahead on convergence and entitlements. Our effort will be to add new members under MGNREGA specially identifying clusters and village organizations having high density of SC and ST HHs.

Project Management

1. Monitoring Evaluation & Learning (MEL)

A. Community based Process Monitoring system

Community based Process Monitoring system has been initiated in the project with an objective to commutize the monitoring system of CBOs. A pool of CRP is being developed through training. These CRPs called as CRP-Process Monitors would look into the basic functioning of SHGs and VOs and provide input to the project units (based on the process monitoring activity taken up in SHGs and VOs) at District and State level for improving the functioning of CBOs. The community-based process monitoring would result in developing an effective monitoring system by collecting information from the field on basic functioning of SHGs and VOs and sharing the findings to the stakeholders at different level. It will also result in increasing the knowledge base of the CRPs. This would be a 15 - 20 days drive which would include briefing session, training, data collection and debriefing/ sharing of the findings at district and state levels. Community based Process Monitoring training and data collection tool will be

utilized for bringing uniformity in the monitoring process undertaken by CRP-Process Monitors. CRP Process Monitoring Guideline will also be developed for the same.

B. Process Monitoring

Agencies have been hired to carry out intervention wise process monitoring. The agencies will be responsible for supporting the project management team and stakeholders in understanding on how and through what processes inputs get converted into outputs; what issues are critical in that conversion process, and what action is necessary to increase the effectiveness of project interventions. It seeks to assess whether the processes observed are close to the ideal or intended processes and it explains the factors responsible for the deviation, if any, and explains what needs to be done to achieve the ideal/intended process. It is a key management tool for staff at all levels (State, District, Block), especially for process driven projects, designed to help implementing organizations become more participatory and demand responsive. The Process Monitoring will

place a system of feedback loops (both horizontal i.e. across blocks/districts/states and vertical i.e. from management to field and back). Feedback loops will also be instituted at the community level and will track social and political mobilization challenges; changes in levels of empowerment, civic engagement, and political participation in Gram Panchayat Institutions, and social audits; and changes in aspirations, mobility and successes, and challenges and the internal learning by doing. The will also document important stories of change and empowerment through digitized audio and video files.

C. CLF level review system

With an objective to improve the clarity of the CLF leaders on their roles and responsibilities and integrate the CLF with the overall project interventions, CLF level review system would be established. Meetings would be organized with CLFs to review the progress and improve the monitoring system at CLF level. Focus would be to make CLFs self-reliant, so that it can monitor the progress of the interventions being implemented in their cluster and functioning of the lower level CBOs.

D. External Grading System of CRPs

To assess the quality of CBOs and provide necessary input to improve its quality, grading of CBOs will be conducted. This would be done with support of Interns, external agency or consultant.

E. Impact Evaluation

▪ Multi-sectoral Convergence pilot in Saharsa

A pilot intervention called as Multi-Sectoral Convergence (MC) was initiated in Sonbarsa, Saurbazar and Pattarghar blocks of Saharsa district in March 2016. A total of 24 panchayats (12 treatment and 12 control) were selected. Baseline in the same was conducted after which intervention was rolled out. Primary outcome of the intervention is to improve the Women's body mass index (BMI) and Dietary diversity for 6-23month old children. Secondary outcome of the project is to bring improvement in Dietary diversity for the mother, Anthropometry for children <2 years, Hygiene & sanitation practices, Knowledge and practices (health, nutrition, IYCF, WASH), Increased use of health, nutrition, & sanitation programs and Use of JEEViKA food security services. Mid-

line survey of the intervention was also conducted and findings shared with the project team. Impact evaluation of the intervention is proposed in April 2018. End-line survey of the same would be conducted in the 1st quarter of FY 2018-19.

- **Baseline survey for assessment of diet diversity in children aged 6-23 months and targeted SHG members:** The project aims at improving nutritional intake of the children aged 6-23 months with minimum dietary diversity among the targeted SHG members. A baseline survey is being proposed in targeted SHGs in blocks where intensive interventions for nutrition and sanitation are being implemented. Assessments would determine the baseline value of the household food basket.

2. Decision Support System

The Decision Support System of JEEViKA is now a combination of Oracle ERP and bespoke application web application and mobile application. Considering the integration of the different themes in development of JEEViKA DSS it becomes essential to involve them at every stage. Therefore, Annual Action Plan for DSS is developed in convergence with different

project management units and themes. Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)

A. Human Resource Management: It is the core component of organization. To aid in its operation and functioning an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) has been developed. It includes functionalities related to leave and tour application submission, payroll application and integration with the third party biometric system. This year HRMIS will try to stabilize the Employee Self Service functionalities and roll out payroll across districts.

B. Finance Management Information System (FMIS): Finance is another pillar of the organization. As per the current status Oracle financial Application has been developed in consultation with the finance team. Implementation of the same and extending the Oracle based accounting system to the district level will be a major challenge. Capacity building of the stakeholders for adoption of the Oracle accounting system will be considered actively.

C. Community Based Organization MIS: The annual action plan for this year will focus on digitization, Capacity building of cadre and roll out of the transaction module. The year 2018-19 is devoted to

“Communitization of Book keeping at VO and CLF level” at MIS section. The required IT infrastructure and manpower deployment for the data entry process will be deployed too and the same is made part of the annual action plan. JEEViKA has taken a major leap in mobile application development. The year 2018-19 has major mobile application rolled out like poultry app and development of mobile app for tracking toilet construction panchayat wise. Multiple mobile applications are in pipeline for the year 2018-19 like Goatry app, Training and Learning Centre app and others.

D. Tablet based VO and CLF Transaction

Module: To take the transaction module to community level tablet-based VO/CLF Transaction application development was initiated. The development phase of this tab-based application was completed in mid of August 2017. This year the tab application of VO and CLF transaction will be the tool for Communitization of bookkeeping through tablets. For this training will be conducted at DPCU, BPIU and Community Federation level and the same has been made part of the annual action plan.

E. Saving and Credit Account Mapping and Aadhar Number Mapping:

The collaboration of Community Finance, Micro Finance, Procurement and MIS Team has *Swach JEEViKA Swach Bihar*

gained strength. This will add pace to the digitization process of bank account details, transaction details and Aadhar details. In this financial year two combined meetings were organized with Managers from Monitoring and Evaluation, Micro Finance and Community Finance from the district and associated thematic leaders at SPMU. Joint Office Order was issued for proper maintenances of the CBO Profile data at the block and district level and availability of electricity backup through inverters at block level. All this will help to strengthen the infrastructure for regular data entry at block level. The Aadhar seeding data prepared by the Financial Inclusion team for banks will be the basis for data entry in MIS.

3. Knowledge Management and Communication

Knowledge Management in Jeevika intends at creating, capturing, sharing, distributing, leveraging and archiving knowledge for the organizations internal use to improve and enhance its implementation capabilities and service delivery mechanisms. The knowledge management practices also intend to reach out to a wider external domain for effective policy advocacy. It also facilitates knowledge sharing and learning with community at large to whom Jeevika extends various services, all the development partners, across implementation, coordination and management units within Jeevika and throughout the development arena through various social and electronic media.

Two Levels of Communication Support

Strategic Communication interventions in context of WBG Citizen Engagement effort would be undertaken in two levels:

- Communication by primarily focusing on internal and external communication, advocacy, and stakeholder engagement in the process;
- Operational Communication support within themes in the program

Key Objectives

Following are the main communication objectives to help achieve the overarching goals

- Communicating about thematic intervention plan and operational guidelines, and good practices to Teams;
- Showcase the value and impact of Jeevika for advocacy
- Support the engagement and partnerships with stakeholders at global and country levels to position and promote Jeevika's efforts for better development results

Strategic APPROACH

Following are the key areas of focus

1. Branding and positioning
2. Advocacy and Continuous presence
3. Capture and share results by applying techniques of different social media marketing through engagement of “influencers”
4. Use of mobile technology (such as mobile application) to engage stakeholders and advocate for Jeevika where appropriate.

5. Collaborate and nurture partnership with different internal initiatives and communities/networks.

6. Capacity building of the Communication Team and Cadre

In order to capture and disseminate knowledge effectively, continuous upgrading of skills with modern techniques is a foremost requirement. The KMC team plans to conduct several professional development and technical trainings for Managers. Some of the key areas of skill development are as following

- Advanced Module on Implementation Processes of Jeevika
- Basics of Photography
- Case Study Workshop and Creative Writing
- Graphic Designing
- Personal Development and Value Education
- Fundamentals of Livelihood Promotion

7. Engaging a Video Production Agency

A professional agency has been planned to be engaged to capture the year-round events, trainings, Thematic Achievements, New

initiations, Success Stories for a period of one year. This agency would be responsible for developing corporate films, thematic films, success stories, transformed women, brochures and provide clippings for web uploads. The Agency would maintain an archive of still photographs and video clippings, which would be used in the Corporate Brochures, Newsletters, Annual Reports and other publications.

This Strategy & Action is planned to be implemented during the financial year 2018-19 and will be reviewed after six months of implementation with periodic updating as and when necessary. These strategic approaches are broadly categorized as under,

- A. Knowledge Creation and Capture
- B. Knowledge sharing and dissemination
- C. Knowledge acquisition and application

A. Knowledge Creation and Capture

- Create a knowledge repository and digital library of the existing documents, studies, reports and manuals

- Develop, design and publish Community Operational Manuals on various themes
- Update and upgrade the existing Operational Manuals
- Develop, design and publish Coffee-Table Book and Corporate Brochure
- Develop documentary films on various theme
- Development of a Compendium of Thematic guidelines - A compendium, incorporating all-important guidelines and processes, is developed for immediate and future reference

B. Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination

- Development of awareness materials (print/AV & new media), Community operation manuals & training modules
- Streamlining the website into a Interactive Web Forum
- Grievance redressal mechanism, Community score card & social audit,
- Publication of Monthly Newsletters and quarterly Magazines
- Institutionalizing a regular documentation process in the form of case studies and documentary films
- Use of folk art forms for awareness - Grooming folk artists for performing their respective folk activities for a sustainable livelihood, the skills of these artisans would also be effectively utilized for generating awareness and dissemination of key information,
- Creating Samwad Samuh: Development of Samwad Samuh by selecting community members with good vocal communication skills and creating functional groups, who will disseminate information and create awareness about various issues and processes.
- Sensitization Workshops & Exposures: Organizing sensitization workshops and collective campaigns. Organizing Exposure visits and liaison between agencies with an aim to convert tacit knowledge to explicit knowledge
- Establishment Of Effective Display Mechanisms at VO/ CLF level: Timely establishment of Soochna Patals and Signage boards to ensure accurate and adequate information dissemination and access to relevant and important phone numbers by their standardized display in CBOs.

- Community Newsletters/ Radio: Adequate case studies and information have already been collated and its an earnest endeavour to roll out community newsletters this year for effective sharing, learning and disseminating best practices.

- Branding & publicity, organizing solidarity events, Publish E- Newsletter (English and Hindi version) Augmenting effective media relations through press tours, selective publicity drives, participation in relevant events and organizing state/ national level events would ensure strategic branding and publicity of our initiatives and efforts.

C. Knowledge Acquisition and Application

- Communication skill development of staff and community cadres,
- Learning and sharing of best practices to be augmented by establishing effective feed-back systems and creating effective processes for proper documentation and collection of case studies and timely rolling out of community newsletters and its further integration into state tabloid and Interactive Web Forum.
- Conduct trainings on Photography, Graphic designing

- Organise Learning Forums on various themes and publish learning documents
- Publish case studies, learning documents, compiled internship reports.
- Key Communication Products:
 - Dynamic internal Website that would act as a knowledge and information hub both:
 - To support staff and teams on various thematic interventions, indicators, learning, events etc.
 - To update internal audience on the progress/implementation and showcase results;
 - Revamped external website to update external stakeholders with information about implementation, engagements, events and progress
 - Web based contents and products such as blog posts, feature stories, multimedia and photo stories;
 - Social and new media products such as Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn posts;
 - Simplified version of internal guidance on Indicators and Monitoring system for operational teams; case studies, FAQ etc

ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (AIP)

FOR 2018-19



Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Government of India

2018-19



Submitted by

Rural Development Department, Government of Bihar

Section A

Annual Implementation Plan- 2018-2019

1. Vision and Strategy :

Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan – Strategy for mission accomplishment

Making Bihar “Open defecation Free” has been the top priority for the state. In 2015, the Government of Bihar (GoB) made seven policy resolutions titled ‘*Viksit Bihar ke liye Saat Nishchay*’¹, for inclusive development. One of the resolutions is to ensure toilet for every household to achieve Open Defecation Free Bihar within five years. In this line, the implementation of “SBM G” and “Lohiya Swachhta Yojana - LSY” was transferred from Public Health Engineering Department to Rural Development Department (RDD). RDD launched Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan – LSBA combining SBM G and LSY.

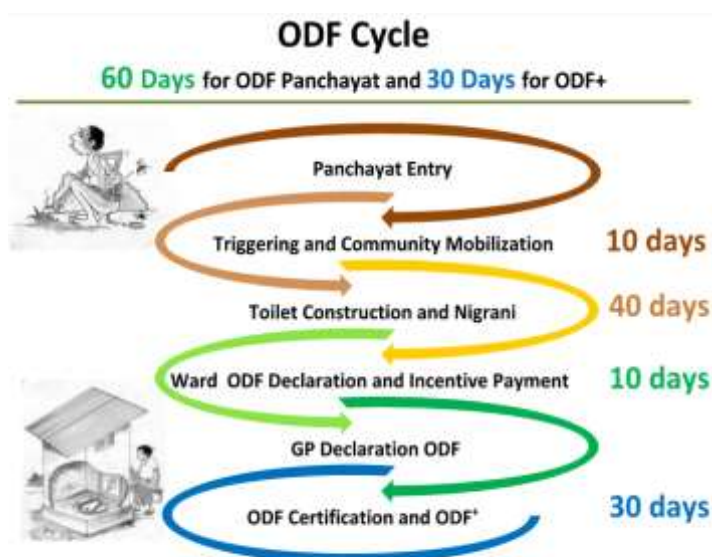
LSBA envisions Open Defecation Free and Clean Bihar, where everyone practices safe sanitation and improved personal, household and community hygiene, contributing to the well-being of all sections of the society. Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (Jeevika – State Rural Livelihood Mission) has been the anchoring agency for LSBA.

Emerging Lessons

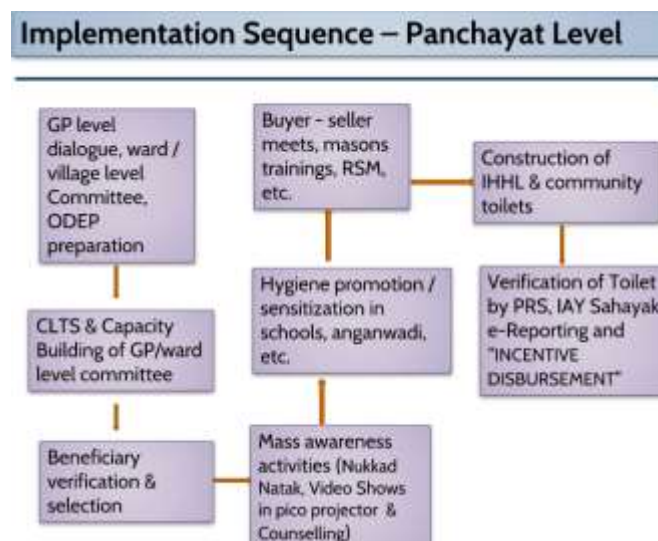
- The LSBA cell as well as the district water and sanitation committees (DWSCs) need to be strengthened with adequate and skilled human resource to guide, steer and monitor the programme implementation.
- We need to invest and build capacity of community based institutions and PRIs to run the campaign and sustain the results.
- WASH nutrition linkages need to be imbibed at all levels of interventions, aiding effective interdepartmental and schematic convergence.
- Community led approaches are proving to be effective in both achieving and sustaining ODF. The *Nigarani Samitees* formed in the triggered villages are playing critical role in stopping open defecation as well continuing the morning evening follow-ups to sustain the ODF status. The approach has yielded positive results in all the ODF GPs. The approach will be further strengthened
- More than 30000 trained CLTS motivators are working in ground and scale up the campaign.
- More than 35000 trained Masons are working in ground and it will achieve approx. 1 lakh in nex 3 months which will support in speed up of toilet construction.
- Flexibility is proving to be useful as different districts can adopt locally suitable approaches.
- Timely fund availability at the district level is critical to ensure continuity in implementation.

- Timely disbursement of the incentives to the beneficiaries acts as a trigger and reinforces the trust on the government system
- An average sized GP may require about 75-90 days for a full cycle of triggering, mobilisation, toilet construction, and payment of incentives to the beneficiaries
- Establishing linkages with suppliers ensures continued availability of construction material at the village. 82 RSM has been established at GP level.
- Convergence with other departments mobilises additional hands to scale up the campaign
- Nigarani committees are critical in achieving and sustaining the ODF status
- Errors in baseline and defunct/ missing toilets create challenge in universal coverage and ODF achievement

The strategy for achieving and sustaining “collective behavioural change” is designed within the overall framework of SBM (G), LSY, 7 resolutions of the government and the lessons learnt from SBM (G) implementation in the field. LSBA has adopted “Community Led Total Sanitation – CLTS” methodologies and process to sensitize villagers to adopt better Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - WASH practices.



*ODF+ includes interventions to sustain the achievement by supporting the communities for Solid Liquid Residue Management, Handwashing in Schools and implementation of Mukhyamatri Gramin Pajjal and Gali Nali Pakkaranam Schemes on priority basis.



The GoB has taken following steps to accelerate the rural sanitation coverage:

- District Magistrates nominated as Chairperson of the District Water and Sanitation Committees.
- BDOs assigned the role of Block sanitation officers and has also set up Block project Implementation Unit.
Additional 3 manpower has been deployed to work at district level.
- Jeevika CBOs as implementing Agencies in 38 (out of 534) blocks and creating cadre of WASH CRPs.
- LSBA State Operational Guidelines and financial issued
- Alternate technologies of toilet suitable to terrain and water table has been factored in the policy.
- Toilet designs are decided factoring PwDs.
- CLTS motivator engagement guidelines issued
- Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) adopted as a key community mobilization approach,
- Massive capacity building activities undertaken. 38248 resource persons trained on CLTS, across all districts.
- Capacity building of panchayats and Jeevika CBOs to emerge as effective implementation agencies at grassroots.

- ODF declaration, verification and certification guidelines issued.
- “Ward Saturation” has been identified as the criteria for incentive disbursal.
- Launched LSBA website and MiS for effective communication & real time monitoring
- Introduced “DBT (Direct Benefit transfer)” system through parent chiled account for swift and transparent fund distribution
- Continuous capacity building activities with support from BIPARD and Development partners
- Introduced institutional credit (Jeevika specific) system for poorest of the poor households.
- Working towards creating a robust Sanitation supply chain mechanism (rural sanitary marts, creating sanitation based enterprises through Jeevika CBOs
- Facilitating the preparation of ODF road map for all districts.
- Solid Liquid Resource Management interventions initiated. Its started in on GP and end of this March-18 SLWM will start in 4 GPs of Namami Gange.

1.1. Phasing of Districts:

In consultation with the 38 District Water and Sanitation Committees, LSBA has done the phasing of Districts with time line for achieving ODF status latest by 31st March 2019.

Till March-18	Till 2nd Oct-18	Till Dec-2018	Till March 2019
Rohtas	Sheohar	Vaishali	Madhubani
Shekhpura	Bhojpur	Darbhanga	Muzzafarpur
Sitamarhi	Nalanda	Katihar	Supaul
	Patna	Aurangabad	ARARIA
	Bhagalpur	Purnia	Kishanganj
	Begusarai	Gaya	Nawada
	Buxar	Saharsa	Madhepura
	Khagaria	Samastipur	Jamui
	E. Champaran		Kaimur
	W. Champaran		Siwan
	Gopalganj		Saran
	Banka		
	Jahanabad		
	Lakhisarai		
	Arwal		
	Munger		
3	16	8	11

1.2 Below is the strategy adopted by the state to attain ODF status in the stipulated time:

- Total 52 Consultant joined and working at State and District Level on different themes.
- 41 ZSBPs and 1 state coordinator have been deployed by Tata Trust as per MoDWS guidelines.
- Divisional level meetings of core officials for the implementation of LSBA/SBM-G has been conducted in all divisions.
- All district level staff has been training on CLTS
- 38248 CLTS trained field functionaries are working and scaleup the program.
- 1287 master trainers trained and placed for CLTS trainings for field functionaries

- 5 KRCs empaneled for training and handholding of district.
- 36962 masons have been trained on 2 pit water seal technology and in next 3 months required masons will be trained in all GPs.
- As per defined timeline of ODF for district they have prepared road map and accordingly scalup the program and will achieve the target in given time.

1.3 Below is the monitoring and support arrangements have been put in place to ensure attainment of requisite rate of ODF villages and Districts in the year in the State

A systematic Monitoring helps to track the progress of the programme and share the outcome to higher level for corrective action and replication of successful interventions.

- The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, GoI has a comprehensive online monitoring system, which tracks SBM (G) implementation. The systems track beneficiary-wise progress of toilet construction, ODF villages and gram panchayats, Geo Tagging, IEC activities etc.
- The *Nigarani Samitees* formed in the triggered villages are playing critical role in stopping open defecation as well continuing the morning evening follow-ups to sustain the ODF status.
- At district level, the District Magistrates are regularly reviewing the progress and guiding the field teams.
- At State level, Periodicaly VC is conduction with all DMs/DDCs and district level staff. The State team has developed a detailed monitoring format, which tracks progress at input, process, output and outcome level on daily basis and share the analysis every day with all DMs, DDCs and down the line district staff. Monitoring and review mechanisms' matrix is presented in Table below :

Table 1: Monitoring and Review Mechanisms			
Organisation	Lead	Participants	Review theme
<i>Nigarani</i> Committee (Daily- Morning/ Evening)	<i>Nigarani</i> Committee Members	<i>SHG's</i> members, PRIs, Trained Resource Persons	- ODF status maintained by all households - Use of latrines by all HH - Use of sanitation facilities in schools, <i>anganwadis</i> and health centres
Gram Panchayat (Weekly)	Mukhiya and BRC	Trained Resource Persons, PRI members	- No of habitations triggered, finances, supply chain, progress in latrine construction;
DWSC (Weekly)	Deputy Development Commisioner	Member Secretary, DWSC and District Coordinator, District Coordinators, Block Coordinators, ZSBP	- No of ODEP prepared, fund transfer, resource agency/ SD engaged; - Mason trainings conducted, progress in Toilet construction; - IEC implementation; - Constraints
DWSC (Monthly)	District	Member Secretary (DWSC), District	- No of habitations achieving ODF status; - Implementation challenges

Table 1: Monitoring and Review Mechanisms			
Organisation	Lead	Participants	Review theme
	Magistrate	Coordinators, BDOs, BPM/DPM-Jeevika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress of construction of toilets in households and institutions - Fund flow and incentive disbursement - Hygiene promotion in schools, AWCs
State Cell –LSBA (Weekly/Monthly)	Principal Secretary (RDD), CEO,BRLPS-cum-Mission Director,LSBA	Deputy Development Commissioners-cum-Vice chaimen, DWSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District wise progress: habitations triggered, ODF status achieved, fund utilisation, IEC activities undertaken; - Capacity building: progress towards Resource Persons/ resource agency engagement; training, orientation events; no of masons trained; - IHHL physical and financial progress - Social audits conducted

1.4 Below are the special measures, arrangements or events planned in the State to step up implementation in the State:

- Publication of Swachhta Darpan (Fortnightly Newsletter)
- Association with “Patna Marathon 17”
- Swachhta Stall in Districts and State (Saras Mela)
- 35 set of BCC flip charts have been sent to all blocks. 113 master motivators also have been trained.
- District level initiatives :- Swachhta Samvad Yatra campaign in Supaul, 100 KM Padyatra to motivate people in East Champaran, 10000 toilets in 100 hours campaign in Gopalganj
- State level sanitation innovation workshop Swachhathon 1.0 was organized in August
- State and district level competitions conducted for Swachh Sankalp se Swachh Sidhi. More than 10000 applications have been received.
- Training Module and flip charts developed for community mobilization.
- Pocket manual on toilet technologies have been developed
- School Led Total Sanitation activities initiated
- Sanitation Technology Park established at Sitamarhi, Hajipur and Buxar

2. Implementation of State IEC Plan:

1. Training of community motivators on Community led approached

State has adopted focused and saturation approach to implement the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Training to develop capacity of the master trainers on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) has been imparted with the support of development partners for undertaking the State’s need to train the Village/ Panchayat level frontline workers on CLTS. The aim of developing the cadre of trainer is to cater the need of improving the capacity of the frontline workers and trigger the community to adopt the sanitation facilities. A total of **38248** CLTS motivators have been trained and deployed across districts.

2. Rural Sanitation Awareness Campaigns

There has been a paradigm shift in the process of implementation of SBM-G. An area based approach of saturating wards, moving upwards to villages, GPs, and blocks is encouraging districts to take up intense behavior change communication activities at the village level, enlisting all the village level functionaries towards mission to achieve ODF.

As a result, a sustained awareness campaign with strong focus on Interpersonal communication by the enlightened community and the inspired leadership of the DWSC is underway.

3. Use of creative/Innovative IEC/IPC tools

We have creatively used various tools for communicating the importance of sanitation and spreading the message of an Open Defecation free Bihar.

(Top three interventions at State Level)

➤ IPC

- Developed Flip Chart for Community Mobilization
- IPC Messages on Sanitation (For Door to Door Campaign)
- “Swachhata Darpan” – fortnightly newspaper.

➤ BCC

- Developed contents for Wall Writing and Painting.
- Developed contents for Hoarding and Banners.

➤ Mass Campaign

- Patna Marathon
- Radio Jingles and Radio Message
- Newspaper Advertisement

(Top three impactful interventions at District Level)

➤ IPC

- Stayagrah Kendra/ Swachhata Adalat at Rohtas (Sasaram)
- War Room at District and Block Level in almost all Districts
- Sanitation Park in many districts.

➤ BCC

- School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)
- Street Theatre and Puppet Show
- Screening of Short Films

➤ Mass Campaign

- Padyatra (100KM in East Champaran) /Rally/Masal Juloos
- Sanitation Sports League/Championships
- Media oriented Swachhata campaign

4. Advertisements and electronic messaging of sanitation and hygiene

On special occasion and during the intensive sanitation and hygiene drive, print advertisement on National and Regional Newspaper on the programme information were published time to time. Text Message was also developed and sent to the rural communities on the importance of sanitation and hygiene during the occasion.

5. Training/ Refresher of District Coordinators/BDOs/Block Coordinators

In order to orient/reorient the staff at the cutting edge of implementation of SBM-G, orientation of district coordinators, BDOs, and Block Coordinators have been trained in the behavior change communication in sanitation. A need based training module for training of staff has been developed. One day/ three day/ and five day training modules have been developed.

6. Leveraging the strong CBO network through Jeevika for implementation of SBM-G

Jeevika has emerged as one of the most important community based institutions in rural Bihar. It has created a strong self help based community of women who are leading the charge in bringing about transformational change in Bihar.

Jeevika, being the nodal agency for implementation LSBA in Bihar, has been leveraging the Jeevika network to provide a strong monitoring support at the village level. Jeevika women are at the forefront triggering activities for Community Lead Total Sanitation, either leading the change by changing sanitation practices, or by being the members of Nigrani Samitis, ward committees, etc.

With 7.23 lakh SHGs covering 85 lakh households across Bihar, Jeevika's social capital is being utilized for implementation of LSBA through mobilization, direct participation, and support of Jeevika structure at the district and the block level.

2.1 Arrangements have been made to implement the State IEC Plan developed?

2.1.1 Staffing

- IEC Consultant at State – One LSBA and 2 Consultants supported by MoDWS
- IEC Consultant at District – 19
- At present 15752 working out of 21853 registered Swachhagarhies.

2.1.2 Partnerships

- Unicef
- World Bank
- PCI
- Tata Trusts.
- Taru
- KRCs like Feedback Foundation, Finish Society and Annai Trusts.
- Aga Khan Rural Support Programme(India).

2.1.3 Procurements

2.1.4 Monitoring

- Hiring of Process and Impact monitoring agency at state level
- Preparing a constituency-wise Swachhta report card
- Research on problem identification and its solution in collaboration with development institutes and producing papers.
- A handy resource tool on strategies for Social Behavior Change for Impact Assessment.

- Cognitive Behavior therapy at Community.

2.2 What support will be provided to Districts to implement the IEC plan

- LSBA News App (downloaded from Google play store) for mass awareness campaign and Sharing Sanitation related News. All LSBA, Jeevika Staff & ZSBPs are reporter. SPMU team is handling Editor, Publisher and Administrator authority. It is developed by UNICEF, now in Pilot phase.
- Publication for book compiling all significant Success Stories and best practices.
- Advertisement in Print and Electronic Media
- Publication of Coffee Table Book focusing Success stories, Interventions and best practices.
- Production of Short films, Radio/TV Spots, Jingles and broadcasting.
- Community Radio (Pilot Project)
- Sharing success story & best practices to media house and IPRD.
- Highlighting local Champions through various media platform. Press tour/Press Meet/Media Person orientation
- Production of Audio–Visual IEC material in local dialects (Bhojpuri, Maithili, Angika, Magahi etc)
- Incorporate Folk Art Activities with sanitation programme like Jhijiya, Sama-chakewa, Jat-Jatin dance etc.
- Collaboration with Telephone Companies for Sanitation message Caller Tune.

2.3 What support would you expect from MDWS ?

We are struggling to convert dysfunction toilet into function as no fund is available for it. So, we seek support from MDWS for fund (Swachhata cosh) to convert dysfunctional toilet into functional. Also, deputation of more ZSBPs/HR for implementing the project. **Help/Support menu on IMIS portal.**

3. Implementation of Capacity Building :

Appropriate systems and procedures and skilled functionaries are a critical factor in the success of the LSBA. The State and District level teams will be capacitated on their roles and responsibilities as per the thematic areas. LSBA will systematically plan and organise trainings for the identified audiences with the aim to strengthen the institutions responsible for sanitation and hygiene promotion. The training component will also include strengthening the capacity of key opinion builders and policy makers at the State and District levels.

The State will make concerted efforts to train the motivators by establishing/ strengthening state based training institutions. Key resource Centres or directly partner with specialist institutions. The support of development partners will also be taken up to facilitate training and capacity building. In order to extend hand-holding support to the district level pool of CLTS motivators, a pool of at least master trainers will be developed at the State levels. The services of the CLTS motivators, facilitators and trainers will be appropriately incentivized to sustain their motivation level.

3.1 What capacity building interventions are planned in the year? Please provide this information in the following format:

Table 1

Key CB interventions	Target Audience	No of people to be trained	Resource agency	Expected expenditure
District Orientations	District and Block officials and other appropriate stakeholders	1250	State Project Management Unit	2 Lakh
Training to BDOs	SBM(G) and LSBA implantation guidelines.	300	UNICEF and other development partner	3.75 Lakh
Capacity Building Cells at 9 Divisions of Bihar.	To build a grassroots army.	5000	UNICEF & Feedback Foundation	20 Crores
Mason Training for Twin Leach Pit toilets	Untrained Masons	1.5 Lakh	IL& FS & State Resource Persons	30 Crores
Inter Departmental Convergence Meets	Different Departments	500	State Project Management Unit	1 Lakh
PRI training	PRI Members	50 thousand	State Resource Persons	75 Lakh
CAS Swacchagrahis Training	Swacchagrahis	20 thousand	Key Resource Centers/SRP	5 Crores

3.2 How many KRCs are supporting capacity building interventions in the State? How have their support been? Would the State like to scale up engagement with the KRCs?

Table 2

Name of the KRC employed	Type of CB interventions undertaken by the KRC	Scale of intervention (number of districts/people covered/trained)	Payments made to KRC
IL&FS	Mason	38 Dist	As per KRC norms
Feedback Foundation	CLTS & ToT	38 Dist	As per KRC norms
Finish Society	District handholding support & CLTS	2 Dist	As per tripartite MOU
Annai Trust	District handholding support & CLTS	3 Dist	As per tripartite MOU

4. Sanitation Progress

Below measures have been put in place to ensure districts attain full coverage by the date decided by the State to become ODF:

- Strong BCC activities has been put in place at ground level.
- IPC messages on sanitation (Door to Door campaign)
- Developed flip chart for community mobilization.
- Mass campaigning is going on.
- War room at District and Block level are working.
- Morning /Evening Follow up by Nigrani Samitee
- Involvement of Swachhagarhis as ODF Army for IPC
- Ratri Chaupals conducted once a week with video dissemination through pico projectors.
- Prabhat Pheris on Mondays, Sloganeering on Thursdays in all villages with SHGs involvement.
- All Block and District level field functionary has been trained.
- More that 80 RSM (Rural Sanitary Mart) has been established and running by community.
- Jeevika is initiating to convert all SHG into Green SHG (means all HH of SHG having toilet)

4.1 Sanitation Coverage: Please indicate the current and estimated coverage during the year

TABLE 3

	Sanitation Coverage as on 31.1.2018	Expected Sanitation Coverage as on 31.3.2018	Expected Sanitation Coverage as on 31.3.2019
Rural Sanitation Coverage	39.17%	50%	100%

Summary of Physical Objectives for the year 2018-19.

TABLE 4

Components	Households without toilets as per Baseline Survey 2012-13	Toilets constructed from date of Baseline Survey to upto 31-1-2018	Anticipated Toilets constructed from date of Baseline Survey to upto 31/3/2018	Expected Households without toilets as on 1.4.2018	Objective for the Year 2018-19	Objective for Quarter -I (Apr-Jun 2018) 40%	Objective for Quarter -II (Jul-Sep 2018) 20%	Objective for Quarter -III (Oct-Dec 2018) 30%	Objective for Quarter-IV (Jan-Mar 2019) 10%
IHHL (BPLs)	9354389	1981667	2428467	6925922	6925922	2770369	1385184	2077777	692592
IHHL (APLs)	4748574	1216667	1465605	3282969	3282969	1313188	656594	984891	328297

The district-wise status to be enclosed :

S.No	District Name	IHHL Total	IHHL BPL			IHHL APL						
			Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Small & Marginal Farmers	Landless Labourers with homestead	PH	Women Headed House holds
1	ARARIA	89363	66466	2581	493	7955	209	47	6198	272	13	156
2	ARWAL	14209	6147	1355	15	4149	206	1	1989	68	8	939
3	AURANGABAD	42656	22798	10711	396	13870	2208	206	5638	193	15	1120
4	BANKA	67535	24201	5683	945	26403	1405	325	16966	1432	11	1017
5	BEGUSARAI	60244	27977	3222	193	18350	925	75	13533	2241	9	1319
6	BHAGALPUR	73710	41772	4377	684	15293	4680	1812	5462	368	47	1043
7	BHOJPUR	85396	50490	10188	541	22137	10216	588	6144	3849	50	405
8	BUXAR	97973	51138	11267	2420	37569	1821	521	31798	400	9	1169
9	DARBHANGA	132496	47230	6504	982	60421	3424	166	40737	2261	27	13758
10	GAYA	85292	25724	12377	63	34295	2475	168	22136	1813	15	7454
11	GOPALGANJ	92688	29655	4505	4490	47163	1245	2503	27512	2653	19	9540
12	JAMUI	58144	33827	9533	2082	15479	2099	269	9017	987	5	49
13	JEHANABAD	38402	13317	4622	146	13244	603	112	9787	1018	27	1304
14	KAIMUR(BHABUA)	141318	101248	30685	6694	28150	4756	1471	6311	7	14	151
15	KATIHAR	106254	47976	3098	2762	43085	1079	1064	21206	15891	244	3119
16	KHAGARIA	78565	22616	4382	548	47860	693	138	29469	1293	50	14490
17	KISHANGANJ	46165	29466	3055	2080	2810	408	254	1077	217	5	45
18	LAKHISARAI	27341	17948	1448	90	790	101	7	96	99	0	1
19	MADHEPURA	61442	29870	4690	535	19496	882	115	11230	3302	13	2502
20	MADHUBANI	116177	71644	10239	386	25828	1758	92	21829	14	6	577
21	MUNGER	110541	76792	12158	948	20857	3467	659	10852	1871	124	741
22	MUZAFFARPUR	144169	29066	6368	327	81513	1829	539	68483	175	32	6678
23	NALANDA	170995	110432	43762	2541	39499	6710	977	13597	9662	19	633
24	NAWADA	81105	39285	13870	243	22425	3028	37	7458	3917	12	1347
25	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	95175	48886	10816	1925	26584	1925	205	22159	1164	17	499
26	PATNA	125384	52795	12691	1089	45606	2599	595	29105	8610	75	2065
27	PURBA CHAMPARAN	195108	132673	29828	4895	46584	3629	787	30250	556	237	2151
28	PURNIA	119008	65582	9524	4195	34638	1364	979	18535	5733	116	2457
29	SAHARSA	58305	28097	5853	217	20946	1763	55	14841	1427	20	2693
30	SAMASTIPUR	91460	34434	17819	2454	28958	10995	3116	13652	47	8	270
31	SARAN	80555	28865	3299	361	31141	1505	212	19371	468	14	3675
32	SASARAM(ROHTAS)	272195	167450	63430	8750	91783	24457	3897	41846	7602	490	69
33	SHEIKHPURA	55770	21129	2258	144	27840	1530	92	18474	6207	139	760
34	SHEOHAR	35712	15822	1429	140	3442	78	8	2406	175	18	46
35	SITAMARHI	295904	249326	24162	3544	26873	1197	172	17802	3759	21	178
36	SIWAN	78399	22117	1647	189	43408	532	146	34847	1426	33	5471
37	SUPAUL	94776	68896	19828	3117	15829	8718	647	3499	1304	50	174
38	VAISHALI	88760	44536	5568	362	26223	563	80	18031	1649	8	5417
	Total :-	3708691	1997693	428832	61986	1118496	117082	23137	673343	94130	2020	95482

4.2 _Open Defecation Free Status

TABLE 5

	Total	ODF as on 31.1.2018	Expected ODF as on 31.3.2018	Target for 2018-19	Objective for Quarter-1 (Apr-Jun 2018)	Objective for Quarter-II (Jul-Sep 2018)	Objective for Quarter-III (Oct-Dec 2018)	Objective for Quarter-IV (Jan-Mar 2019)
Villages	38715	3791	4350	34365	13746	6873	10309	3437
Gram Panchayats	8386	712	890	7496	2998	1499	2248	751
Blocks	534	13	18	516	206	103	154	53
Districts	38	0	2	36	10	10	10	6

4.3 Community Sanitary Complex

TABLE 6

Community Sanitary Complex (Actual requirement)	Total No. of GPs	Objective for the Year 2018-19	Objective for Quarter-1 (Apr-Jun 2018)	Objective for Quarter-II (Jul-Sep 2018)	Objective for Quarter-III (Oct-Dec 2018)	Objective for Quarter-IV (Jan-Mar 2019)
	8386	4340	1085	651	1085	1519

4.4 Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) projects for 2018-19

TABLE 7

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Components	Total no. of GPs	No. of GPs in which SLWM already undertaken up to 31.1 2018	Objectives for the Year 2018-19	
			Number	Amount
No. of projects on Solid Liquid Waste Management(No. of GPs)	8386	7	697	13940

Proposed Activities of SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

a) Participatory planning

SLWM is proposed to be conducted in conjunction with the community. A community owned and run model of SLWM is proposed

b) Institution Strengthening and Capacity Building: Institutional Strengthening is the key to the success of SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT interventions. There are two committees within the people's institutions to work in the area of SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT in the rural context:

a. A SLWM committee with Mukhiya as the ex-officio

b. Village Water & Sanitation Committee formed under SBM-G

It is important to build the capacity of the abovementioned committees on the idea of SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT so that they can initiate a participatory planning process (under the leadership of Gram Panchayat President) involving the community especially the members of community level institutions and Frontline Services Providers (AWW, ANM, Teacher etc). Their role is very much important as they are the elected representatives of the community and responsible for the integrated planning process and holistic development of the local area in the context of SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT. For making this interventions more participatory, a ward/village level committees may also be formed. A Working Group (PRI representative, community members) is needed to be formed at Gram Panchayat level in the identified project areas.

c) Segregation of waste at source: The households will segregate the waste at source into biodegradable (wet) waste and non-biodegradable (dry) waste using the colour coded bucket. The non-biodegradable (dry) waste will thereafter be segregated into recyclables, non-recyclables, and domestic hazardous waste. Mass mobilization is important so that we can make the community aware to not throw any sort of waste outside the home/in their neighbourhood//on the streets/open places or into the drain. Provision of colour coded buckets/bag is important to inculcate the practice of segregation of waste at source.

d) Primary waste collection and its transportation to the working site: Door-to-door waste collection will take place on a daily basis using tricycles. After the waste has been collected from the households and the common areas have been swept, the waste is transported to the site with pushcart/tricycle. This service must be regular and reliable. The recyclable waste may be collected at longer intervals as the load of recyclable waste in the rural context may be lesser than the biodegradable waste.

e) Composting of biodegradable waste: At the worksite, the biodegradable waste will be composted either in aerobic composts or vermi-composts. Aerobic composting refers to a process where biodegradable waste is biologically decomposed under controlled conditions by microorganisms (mainly bacteria and fungi) under aerobic conditions. Vermi-composting is based on the digestion of waste by earthworms. A pre-composting phase is necessary where waste is left to decompose partially and thereafter fed to the worms. The worm casting is harvested as vermi-compost.

- f) **Provision of Dumping Pit and Compost Pit:** Gram Panchayat would help in identification of suitable locations for dumping and composting pits. The number of the pits would be defined upon the amount of waste generated and the geographic spread of the gram panchayat. The worksite will be having following infrastructure
- Segregation shed cum store
 - Two Compost Pits for bio degradable waste and one pit for non-biodegradable wastes.
- g) **Recycling of non-biodegradable waste:** The non-biodegradable waste will be segregated into different categories at the site. The recyclable waste will then be sold to private parties that have machinery and expertise to recycle the material properly. Alternatively, value addition options would be explored under this interventions too.
- h) **Continuous sensitisation programmes and mass awareness** around the concept of Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and utilization of wastes as Resource

Key Strategies are:

- Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development
- Sensitisation through BCC and IPC and regular IEC campaigns with emphasis on inter personal communication.
- Convergence with existing government schemes viz. MGNREGA, MPLAD etc
- Networking and Partnership with PRIs, DWSC

Synopsis of Physical and Financial Proposal for the year 2018-19 (Amount in Rs. in lakhs)

Component	2018-19				
	Unit	Amount (Rs. in lakh)			Total
		Centre share	State share	Beneficiary share	
IEC including Capacity building and start-up activities (5%)		33736.6	22491.0	0	56227.6
IHHL-BPLs	6925922	498666.4	332444.3	0	831110.6
IHHL-APLs-SC	551119	39680.6	26453.7	0	66134.3
IHHL-APLs-ST	125552	9039.7	6026.5	0	15066.2
IHHL-APLs-Small and marginal farmers	1273520	91693.4	61129.0	0	152822.4
IHHL-APLs-Landless labourers with homestead	247061	17788.4	11858.9	0	29647.3
IHHL-APLs-Physically handicapped	4226	304.3	202.8	0	507.1
IHHL-APLs-Women headed households	55284	3980.4	2653.6	0	6634.1
IHHL-APLs-Others	1026207	0	0	0	0.0
Sanitary Complexes	4340	5214	2607	869	8690.0
Revolving Fund upto 5%	0	0	0	0	0.0
Solid and Liquid Waste Management	697	8364	5576	0	13940.0
Administrative Charges (2%)		13494.6	8996.4	0	22491.0
Total	10213928	721962.4	480439.3	869	1203270.7

Note: CS-Central Share; SS-State Share; BS-Beneficiary Share

SL. NO	DISTRICT	Annual Objective for year 2017-18			Achievement for the year 2017-18 (Up to 31.1.2018)		
		IHHL-APLs	IHHL-BPLs	IHHL-Total	IHHL-APLs	IHHL-BPLs	IHHL-Total
1	ARARIA	179456	26000	205456	4814	39264	44078
2	ARWAL	28327	11924	40251	1386	2730	4116
3	AURANGABAD	139120	65017	204137	8494	14785	23279
4	BANKA	159744	163440	323184	14223	12058	26281
5	BEGUSARAI	108055	37508	145563	9568	15475	25043
6	BHAGALPUR	134268	56153	190421	8664	21690	30354
7	BHOJPUR	108859	58413	167272	9723	21093	30816
8	BUXAR	53963	33465	87428	21474	28239	49713
9	DARBHANGA	377885	224184	602069	26908	24531	51439
10	GAYA	36565	24225	60790	14408	9839	24247
11	GOPALGANJ	220968	205240	426208	26516	15035	41551
12	JAMUI	72712	26075	98787	9791	24766	34557
13	JEHANABAD	105961	20195	126156	7731	6362	14093
14	KAIMUR(BHABUA)	103212	43435	146647	22936	78388	101324
15	KATIHAR	83588	48052	131640	24053	25144	49197
16	KHAGARIA	166083	99796	265879	26019	15099	41118
17	KISHANGANJ	87588	13203	100791	1908	17791	19699
18	LAKHISARAI	42768	4688	47456	77	9100	9177
19	MADHEPURA	92560	41137	133697	9394	16521	25915
20	MADHUBANI	260555	96568	357123	19156	54627	73783
21	MUNGER	45093	17020	62113	11809	52377	64186
22	MUZAFFARPUR	158604	59136	217740	63666	17315	80981
23	NALANDA	181648	67696	249344	33961	69867	103828
24	NAWADA	69741	24439	94180	13618	23509	37127
25	W. CHAMPARAN	380832	286832	667664	17132	25986	43118
26	PATNA	92363	65488	157851	30418	36639	67057
27	E. CHAMPARAN	637953	225125	863078	12839	27811	40650
28	PURNIA	113516	57763	171279	16562	33410	49972
29	SAHARSA	77143	29612	106755	12331	18309	30640
30	SAMASTIPUR	189152	134428	323580	17635	19876	37511
31	SARAN	123135	136292	259427	18490	18679	37169
32	SASARAM(ROHTAS)	96160	59573	155733	72532	130455	202987
33	SHEIKHPURA	11980	14193	26173	18740	14415	33155
34	SHEOHAR	26725	4499	31224	1609	2981	4590
35	SITAMARHI	523323	88183	611506	16713	199401	216114
36	SIWAN	95692	112013	207705	30567	13514	44081
37	SUPAUL	144632	38463	183095	9713	43775	53488
38	VAISHALI	392505	146017	538522	14593	28812	43405
	Total	5922434	2865490	8787924	680171	1229668	1909839

Section B

SUSTAINABILITY OF ODF

1. Vision and Strategy for Sustainability:(2 pages)

The strategy for achieving and sustaining “collective behavioural change” is designed within the overall framework of SBM (G), LSY, 7 resolutions of the government and the lessons learnt from SBM (G) implementation in the field. LSBA has adopted “Community Led Total Sanitation – CLTS” methodologies and process to sensitize villagers to adopt better Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - WASH practices. A continue approach toward sustaining the open defecation free environment will be done with following activities:

1. Continued information, education and communication activities at village and gram panchayat level
2. Inter personal communication to understand the need of cleanliness and sanitation
3. Solid, liquid resource management activities at the village level. Ensuring proper disposal of human, animal and other waste.
4. Emphasizing on 3R, Refuse, Reuse and Recycle of waste resource.
5. Involvement of govt., CSR and other non-governmental bodies for stringent monitoring. Along with that, establishing monitoring system at village level.

2. Sustainability Plan for the year 2018-19:

2.1 Scale of operations:How many districts and villages will be covered this year for ODF sustainability interventions?

TABLE 9

Name of the Districts	No of Blocks to be covered	No of Gram Panchayats to be covered	No of Villages to be covered
BEGUSARAI	0	10	42
BHAGALPUR	0	36	86
BHOJPUR	0	14	69
BUXAR	1	12	52
DARBHANGA	0	8	22
GOPALGANJ	1	11	52
KAIMUR(BHABUA)	2	6	86
KATIHAR	0	27	51
KHAGARIA	1	38	68
MUNGER	2	20	76
NALANDA	1	17	99
NAWADA	0	12	56
PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	1	10	18
PATNA	0	36	71
SAMASTIPUR	0	7	15
SARAN	0	10	61
SHEIKHPURA	0	7	35
VAISHALI	0	9	22

Annexure A

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. BASIC INFORMATION

State

Bihar

Implementing Agency:

STATE LEVEL: **Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan** – State Project Management Unit

Chairman of Executive Committee of the State Committee/Agency

(by Designation)

Chief Executive Officer Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society-cum- Mission Director- Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan

Address of Communication

**Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society jeevika,
1st floor, Annexe 2, Vidyut Bhawan**

Patna, Bihar, PIN - 800 021

Phone : 0612-2504981

Email : ceo@brlp.in

Account details of SWSM/SRDA/CCDU/ other agency of State Government:

A/c Number : 625901143298

Name of bank : ICICI

Branch : Exhibition rd, Patna

IFSC : ICIC0006259

2. State/UT Profile

i. No. of Districts	: 38
ii. No. of Blocks	: 534
iii. No. of GPs	: 8386
iii. No. of Villages	: 38715
v. No. of Rural households	: 1.81 Crores
vi. No. of Rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) HHs	: 1.18 Crores
vii. No. of Rural above Poverty Line (APL) HHs	: 63 Lakhs
viii No of Districts with Zilla Swachhata Plan	: 38
ix No of Swachhagrahis working in the State/UT	: 13410

3. Institutional Arrangement in the State/UT

Sanitation is included in the 11th Schedule of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, that mandates implementation of all programme at all levels through Gram Panchayats (GPs). Thus, the institutional arrangements proposed under SBM (G) at the District/ Block and GP level are built around the GP. A multi-tier implementation mechanism has been put in place at the State, District, Block and GP levels as mentioned below:

1. State Unit

At the state level Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan (SBM-G + Lohiya Swachhata Yojana) is headed by Secretary, Rural Development department. Rural development Department is the nodal department for LSBA. Implementation of LSBA at the state level is the responsibility of State Project Management Unit (LSBA-SPMU), headed by Chief Executive Officer-Cum-Mission Director, LSBA. Technical Assistance for implementation is provided by Administrative officer-cum-State Coordinator, LSBA.

The key responsibility of LSBA-SPMU includes sanctioning of Annual Implementation Plan, providing policy guidance & directives while ensuring convergence among line departments and overseeing the District Water and Sanitation Committees (DWSCs) for effective implementation and monitoring of the LSBA at the district level.

The present strength at State level is as below:

State Coordinator, LSBA	BAS rank officer on deputation
PMRDF, -2	On deputation
IMIS Expert – 3	One from PCI, One State consultant and one on deputation
SLWM Expert – 1	One state consultant

Capacity building expert – 3	One state consultant, one ZSBP & one on deputation
Young Professionals – 1	One On deputation working on SLWM
State Coordinator-ZSBP	One state coordinator
IEC experts – 1	One state consultant

2. District Unit (District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC))

At the district level, District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC) is the key institution responsible for execution of LSBA. DWSC is the executive body which gives approval for the annual work plan and accordingly ensures its implementation. DWSC have been set-up in all districts in the State to oversee the implementation of SBM (G).

District magistrate serves as the Chairman of DWSC, Deputy Development Commissioner serves as the Vice Chairman, DWSC with Director, District Rural Development Agency serving as member-secretary. Executive Engineer, PHED, and District Program Manager, Jeevika will be members of DWSC.

To assist the implementation of LSBA at the district level, district coordinator, district consultants for IEC, Monitoring and Evaluation, Human resources, SLWM etc are to be provided (the process for recruitment of additional staff to aid DWSC is underway)

The District Unit has following human resources for implementation of the SBM(G) at District level:

District Magistrate-cum- Chairman	Nominated
Deputy Development Commissioner-cum-vice chairman	Nominated
Director, DRDA-cum-Member Secretary	Nominated
Executive Engineer, PHED-cum-member	Nominated
District Coordinator (1)	On contract
District Consultant – 3	On contract
ZSBP – 1	From Tata Trust
Accountant (1)	On contract
Assistant (1)	On contract
Computer Operator (2)	On contract

The District Magistrate (DM), Chairman of DWSC, provides overall guidance to the programme, ensures inter-sectoral convergence, reviews the progress on monthly basis and ensures smooth progress of SBM(G) across the district. Deputy Development Commissioner works under the direction of the DM and monitors the progress of work under LSBA.

Functions of DWSC

- Formulation of SBM(G) District Action Plan;
- Approval of ODEP prepared by the blocks.
- Preparation of district specific communication and capacity building plan along with technical assistance in designing the hardware components;
- Organise district level trainings and workshops for triggering implementation of SBM(G) activities;
- Selection of agencies/institutions and enter into agreements for social mobilization (through CLTS), capacity development and communication;
- Setting up production centre/ RSM through selected agency;
- Certification for ensuring quality of the products, manufactured in the production centre;
- Receive funds from State & Centre and ensure timely fund flow to the GPs;
- Coordination of matters related to Water & Sanitation, Health, Education, Child Development, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development Department etc.;
- Monthly review and monitoring of SBM(G) implementation.

- Reporting to the SPMU regarding physical and financial status of implementation as and when required.
- Facilitating and ensuring audit of accounts of the schemes at the block and the district levels.
- Provision of utilization certificates for the receipts and expenditure made by the districts.

3. Block level (Block Programme Management unit (BPMU))

Presently, the DWSC directly supports the water and sanitation activities undertaken at Block and Panchayat levels. Districts have constituted the Block Programme Management Unit (BPMU) to decentralize the implementation of LSBA.. Block Development Officer (BDO) has been nominated as Block Sanitation Officer (BSO) and Block Coordinator, LSY tagged as the member secretary. Circle Officer, Child Development Program Officer, Block Education Officer, Block Program Manager, Jeevika, among other Block level officers are members of BPMU.

Functions of the BPMU

- Implementation of SBM(G) through saturation mode in Panchayats;
- Preparation of Open Defecation Elimination Plan for each Gram Panchayat.
- Payment of incentives to the beneficiaries in accordance with approved ODEP.
- Organise block level trainings and workshops for triggering implementation of SBM(G) activities;
- Technical guidance and verification of beneficiary list submitted by the beneficiary/Gram Panchayat;
- Monitoring of social mobilization and capacity building activities (as a part of CLTS process) in the Block;
- Review the progress of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs).
- Ensure coordination at block and grassroots level functionaries related to rural sanitation with the concerned departments such as Agriculture, Rural Development, PRI, Education, Health & Nutrition;
- Timely submission of reports and Utilization Certificates of funds to DWSC.

4. Gram Panchayat/ Village Level (Community Based Organizations (CBOs))

At Gram panchayat level, Mukhiya of the GP will act as a chairman and ward members, community based organisations such as Jeevika SHGs, panchayat rozgar sevaks, Indira Awas Sahayaks, Kisan Salahkar will act members.

. DWSC and Mukhia agree to facilitate the community for toilet construction and reimbursing the incentive amount after the verification toilet construction and usage. Effort has also been made to engage CLTS trained motivators in identified Gram Panchayats form roll out of CLTS process of triggering, formation of Nigrani Samiti, Early Morning/ Evening follow up, technical input & handholding, ODF declaration etc.

HRD Structure for the Implementation of SBM-G		HRD Structure Available in the State	Existing Incentive Structure for their functioning
Suggested Administrative Structure as per SBM-G Guidelines			
<i>State Level</i>	Director-1, State Coordinator-1, Consultants- HRD/IEC/MLE&MIS/SLWM/Accountant/Data	Mission Director; State Coordinator Consultant	On deputation from Jeevika; On deputation from Jeevika;

	Entry Operator- Each one		55000/PM
District level	District Coordinator i/c of SBM(G)- 1, Assistant Coordinator(tech)-1, Consultant-IEC/HRD/M&E cum MIS /Sanitation & Hygiene/ SLWM/ Accountant/ Data Entry Operator – Each One	District Coordinator (1) District Consultant (3) Computer Operator (2)	Rs. 40000/pm Rs. 40000/pm Rs. 10000/pm
Block Level	Full time Block Sanitation Officer(BSO)-1, Block Coordinator/Data Entry Operator- Each One, A team of Social Mobiliser and Technical Supervisor for 20-30 GPs	Block Coordinator (1) Data entry operator – 1	Rs. 25000/pm Rs. 10000/pm
GP Level	VWSC as a Sub Committee of Gram Panchayat with 50% women members and representatives of SC/ST and poorer section, Swachhta Doots;	CLTS Motivator (5 per GP);Community based organisations such Jeevika act as lynch pins for implementation	Output based Incentive

4. Fund flow mechanism in the State/UT:

The funds under SBM (G) is released by the MDWS to the State Government consolidated fund. Accordingly the State releases the funds to Rural Development Department, which is transferred to LSBA-SPMU Jeevika along with the matching state funds. It is transferred to the A/c of LSBA along with matching grant of State Share.

Parent-Child Accounts product and Zero Balance Accounts:

On receipt of fund in LSBA-SPMU's saving account, in the older system of fund flow, the received fund was released to DWSCs' bank A/c through RTGS as per their programmatic requirement. After due verification of the IHHL Construction and usage, DWSCs generate advice to Bank for transferring the incentive amount to eligible beneficiaries through NEFT/RTGS. This process takes time 2 to 5 working days from the date of IHHL form entry on LSBA portal.

To address the parked funds issue, LSBA has done away with allocation of funds to districts altogether. ICICI Bank limited have been partnered to develop the Parent-Child Accounts Product.

The Parent Account, which is the state pool account, wrests all the funds of the scheme at a single point. The banks' accounts at the district and the block levels serve as child accounts. They are essentially a zero balance accounts which draw the funds from their respective parent accounts as and when a transaction is upon the child accounts. Limits for transaction are set to each district account based on the requirement of the districts. The district can further allocate limit to their block child accounts as per their requirement.

The transactions related to the payments linked to LSBA at the district level are executed by sweeping the amount equivalent to the transaction from the parent account to the district child account, and from district child account to the block child account, and then from block child account to the beneficiary account.

At the end of the day, the actual withdrawal of money happens at the state pool account (parent account). The limit for transaction for the district accounts, and further the block child account reduces by the quantum of successful transaction made by the block and the district accounts. This happens through an automated process. The limit for transaction can be altered easily with simple request to implementing banks with a standing instruction by the state for the district accounts, and by the district for their respective block accounts.

Thus,

- a) The issue of parked funds is no longer applicable in case of LSBA.
- b) There is improvement in turn around time for disbursal of funds from the date of request.
- c) There is drastic reduction in multiple levels of human intervention reducing delays in fund flow mechanism.
- d) Monitoring mechanism for expenditure has become robust and online.

5. Technical options used for toilet

5.1 Please provide details on the technology (ies) commonly used in the State?

Most Commonly adopted Onsite Sanitation Technology Options		
SN	Sanitation Technology Option	Remark
1	Pour Flush Latrine connected to Leach Pit (double pit)	Suitable for most of the geographic as well as climatic conditions. Not suitable for regions with high water table or rocky terrain. For high groundwater table regions special precautions such as raising the ground is recommended. For rocky terrain provision of a sand envelop is recommended
2	Pour Flush Latrine connected to Septic Tank	Suitable for most geographic and climatic conditions. Disposal arrangements are needed for the effluent as well as the sludge (removed periodically).
3	Compost/ ECOSAN Latrine	Suitable for most geographic and climatic conditions.
Note: The DWSCs are allowed the households to choose the sanitation technology from among the options suitable for the local geographic and climatic conditions.		

5.2 What percentage of toilet built this year were twin pit and septic tank?

- Twin pit : 70%
- Septic tank : 28%
- Others : 2%

5.3 What are the technologies adopted for difficult areas?

Most Commonly adopted Onsite Sanitation Technology Options		
SN	Sanitation Technology Option	Remark
1	Pour Flush Latrine connected to Leach Pit (double pit)	Suitable for most of the geographic as well as climatic conditions. Not suitable for regions with high water table or rocky terrain. For high groundwater table regions special precautions such as raising the ground is recommended. For rocky terrain provision of a sand envelop is recommended
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3	Compost/ ECOSAN Latrine	Suitable for most geographic and climatic conditions.
Note: The DWSCs are allowed the households to choose the sanitation technology from among the options suitable for the local geographic and climatic conditions.		

5.4 How are local innovations encouraged in toilet construction?

Due to expensive construction materials like sand and bricks, people at many places have adopted shared services to procure the materials. On mutual ground they formed a small group of 4-5 people and purchased the materials.

Establishment of RSM by the community themselves to ease out the resource material procurement. Total 80 RSMs have been established in different districts of Bihar.

6. Learning, documentation and dissemination in the State

6.1 What learning mechanism exist in the State

TBD

6.2 Please provide details on any evaluations undertaken in the year

TBD

6.3 What are the mechanism for documentation and dissemination of success stories?

Please provide link of documentation done by the State in the year.

- “Badaki didi” sanitation comic’s series production. Its publication in local newspapers. Compilation in booklet form & distribution.
- “Swachhata Corner” (Kona) at every school
- Madhubani painting exhibition regarding sanitation
- Swachhata Teez, Swachhata Bhandhan, Swachh Chhath Puja etc. festival based sanitation campaign.
- Production of Audio–Visual IEC material in local dialects (Bhojpuri, Maithili, Angika, Magahi etc)
- Incorporate Folk Art Activities with sanitation programme like Jhijiya, Sama-chakewa, Jat-Jatin dance etc.
- Setting up of more Satyagrah/Swachhagrah Kendra & Swachhata Adalat
- Collaboration with Telephone Companies for Sanitation message Caller Tune.

Annexure B

ACHIEVEMENTS IN YEAR 2017-18

1. Progress during the year 2017-18

1.1 Physical Progress(a) Sanitation Coverage

	Sanitation Coverage as on 1.4.2017	Sanitation Coverage as on 31.1.2018	Expected Sanitation Coverage as on 31.3.2018
Rural Sanitation Coverage	20.75	39.17	50.00

(b) Open Defecation Free Status

	Target for 2017-18	Achievement as on 31.01.2018	Expected Achievement as on 31.3.2018
Gram Panchayats	4345	712	890
Villages	12768	3791	4350

Please provide a Note on the ODF verification Process adopted in your State (along with copy of State circulars)

(c) Physical Progress

(The district-wise status to be enclosed)

Components	Annual Objective for year 2017-18	Achievement for the year 2017-18 (Upto 31.1. 2018)	Expected Achievement as on 31.3.2018	% Achievement Against Objectives 2017-18	Reasons for variance
IHHL-APLs	5922432	680171	929109	15.68	
IHHL-BPLs	2865492	1229668	1676468	58.50	
IHHL-Total	8787924	1909839	2605577	29.64	
Community Sanitary Complex					

(d) Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Solid Liquid Waste Management Projects/Activities has been initiated (Nos. of GPs)	Annual Objective for year 2017-18	Achievement for the year 2017-18 (Upto 31.1.2018)	Expected Achievement as on 31.3.2018	% Achievement Against Objectives 2017-18	Variance Analysis
	4867	2	10		

1.2 Financial Progress: release and expenditure
(Rs. In Lakh)

Share	O. B. as on 1.04.2017	Funds released during the year 2017-18 (Upto 31.01.2018)	Interest Earned during the Year (if any)	Total Available Funds during the Year	Expenditure during the year 2017-18 (Upto 11.03.2018)	Unspent Balance as on 11.03.2018	Anticipated Expenditure during the year 2017-18 (Upto 31.03.2018)
GOI share	12776.94	29920.31	309	43006.25	45828.13	-2821.88	59328.13
State Share	31762.29	0	206.01	31968.3	30552.09	1416.21	39552.09
Beneficiaries Share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44539.23	29920.31	515.01	74974.55	76380.22	-1405.67	98880.22

1.3 IEC activities for 2017-18 and summary of IEC activities plan for 2018-19

(Rupees in lakh)

IEC Activities	2017-18					2018-19	
	No. of Activities	Estimated	Number Achieved	Actual expenditure (till Jan18)	Anticipated Expenditure till 31.3.2018	Proposed No. of	Proposed Expenditure
		Expenditure				Activities	
<u>District level</u>							
1. Song & drama	17136	776.27	2156	44.19	66.28	3040	60.8
2. Wall writing	233252	1283.34	26811	94.15	141.23	19000	66.5
3. Street Plays	13974	612.27	753	22.00	33.01	0	0
4. Melas organised	1178	347.18	33	8.74	13.12	50	10

5. Hoardings and banners	21550	1805.74	5934	180.34	270.51	2860	57.2
6. Picture frames	37961	313.58	218	3.08	4.62	50	50
7. Group meetings	73830	536.78	2456	22.64	33.97	2280	22.8
8. Participatory Rural Appraisal	15484	260.11	1535	6.12	9.18	1500	6.75
9. Exhibition	1304	242.39	16	6.29	9.44	76	38
10. Radio Spots	1026	79.37	1	0.05	0.08	5	2.5
11. TV Spots	2590	134.3	1	0.03	0.05	5	2.5
12. Audio visual publicity	42367	983.2	2303	27.60	41.40	3000	30
13. School Rally	44757	361.93	5228	2.24	3.36	9000	45
14. Awareness cum inaugural Workshop	2494	538.71	206	45.62	68.43	500	500
15. Inter-personal communication	2813204	2417.09	99012	23.98	35.97	300000	450
16. Distribution of IEC materials	3370742	729.91	509103	122.60	183.90	3370742	729.91
17. Swachhata Rath	1440	178.31	158	11.47	17.21	1520	836
18. Payment to Swachhagrahis	491154	3261.13	2345	128.08	192.13	50000	2250
19. IEC Equipment	11815	112	31	3.39	5.08	0	0
20. Other (Specify)	8395	1172.01	1724	182.31	273.46	8395	1172.01
TOTAL (District level)	7205653	16145.62	660022	934.94	1402.41	3772023	6329.97
<u>State level</u>							
1. Group meetings	50	1	0	0	3	0	0

2. Exposure visits	5	3	0	0	5	5	7.5
3. Awareness , Advocacy cum inaugural workshops	5	5	0	0	8	5	10
4. Exhibition	5	5	0	0	9	5	10
5. Portable exhibition panels	50	1	0	0	3	0	0
6. Radio Spots	10	10	0	0	13	30	90
7. TV Spots, Documentaries	3	9	0	0	12	15	75
8. Distribution of IEC materials	10000	50	0	0	80	200000	5
9. Newspaper Advertisements	10	30	0	0	35	50	100
10. Press conferences	5	5	0	0	9	5	5
11. Field Visit of Press	4	0.48	0	0	1	5	0
12. Bulk SMS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.5
13. E Newsletter, email, e media	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0
14. Print media- Leaflets, folders, flip charts,	1000	7	0	0	12	1000	50
15. Manuals	1	0.3	0	0	0.5	1	1
16. Others (Specify)	1403	56.61	0	0	78	50	50
TOTAL (State level)	12551	183.39	8	10.38	270	201171	404
GRAND TOTAL	7218204	16329.01	660030.5	945.3216	1672.4124	3973194	6733.97

1.4 HRD activities for 2017-18 and details of HRD activities plan – 2018-19

Rupees in lakh

HRD/Training Activities	2017-18(Upto Jan, 2018)					2018-19	
	No. of Activities	Estimated	Achieved	Actual expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure till 31.3.2014	Proposed No. of	Proposed Expenditure
		Expenditure				Activities	
<u>District Level</u>							
1. Training of PRIs	2011	217.33	160	28.98	28.98	50000	75
2. Training of VWSCs	2199	84.36	2	5.99	5.99	0	0
3. Training of Block Officials	618	101.64	56	5.64	6.64	300	3.75
4. Training of Anganwadi Workers/ANMs	755	91.12	6	0.63	0.63	1500	225
5. Training of Motivators/Swachhagrahis	1243	543.73	618	155.25	160.25	20000	500
6. Training of District Officials	226	337.28	109	6.25	7.25	1250	2
7. Training under CCDU	70	15.8	0	0	0	0	0
8. Training of Masons	60000	810	36000	486	496	150000	3000
9. Training of Nigrani Samiti						6000	18
10. Other (Specify)	1654	1377.65	85	48.28	48.28	2000	1500
TOTAL	68776	3578.91	37036	737.02	754.02	231050	5323.75
State Level							
1. No. of officials trained						500	3.75
2. Any other details(Specify)						200	1.5
TOTAL						700	5.25
GRAND TOTAL	68776	3578.91	37036	737.02	754.02	231750	5329

Annexure 1: Annual Action Plan

The Annual Action Plan and budget for the financial year 2018-19 have been prepared for the SPMU, DPCUs and BPIUs of the Society. The summary of the plan is as following –

Heads	BTDP	NRLM	BRLPS
No of Districts	32	26	38
No of Blocks	300	234	534
House Holds to be mobilized into SHG Fold	1609477	969710	2579187
SHGs to be Formed	128388	75658	204046
Village Organizations to be formed	7103	4662	11765
Cluster level federations to be formed	68	64	132
SHGs to have Bank A/c	130199	89033	219232
SHGs to receive Revolving Fund	146063	110611	256675
VOs to receive CIF	13913	9728	23641
SHGs to be credit linked with Banks	132946	93241	226187
Amount of Credit Linkage (in crores) to be leveraged from Banks	1057	1443	2500
SHG HHs to be linked with Insurance Programme	401917	458840	860757
SHG HHs to be engaged in Agriculture Intervention	455079	892304	1347383
SHG HHs to be involved in Livestock Interventions	30260	25900	56160
SHG HHs to be part of Non- Farm Intervention	18191	25485	43676
Youth Trained	25331	17439	42770
Youths Placed	16780	11413	28193
Lohiya Swach Bihar Abhiyan	7857269		
Individual HHs latrines (BPL)	5035605		
Individual HHs latrines (APL)	2821664		

Annexure 2: Project Wise Budget

The budget of Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society for the financial year 2018-19 for Rs 14648.73 Crore is placed before the Committee for approval. The Project wise budget is as follows:

(Rs in Crore)

Project	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	Total
National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM, RSETIs, MKSP, DDUGKY, Interest Subvention, SVEP, SARAS Mela & MKMY)	415.97	372.61	338.23	315.92	1442.73
Bihar Transformative Development Project	104.23	153.26	171.83	231.07	660.39
Sustainable Livelihoods Yojana	--	28.9	79.07	86.53	194.5
Lohiya Swach Bihar Abhiyan & SBM (G)	3595.51	2574.16	2558.35	3623.09	12351.11
Total	4107.62	3121.62	3150.17	4269.32	14648.73

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Total	4107.62	3121.62	3150.17	4269.32	14648.73

NRLM Budget for the FY 2018-19

Components	Heads	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
TOTAL COMPONENT A	Institution and Human Capacity Building	6450000	250000	0	0	6700000
TOTAL COMPONENT B	State Livelihood Support	2744962000	2328586250	1981048300	1828850150	8883446700
TOTAL COMPONENT C	Innovation and Partnership Support	50000000	50000000	50000000	0	150000000
TOTAL COMPONENT D	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT	20107500	16672500	10632500	10322500	57735000
TOTAL COMPONENT E	INFRASTRUCTURE & MARKETING	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COMPONENT F	INTEREST SUBVENTION	40000000	40000000	40000000	30000000	150000000
TOTAL COMPONENT G	RSETIS	89062500	89062500	89062500	89062500	356250000
TOTAL COMPONENT H	MKSP	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COMPONENT I	Component I - DDU-GKY (Total)	1096165750	1096365750	1096365750	1096015750	4384913000
TOTAL COMPONENT J	Component J - SVEP (Total)	32061621	32061621	32061621	32061621	128246484
TOTAL COMPONENT K	Component K - ASDP (Total)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COMPONENT L	Component L - MMY (Total)	80900000	73100000	73100000	72900000	300000000
TOTAL COMPONENT M	Component M - CFT (Total)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COMPONENT N	Component N - IPPE-II (Total)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COMPONENT O	Component O - SARAS MELA (Total)	0	0	10000000	0	10000000
Total Components		4159709371	3726098621	3382270671	3159212521	14427291184

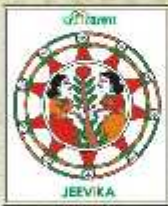
**Bihar Transformative Development Project
Budget 2018-19**

Components	Heads	Amount				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
1	Community Institution Development Fund	662122750	723972750	737472750	776177750	2899746000
2	Community Investment fund	381779000	670497250	775997250	16165500	2808704500
3	Access to Health, Nutrition & Sanitation	65911500	73711500	77611500	66861500	284096000
4	Innovations, Partnership and Technical Assistance	2000000	15100000	12100000	10100000	39300000
5	Project Management	98576500	137416500	162716500	173361500	572071000
	Total	1210389750	1620698000	1765898000	1042666250	6603917500

Sustainable Livelihoods Yojana

Budget 2018-19

Components	Heads	Amount (Rs in Crore)				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
1	<i>Livelihoods Gap Financing</i>	----	5.20	14.23	15.57	35
2	<i>Livelihoods Investment fund</i>	---	20.06	54.88	60.06	135
3	<i>Partnership and Convergence</i>	----		.5	1.5	2
4	<i>Capacity Building fund</i>	----	3.34	9.15	10.01	22.5
Total		--	28.9	79.07	86.53	194.5



JEEVIKA

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State Rural Livelihoods Mission, Bihar

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बिहार सरकार