



# Annual Progress Report

## FY- 2021- 2022



Women led Climate Change Induced Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives – Village Development Plan layout by Rural Women

**Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh (GPSVS)**

Jagatpur, Madhubani, Bihar (INDIA)

Email: [gpsvsjp@gmail.com](mailto:gpsvsjp@gmail.com)

Website: [www.gpsvs.org](http://www.gpsvs.org)

**Inception:**

GPSVS was established on 18th April, 1977 as a consequence of a sustained voluntary involvement of its founder members in their collective struggle for access to land (agricultural and homestead) for landless, decentralizing democracy and community based mechanisms for self-reliance and sustainability, fight against unrestricted distortions within society cultivating a block (an administrative unit in a district) as the focal point for promoting an inclusive model of Swarajya, Vikas and Sangh (Self-reliance, development and organization). The concept and practice of total revolution is the culture of the organization and it derives its inspiration to work towards its vision by adhering to the value systems and beliefs of Mahatma Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave and Jayprakash Narayan.

**Vision:**

GPSVS has a vision of re-establishing Gram Swarajya (Village self-reliance) based on principles of Equity, Justice, Tolerance and Ahimsa (Non Violence) and channelizing efforts towards a society in which moral revolution constitutes an integral part of its functioning.

**Missions**

The mission of the organization is to develop people's conscience to coexist with nature; function with high moral values; develop tolerance towards all faith; propagate compassion and non-exploitative attitude in interactions; achieve dignity, self-reliance, equity and sovereignty.

**Key Objectives of the organization:**

- Formation of People's organization for women & youths to strengthen the capacity of marginalized community for sustainable development
- To create enabling environment for community led programs & policies.
- Promote local resource building, leadership and effective management of Community Based Institutions.
- To build and strengthen livelihoods of farm, non-farm & livestock management of rural households in such a way that all families are able to live in prosperity and with dignity.
- To develop Community Based Disaster Mitigation-Risk Reduction in affected areas.
- To enable and ensure the basic rights of marginalized & PWDs through entitlement realization.
- To increase awareness and facilitate attitudinal and behavioral changes in the areas of health, Safe drinking water, sanitation and Hygiene so that health risks are reduced.
- To provide Elementary Educational and vocational training facilities for the children, adolescents, Women & Youth
- To promote Traditional Health Cultures/practices and to access Community & Reproductive Health care services including HIV/AIDS & Eye care
- To ensure that the entire above are achieved with gender sensitivity/equity through building & strengthening local people's institutions, working with Panchayats, networking with Govt. and non-governmental institutions and strategic partnerships with other resource institution.

**Target Group:** GPSVS targets people who are socially and economically marginalized and excluded. Major focused communities are:

- Women, Children & Vulnerable groups, Landless, Marginal & Small farmers, PLWHA, PLWDs

**Strength:**

- Grassroots level existence with creative people's involvement
- Effective, competent, fair and transparent programme & financial management systems
- Committed & experienced professionals and Volunteers
- A guiding, supportive and thematic sector specific resource people, advisory committee and Gandhians-Sarvodayee.
- Necessary amenities for the organizational needs, Trainings, workshop, resource centers & fieldworks

**Programme Focus of GPSVS:**

The organization commenced its functioning with the purpose of strengthening the rudimentary unit at the grassroots through institutionalizing peoples' groups, education and awareness, contextual initiatives & entitlement. With time; the approach and functioning of the organization evolved, whereby focus areas such as Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Resilience, WASH, Rural livelihoods, community, traditional and reproductive health and empowerment of women and other socially excluded groups became the core thrust areas of the organization.

**Working Constituency:**

GPSVS has been working in Bihar for past 45 years, with specific focus in Madhubani District. However, since past decades the organization has expanded its functioning to Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Supaul, Purnia, Bhojpur and other districts where the following issues are being addressed:

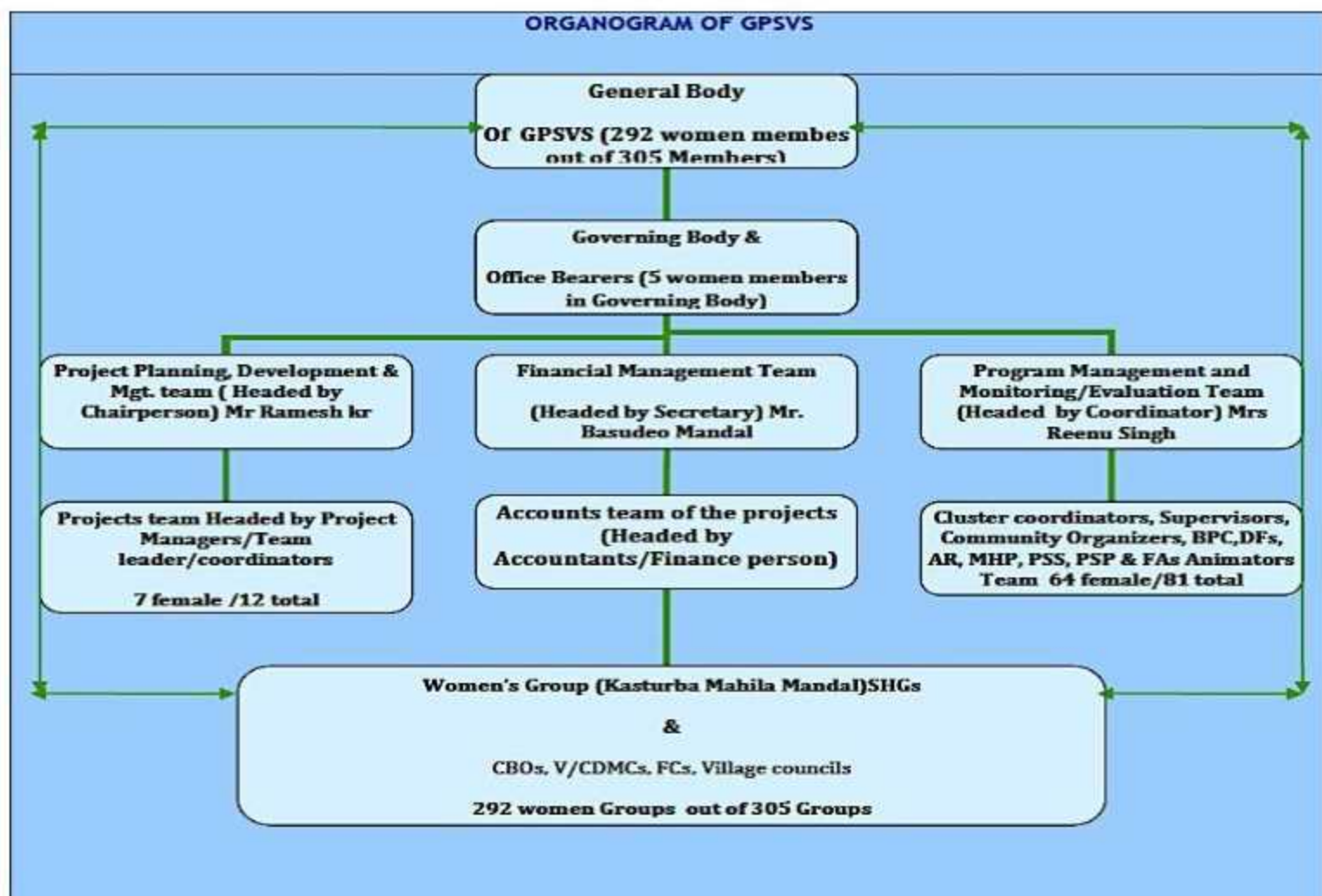
**Major Activities & Achievements**

- Strengthening of 557 Kasturba Mahila Mandal (KMM) as Women's Group/SHGs, 125 CBOs (Village/Community Disaster Management Committee, 30 Farmer's group, 15 women farmers groups, 10 Adolescent's girl groups, 66 Community level WASH committee.
- Cluster & Federations of Women's group and Farmer Clubs
- Village Peace Committee for maintaining Social cohesion
- Saving and Credit practices among the groups for economic actions & Cooperatives
- Income Generation/livelihood Activities for women's & farmers groups
- Training, orientation & Study /exposures visits to enhance group's capability
- RCH awareness in the community through Regular ANC-PNC services, Health Camps.
- Adolescent's girls health education through awareness camps.
- Awareness among youths, adolescents, women and migrant labors about HIV/AIDS.
- Eye care Awareness /screening camps at School and community level; organizing Screening camps for Refraction, Cataract, Glaucoma for referral services.
- Conservation of Medicinal plants & development of Health & Nutrition Garden.
- Documentation the Traditions of local Vaidyas, Herbs and tested home remedies.
- Networking & advocacy for mainstreaming PTHS with other development works through NGOs/CBOs & AYUSH institutions Training, Exposure and other capacity development actions for AYUSH doctor.
- Non-Formal Education Centres for children & Adolescent girls.
- Mass Literacy campaign for the members of CBOs and Women's group.



- Panchayat Raj Awareness programme.
- Social mobilization/awareness for National Programmes.
- Padyatra for community awareness on different social and right based issues Bal Mela, Kishori Shiksha Pratiyogita, Physical games on the eve of Important National/ International days.
- Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction actions, disaster resilience and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.
- Community Capacity Building activities through Traditional mechanism of coping with floods.
- Development of IEC materials on Disaster Preparedness and Entitlement Benefits for the affected.
- Emergent Relief & Rehabilitation
- Promotion of water friendly and sand based crops
- Women and Children focused DRR.
- Promoting for rain water Harvesting.
- Mass awareness Campaign on water crisis at local, regional and global level, Multi stakeholder's initiatives on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Practices.
- Promotions for use of safe drinking water.
- Revival of old/traditional source of water like the dug well, chour and ponds
- Formation and strengthening farmers group.
- Promoting Organic Farming (vermi composting, organic pest management)
- Agro Forestry, social forestry.
- Sustainable livelihood programs through Livestock Improvement and management.
- Horticulture and Soil conservation and Agri Water Mgt.
- Crop intensification through System of Rice intensification especially for summer paddy (SRI) System of Wheat intensification.
- Running of Migrant Information Centre for the rights and development of migrant labors
- Other community development/social security programs/schemes.

## Organogram of GPSVS



### List of Approved Organizational Policies:

SL	Name of the Polices	Year of Enforcement
1.	Human Resource	2009/2014
2.	Finance Rules	2009/2020
3.	Procurement & Purchase Policy	2009/2020
4.	Gender Policy	2009/2020
5.	Fixed Asset Management Policy	2009/2019
6.	Child Protection Policy	2009/2019
8	Safeguarding policy	2015/2020
9	Protection Against Sexual, exploitation and abuse	2021

## **GPSVS AT A GLANCE**

GPSVS showing its concern for sustainable development for poor community has focused in these financial years (2021-2022) on the issue of Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, Climate Change, Natural Resource Management, Community Reproductive Health, Women led traditional health cultures for resilience to climate change induced disaster in north Bihar, COVID-19 prevention & precaution (CAB) & environment protection and conservation, Access to Safe drinking water using WADI Approaches, Tree planting for developing social and agro forestry, off farm and on farm based skill development. The poor and marginalized community which is suffering lot due to rapid climate change and natural resource degradation of land, water and forest and high risk on health. Realizing this fact Climate change adaptation and mitigation became the core issue cutting across all thematic areas like health, WASH, Natural resource management, Disaster Management, agriculture and other livelihood program. GPSVS intensified its past effort to promote Green Infrastructure like traditional water bodies, agro and social forestry, conservation of native environmental friendly plants and also developed health and nutrition garden for improving nutrition level as well as livelihood security. It intensified its awareness program on climate induced disaster particularly flood and drought. It has also intensified its program for mitigating the effect of climate change on health through the promotion of Traditional Health culture. It took steps to strengthen the capacity of CBOS like KMM/KMS, WASH committee, Farmers field school, CDMC, TBCF, VDMC and other on climate change mitigation and adaptation and link it with project activities. GPSVS organized state level workshop with the collaboration of BSDMA, ATMA & INGOs and other institutions to make climate change mitigation, water conservation, natural resource management and DRR program more effective. Through the various training, orientation and workshop & mockdrill, community people became more aware on the issues of flood preparedness, reproductive health, climate change induced disaster, covid-19 appropriate behavior, safe drinking water and WASH even at the country level. GPSVS has been formed farmer field school and school disaster management committee and community disaster committee. Throughout these years, small and marginalized farmers have improved their farming practices & strengthened through the introducing of vermin compost, mix cropping, Farmer Field School, health and nutrition garden, water-pest management.

Kasturba Mahila Samiti has strengthened its capacity further; it is better able to monitor the activities of 200 Kasturba Mahila Mandal. It has developed business plan for livelihood. Since last one and half years, KMM has been producing face mask, liquid soap for personal protection from COVID-19 pandemic and selling dry food. At the community level, GPSVS-KMM provided various training and orientation program for increase the capacity of small-scale business and advocacy. WASH is the most important part of our daily living life. WASH practices & condition has further improved through awareness, training and construction of toilets and High



raised platform around hand-pumps. For awareness on safe drinking water, accessing of safe drinking water, WASH, linkage with the government for advocacy, disaster risk reduction (prevention, mitigation), disaster preparedness, and response & recovery for their respective communities, we have formed 50 CDMCs groups in 50 villages. Each group entails 15 to 19 members including women's, men's, and PRIs members. We have also re-structured 35 villages CDMCs. These are the major achievements of these years. In future it will continue its effort for sustainable development in the context of changing climate and natural resource degradation

### **Overview & Achievement of GPSVS thematic Areas & Project Activities**

#### **Special Achievement of Comprehensive Eye Care (VISION CENTRE)**

GPSVS vision centre is one of the most sustainable output which is run by the GPSVS own support. This centre is situated at GPSVS, H.Q jagatpur. Basically this centre is monitoring by 3 persons like – Dr.Umesh Kumar, Dr.Santosh Kumar & Md. Islam. GPSVS Vision centre is responsible for providing comprehensive eye care services to the most vulnerable and marginalized community people and also raise awareness on the eye related problems.

#### **Characteristic of GPSVS Vision Centre: -**

- It is a permanent facility to the local community people
- It is managed by the trained eye care technician
- It is directly linked with Muzaffarpur Eye Hospital
- It is linked with primary eye care/primary health care workers/community health workers for increasing awareness and quality services
- It utilize community resource through community participation and monitoring and individual support
- It formed a medicine shop for accessibility and availability of medicine at centre
- Follow up, motivation and counselling session is conducted at centre

#### **Specific Objectives: -**

- To provide eye care services to marginalised people with nominal charge
- To organise free of cost eye screening camp and spread awareness on major eye diseases

Major Achievements (2021-2022)					
Results/output/outcome	Years 2021-2022	Male	Female	Child – Male	Child – female
OPD patients	13848 patients	5056	7874	460	458
Cataract patients	2834 patients	1186	1528	0	0
Glaucoma patients	86 patients	48	38	0	0
Refraction services	432 Patients	141	250	16	25

Sustainability: -

- Nominal charge fee:- Clients/patients are easily bear the fees
- Ensuring high quality of services and patients interaction
- Vision centre staffs are available at emergency time
- Services are being delivery timely
- Patients waiting and setting are well established
- Centre environment is suitable, all services are available like toilet, drinking water, hand washing.

### **Women led Traditional Health Cultures for Resilience to Climate Change Induced Disaster in North Bihar**

**Supported By- MISEREOR**

#### **Project Goal**

The project contributes towards establishing a culture of resilience against the challenges of the worsening climate change amongst women in India's state of Bihar by improving their knowledge about traditional health care and modern self-help approaches.

#### **Objective**

Objective No. 1:

Women groups' response to climate change induced challenges has improved markedly by the end of the project period

Objective No. 2:

Women successfully apply knowledge about health, diversified kitchen gardening, family hygiene, water purity, and balanced nutrition.

Objective No. 3:



Women groups successfully apply the traditional health practice system, not least in the face of health challenges induced by climate change.

Objective No. 4:

At the end of the project period and based on evidence, women groups are increasingly involved in programs for risk reduction and disaster preparedness as well as in relevant decision making process

Indicator	Activities completed	Outcome/Achievement
<i>It has been documented for 400 women groups that they take appropriate actions against climate change induced disasters, e. g. floods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this reporting report, GPSVS provided technical support to 58 women groups and these group have trained on EWS- especially flood &amp; Cold-Wave early warning system through the linkage with water resource and District irrigation department, Disaster-Management department &amp; Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA) in which most of women became community resource person at their locality on EWS. Women groups are linked to early warning system for flood, thunderstorm, heat wave and cold wave. They have involved in information dissemination process through the mobile calling, WhatsApp, miking announcement and using other social media.</li> <li>Within this reporting period, KDAC have designed 3 IEC materials- one was Climate Change Induced multi-Disaster Risk Reduction and 2<sup>nd</sup> was Community based flood preparedness and risk</li> </ul>	58 women groups have focused on flood and thunderstorm early warning system. <b>A Citizen forum for EWS has emerged as Indo-Nepal Trans boundary Citizen Forum for EWS.</b> After receiving the warning services, active women group's leaders disseminated the information to target communities and other vulnerable communities living in river basin areas of these districts. Trained women shared the information related to weather and possible events like thunderstorm, heat-wave, cold-wave, storms and rains which have helped community to mitigate risk by avoiding exposure to weather events. During this period, these groups members have aware on <b>"INDRAVRAJ MOBILE APP"</b> for thunderstorm early warning. It has developed by the Bihar Government under the department of BSDMA.

reduction and 3<sup>rd</sup> was KDAC work related IEC materials.

- During this reporting period, 34 Chetna Shivar (Awareness Camp) was organized in 34 villages with 1354 women. It helped to the high-risk reduction, improved safety, and increased awareness in disaster-prone and climate change Induced Disaster risk reduction. It has reduced material losses and threats to human livelihoods, and ultimately it made the most vulnerable communities more resilient to climate shocks.

- 3 TOTs for session on Flood, Clod Wave, heat wave and thunderstorm early Warning System, was conducted for PSS and PSP and other team members. These TOT trainings were provided by KDAC and other expertise. PSS and PSP have improved the knowledge on Flood, Clod Wave, heat wave and thunderstorm. How to Early Warning System work for risk reduction that information shared and mock drill was demonstrated.
- During this period, Women groups members EWS training program organized in 32 villages with 1342 community leaders and women groups members.



**Indravajra App notified the lightning strike is at 31 KM from your location.**

- 5000 IEC materials have been printed and it has been distributed to the community people (within CDMC, KMM, Task force, PSS, PSP, women groups). 1250 community people have received flood preparedness and climate change induced multi hazard risk reduction IEC materials. Before distributing the materials, our PSS and PSP and other team members were described the details information and aware on the DRR issues.
- In these awareness campaign 1354 women have increased their knowledge on how to reduce the risk and vulnerability during, pre and post disaster. Women and adolescent girls were aware on how to mitigate the risk of farming practice and for the improving of



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ During this period, 5 VDP guiding meeting was conducted in the river basin areas. Before the orientation of the VDP plan, team members were identified the villages as per the disaster frequency information and after the analysis of the risk and hazard of a village, it has been identified by team. Before the preparation of VDP, PRIs members and community people were informed about the detailed process of VDP. During the preparation of VDP- there was followed some key steps             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conduct mass community meeting,</li> <li>• transit walks,</li> <li>• preparation of social and resource mapping, identify the people needs and problem, prioritization of needs,</li> <li>• define the activities that can be solve the problem,</li> <li>• use resources from running govt. scheme, PRIs,</li> <li>• and community support, sharing the VDP within the whole community,</li> <li>• submission of VDP to</li> <li>• Gram Panchayat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>nutrition and health status, HNG has been focused and it was promoted during this awareness camp. 212 women involved as animators to motivate the group members; they are encouraged with their Adaptation on ANH and CCI-DRR to cope with risks and vulnerability. Villages level other women like ASHA, AWW, ANM and PRIs representatives initiated to prepare DRR model village through the implementing of Disaster related Village development Plan (VDP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ After the receiving of TOT training, PSS &amp; PSP and other team members provided technical supporting training to community-based organization, committee and women groups members for creating aware on CCI-DRR and strengthening EWS system. Women groups members collected the information from TBCF and mobile notification, after receiving the information they disseminated to whole community members through the mobile calling, miking announcement and person to person sharing step. 3 TOT session conducted with 68 persons including 20 PSS and 3 PSP and other team members.</li> <li>▪ 4 Village Development Plans have been prepared by the community people and 2 plans have been drafted for making resilient village concept and they recommended to GPSVS for providing structural and non-</li> </ul>
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		<p>structural based DRR training program. All the prepared Plan will be pass and described in upcoming Aam Sabha of Gram Panchayat and it will be included in Gram Panchayat Development Program (GPDP).</p> <p>▪ <b>Flood Safety Week was celebrated from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 7<sup>th</sup> June 2022 in 10 Villages.</b> 750 women, 86 adolescent girls &amp; 134 School Children have participated in various mock drill.</p>
<b>Objective -2</b>	<b>Women successfully apply knowledge about health, diversified kitchen gardening, Family hygiene, water purity, and balanced nutrition</b>	
<b>Key Planed Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of Trainers – Paryavaran evam Swasthya Prerak</li> <li>• Woman Group level Knowledge and skill building -PSP</li> <li>• Printing of IEC materials, Teaching Aids, Charts &amp; Leaflets on ANH, THS</li> <li>• Development and Promotion of "Nutrition and Health Garden"</li> <li>• Develop network of seed exchange on Nutritional and Health related plants</li> <li>• Fellowship to youth – PSP</li> <li>• Linkage and coordination with ICDS center and district level health department.</li> </ul>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Activities completed</b>	<b>Outcome/Achievement</b>

<p><b>At least 5,000 women in the project area with previous signs of Malnutrition have shown a two-point improvement in their health status.</b></p> <p><b>Farming system losses due to e.g. floods have reduced by at least 25%.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In this reporting period, 2 TOT session conducted to PSS and PSP and other team members for understanding the details process of organizing a training program within the community people.</li> <li>▪ During this period, 1 set <b>"Ritu Charcha" book</b> was designed and it has printed 1000 pics. Before the distribution this book, PSS &amp; PSP and other team members were oriented about the need of this book. Inside this book, which disease occurs according to the season and how can it be treated at home through our traditional health system that are mentioned in this book.</li> <li>▪ 28 trainings organized in different villages for promoting &amp; adopting HNG (Health &amp; Nutrition Garden) on their own cultivated land around the home with traditional diversified food, which has most nutritional properties. 1700 HNGs established/developed in the program area through women's group and PSS.</li> <li>▪ Seed exchange system has been established. It is a multidimensional issue with social, political, economic, and agricultural implications. There is a growing concern about the diversity of food and its security. This is a result of loss of crop-diversity. Farmers' ability to save, exchange and distribute seed is a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20 PSS and 35 women leaders from women groups/KMM got 2 days TOT training on skill building on livelihood through HNG, Traditional health practices. 20 PSS motivated to the other groups members like Jeevika on HNG and traditional health practices.</li> <li>▪ This book is very useful for training to all PSS &amp; PSP. After that all PSS and PSP even team members have increased their knowledge by reading this book and it is being used in TOT training. 1000 IEC – Ritu Charcha book has been printed and it was distributed to the women groups, PSS, PSP, CDMC members and NGOs/CSOs/CBOs members.</li> <li>▪ All PSS have worked in their locality to develop Health and Nutrition Garden and more than 1700 households' have access to get benefits of HNG and they have found an alternative to income source also. Local vegetable market, they are selling their HNG production.</li> <li>▪ At the HHs and community level nutrition level has increased and as per the observation, various mal-nourished children developed and improved physical growth and reduced the underweight.</li> <li>▪ 426 HHs received certified seed in 14 villages for improving their health and nutrition garden.</li> <li>▪ <b>6 Master nursery has been developed by</b></li> </ul>
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	<p>way to minimize their dependence on commercial suppliers and thereby maintain control over farming practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>GPSVS has helped ICDS centers to revive the traditional culture of Annaprashan (Beginning of complementary feeding)</b> for children who have attended six months of age. In this program GPSVS has identified the traditional foods which were used to give as a complementary feeding for children who have crossed six months of age.</li> </ul>	<p><b>the women leaders in 5 villages with the purpose of climate change adaptation and more than 300 saplings planted in each nursery.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The family, neighbors and relatives get fresh air, fruits, flowers and vegetables rich in protein, minerals and vitamins from the nutrition garden. Along with this, physical exercise is also done by each member of the family working in the garden. This keeps the family members healthy and happy.</li> <li>▪ On an average, vegetables worth Rs 100 per day are bought from the market in each small family. In this way you can save Rs 3000 per month. Apart from this, if fruit plants like lemon, papaya, mango guava etc. are also engaged in the garden, then the budget spent for the fruits is also saved.</li> <li>▪ The seed is a key input for agricultural production. For the resilient and sustainable agriculture production, seed exchange system is required and food security depends on the seed conservation. Therefore, WFFS and other farmers developed a seed exchange network within the community level where farmers easily can access to seed for their resilient farming practices.</li> <li>▪ Annaprashan Day is organized once in a month. ICDS CDPO said that after six months there is a need for supplementary diet along with breastfeeding. During this,</li> </ul>
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*Seed exchange network - traditional seed conservation*



*Vegetables Seed Distribution to Women groups members*

the body and brain of the baby develop rapidly. Keeping this in mind, Annaprashan Diwas is organized once in a month at all Anganwadi centers. In which six months old babies are fed supplementary food.

- WHF & FFS coordinator has been facilitated ICDS program of "Annaprashan (Complementary feeding)" in 13 villages were identified to traditional food culture and children and lactating mother had taken this complementary food.
- 346 women groups' members and 655 community people got knowledge on WASH practices and importance of water management, good sanitation facility and proper hygiene practices. (How to maintain emergency WASH facility).

### Objective - 3

**Women groups successfully apply the traditional health practice system, not least in the face of health challenges induced by climate change.**

### Key Planned Activities

- Developing a business plan for KMM health and hygiene enterprises.
  - Farmers Field School for Women groups
  - 4 THPs operates dispensaries for promotion of traditional health practices at 4 Blocks
  - Promote traditional seed banks through the mobilizing and collecting seeds
- School Level Awareness program

Indicator	Activities completed	Outcome/Achievement
<b>Traditional health practitioners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In this period, KMS members communicated and coordinated to local entrepreneurs for social marketing of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1640 Face mask has been produced by trained KMS, KMM, adolescent girls.</li> <li>▪ One mask is sold at 10 rupees when there is</li> </ul>

<p><b>(THPs) Present and provide traditional methods of healing to 1,000 persons from 100 Communities.</b></p>	<p>their handmade products/food materials &amp; Hygiene products. Similarly, KMM/KMS women leaders initiated for local made masala making units and organic food grains packaging and selling unit as well. KMS sold other essential dry food in this pandemic period such as mu fali, sattu, bhuna chana and sanitary napkin on the basis of demand from the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ During this reporting period, GPSVS provided organic paddy cultivation and wheat cultivation training in 6 villages with the coordination of KVK &amp; ATMA (District Govt. agriculture department). Women farmers have adopted traditional farming method and organic cultivation which is sustainable for climate change adaptation. The members of WFFS have encouragingly involved in the FFS through Wheat and vegetable farming using organic/green manure.</li> <li>▪ <b>Woman farmers and farmers are growing many crops like cereals, pulses, fruit and vegetable from so many years. Since, last 2 years many crops have been noticed high prices due to produce organic production and the total profit has been increased to WFFS members upto 15-20 % (As per the women farmers recommendation).</b></li> </ul>	<p>a single layer of cloth and triple folds. Depending upon modifications such as the type of cotton used for preparing and the layer of cloth, the price increases up till 15 rupees. The cost of production of a mask is anywhere between 5.5 to 7 rupees, the remainder amount goes to the person stitching the mask.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Got profit by selling 1 KG Sattu @ 5 rupees. Overall gained profit by selling 1123 KG satttu @ 5615 rupees</li> <li>▪ Got profit by selling 1 KG Mu-fali @ 9 rupees. Overall gained profit by selling 1020 KG Mu-fali @ 9180 rupees.</li> <li>▪ Got profit by selling 1 KG Bhuna Chana @ 8 rupees. Overall gained profit by selling 800 KG Bhuna Chana @ 6400 rupees.</li> <li>▪ Got profit by selling 1 KG tea leaf @ 10 rupees. Overall gained profit by selling 105 KG tea leaf @ 1050 rupees.</li> <li>▪ WFFS members have improved their knowledge on climate resilient farming like – which crops will be profit in the season of summer, rainy and winter, what traditional seeds will be collected and used during flood time and how to maintain their farming land.</li> <li>▪ WFFS members have improved their knowledge on climate resilient farming like – which crops will be profit in the season of summer, rainy and winter, what traditional seeds will be collected and used during</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Through the coordination with Block level agriculture and ATMA, various climate resilient farming trainings have provided to FFS and other farmer women groups members.</li> <li>▪ Agriculture consultant and scientist provided knowledge regarding traditional and modern techniques for less irrigation, less uses of chemical fertilizer farming and improvement of soil fertility and season wise change the cropping pattern and flood resilient cropping seeds has been promoted.</li> <li>▪ <b>Woman farmers are growing several crops like cereals, pulses, fruit and vegetable. They are organic products which give high price to farmers. The total profit has increased upto 15-20 % for women farmers.</b></li> <li>▪ Through the coordination with Block level agriculture and ATMA, various climate resilient farming trainings have been provided to FFS and other farmer women groups members.</li> <li>▪ Agriculture consultant and scientist provided knowledge regarding traditional and modern techniques for less irrigation, less uses of chemical fertilizer farming and improvement of soil fertility and season wise change the cropping pattern and flood resilient cropping seeds has been promoted.</li> </ul>	<p>flood time and how to maintain their farming land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Women farmer Field School Members are motivating to the other women for maintaining their agriculture field by reducing the chemical fertilizer and produce own organic pesticides and fertilizers by the using of local resource. <b>Maini</b> Village women farmers have motivated by the Ghuskipatti WFFS works so that they want to form the groups where they will practice Climate Smart Agriculture practices. <b>News reporter (Dainik Jagran &amp; Prabhat Khabar) have inspired the WFFS work and their progress on agricultures field and reporter was released the article on WFFS collective farming practices and traditional seed conservation.</b></li> <li>▪ Through the GPSVS static dispensary, 1072 (269 – Male, 310 Female, 249-boys and 244-girls) patients were treated carefully by the traditional health practitioners and provided ayurvedic medicine.</li> <li>▪ WFFS established seed bank. They have stored 2100 KG wheat and 1200 KG paddy seed for upcoming season and flood time so that it will be used for cropping. WFFS decided that during the flood time, grain will be distributed to most of the vulnerable communities for cooking because during the flood time, there is created food scarcity – This initiative is a kind of flood</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GPSVS treated 1072 patients through the herbal clinic dispensaries center. During this period, various disease has been occurred by the impact of climate change (During the season of winter, summer and rainy). All the patients got information regarding to the home remedies (how to treat the seasonal diseases).</li> <li>■ WFFS members took the initiative to established a seed bank for conservation of their traditional seed. During this period, they have deposited <b>75050 rupees</b> in cooperative bank in Jagatpur. This amount will be used for seed exhnage.</li> <li>■ School Children are one of the largest and most vulnerable groups at risk from climate change. During this period, 11 school based climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction program have been organized. The knowledge and behavior of the child was assessed through the drawing and speech competition. Most of the school children have engaged in tree plantation work and at the school campus, they protected tree and maintain all the ecological balance with their own efforts.</li> </ul>	<p>preparedness and WFFS remarkable achievement.</p> <p>A child-centered approach to adaptation and disaster risk reduction targets activities that help to reduce the vulnerability of children to climate change, and can include a wide range of activities: such as structural measures that protect children from disasters, training and evacuation planning for children. 640 school children (310- Boys and 330- Girls) were participated in school based CCA and CCI-DRR program. During this period, GPSVS team members organized Chief Minister School Safety Program in 3 schools where school children actively participated in mock drill process. With the school children, hazard hunt exercise was conducted and School disaster Management committee has been formed with the school children (Focal point teacher, Mina Manch, school committee member).</p>
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*Tree Plantation by School Children*



*Farmer Fair - Exhibition on Trees, Organic fertilizer, Traditional Seeds - DAO visited to WFFS exhibition*

**Objective -4**

At the end of the project period and based on evidence, women groups are increasingly involved in programs for risk reduction and disaster preparedness as well as in relevant decision-making processes.

**Key Planned Activities**

- Established a Center for Knowledge exchange on CCI-DRR.
- Quarterly meeting of THPs and representative from project intervention block.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State/Regional and district level workshop CCI-DRR, ANH and THC</li> <li>• Exposure &amp; Learning Visit – Core Field Staffs</li> <li>• Research, Case study and NEWS articles on Nutrition, Health and CCI-DRR</li> </ul>	
Indicator	Activities completed	Outcome/Achievement
Two relevant decisions of official institutions on the integration of women have been Documented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GPSVS Based on the past experience of working for the promotion of traditional knowledge and practices related to disaster-management, health-promotion, preservation of local ecological system and livelihood GPSVS felt the need to establish a state level Knowledge Documentation and Advocacy Center for collecting community based scattered knowledge on climate -change induced-disasters management and leveraging it with modern scientific knowledge.</li> <li>▪ As a result, KDAC came into existence with a wider scope to make a strong connection between climate science, academicians, policy planners, CSOs, and community people, development practitioners to support local community to strengthen their coping capacities against climate risks.</li> <li>▪ Advocacy for mainstreaming community knowledge and practice in to government Climate change action plan of the state and Conducted webinars, seminar, conference, meeting and workshops with key stakeholders to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The overall objective is to turn climate-change discourse with action towards local issues and possible community based local responses to reduce the impacts of climate change on different aspects of life and livelihood”.</li> <li>▪ During this period, 5 virtual webinar and seminar conducted on Heat Wave Challenges and Climate Change heat risk reduction, Impact of Climate Change on Labour, Improved Livestock Management for DRR, Consultation meeting on Role of CSOs in Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience, A networking of CSOs on CCA &amp; CCI-DRR.</li> <li>▪ KDAC has collected widespread field level knowledge from networks of CSOs, academia, PRI representatives and prepared IEC materials. KDAC provided technical assistance into the implementation of project through capacity building and training activities for women and vulnerable sections of the community.</li> <li>▪ KDAC has trained 35 women groups members as a training of master trainers for promoting organic farming – Vermin compost, organic liquid fertilizer (Jhol Maal &amp; pancho Gavh) and DRR.</li> </ul>



	<p>influence policy and program at local and state level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ During this period, 1 state level workshop was conducted on the role of CSOs and CBOs in CCI-DRR at BSDMA, Patna. 1 Regional workshop has been conducted in GPSVS headquarter on role of women in Environmental Protection and Climate Change Adaptation Efforts. 3 district level workshop was organized in Supaul &amp; Darbhanga.</li> <li>▪ 2 Learning, Study cum Exposure Visit for importance of Traditional Health Cultures in Climate Change Induced Disaster Risk Reduction in Guwahati, Assam &amp; Udaipur, Rajasthan.</li> <li>▪ GPSVS participated Bihar Diwas in Patna and arranged exhibition on Climate Change Adaptation &amp; Disaster Risk Reduction. BSDMA has appreciated to our exhibition and we got certificate of appreciation and encouragement.</li> <li>▪ In this period GPSVS participated twice in Kisan Mela ( Farmer fare) in Jhanjharpur &amp; Madhubani where we have exhibited traditional seed bank, compost, tree plantation and pancha vatika and NHG.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 6 State, district and regional workshop has been conducted with the community leaders, Women, CSOs/NGOs/CBOs/Farmers, Govt Official, PRIs and other key stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ During this period, 2 News articles have been released by the Dainik Jagran &amp; Prabhat Khabar on health nutrition garden and traditional seed conservation. 2 success case studies have prepared on HNG and Organic farming practices.</li> <li>▪ GPSVS team members have learned about the importance of herbal plants in home-based remedies and Improved knowledge on drip irrigation system and water efficiency agro production.</li> <li>▪ Team members observed health Nutrition Garden – Knowledge improved</li> <li>▪ Learned about the different type of Vatika – Grah Vatika, Nakshtra Vatika, Pancha Vati</li> </ul>
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DAO Appreciation Certificate



State Level Workshop on the Role of CSOs & CBOs in CCI-DRR

## Access to Safe Drinking Water Using WADI approaches

Supported by-WHH-VCA

Target Villages: - 50 (23 villages situated at Kamala River East Embankment & 27 villages in Kamala River West Embankment)

Panchayat- 23

Block- 4 (Jaynagar, Babubarhi, Khajauli&Andrathardhi)

District- Madhubani

State- Bihar

Direct Beneficiaries – 5000 HHs (2500 families in Madhubani)

Indirect Beneficiaries - 25000 populations

Objective- Communities in regions prone to water stressors/risks throughout the year (floods/droughts) are less vulnerable and more resilient to cope with available water resources.

## Background of Project

The Project combines the programmes and activities as well as technological innovation and expertise of Welthungerhilfe India and the Social Enterprise HELIOZ. Families will be trained in the method of Solar Water Disinfection with WADI and important hygiene measures for disease prevention, starting with district fellows and key stakeholder groups of the Jal Saheli/Jal Yodhas programme as well as panchayat members. The project is supported through awareness-raising activities (support mass campaign, development, and distribution of IEC materials) and strong collaboration and integration of local stakeholders.

## 2.1 Results and Activities

R1 – Increased capacities of community-based groups (CDMC, VC, Pani Panchayat) against shocks and stressors in the communities.

- 456 Jal Sahelis/ Pani Panchayat women members are being able to influence decision making through social actions
- 16 CDMC members have been elected as village chief.
- The community-based groups have developed a good understanding of safe drinking water and are taking active steps in ensuring the same in their village.

### Activities details

## Interface Dialogue ( Jan Samvad)

GPSVS also organized two Interface dialogue on the occasion of World Environment Day, GPSVS has organized 15 interface Dialogue Meeting with community and elected representatives (total Participants – 1183 including Male – 356, Female – 632 & PRIs members- 195) in two blocks (Jainagar and Babubarhi) in which we have invited Sh. Ramnath (BDO Babubarhi), Sh. Sunil Kumar Vats (CO Babubarhi), Sh. Jitendra Saini (Inspector), Sh. Alok Kumar (Agriculture Officer), Sh. Santosh Thakur (Dewhar Panchayat President), Dr. Vijay Kumar Singh (Panchayat Samiti) participated.

### Objective of Jan Samvad



- To establish direct dialogue between the community and the administration to solve the problems of the villages of the project area.
- To provide a platform to the rural community and organization to raise their problems.
- Providing opportunities to Jal Saheli and Pani Panchayat, community representatives to present their problems directly to the government level officers and increase self-confidence.



## Capacity Building of Community Leaders and Panchayat Members Training

33 Capacity Building Trainings/orientation & workshop was organized in 4 blocks (Jaynagar, Babubarhi, Khajauli & Andrathardhi) where 3012 Peoples and 231 PRIs trained on water related problems and Households water security. Village Development Plan for Water have been submitted from CDMC members and VDP plan have been uploaded in GPDP by the respective PRIs members with the proper budget allocations of proposed village development works. This training and workshop have built the capacity of Young Community leaders and PRIs members and PRIs members have motivated the people's to constantly use the WADI (SODIS) kit in the direction to access the safe drinking water and improving the WASH practices.



## Organizing Vaccination Camp

In surge of corona cases, vaccination camps were organized by Parmarth and GPSVS in the project intervention area. The teams initiated a door-to-door campaign to mobilize and motivate people to get vaccinated. Jal Sahelis took the lead and mobilized the community for vaccination as a result and due to their efforts 100% vaccination was achieved in 14 project villages. For minimizing the risks from Covid-19, GPSVS decided to create the awareness generation in all the most vulnerable villages of intervention blocks. This awareness campaign organized at public places like-market places, religious places, villages through micking, pamphlets, and brouchers. During the project



period we have reached to **93307** people and through our team members effort 5 vaccination camps were organized in 5 villages in which 1163 people have vaccinated. Our team members made coordination with Jeevika, ASHA, ANM at block and field level to make aware on the Covid-19 infection prevention and control like- use of masks, physical distancing and hand washing practices. Apart from this the team directly given training to the Jeevika didis, leaders and functionaries, PRIs and religious leaders, and PRI on Covid-19 precaution.



## Training on Water Testing Kit

In Madhubani water testing training was provided to 50 CDMC members through PHED department. The department also tested the water sources in the villages. During the training period, PHED department was ensured to provide 200 water testing kit in 23 panchayats of 4 blocks. 14 parameters will be test through the PHED testing kit. GPSVS team members have provided traditional water testing training through the using of Guava leaf to 40 Jal Seheli & 180 CDMC members and 35 PRIs representatives for ensuring the drinking water quality.



## Dialogue on WASH

In Madhubani 17 villages and 7 schools were organized global hand wash day in which 1356 school students and 376 community members participated. (Detailed report annexed)

Several topics were discussed during the Dialogue Session –

- Potable Water
- Maintaining Sanitation and Hygiene practices
- Maintaining School Sanitation and Hygiene including – Mid Day Meal Kitchen, Washrooms and Toilets, Cleanliness near Hand Pumps, Playground and Classroom.



### Various Activities conducted –

- Group Discussion on Cleanliness, Sanitation and Hygiene.
- Diseases caused due to Open Defecation
- Health and Environment benefits with the regular use of Toilets
- Awareness on Sanitation and Hygiene through visuals

## Training of Jal Saheli's

18 Jal Saheli capacity building trainings were organized in Madhubani on a small scale so that Jal Saheli can always increase their capacity. Various types of training were given to develop the capacity of Jal Seheli. 50 Jal Seheli & 50 Jal Yodha have trained on the basic knowledge of WASH and over all the project objective, Now they are working as a WASH facilitator in their respective village

## Objective of Training

- To build the understanding on roles and responsibilities of Jal Sahelis
- To build capacities of the Jal Sahelis on leadership and communication skills
- To build capacity of participants on WASH and project objectives
- To prepare an action plan for individual leaders

## R 2 – Increased access to safe drinking water through method of solar water disinfection (SODIS) with WADI.

**2.1 “Indicator 1”:** # of households using solar disinfection method regularly.

5000 Households (WADI beneficiaries) are using solar disinfection method regularly

### Activities details

## Village Development Plan

The village development plans were prepared in all of 100 villages in both the partners area- Madhubani in Bihar. In the plan, social and natural map were prepared mentioning road, households, households without toilet, tap, health center, school, panchayat building, garbage, pond, defunct hand pumps etc. Baseline data format was prepared through which the basic information of the village was collected. In this format, information related to village demographic profile, land use, power supply, and local institutions, agriculture and crops, groundwater sources, water-efficient practices, drinking water system information was collected and information related to the social map was collated.



## WADI Distribution

WADI devices were distributed to 2500 households in 50 villages of Madhubani.

Wadi Beneficiary Selection Indicators:

- Jal Sahelis
- Families participating in project activities
- Widow, Disabled, Destitute Landless Families
- SC & ST Families
- families affected by water quality





## WADI Usage

All the beneficiaries have been using WADI regularly in both the intervention areas. There have been some challenges due to fear of breakage of glass bottles rest of the beneficiaries are using them regularly. Many beneficiaries in Madhubani have even erected platforms for keeping bottles safe during SODIS process. These raised platforms are very handy in getting the sunrays and looks smart.



## R3 - Reduced risk of waterborne diseases in vulnerable communities due to availability of safe water

### Activities details

#### School WASH Mela (Awareness Campaign & Model Demonstration on WASH related Issues in School)

On the dated 22nd Aug and 27th Aug 2022, GPSVS has been organized School WASH Mela with the objective of bringing the changes the positive attitude on WASH behavior through their equal participation in School Fair campaign and create aware on WASH maintenance and monitoring at their community and school premises and to develop a WASH model school. 770 School students were participated in this School WASH Mela.



#### Major Highlighted Key Activities:

1. Social Art group performance (Local Artist will don play on WASH)
2. WASH songs by Bijli Yadav
3. School Students Competition (Drawing, Art Play/Drama)
4. Exhibition on WASH model/Flex Display (Matka Filter, WADI (SODIS) kit) and Hand wash demonstration.
5. Jal Seheli, Jal Yodha, CDMC members – experiences sharing on WASH and WADI
6. Food Stall

## **Mass Campaign (Jal Samvad Charcha)**

With the objective to generate the awareness and establish a conversation on the issues of safe drinking water within the community as well as the prevailing and reduction of water borne diseases among the families, this Jal Samvad Charcha has been organized in 50 villages of 4 blocks i.e., Jainagar, Khajauli, Babubarhi and Andhrathadhi. During the period of Jal Samvad Charha we have listed the water and water borne related issues of the community. During this yatra we have also involved PRIs members, so that hindrances related to Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal, Drainage, and government handpump repairing etc. work will complete by the respective representatives. In this campaign program, 1939 people were participated in which 1150 female and 789 males.



### **Major Highlighted Activities:**

- Awareness rally on WASH
- Community Meeting
- Traditional Water conservation
- Listing of Water borne diseases

## **Mass Campaign on Jal Dost Abhiyan**

Under the leadership of women led group we have organized Jal Dosti Abhiyan in 50 villages of 4 blocks. The campaign were handled and managed by the CDMCs & Jal Saheli. The purpose of this campaign was to generate the awareness and establish a conversation on the issues of safe drinking water within the community as well as the prevailing and reduction of water borne diseases among the families. During the period of Jal Dosti Abhiya we have listed the water and water borne related issues of the community and aware community how this disease affecting their families and expense done by the people on the same. During this abhiyan, we have also involved PRIs members, so that hindrances related to Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal, Drainage and government handpump repairing etc. work will complete by the respective representatives. In this program, 1916 people were participated in which male 739 and female 1177.





## Network with national agency, advocacy group for scaling up

In Madhubani, on the dated 7th Sept 2022 GPSVS has organized on Jal Jeevan Hariyali Abhiyan (Water security, Environment Protection and Climate Change Induced Disaster Risk Reduction Perspectives Role of Community Based Organizations and Women). With the objective to enhance safe drinking water and strengthening the community-based water supply system, GPSVS has been conducted right based advocacy approach to the program with Local CBOs, National NGOs, local leaders, and CDMC, TBCF, and SHG members. These networks will ensure water related programs not only that GPSVS program will be scaled up at the block level and District. Also, involve the government officials in the network agency so, that the network can sustain and efficient work done through the groups of agency. The Networking workshop inaugural ceremony, Sh. Ramesh Kumar Singh (Chairman-GPSVS) welcomed to Shree Arvind Kr Varma (DM, Madhubani) and in this session, Chief Guest, Sh. Tapeswar Singh (Founder, GPSVS) and Sh. Ramesh kr Singh (Chairman, GPSVS) inaugurated the workshop by lighting the lamp. Ramesh Kumar Singh facilitated to the Chief Guest with Mithila painting and Pag.



Shree. Arvind Kumar Varma (DM, Madhubani) appreciated the work of GPSVS in the field of environment and water conservation. He said, the work/effort of GPSVS stirring the dream of Jal Jeevan Harvali Mission, especially the WADI (SODIS) kit is new in the field of making bacterial free water. 65 Participants were participated in this networking workshop.

## Behaviour change regarding WASH practices in the community

### It was noticed that

- ▶ Awareness levels in Hygiene practices in the community has increased
- ▶ In all schools, children are aware of proper Handwash practices and are practising them also.
- ▶ Most of the households have started using safe water storage practices
- ▶ 79% of the households are using toilets

## 1. Visibility

- In all activities, banners having logos of WHH and VCA were used
- In all IEC materials WHH and VCA Logos are used



During the reporting period several IEC materials are prepared for creating awareness about water, sanitation, and hygiene. Poster and pamphlets on WADI usage was prepared. A booklet on success stories of WADI users is prepared too.

**A Step towards Safe Drinking Water:-** Pawan Devi, 47 year's old, who lives in Khairamath- Kha village under Jaynagar block, through her own initiatives makes her family free from water borne diseases and increased economic status as well dignity. Her family is single family with 6 members. Her husband name is Shayam Yadav, 52 years old man. Due to low economic condition, 5 years ago her husband went to Delhi for earning purpose as a migrant labour. Her husband earns approx.



*Pawan Devi is happy to receive the WADI kit and made her family healthier*

10,000 rupees per month, but she cannot save money that is why

lots of time she suffers some challenges for survives. 1 year ago her family two members were suffered with diarrhoea and stomach pain.

In the beginning of WADI project, she took various training and orientation programme on the issues of WASH awareness, hygiene practices, government sanitation and HHs tap water connection programme, WADI kit training program. After the receiving of WADI kit, her family regularly used the Solar Water Disinfection water. At the beginning it was difficult but now she and her family all members are habituated to use this water. Her family gastric and other water related diseases has been reduced.

She said this device need to cover whole village for getting safe drinking water. Safe drinking Water is our right. Further, she thanks to GPSVS and WHH for their initiatives.

**अच्छी पहल • वाडी किट का प्रदर्शन, प्रशिक्षण और वितरण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन, 650 परिवारों में किट का वितरण किया गया**

# शुद्ध पानी नहीं मिलने से जलजनित बीमारियों से पीड़ित हो रहे लोग

भारत सरकार, न्यूज, जयपुर

घोषारदीया प्रखंड स्वराज विकास संघ जगतपुर द्वारा "एक्सप्रेस टू सेफ ड्रिंकिंग वाटर" परियोजना के अंतर्गत सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्धता के लिए गांव में सौर उर्जा के तकनीक से पानी को शुद्ध करने के लिए वाडी किट का प्रदर्शन, प्रशिक्षण और वितरण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। इस संबंध में संघ के अध्यक्ष रमेश कुमार ने बताया कि जिले के चार प्रखंड जयनगर, खजौली, बाबूबरही और अधरठाढ़ी के 30 गांवों में 650 परिवार में वाडी किट वितरण किया गया। इस वाडी किट का वितरण एवं प्रशिक्षण का उद्देश्य के बावत उन्होंने बताया कि शुद्ध पानी नहीं मिलने के कारण लोगों में खास कर महिला एवं बच्चों को जल जनित बीमारियों से ग्रसित होना पड़ता है। इसके चलते अधिक स्थिति में नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि जीपीएसवीएस केन्द्रों/ग्रामिणों के सहयोग से 50 गांव में शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्धता कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है। सभी गांव कमला नदी बेसिन के अंदर और बाहर स्थित हैं। समुदाय के लोग हर साल बाढ़ जैसी विभिन्न चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं। पानी की गुणवत्ता की कमी के बावजूद सुरक्षित स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य प्रथाओं के बारे में जानकारी का अभाव है। वाडी का उपयोग बहुत आसान है और यह कम लागत भूमी परिसर उपकरण है जो सौर उर्जा से कीटाणु नाश कर के पानी को सुरक्षित बनाती है। वाडी एक सौर ऊर्जा से चलने वाली यंत्र है। यह रसायन एवं फिल्टर के उपयोग के बिना संयोजित होती है और सूर्य की शक्ति के कारण जलजनित रोगों को कम करने में मदद करता है। सौर जल कीटाणुनाशक को संग्रहीत टैंक द्वारा एक सरल और सस्ते जल कीटाणुनाशक विधि होने के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है और विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा एक व्यावहारिक विधि घरेलू जल उपचार को प्रमाणित किया गया है। संस्था की ओर से प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर महम्मद आहमदल्लाह, बामुदेब दास, पंकज कुमार, उमेश कुमार, रविन्द्र कुमार, मानस कुमार, प्रमोद कुमार, अमित कुमार, भास्कर कुमार और जल सहेली सोडीएमसी के सदस्य आदि ने भाग लिया। इस कार्यक्रम का आयोजन के अतिथि के रूप में सभी पंचायत के नव-निर्वाचित मुखिया, वार्ड सदस्य, सरपंच एवं समाज सेवी ने भाग लिया।

वाडी किट वितरित करते हुए अध्यक्ष।

**Tree Planting in Bihar, India to Improve Health & Livelihood (Project Id: - 167)**

**Supported By – WN - Jonas Philanthropies**

Activities Details	Progress Details	Achievement
<b>Program Review Meeting with all team members and Women leaders</b>	<p>In this month, we have conducted Program review meeting with all team members. Before conducting this meeting, all volunteers prepared their action plan as per the work target. This meeting was chaired by Sh. Jitendra Kr Singh (Ex-Chairman-GPSVS) and facilitated by Sh. Basudeo Mandal (Secretary-GPSVS). All volunteers and other supporting members have been shared the details tree planting progress and monitoring result.</p> <p>Kamlesh Kr Singh said that regularly he is communicating with Bishanpur, Baika and nathopur beneficiaries and he added that some of Mohagini tree leaves has been dried but plant is alive.</p> <p><b>Major Discussion topic was –</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Regular Monitoring process and reporting</li><li>2. Coordination with Govt Official and forest department</li><li>3. Beneficiaries' selection and plant distribution</li><li>4. Plant Tagging for identification of plant</li></ol>	<p>Project team members have prepared their action plan and progress report. All team members shared their monitoring result and observation. It was focused on key highlighting point and meeting note has been recorded by Bimal Kr Singh and Basudeb Das.</p>
<b>Survey &amp; Selection of New areas/Farmers/landlords</b>	<p>In this month, our team members conducted community meeting with KMM and other women groups members for finding the landowner who is willing to planting trees in his/her own land. Our team members have found various land owners in Andrathardhi, Ghoghardiha and Jaynagar block and we are virtually communicating with them and shared our project objective and goal. 34 beneficiaries have ready to tree planting in their</p>	<p><i>Our team members conducted survey in 4 blocks and they have found new farmers who are willing to tree planting. During the beneficiaries' survey, we have observed that most of the small land holders are much interested because due to huge expensive of farming production, they interest to one time investment and get much profit.</i></p>



	respective land.	<i>Livelihood option is clear vision in this project</i>
<b>Beneficiaries list preparation &amp; Plant Distribution</b>	After the survey, our volunteers have prepared 84 beneficiaries list for plant distribution. Before the final selection of beneficiaries, they have visited their land and measurement the areas of land. Our team members have motivated to women leaders and community people for tree planting in their land for improve their environment, health and livelihood.	<i>At the present day, we have distributed approx. 40000 plants to the selected beneficiaries and plant growth rate is going well and most of the trees are alive at the present day.</i>
<b>Regular monitoring and supportive supervision</b>	<p>In this month, 100% plants have been monitored by our volunteers. The average number of plants was found a slight improvement as compared with the last month. Previous month, waterlogged areas plants were damaged but now it has been improved.</p> <p>As per the volunteer's report, there has some difference between waterlogging areas and non - waterlogging areas. Non-Water logging areas, Mohagini, Sagwan and other water-resistant trees growth rate is quick and some of trees have less water demand.</p>	<p><i>We have distributed different types and different varieties of trees as result small farmers having small pieces of lands meet their fuel wood and timber demand as well earning their livelihoods.</i></p> <p><i>The average spacing of plants was found as 2-3 feet, which is well and recommended standard space therefore smoothly plants are growing, there isn't create any risk zone.</i></p> <p><i>Our volunteers have reported that there was no use any chemical fertilizer or pesticides. Our team members have communicated with agriculture scientist and they have suggested and shared importance information regarding plants growth.</i></p>
<b>Promotion of Health Nutrition Garden at Community Level</b>	Supporting team members and volunteers conducted community meeting with focusing of the development of health nutrition garden at the community level. GPSVS is continuously aware to the community people for HNG even community people have aware on it. GPSVS with the support of MISEREOR, 6 Master nursery and 5256 HNGs	<p><i>36 women groups (KMM) have participated in this community meeting and they have understood the meeting objective.</i></p> <p><i>All the participants have agreed to prepare their own health nutrition garden for improving their own health</i></p>



	<p>have developed at the community. 2 times we have conducted community meeting and women are willing to raise their health nutrition garden in which they will grow limon, papaya, neem, banana, guava and medicinal plants also. After developing of sapling, plants will be distributed to GPSVS and the community people directly</p>	<p>and livelihood security.</p>
<p><b>Mutual Understanding consent agreement form</b></p>	<p>Land lords are usually responsible for maintaining trees. GPSVS has been shared the mutual consent form with the land owner and land owner have filled the details information in this consent form.</p>	<p><i>In this month, our volunteers have filled 18 Land owner mutual consent form and they have agreed with the whole rule and regulation even they have ensured the tree sustainability is their responsible and they will protect all the tree. This mutual Understanding consent agreement form has been shared with World Neighbors team members.</i></p>
<p><b>Seedling transplanting through the tree plantation ceremony including support of watering, manure and safety of plants through KMS/Farmers/Landlords.</b></p>	<p>We have conducted women groups meeting with KMM/KMS, Seheli Network and other women for raising nursery and seed transplanting. Seheli Network team members have decided to be raising their nursery and collecting seed for grow the plant in their own land.</p>	<p><i>27 women were presented in this meeting, and they have gained knowledge about the importance of this tree planting project. Women have decided that they will prepared plant growing place and collect seed.</i></p>



## Photographs



Plant distribution by GPSVS Founder Sh. Tapeswar Singh



Plant Tagging by Bimal Kr Singh



Plant Tagging sample for identification of same tree in next reporting period





***Plant Distribution***



***Land Selection for Tree Planting***

## Special Achievement (Women Led Spice Production)

### Activities Details & Process

#### ***# Community Meeting for motivating to the community people & women groups members***

GPSVS team members conducted community meeting in Nawani & Sugapatti Village for motivating to the community people and women groups members. Bhola Prashad Sah provided the details information regarding to the spice production and it has ensured spice quality. Shailendra Kr Karn & Bimal Kr Singh organized this community meeting in different village for announcing our spice production. During this community meeting, Bhola Prashad and Shailendra Kr Karn demonstrated our spice and shared the details ingredients.



#### ***# Purchasing Raw Materials***

After the training and orientation program, we have decided to produced 3 types of spice till Dec 2022 (Coriander, Turmeric & Chilli). These raw materials (Sabut) were purchased from Local vendor in Khutauna

Bazar. Before the purchasing of raw materials, our team members have analysed the market rate in local. We have observed that if we purchase raw material from Patna or another place then transportation expenses will be increased and raw materials rate is more or less same prices. So our core team members have decided to purchase from local market and our Women Farmer Field School Members.

#### # Team members meeting

In this month, we have conducted team members meeting at GPSVS meeting hall. Bhola Prashad and Bipin Kr have shared the details process of spice production and also shared the cost analysis, report, register and stock book. 18 members were present in this meeting. Management team members have decided to reach 4000 HHs at the end of the Month as well as the end of 2022.

#### # Distribution of Spice to Seheli Network team members and Other Women groups

After the spice production, we have conducted networking meeting with our seheli network team members and other supporting members for distributing spice. All the spice is selling through the Seheli Network team members & PSS. They conduct community meeting in their respective village and target areas. They have demonstrated spice sample in community meeting.

### Details Status of Spice Production: -

#### 1. Purchases Expenses - In the month of Nov 2022, we have purchased following spice

Date of Purchase	Spice Purchase	Quantity (kg)	Rate (Per KG)	Amount
14/11/2022	Turmeric	100	78.00	7800.00
14/11/2022	Coriander	80	120.00	9600.00
14/11/2022	Coriander	25	112.00	2800.00
14/11/2022	Chillies	42.8	210.00	8988.00
<b>14/11/2022</b>	<b>3 Spices</b>	<b>247.8</b>		<b>29188.00</b>

#### Transportation Expenses

Tempo Fare	450.00
Labour Charge (Lording)	25.00
<b>Transportation and Labour Charge</b>	<b>475.00</b>

**In this Month of Nov 2022, Total spice purchases expenses is @ 29,663 Rupees**

#### 2. Details spice Production (Raw Materials)

Spice Production	Sabut Spice used for production (KG)	Spice Prepared (KG)	Prepared in Pkt	In stock (KG)	
		After Grinder	(200 Grm)	Sabut	Powder
Coriander	65	52	260	40	0



Turmeric	100	80	211	0	37.8
Chillies	42.8	38.520	132	0	12.12

### 3. Details Selling Process

Spice	Spice sells in Pkt	PKT Quantity (200 Gram)	Spice Sell in KG	Rate (per PKT)	Amount
Coriander	129	200 Grm *129	25.8	51.00	6579.00
Turmeric	97	200 Grm * 97	19.4	54.00	5238.00
Chillies	108	200 Grm *108	21.6	78.00	8424.00

# Total Selling Amount is @ 20,241 rupees



**Spice Packaging by Rita Devi & Bhola Prashad**



**Spice Weighting & filling in a Packet**

**“Enhancing Civil Society Organizations’ Capacities in Response to socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in India**

**Supported by – WHH-EU**

The project titled “Enhancing CSOs Capacities in Response to Socio-economic Impact of COVID 19 in India” aims to strengthen capacities of partner Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to address the devastating socio-economic impacts of

Covid 19 on resource poor and vulnerable populations through access to government entitlements and enhanced capacities for sustainable livelihoods.

This is directly aligned to the overall objective of the CFP. By working with unorganized and migrant communities in Bihar that have seen some of the highest inflow of reverse migrants during the lockdown, the action builds capacities of grassroots civil society to respond to the immediate needs of the crisis through rehabilitation, sustainable and inclusive recovery and by strengthening communities' resilience and preparedness to future shocks. The action aligns with the specific objective of the CFP by capacitating CSOs to ensure access of those worst affected by the lockdown.

It aligns with the priorities of the call by: -

- Fostering CSOs' engagement on socio-economic recovery through skill building/ reskilling and enhancing employability.
- Capacitating the local communities to access government entitlements.
- Building strong awareness campaigns to combat the devastating impact of Covid 19.
- Advocacy for the policy changes on the rights of unorganised sector/migrant workers.

In total 30,000 migrant households (families having at least one migrant labourer) covering around 180,000 (Indirect Beneficiaries) people from three districts Madhubani, Supaul and Darbhanga need to be covered by the proposed action. In which 63950 are the Direct beneficiaries. In the 1<sup>st</sup> half we had reached to 4645 beneficiaries. All the covered migrants are landless labourers/marginal farmers with less than one acre of land and take to distress migration for sustenance. Generally, people from these districts migrate to major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore to work as construction labourers, drivers, domestic workers, etc. on low wages. The semi-skilled labourers, i.e., masons, plumbers, electricians, earn relatively better. People also migrate to Punjab and Haryana to work as agricultural labourers, mainly during peak agricultural operations such as transplanting or the harvesting period. They get minimum wages for their labour and there is no further scope of improving their income.

S N	Output	Over all Targ et	Indicator	Target As per Indicator	Activity	Target as per activity	Achievements
1	Skill development trainings are being conducted for workers from the unorganised sector in collaboration with Gov. & Pvt. Sector programs.	2300			1. Conduct Base line Study		On Going
			1. % of registered trainees completing their training. (Disaggregated by gender)	1840 (On farm- 1440, Of Farm- 400)	2. Conduct On-farm Training Courses.	1800	
			2. % of trainees employed/Self-employed after one year of training. (Disaggregated by gender)	1150	3. Organize trainings on Off-farm Courses.	500	7
			3. % Change in income of trainees after one year of training. (Disaggregated by gender)	460	4. Organize post training Support.	460	



2	Vulnerable households are capacitated to access Gov. Programs on food (PDS, ICDS, MDM), employment (MGNREGS), Agriculture & allied sectors & Social safety nets	30000 HH	1. % of eligible people receiving benefits under select Gov. Programmes. (Disaggregated by gender)	27000	1. Map out Relevant Gov. Programmes & entitlements in target areas.		
			2. Change in no. of person days of employment under MGNREGA.	20% increase in no of working days.	2. Organize community level capacity building trainings on Gov. Schemes & Programmes.	150	
			3. No. Of Complaints addressed by Help Desk.	10000 HH	3. Facilitate Village level Micro planning processes for MGNREGA, Support target groups on Job cards, Enrolments & Payments.	110 Villages	
			4. % of Women beneficiaries reporting improved Knowledge on Women related legal/entitlements rights.	10500 HH	4. Conduct trainings on engendering the project.		
3	Risk Communication campaigns & Mitigation measures on COVID-19 are organized in collaboration with Gov.	180000	% of people (Disaggregated by gender) who can recall at least 4 key COVID-19 preventative measures, 4 symptoms, 2 transmission routes.	50000	1. Organize mass awareness campaigns on CAB.	50000	4236
					2. Organize/distribute food rations for the extremely vulnerable individuals/households.	1500 HH	
4	Advocacy activities are undertaken for policy changes on rights of unorganised sector migrant workers.		1. No of papers/studies with relevant policy recommendations disseminated		1. Conduct study on the status of migrant workers & recommended policy measures.		1
			2. Articles on interviews on relevant topics published in recognised national or state print media, radio or television channels.		2. Organize public information campaigns, workshops, dialogues, interface sessions & advocacy events.		
			3. No. of MOUs agreements between CSOs & private/Gov. institutions.		3. Support civil society networks/activist	District Level-	

				s working on rights of informal workers.	12 ; State level - 2	
				4. Build capacities of CSOs on engaging with media and fund raising.		
				5. Provide fellowships for local community leaders & Journalists.	20	

### Results and Activities

In the month of January 2022, project inception workshop had been organized from 22nd of January 2022 till 27th of January 2022. This workshop was organised by GPSVS and WHH - EU separately. In this workshop the project team had learned about the project and its scope and goals. In the month of May 2022 from 9th May to 11th May a refresher training was organised. The purpose of this workshop was to re-orient the team on monitoring framework, logical framework, accounts and exposure visit.

The project team conducted transit walk in the three districts of Bihar i.e. Madhubani, Darbhanga and Supaul. This transit walk was scheduled only for two months from February 2022 and March 2022 to identify the problematic areas which is connected with migration and migrant labours. The project team also identified different blocks, panchayats and villages for the further project intervention. the transit work and identification of survey agency has been completed. Baseline survey will start from July.

During this period the project team visited to the office of 24 different stakeholders and oriented them over the project activity and its goals. It includes DM, DDC, DIC, AATMA, DRCC, District Employment Officer, Labour Superintendent, Labour Inspector, ICDS, District Disaster Management Authority, Jeevika, RSETI, & different Skill development Training Centre.

By the effort of District facilitators of GPSVS, the project identified 101 potential trainees those are interested for skill building training. Out of 101 trainees, the Darbhanga team identified 38, Madhubani team identified 35 and Supaul team identified 28 trainees. Out of these 101 potential trainees, 63 candidates shown interest for agriculture related skill building courses and other 38 candidates shown interest for off-farm courses like beautician, tailoring etc.

In the month of May 2022 and June 2022, the SDMO did a common exercise with project team and developed three training modules for potential trainees. In this training module the process of training facilitation is defined.

7 candidates have been trained under Mukhyamantri Uddyami Yojana Schemes from Darbhanga District.

The project team identified 9 groups of community leader in selected villages of Darbhanga, Madhubani and Supaul.



During this period the project team facilitated ten mass level awareness campaign in three intervention districts (Darbhanga, Madhubani and Supaul). The purpose of this campaigns was to aware the community on different social welfare scheme of Government, COVID appropriate behaviour and importance of COVID vaccination. Till date we have aware 4236 people.

GPSVS also celebrated International Women's Day (8<sup>th</sup> March)-Darbhanga, Ambedkar Jayanti (14<sup>th</sup> April), 1<sup>st</sup> May International Labour Day with the migrants.

During the period, the project team helped and connected 639 households in different social welfare schemes such as E-Shram card, old age pension, awareness on COVID appropriate behaviour in all three intervention districts (Madhubani, Supaul and Darbhanga).

GPSVS with its DFs effort liaison with the CSCs and made the E-Shram Cards, Aayushman Bharat Card, Old age Pension (KYC), Birth Certificates. We distributed 339- E-Shram Card, 13- Aayushman Bharat Card, 10- Old age Pension card (KYC), 03- Birth Certificates, 05- Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana.

27 Beneficiaries had been deployed in Darhar Panchayat, Darbhanga as a Safai Karmi.

GPSVS had participated in the district level employment-cum-vocational guidance fair organized at Watson +2 High School in Madhubani district of Bihar along with 17 candidates on 18-05-2022. Earlier, all these candidates were registered on the NCS (National Care Service) Portal. After that they were taken to the employment fair. About 21 employers participated in that job fair. These candidates were interviewed by 8 employers, out of which 3 candidates Sudhir Jha, Priyanka Kumari and Phool Kumari got jobs according to their qualifications in Cosmo Enterprises. They were offered Rs.12k + TA & DA. Rest of the candidates have also been selected but the final selection of those has not been confirmed yet.

During the period, 3 different capacity building training had been organised in the premises of GPSVS Madhubani. In this exercise the GPSVS team members oriented over project structure, project goals, finance and HR etc.

During this period the project also initiated the involvement of media person. Through this effort the news related to 16 different events was published in different media portal like Dainik Jagran, Prabhat Khabar, Hindustan, Aaj etc.

## सुपौल में किया गया ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण डिजिटल प्रोफाइल तैयार करना पहला कदम

सुपौल (असम)। पोस्टकोड राज्य सरकार विकास से के द्वारा सुपौल जिला में सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है। इस कार्य के अंतर्गत प्रवासी श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण के लिए सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत के द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है। इस कार्य के अंतर्गत प्रवासी श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण के लिए सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत के द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है।

प्रवासी श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण के लिए सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत के द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है। इस कार्य के अंतर्गत प्रवासी श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण के लिए सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत के द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है। इस कार्य के अंतर्गत प्रवासी श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण के लिए सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत के द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है।

इस है (असम) पोस्टकोड राज्य सरकार विकास से के द्वारा सुपौल जिला में सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है। इस कार्य के अंतर्गत प्रवासी श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण के लिए सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत के द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है। इस कार्य के अंतर्गत प्रवासी श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण के लिए सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत के द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है।

इस कार्य के अंतर्गत प्रवासी श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण के लिए सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत के द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है। इस कार्य के अंतर्गत प्रवासी श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण के लिए सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत के द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है। इस कार्य के अंतर्गत प्रवासी श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण के लिए सुपौल नगर प्रशासन के पोस्टकोड पंचायत के द्वारा सुपौल गांव में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए ई-श्रम कार्ड वितरण कार्य शुरू है।

NEW CHETAK LOTTERY	
25.04.2022	
0.00 Chetak Lottery	32
0.50 Chetak Lottery	06
1.00 Chetak Lottery	05
1.50 Chetak Lottery	45
2.00 Chetak Lottery	35
2.50 Chetak Lottery	03
3.00 Chetak Lottery	03
3.50 Chetak Lottery	03
4.00 Chetak Lottery	03
4.50 Chetak Lottery	03
5.00 Chetak Lottery	03
5.50 Chetak Lottery	03
6.00 Chetak Lottery	03
6.50 Chetak Lottery	03
7.00 Chetak Lottery	03
7.50 Chetak Lottery	03
8.00 Chetak Lottery	03
8.50 Chetak Lottery	03
9.00 Chetak Lottery	03
9.50 Chetak Lottery	03
10.00 Chetak Lottery	03

Play Raja Rani Damini		
Draw	Damini	Result
0.00	PAHA DAW	15
0.50	BURHA	82
1.00	KH-2	06
1.50	BRADHAN	31
2.00	BRADHAN	31
2.50	BRADHAN	31
3.00	BRADHAN	31
3.50	BRADHAN	31
4.00	BRADHAN	31
4.50	BRADHAN	31
5.00	BRADHAN	31
5.50	BRADHAN	31
6.00	BRADHAN	31
6.50	BRADHAN	31
7.00	BRADHAN	31
7.50	BRADHAN	31
8.00	BRADHAN	31
8.50	BRADHAN	31
9.00	BRADHAN	31
9.50	BRADHAN	31
10.00	BRADHAN	31

For the Communities we had organised international women's Day, Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar Jayanti, International Labor Day. GPSVS also attended two Job fair in the district of Madhubani & Darbhanga.

Sr. No.	Activity	Quantitative Progress
1	Project inception and planning workshop.	2
2	Conducting Baseline Study	Ongoing
3	Initiate discussion with line departments.	24
4	Identification of potential trainees	101
5	Developing of Training Modules for Skill development training	3
6	Conduct training on skill building	7
7	Identification of Community leaders in the project intervention area for training on Government schemes among the community.	9
8	Develop training modules for community leaders	2
9	Capacity building training for community leaders	NA
10	Set up Help Desks	NA
11	Organize mass level campaigns in the intervention areas to capacitate community to aware them about government schemes, COVID-19 preventive measures, COVID-19 Vaccination etc.	4236 people
12	Liaison and networking with allied system to connect vulnerable household in government schemes (PDS, ICDS, MDS), MENERGS etc.	639 HH
13	Connect the beneficiaries with the different Gov. programmes on food, employment, agriculture & allied sectors & Social safety nets.	370
14	Connect the beneficiaries with the Employment/Self-Employment.	30
15	Publication of IEC material	
16	Capacity building of CSO staffs	3
17	Publication of News Articles	23

**R1 – "Skill development trainings are conducted for workers from the unorganised sector in collaboration with Government and private sector "**

Indicator	Target As per Indicator
1. % of registered trainees completing their training. (Disaggregated by gender)	1840 (On farm- 1440, Off Farm- 400)
2. % of trainees employed/Self-employed after one year of training. (Disaggregated by gender)	1150



3. % Change in income of trainees after one year of training. (Disaggregated by gender)	460
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Till date 7 (Male-4, Female- 3) candidates have been skilled under Mukhyamantri Uddyami Yojana Schemes from Darbhanga District. 4 candidates have been trained for Tent House, 2 for Agarbatti Making, 1 for Aluminium Fabrication.

Output 1		
		Result
A 1.1	Conduct Baseline study	The project team conducted transit walk in the three districts of Bihar i.e. Madhubani, Darbhanga and Supaul. This transit walk was scheduled only for two months from February 2022 and March 2022 to identify the problematic areas which is connected with migration and migrant labours. The project team also identified different blocks, panchayats and villages for the further project intervention. The transit work and identification of survey agency has been completed. Base line survey will be conducted by Thinking Labs Impact Network and will start from July.
A 1.2	Conduct on-farm training courses	63 Trainees (Female- 47, Male- 16) has been identified training will start by 20 <sup>th</sup> July. We have lined for the training of the selected trainees in AATMA, KVK & RSETI.
A 1.3	Organize trainings on off-farm trades	7 (Male-4, Female- 3) candidates have been skilled under Mukhyamantri Uddyami Yojana Schemes from Darbhanga District. 4 candidates have been trained for Tent House, 2 for Agarbatti Making, 1 for Aluminium Fabrication. 38 female trainees have been identified their skill training will start by July. We have lined up with the different training centres as like RSETI, DDUGKY, PMKVY, PMKK.
A 1.4	Organize post training support	NA

Activity Matrix

**R2 – “Vulnerable households are capacitated to access government programmes on food (PDS, ICDS, MDM), employment (MGNREGS), agriculture and allied sectors and social safety nets.”**

During this period, the project team capacitated **639 HHs** on the access of Gov. Social Safety nets, in result of which 370 beneficiaries were able to connect their selves in different social welfare schemes such as E-Shram card, old age pension, Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna in all three intervention districts (Madhubani, Supaul and Darbhanga). **E-Shram Card- 339 (Female- 167, Male- 172), Aayushman Bharat Card- 13 (Female- 7, Male- 6), Old age Pension card (KYC)- 10 (Female-9, Male- 1), Birth Certificates- 03 (Female- 1, Male- 2), Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana- 05 Male.**







## Strengthening WASH Practices in School & Emergency

3.

### Major Highlighted Achievement:-

Conducted 5 Damaged Assessment on WASH infrastructure	Handpumps - 197, Pipe Water Supply -15, Toilet - 85
Installed No Touch Hand Washing units with running water and soap	Supaul - 12 & Purnia - 10 & 15000 People have benefitted from this services
Families/people reached with Hygiene/ Dignity kits	700 Families have received Emergency Kit
Number of people reached through temporary toilets	136 HHs have reached to temporary toilets
Number of flood affected people provided safe and clean water through Honda Pump operated Mobile Water Filtration unit	2 Mobile Water Filtrations installed
Number of women and girls trained on WASH and MHM	3356 Women and Girls have trained on WASH and MHM
Number of villages, AWCs, HSCs covered in disinfection and cleanliness drives	Village - 20, AWCs- 29, Schools-23 & PHCs-19
Number of handpumps chlorinated	450 Handpumps have chlorinated
Number of handpumps repaired	150 Damaged handpumps have repaired
Number of functionaries trained on WASH preparedness and response and restoration of WASH facilities and services after floods	841 Govt Functionaries and others have trained on WASH preparedness



4.

### Key Learning

- During the COVID-19 Period, WASH practices was one of the most effective initiatives to outbreak the diseases and community people have improved WASH practices.
- Good personal hygiene and handwashing was important component to help prevent the spread of illness and disease. Sanitation and hygiene became especially important during an emergency.
- It has protected the rights and preserves the dignity of children by providing them with access to safe, acceptable and reliable WASH services





## Strengthening WASH Practices in School & Emergency

1.

The lack of adequate sanitation and safe water has significant negative health impacts in Purnia & Supaul District in Bihar. The highest mortality from diarrhea is in children under the age of five. Due to lack of knowledge and practices of proper WASH, women and children are highly vulnerable. Approx. 75% of people in the target area go out in the open for defecation. During floods, this problem is compounded and is particularly distressing for females, children, disabled and the elderly. Due to consume of unsafe drinking water, health related problem has been occurred in that districts.



2.

### GPSVS action to the addressing the problems:-

- Conducting damage assessment of WASH infrastructures (Handpumps, piped water supply, toilets etc. in the community and the institutions)
- Training of PRIs and frontline functionaries on WASH focused risk informed GPDP
- Provide no-touch hand washing units at the selected relief camps and Community Kitchen in coordination with district administration
- Need based distribution of Hygiene/ Dignity kits to the most affected families
- Need based installation of temporary toilets
- Installation of Honda Pump operated Mobile Water Filtration unit in select flood affected areas.
- Training of community especially women and girls on WASH with focus on MHM during floods
- Conduct disinfection drives in the schools, Communities and Institutions
- Conduct Handpump chlorination drives & awareness campaigns on WASH
- Training of district functionaries/ Swachhagrahi/ WIMC/ PRI on WASH preparedness and response and restoration of WASH facilities & services after floods







# GPSVS – DRR Initiatives & Resilience



## Addressing Problem

Our intervention area is most vulnerable to for multi disasters. Community, PRIs and Stake holders were not much aware to action oriented DRR and Disaster Preparedness and Respons. Every year they face flood, fire, thundering, cyclone, road accidents, snake bites, drowning etc. Due to these disasters, education, health, nutrition, WASH and other basic and life line services badly affect and its directly impact reflect on sectorial development (as poor communication facilities, low literacy rates, much poor health facilities, high malnutrition status etc.) of this area. Losses lives, property, agriculture and livelihood are the regular phenomena of this area. The community, PRIs and government officials are not much aware about any sustainable mechanism to Disaster Risk Reduction in the intervention area.



## Actions that address the problem

- 1:- GPSVS emphasized to capacitate the PRIs, multi stakeholders, community and government officials for season wise Disaster Preparedness and response in the close coordination with SDRF. (As -Covid centered flood preparedness, prevention of fire accidents, do's and don'ts on snake bite, lightning conductor, cyclone, earthquake etc)
- 2:- Capacity building and demonstrative facilitation of Govt functionaries, PRIs and Community for the developing of VDMPS and its integration to make RiGPDP for resilience building of community for DRR. (As identification of risks, mapping of vulnerability and capacity of community, solutions of risks, responsible department with specific deadline to resolving the problems).

## Results achieved

- 1:- In 56 GPs DRR based structural and non-structural development and disaster preparedness started by the PRIs, Community as well as government department in intervention area.
- 2:- 3 Child Centered Institutions also sensitized and integrated the DRR prospective in their plans and development.
- 3:- Total 154 as (107) VDMPS, (45) AWDMP and (3) CCIDMP developed from 56 most disaster prone GPs of Supaul and Purnea.
- 4:- In 70 GPs Community mobilized and 215783 persons got Covid Vaccination with our team efforts.
- 5:- 153 low cost lightning conductors installed in the 47 villages of 14 GPs.
- 6:- 269 Vulnerable HHs prepared Low cost battle based life jacket in 19 most flood prone village



## Key learnings .

Three level (District Block + GP- government + PRI+ Community) structural approaches gradually are increasing the resiliency of community, PRIs and government department to owning the DRR centered development process.





# GPSVS TOWARDS HEALTH



**Problem Addressing:-** Our intervention area is most vulnerable for multi disaster high illiteracy, minority based community. Community, PRI stakeholder were not much aware about the services which is provide by Health & ICDS. like VHSND services, Immunization, nutrition, sanitation, Institutional Delivery, Family Planning. At the same time, our service providers have also been indifferent to provide these services. Although a major challenge comes for society as well as services provider

## Major Actions for Problem Addressing

The GPSVS is focusing with two major approaches...

1-Community based approach-community based demand generation support in strengthening community-based systems with community-wide awareness for services, such as setting up of an ANC corner with community support at the VHSND site.

2-Services providers based approaches-During the period we are trying to enhanced Convergence meeting focused on community, PRI, Jeevika , ASHA, AWW, Religious faith Leaders, Capacity building of service providers, availability of resources, utilization of VHSNC funds, data review and Their engagement with the community.



## RESULTS ACHIEVED

Out of 449 VHSND site, 240 VHSND site of our intervention area with the help of community ANC corner is being established where the service provider is able to provide better facilities of VHSND.

25 HSCs have prepared their flood prepared plan as per standard state guiedling.

Consumption of IFA increased among the Pregnant women in our intervention GPs.



## Key Learning

Two way approaches have been proven to got success to above set result.



GHOGHARDIHA PRAKHAND SWARAJYA  
VIKAS SANGH (GPSVS)

+91-9431025373

[www.gpsvs.org](http://www.gpsvs.org)

[gpsvsjp@gmail.com](mailto:gpsvsjp@gmail.com)



# GPSVS - DRR & NUTRITION INITIATIVES

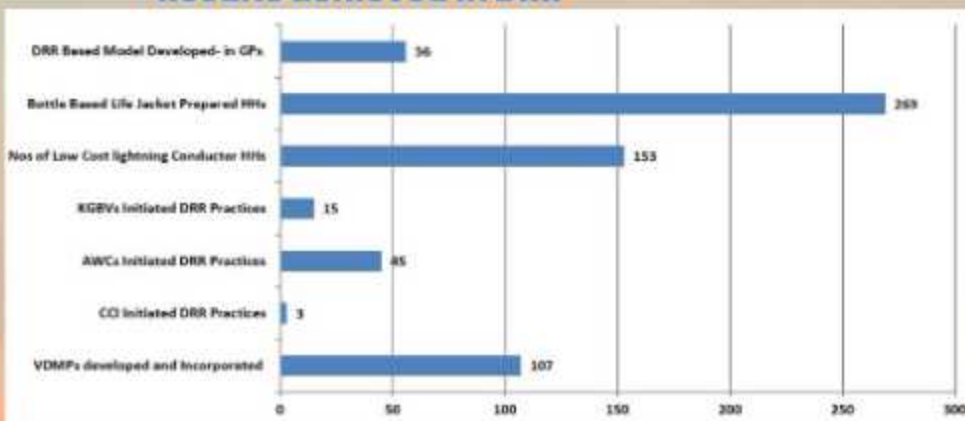
## Addressing Problem

Intervention area is most vulnerable to multi disasters. Like flood, fire, thundering, cyclone, road accidents, snake bites, drowning etc. Community, PRIs, Stake holders and government functionaries are not much aware to action oriented DRR. Habitant's and their education, health, nutrition, WASH & other basic and life line services badly affect from these disasters. There are poor communication, health & high malnutrition found in general as well as in normal situation. These situations increase the vulnerability of community. The community, PRIs and government officials are not much aware about any sustainable mechanism to Disaster Risk Reduction in the intervention area. In all above situation women and children suffers and lose their lives. At the time of emergency community, parents, services providers are not aware about nutritional food of pregnant, lactating and child.

## Actions to Addressing the Problem

- 1:- GPSVS is capacitating, PRIs, stakeholders, community and government officials to create the disaster resilient model of development process with the help of VPMPs and its integration to make RiGPDP.
- 2:- Capacity building of government functionaries, PRIs, Community and other stake holders on disaster preparedness and response for establishing the DRR cultured society.
- 3:- Resilience of services, so that it could be available in emergency situation also.
- 4:- Demonstrative orientation and facilitation of Service providers for disaster Management planning of AWCs.
- 5:- Sensitized by keeping maximum participation and awareness of men in focus group.
- 6:- Sensitize service providers to facilitation the preparing of emergency food kit (especially for those pregnant and lactating women who are not linked with AWCs).
- 7:- Preparation of nutrition food kit especially for pregnant women, lactating mothers and U5 children

## Results achieved in DRR



## Results achieved in Nutrition



## Key learnings

Engagement of government, PRIs and community members in DRR process have been proved to gradually increasing the resiliency of vulnerable pockets. Through preparedness of food kit, we can provide a supplement of pregnant, women, lactating mothers & U5 child during peace time, during having farming time (most of the families belongs to agricultural labour and heavy engaged in laborer work its very crucial to care maintain their nutritional level, emergency



### Way Forwards

- *Generate corpus fund for humanitarian response*
- *Develop Core Humanitarian standard & Complain Response Mechanism*
- *To ensure the medical and health insurance policy for staffs and volunteers*
- *Provide skill development training to KMM/KMS/Migrants labour*
- *To established production unit of dry food and Masals preparation through the KMS/KMM.*
- *To setup a social entrepreneurship through the promotion of Sanitary napkin and other local demanding products.*
- *To linkage with the government scheme and policy for holistic development for more women empowerment.*
- *Scale up WASH program at the district level as well as state level & Create more Clean Model Village through the promotion of ODF*
- *Promotion of better health & hygiene practices.*
- *Massive campaign on Health, Environment and Empowerment among outreach /unserved areas primarily women & children*
- *Linkage with the district level administration, Kamala River barrage engineer department and irrigation department.*
- *Capacity building training and orientation to the project staffs for developing appropriate action to DRR.*
- *Scaling up the School DRR mock drill and exercise with the proper guide line.*
- *Documentation and IEC materials based on the local traditional knowledge and practices.*
- *Off Farm & On Farm Based Skill Development for migrant labour*
- *Promote Social and Agro Forestry*

