



2024 - 2025 ANNUAL REPORT

Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh

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Preface

From the Desk of the Chairman

Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh (GPSVS)

Annual Progress Report | 2024–2025

It gives me immense pleasure to present the **Annual Progress Report** of Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh (GPSVS) for the **year 2024–2025**. This report reflects our collective efforts, learnings, and achievements in advancing inclusive, rights-based, and community-led development across rural and marginalized communities of Bihar.

The year 2024–2025 was marked by multiple challenges arising from climate variability, recurrent floods, migration distress, and socio-economic vulnerabilities. Recognizing these realities, GPSVS continued to strengthen its integrated approach, with a strong emphasis on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Resilience alongside social protection, livelihoods, Migration & Skill Development, and gender justice.

During the reporting period, GPSVS prioritized community-based DRR initiatives, enhancing preparedness and response capacities at the village level. Through mock drills, awareness sessions, and the promotion of low-cost, locally appropriate life-saving measures, communities—particularly women and adolescents—were empowered to respond effectively to floods and other climate-induced disasters. Simultaneously, climate-resilient health, WASH, and livelihood practices were promoted to reduce risks and strengthen long-term resilience.

Our interventions also focused on safe migration, access to social security entitlements, women's leadership, and sustainable livelihood opportunities. Migrant workers and their families were supported through help desks, legal and rights awareness, and facilitation of government schemes. Women-led collectives and producer groups were encouraged to take leadership roles in economic activities, climate adaptation actions, and community decision-making processes.

I take pride in the dedication and commitment of the GPSVS team, community volunteers, women leaders, and grassroots institutions, whose collective efforts ensured effective implementation and continuous engagement with Panchayati Raj Institutions, government departments, civil society organizations, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and development partners. The support and collaboration of our donors and well-wishers have been invaluable in strengthening our work on DRR, climate resilience, and inclusive development.

This Annual Progress Report presents not only our activities and achievements but also community voices, stories of change, and key lessons learned. These reflections will guide us in refining our strategies and deepening our impact in the years ahead.

On behalf of the Governing Body of GPSVS, I extend my sincere gratitude to all stakeholders who have stood with us in our journey towards disaster-resilient, climate-adaptive, and socially just communities.

With warm regards,

Ramesh Kumar Singh

Chairman

Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh (GPSVS)

Madhubani, Bihar

GPSVS

An endeavor for social change & development.....

General Information – GPSVS

Organizational Profile

Organization Name	Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh
Acronym	GPSVS
Head Office Address	Village & P.O.- Jagatpur, Via- Ghoghardiha, District- Madhubani, Bihar – 847402
State Coordination Office	Srikrishnapuram, Lane-21 West, Nayatola (Near Pump House), Danapur, Patna – 801503
Mobile Number	+91 94310 25373
Email	gpsvsjp@gmail.com
Website	www.gpsvs.org
Contact Person	Mr. Ramesh Kumar, Chairman
Other Office Bearers	Mr. Basudeo Mandal – Secretary Mrs. Renu Singh – Coordinator

Statutory Information

Registration Authority	Registration Number	Year / Date
Societies Registration Act, 1860	78	11 July 1978
FCRA, 1976	031290001	1984-85
12A – Income Tax Act	1398-400/1993-94	1993-94
80G – Income Tax Act	14/2012-13	Renewed
PAN	AAATG3111E	1994-95
TAN	PTNG04928A	2013-14

Core Values

- *Non-discrimination and Non-violence*
- *Transparency and Accountability*
- *Good Governance and Democracy*
- *Women Empowerment and Gender Equality*
- *Peace, Humanity and Social Harmony*
- *Respect for Cultural Diversity and Heritage*
- *Voluntarism and Spirit of Service*

Organizational Philosophy, Vision & Mission – GPSVS

Philosophy of the Organization

GPSVS is inspired by the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, and Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan. The principles of Total Revolution—Sangathan (Organization), Shikshan (Education), Rachana (Development), and Satyagraha (Non-violent Struggle)—form the ethical foundation of the organization. GPSVS believes in a morally conscious society where ethical transformation is central to sustainable and inclusive development.

Establishment & Evolution

1977 – Conceptualization	1978 – Registration	Growth Phase
Formed through collective dialogue among Gandhian social workers. Focus on Gram Swarajya Sabhas & Mahila Mandals.	Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI) Date: 11 July 1978 Reg. No. 78	Expansion into awareness, livelihoods, education, health, women empowerment and pro-poor development programs.

Vision & Mission Framework

Vision	To establish Gram Swarajya (Village Self-Governance) based on Gandhian principles of equity, justice, tolerance, and Ahimsa (non-violence).
Mission	To nurture people's conscience to live in harmony with nature, uphold moral values, respect all faiths, practice compassion, and achieve dignity, self-reliance, equity, and people's sovereignty.

Aims & Strategic Objectives

Key Objectives of the Organization

The key objectives of Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh (GPSVS) are as follows:

- To form and strengthen people's organizations, particularly of **women and youth**, and to enhance the capacities of marginalized communities for **sustainable and inclusive development**.
- To promote **local resource mobilization**, leadership development, and effective governance and management of **Community-Based Institutions (CBIs)**.
- To organize and support **rights-based and people-centered advocacy campaigns** to ensure social justice and accountability.
- To improve the **socio-economic conditions of the poorest and most marginalized households (Antyodaya)** through targeted development interventions.
- To enable and ensure **basic rights and social protection entitlements** for marginalized communities, including **Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)**.

- To provide **quality elementary education** and **vocational and skill development training** for children, adolescents, and women to enhance employability and life opportunities.
- To preserve and promote **cultural heritage and indigenous skills**, recognizing their role in community identity and livelihoods.
- To promote and ensure **gender equity and gender-sensitive development** across all programs and institutional processes.
- To provide **reproductive, community, and preventive health care services**, including interventions related to **HIV/AIDS, eye care, and adolescent health**.
- To strengthen **farm-based, non-farm, and livestock-based livelihoods** of rural households to ensure economic security, prosperity, and dignified living.
- To develop and implement **community-based disaster mitigation and disaster risk reduction (DRR)** mechanisms in disaster-prone and climate-vulnerable areas.
- To facilitate **entitlement realization and access to government schemes** for marginalized groups and Persons with Disabilities through awareness, documentation, and institutional support.
- To increase awareness and promote **positive attitudinal and behavioral changes** related to health, **safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)** in order to reduce health risks.
- To promote and strengthen **traditional and alternative health care systems** as complementary approaches to community well-being.
- To implement **school safety programs** and promote **integrated DRR actions** to protect children and educational infrastructure in hazard-prone areas.
- To improve **ecological balance and environmental protection** through community-led conservation and climate-responsive actions.

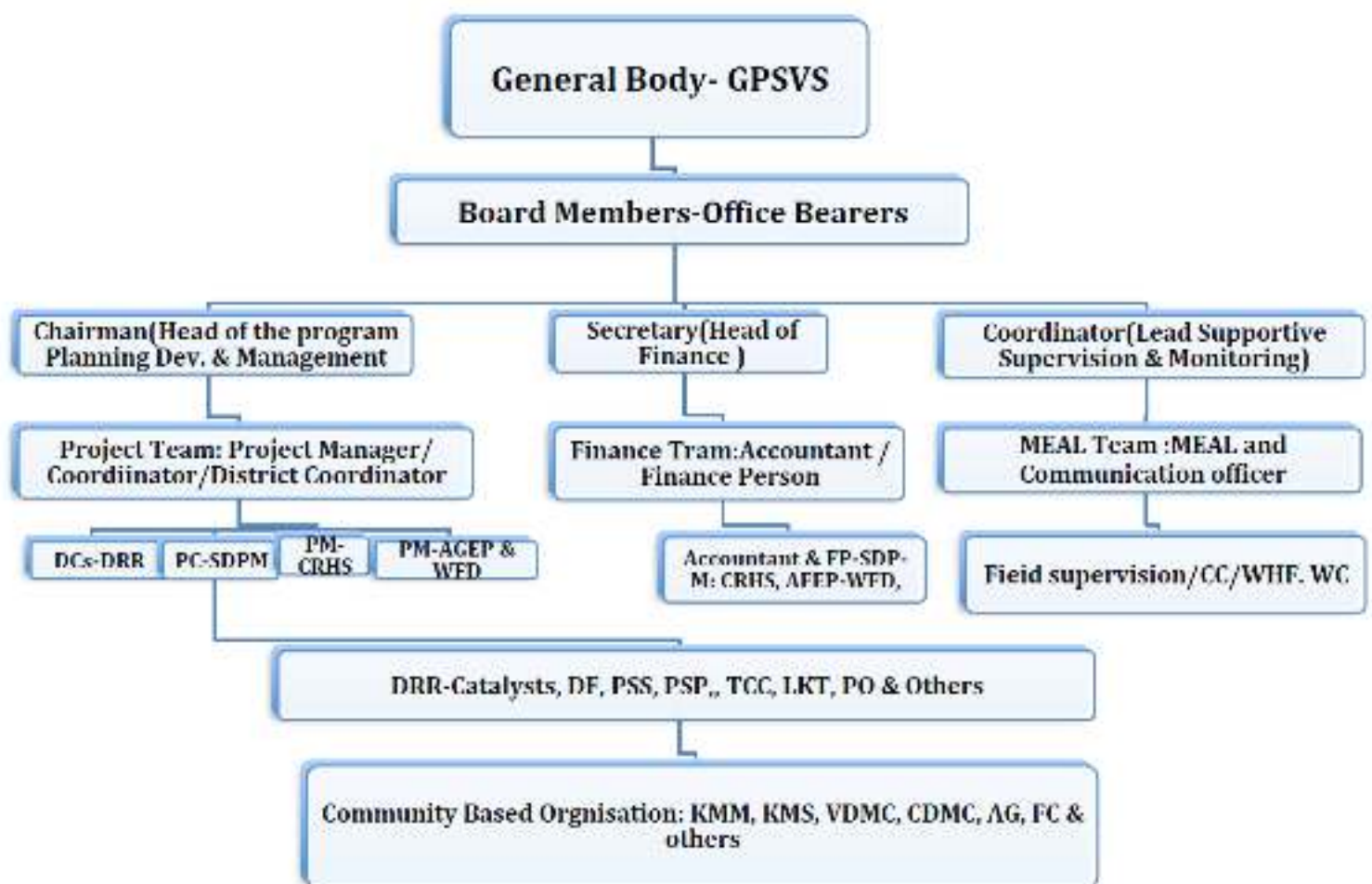
Table 1: Financial Turnover (INR)

FINANCIAL YEAR	AMOUNT (IN INR)
2021-2022	2,54,73,340.00
2022-2023	2,65,87,567.00
2023-2024	2,72,56,743.00
2024-2025	3,05,99,620.00

Table 2: Staff Strength & Organizational Infrastructure

Sr. No	Category	Female	Male	Total
1	Core Staff	6	6	12
2	Field Staff	40	33	73
3	Volunteers & Community Workers	52	40	92
	Total	98	79	177

GPSVS ORGANOGRAM



Geographical Areas of Operation



“The organization’s core areas of concentration include the districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Supaul, Purnia, Kishanganj, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Patna, Bhojpur, Nalanda, and Saran, with active operations currently underway in Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, and other districts of Bihar.”

Major Highlighted Program undertaken by the Organization (Thematic Areas Wise)

Result Level	Output / Indicator (as per Logframe)	Key Activities Implemented	Geographical Coverage	Achieved Results (Reporting Period)	Means of Verification
Output 1: Climate resilience and environmental sustainability strengthened	Number of households supported through plantation and green cover initiatives	Tree plantation in community and household spaces	25 villages, Madhubani District	210 households covered; 48,538 saplings planted	Plantation registers, geo-tagged photos, field reports
Output 1	Number of community woodlots established	Creation of village-level woodlots	18 villages	18 woodlots established	Site verification reports, photographs
Output 2: Community preparedness and women's leadership enhanced	Number of women groups receiving technical support on EWS and decision-making	Capacity-building sessions for women groups	30 villages	188 women groups supported	Training attendance sheets, session reports
Output 2	Number of IEC materials developed and distributed	Development and dissemination of IEC materials on health, nutrition, DRR, and social protection	Multiple districts	3,000 IEC materials distributed	IEC copies, distribution records
Output 3: Improved household health and nutrition practices	Number of households adopting Health & Nutrition Gardens (HNG)	Promotion and establishment of HNG	Approx. 60 villages	5,234 households supported	Household survey, monitoring checklists
Output 3	Number of women with improved knowledge on HNG	Awareness and capacity-building sessions for women groups	34 villages	2,250 women reached	Pre/post-test records, session reports
Output 3	Number of households receiving	Distribution of preventive health kits	30 villages	560 households received kits	Distribution lists, beneficiary acknowledgment

Result Level	Output / Indicator (as per Logframe)	Key Activities Implemented	Geographical Coverage	Achieved Results (Reporting Period)	Means of Verification
	preventive health support				
Output 3	Number of patients treated for seasonal diseases	Operation of herbal clinic dispensaries	15 villages	1,562 patients treated	Clinic registers, treatment records
Output 4: Disaster risk reduction and preparedness strengthened	Number of households prepared for floods	Flood preparedness training and survival kit preparation	40 villages	1,510 households prepared	Preparedness checklists, photos
Output 4	Number of women participating in Chetna Shivir on ANH and CCI-DRR	Community awareness camps (Chetna Shivir)	38 villages	2,630 women participated	Event reports, attendance sheets
Output 4	Number of lightning conductors installed	Installation of lightning conductors for thunderstorm risk reduction	10 villages, Madhubani District	35 lightning conductors installed	Installation certificates, photographs
Output 5: Knowledge and skills of children and youth enhanced	Number of students trained on emergency rescue and first aid	School-based awareness and training sessions	15 public & 27 government schools	7,236 students reached	School reports, attendance records
Output 6: Livelihood opportunities and skills enhanced	Number of individuals trained in on-farm and off-farm trades	Skill development trainings	50 villages	1,370 on-farm trainees; 575 off-farm trainees	Training registers, certificates
Output 7: Improved access to social protection schemes	Number of individuals supported to access social safety nets	Facilitation, documentation support, and coordination with departments	Darbhanga, Madhubani & Supaul Districts	4,455 individuals supported	Case records, scheme application copies



GPSVS at Glance

During the financial year 2024–2025, **Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh (GPSVS)** continued to strengthen its integrated, community-led development approach across North Bihar, with a strong focus on **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**, **Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)**, **climate change adaptation**, **natural resource management**, **disaster risk reduction**, **women's empowerment**, and **sustainable livelihoods**. These thematic priorities were implemented in response to the increasing vulnerabilities faced by poor and marginalized communities due to rapid climate change, degradation of land, water, and forest resources, and heightened health risks.

Recognizing the interconnected nature of these challenges, **climate change adaptation and mitigation emerged as a cross-cutting core theme**, integrated across health, WASH, natural resource management, disaster management, agriculture, and livelihood interventions. GPSVS intensified its long-standing efforts to promote **green infrastructure**, including the revival and protection of traditional water bodies, agroforestry and social forestry initiatives, conservation of native and climate-resilient plant species, and the establishment of **Health and Nutrition Gardens (HNGs)** to improve household nutrition and livelihood security. Parallely, the organization strengthened community awareness on climate-induced disasters, particularly floods and droughts, and expanded interventions to mitigate the health impacts of climate change through the promotion of **women-led traditional health practices**.

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Menstrual Health

Clean water and sanitation remained fundamental priorities for GPSVS. During the reporting period, the organization implemented multiple WASH initiatives aimed at improving hygiene practices and reducing waterborne diseases. Special emphasis was placed on **Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)** through school-based awareness programmes, particularly in Madhubani district, reaching adolescent girls and students with age-appropriate and culturally sensitive information. To reinforce behavior change at the community level, GPSVS developed and distributed **6,000 Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials**, significantly enhancing awareness on sanitation, hygiene, and preventive health practices.

Climate Change Adaptation and Natural Resource Management

In response to the growing impacts of climate variability, GPSVS promoted **community-based climate adaptation strategies** rooted in sustainable natural resource management. The organization emphasized biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of local resources, and indigenous knowledge systems. A key pillar of this approach was the promotion of **women-led traditional health cultures**, enabling women to play leadership roles in safeguarding community health while strengthening adaptive capacities against climate-induced risks. This holistic model not only preserved indigenous practices but also reinforced community cohesion and resilience.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Flood Preparedness

Given North Bihar's high vulnerability to floods and other climate-induced disasters, **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** remained a critical area of intervention. GPSVS supported **1,510 households across 40 villages** with flood survival kits, ensuring preparedness during emergencies. The organization also conducted extensive training on emergency preparedness, rescue techniques, and first aid, targeting women, youth, and school students. Through these initiatives, **7,236 students from public and government schools** enhanced their knowledge and preparedness, fostering a culture of safety and resilience at both household and community levels.

Environmental Protection and Conservation

Environmental conservation continued to be a key focus area. GPSVS carried out large-scale **tree plantation drives** in 25 villages of Madhubani district, planting **48,538 saplings** and directly benefiting **210 households**. Additionally, **woodlots were established in 18 villages**, promoting sustainable forestry and reducing pressure on natural forests. These efforts were complemented by community awareness activities, including wall writings on nutrition, flood preparedness, and environmental stewardship, reinforcing the link between ecological conservation and community well-being.

Livelihood Promotion and Skill Development for Migrant Families

To address the economic vulnerabilities of migrant labor families, GPSVS implemented targeted **skill development and livelihood promotion programmes**. Across 50 villages, **1,370 individuals received on-farm training**, while **off-farm skill training** further enhanced income diversification. The organization also facilitated linkages with government schemes, connecting **543 trained candidates to the Bihar Uddyami Yojana**, enabling access to financial support for enterprise development. These interventions contributed to improved employability, reduced distress migration, and strengthened local economies.

Women's Workforce Development and Adolescent Girls' Empowerment

Women's empowerment remained central to GPSVS's mission. The organization provided technical support to **188 women's groups in 30 villages**, strengthening their capacity in decision-making and Early Warning Systems (EWS) related to disaster preparedness. GPSVS also promoted **Health and Nutrition Gardens**, benefiting **5,234 households** and enhancing food security and dietary diversity. Through structured training and awareness programmes, **2,250 women** improved their knowledge and skills in nutrition-sensitive agriculture.

Enterprise Development and Natural Farming Initiatives

GPSVS further supported women's economic empowerment through the promotion of **spice processing enterprises** in villages such as Jahlipatti, Durgipatti, Ghuskipatti, and Bholapur. **Thirty women farmers** were trained in spice cultivation and processing, enabling income diversification and value addition at the local level. In addition, GPSVS developed **Natural Agriculture Model Villages** in Maran, Sikarhatta, and Jahlipatti, promoting **Natural Farming Systems** that reduce chemical inputs, enhance soil health.

Areas of Intervention and Programme Approach

Ghoghardiha Prakhanda Swarajya Vikas Sangh (GPSVS) has adopted a comprehensive and integrated development approach, focusing on a wide range of thematic intervention areas. These include **institution building and organizational strengthening; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); education; health and nutrition; promotion of traditional health cultures; environmental protection and conservation; climate change adaptation and mitigation; land and sustainable agriculture; aquaculture; human rights; democracy and good governance; economic security; disaster response and risk mitigation; skill development and livelihood promotion; tree plantation; and information, communication, technology, and publications.**

These intervention areas are designed to address the complex and interlinked challenges faced by marginalized and vulnerable communities, particularly in the context of climate change, environmental degradation, and socio-economic inequalities. GPSVS emphasizes community participation, women's leadership, and sustainability as cross-cutting principles across all programmes.

To effectively implement its vision and mission, GPSVS follows a dual programme approach:

1. **Externally Supported Programmes**

These programmes are implemented with the support of national and international donors, development agencies, and institutional partners. They are aligned with donor frameworks and focus on achieving measurable outcomes through structured project interventions.

2. **GPSVS Own Initiative Programmes**

These initiatives are conceptualized, funded, and implemented directly by GPSVS to respond to emerging community needs, pilot innovative models, and ensure continuity of support in underserved areas. These programmes reflect the organization's long-term commitment to grassroots development and community resilience.



Overall Progress & Achievement

External Supported Program

Project Title: - Women Led Traditional Health Cultures for Resilience to Climate Change Induced Disasters in North Bihar (India)

Supported By: - MISEREOR

Objective 1:

A Climate-Resilient Health System (CRHS) for two clusters in the state of Bihar is developed and put into practice by communities, with special emphasis on women and girls.

Indicator	Baseline Status	Progress / Current Status	Outcomes / Remarks
1.1 Toolkit promoting WASH and nutrition as part of CRHS developed in local language and used by staff and trained community women (PSS)	No CRHS-specific toolkit available; fragmented WASH and health IEC materials	A pictorial WASH and Nutrition Toolkit developed in the local language, based on community consultations and baseline findings; currently used by project staff and trained PSS as community change agents	Improved accessibility of health messages for non-literate populations; toolkit facilitating uniform messaging on hygiene, nutrition, and preventive health
1.2 Communities adopting CRHS practices	No systematic CRHS approach at community level	100 women collectives (KMM/SHGs) oriented on Climate Change–Health (CCH) linkages and CRHS principles; baseline completed in 100 Panchayats	Communities increasingly adopting preventive behaviors related to hygiene, nutrition, heatwave response, and disaster preparedness; case documentation initiated
1.3 Community members connected to early warning information systems	Limited access to structured early warning mechanisms	Awareness and training conducted on heatwave and thunderstorm preparedness; Indravariya mobile app	Enhanced access to real-time early warnings; improved preparedness and reduced exposure to climate-induced health risks

		installed on over 1,200 devices in high-risk areas	
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Objective 2:

Stakeholders relevant to health services in two clusters of Bihar are active in adapting components of CRHS to benefit their communities.

Indicator	Baseline Status	Progress / Current Status	Outcomes / Remarks
2.1 Adoption of CRHS actions by stakeholders (GPs, CSOs, CBOs, health service providers)	Limited stakeholder engagement on climate–health integration	Engagement initiated with PRIs, frontline health workers (ASHAs, ANMs, AWWs), SHGs, and CSOs through baseline surveys, consultations, and trainings	Growing ownership of CRHS concepts among local stakeholders; groundwork laid for documentation of action cases at GP and service-provider levels
2.2 CSR projects discussed and evolved around CRHS approach	No CSR engagement on climate-resilient health	Initial discussions initiated on CRHS as a framework for addressing climate change and health risks	Early-stage progress; scope identified for future CSR convergence

Output-Level Achievements (Summary)

Output Area	Key Achievements During Reporting Period
Capacity building of women collectives	100 KMM/SHGs oriented on CCH linkages and CRHS roles; women positioned as community health leaders
Evidence generation	Baseline assessment completed in 100 Panchayats using WHO climate–health vulnerability tools; 2,021 respondents engaged
Community consultations	9 cluster-level consultations conducted with 269 participants to identify health hazards and management practices
Disaster preparedness	575 community members and frontline health workers trained on heatwave and thunderstorm response
Early warning systems	Indravaryya app promoted and installed on 1,200+ devices; lightning risk reduction measures continued

Results Achieved (2024–2025)

Result 1: Strengthened women's leadership for community-based Climate-Resilient Health Systems (CRHS)

During the reporting period, GPSVS established a strong foundation for **women-led climate-resilient health and disaster preparedness systems**. A total of **100 women's groups** were organised and capacitated, resulting in improved leadership skills and technical competencies in **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), traditional health practices, and livelihood resilience**. Women increasingly assumed leadership roles within their communities and actively contributed to disaster preparedness, risk mitigation, and resilience building using **indigenous knowledge and traditional coping practices**.

As a result, women contributed to enhanced resilience at **individual, household, and community levels**, promoting a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable approach to disaster management.

Result 2: Improved community preparedness and reduced vulnerability to climate-induced disasters

Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) and women's groups actively engaged in **tree plantation** and the establishment of **Health and Nutrition Gardens (HNGs)** to strengthen food security, preventive health, and livelihood resilience. In total, **250 HNGs** were established or strengthened during the period, improving household-level adaptive capacity to climate shocks.

A total of **31 women's groups** were newly linked to **early warning systems (EWS)** for floods and thunderstorms, bringing the cumulative total to **111 women's groups** connected to EWS mechanisms. Women were trained in flood preparedness and oriented on the **Indravraj mobile application** for thunderstorm early warnings. As a concrete risk reduction measure, **15 lightning conductors** were installed across **five villages**, improving safety for **150 households** exposed to lightning hazards.

Result 3: Increased awareness and leadership among adolescent girls and school communities on CCA and DRR

Awareness and capacity-building activities significantly enhanced the knowledge of **adolescent girls and school-going children** on climate change risks and disaster preparedness. Adolescent girls demonstrated improved ability to identify hazards in their daily environments and apply appropriate risk reduction measures. Trained girls increasingly acted as **peer leaders and role models**, disseminating resilience and preparedness messages among siblings and peers.

In total, **692 students** improved their basic understanding of emergency rescue and disaster preparedness. Additionally, **7,574 students and teachers** (3,450 male students, 3,969 female students, and 155 teachers) from **11 government schools and 16 public schools** in Patna and Bhojpur districts enhanced their preparedness for pre-, during-, and post-disaster situations.

Result 4: Enhanced community awareness and behaviour change on disaster risk reduction and climate-resilient practices

GPSVS conducted **10 Chetna Shivir camps** across **eight villages**, reaching **645 women**. These interventions led to increased knowledge and awareness on reducing risks and vulnerabilities across all disaster phases. Climate-resilient farming practices, nutrition security, and health promotion through **Health and Nutrition Gardens** were integral components of these awareness initiatives. A cadre of **23 women animators** was developed to sustain community mobilisation and behaviour change at the grassroots level.

Result 5: Strengthened institutional knowledge, networking, and advocacy on climate-resilient health

The **Knowledge, Documentation and Advocacy Centre (KDAC)** strengthened multi-stakeholder engagement by establishing a functional network of **climate scientists, academicians, policymakers, INGOs/NGOs/CSOs/CBOs, and community health practitioners**. During the reporting period, **two knowledge booklets** were developed and disseminated to support learning and advocacy on climate change adaptation and CCI-DRR.

To promote coordinated action and policy dialogue, GPSVS organised **one North Bihar regional-level workshop, one South-Central regional workshop, and one national-level workshop in New Delhi**, contributing to increased visibility and collective commitment towards climate-resilient health systems.

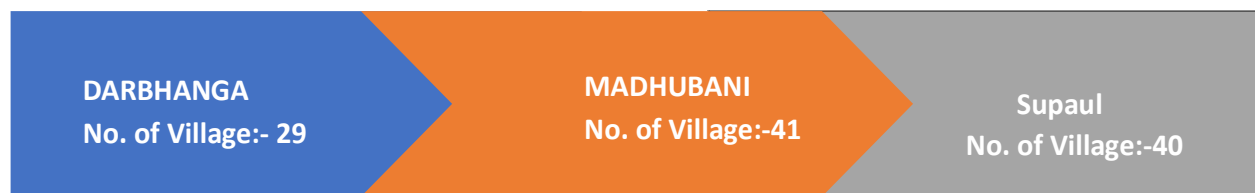


Emergency Rescue Mock Drill by Civil Defense team at Patna Urban School

Project Title: - Enhancing Civil Society Organizations' Capacities in Response to socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in India
Supported By: - Welthungerhilfe (WHH) & EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

What we Focus

1 Project Implemented Area



2 Indicators



OUTPUT-1

Skill Development trainings are conducted for workers from the unorganized sector in collaboration with Government and private sector.



OUTPUT-2

Vulnerable Households are capacitated to access government programs on food (PDS, ICDS, MDM), employment (MGNREGS), agriculture and allied sectors and social safety nets.



OUTPUT-3

Risk communication campaigns and mitigation measures on COVID-19 are organized in collaboration with government.



OUTPUT-4

Advocacy activities are undertaken for policy changes on rights of unorganized sector migrant workers

Program Activity Update: Skill Development



1. Context and Strategic Focus

Bihar continues to be one of India's largest source regions for migrant labour, with migration remaining a critical livelihood strategy for rural households. Approximately **55% of households** have at least one migrant worker, most of whom migrate long distances to urban centres outside the state for low-paid, insecure employment in construction, manufacturing, agriculture, and domestic work. Migration is largely distress-driven, affecting landless labourers and marginal farmers with limited access to sustainable livelihoods.

During the reporting year **2024–2025**, GPSVS focused on **strengthening livelihood security of migrant workers and their families** by addressing the root causes of distress migration. The intervention adopted a **comprehensive and integrated approach**, combining skill development, post-training handholding, access to government welfare and entrepreneurship schemes, institutional partnerships, and policy advocacy. Special emphasis was placed on **women's economic participation**, recognizing their central role in household resilience and community development.

2. Programme Objectives and Approach

The core objectives of the programme during the reporting period were to:

- Enhance employability and income-generation capacities of migrant workers and their households through **on-farm and off-farm skill development**;
- Facilitate **post-training support**, including access to finance, inputs, markets, and government schemes;
- Strengthen **institutional linkages** with public systems such as KVKs, RSETIs, banks, CSC centres, and line departments;
- Promote **women-led livelihood models** to improve household income, reduce vulnerability, and foster local entrepreneurship;
- Strengthen advocacy and stakeholder engagement to improve **policy and service delivery** for migrant communities.

3. Key Results and Achievements

3.1 Skill Development and Capacity Building

During the reporting period, GPSVS successfully trained a total of **559 individuals**, comprising **253 women and 306 men**, across Darbhanga, Madhubani, and Supaul districts.

- **On-farm training programmes:**
308 participants (250 men, 58 women) were trained in improved agricultural practices, oilseed cultivation, natural farming methods, and crop diversification in collaboration with **Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)**.



Mason Training

Upgrading skills in construction industry for better job prospects.



Mushroom Farming

Innovative approach to agriculture and sustainable livelihood.



Incense Sticks Making

Traditional craft skills development for income generation.

Potentail Solar Energy Solutions

Solar Panel System

Installation of Solar Panels

Skill Training

Taking sessions on Solar panel system



- Off-farm vocational training programmes:**
251 participants (56 men, 195 women) received training in income-generating trades such as **Agarbatti (incense stick) making, tailoring and stitching, Mithila painting, and other home-based enterprises**. These trainings were particularly impactful for women from migrant households, enabling them to access dignified livelihoods without seasonal migration.

The training programmes were designed with a strong practical orientation and market relevance, ensuring that participants acquired both technical skills and basic entrepreneurial understanding.

3.2 Post-Training Support and Livelihood Transition

Recognizing that training alone does not ensure sustainable livelihoods, GPSVS prioritized **structured post-training handholding** to support trainees in transitioning towards income generation and entrepreneurship.

Key achievements include:

- Government scheme and entrepreneurship linkages:**
68 beneficiaries across the three districts were linked with government entrepreneurship and livelihood schemes during the reporting period.
- Access to institutional finance:**
 - 45 women trainees** who completed Agarbatti Making training through **RSETI** received **₹50,000 each** under the **SBI Mudra Loan Scheme**, enabling them to establish or scale up micro-enterprises.

- Over the past year, GPSVS supported **37 trainees** in applying for business start-up loans, of which **22 applicants** successfully received loans of **₹50,000 each**.
- Additionally, during the reporting period, **28 more trainees** were supported in loan application processes with continued assistance from **RSETI Supaul. Employment linkage under public programmes:**
In Supaul district, **three migrant workers** were engaged as **Vanposaks** under **MGNREGA**, providing stable local employment and reducing migration pressure.

These interventions significantly strengthened the sustainability of livelihood outcomes and enhanced confidence among trainees to engage with formal financial systems.

Success Story: A New Beginning for Jai Prakash Kamat

The family's carpentry business, passed down through generations, was losing its edge due to rising competition and evolving market demands. Amidst these challenges, **GPSVS** (Jagatpur, Madhubani) became a beacon of hope for Jai Prakash. With the guidance of Team members Ravindra Kumar and Bhavesh Mani from the organization, Jai Prakash was introduced to the **Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Scheme**. This initiative allowed him to enhance his carpentry skills and learn modern techniques to revitalize his business.

Turning Dreams into Reality

Jai Prakash successfully applied for the scheme under the organization's guidance and completed training focused on upgrading his traditional skills. Following his training, the **State Bank of India (SBI) branch in Nirmali** provided him with a loan of ₹50,000.

This financial support proved to be a turning point in his life. Jai Prakash invested in modern tools and started focusing on innovative furniture designs. As a result, his work gained recognition, and demand for his furniture grew significantly. His business began to thrive.

Impact on Family and Community

The success of Jai Prakash's revived carpentry business not only uplifted his family's condition but also inspired his community:

- **Improved Family Life:** His increased income ensured his children's education and brought financial stability to his household.
- **Motivated Community:** Seeing Jai Prakash's achievements, other carpenters in the village were inspired to take advantage of government schemes and modernize their trades.

Jai Prakash's Words

"Ghoghardiha Prakhanda Swaraj Vikas Sangh and the Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Scheme have given a new direction to my life. Today, I can not only support my family but also inspire others in my community. For me, this scheme is not just a government program but the beginning of a new chapter in my life," Jai Prakash said with pride.



3.3 Agricultural Input Support and Productivity Enhancement

In partnership with **KVK Raghapur (Supaul)** and **KVK Sukhet (Madhubani)**, GPSVS facilitated access to quality agricultural inputs for trained farmers, leading to improved productivity and income.

- **KVK Raghapur, Supaul:**
 - **120 farmers** received **240 kg sunflower seeds**
 - **160 farmers** received **4,880 kg groundnut seeds**

- **60 farmers** received essential agricultural medicines to support crop health
- **KVK Sukhet, Madhubani:**
 - **57 farmers** received **140 kg Til (sesame) seeds**
 - **28 farmers** received **15 kg Moong (green gram) seeds**
 - **155 kg sulphur-based crop protection inputs** were distributed

These measures enabled farmers to adopt improved cropping systems, reduce input risks, and strengthen food and income security.

3.4 Income Outcomes and Economic Impact

Post-harvest assessments demonstrate tangible income gains from agricultural interventions:

- In **Maran village (Madhubani)**, **25 farmers** cultivating crops on small plots generated a **net collective income of ₹1,28,125**, demonstrating the viability of small-scale, supported agriculture.
- In oilseed (Alsi) cultivation across **eight villages**, **109 farmers** collectively earned **₹29,65,399**, reflecting strong market responsiveness and effective technical support.

Women trainees also reported significant income improvements, with average income increases ranging from **40–60%**, particularly among those engaged in Agarbatti production and value-added farm activities.



4. Community Engagement, Advocacy, and Institutional Strengthening

Beyond livelihood interventions, GPSVS actively strengthened **community engagement and advocacy efforts**:

- **Pravasi Shramik Sahaya Kendras (Help Desks)** addressed migrant grievances with a resolution rate of approximately **96%**.
- **CSC Help Desks**, established in coordination with Common Service Centres, facilitated **2,392 digital and welfare services**, improving last-mile access.
- **Policy advocacy initiatives** included state-level consultations, research collaboration with academic institutions, and engagement with government departments to influence migrant-friendly policies.
- **Exposure visits and farmer recognition events**, organized in collaboration with KVKs, enhanced learning, motivation, and peer-to-peer knowledge exchange.

Advocacy for Migrant Workers Rights

1 Conduct Research

Study finalized by Dr. Aviral Pandey

2 Organize Campaigns

301 campaigns in three districts

3 Support Networks

Identified 30 district-level networks

4 Build CSO Capacities

Formed Consortium Forum for media engagement and Labour Right/Safe Migration



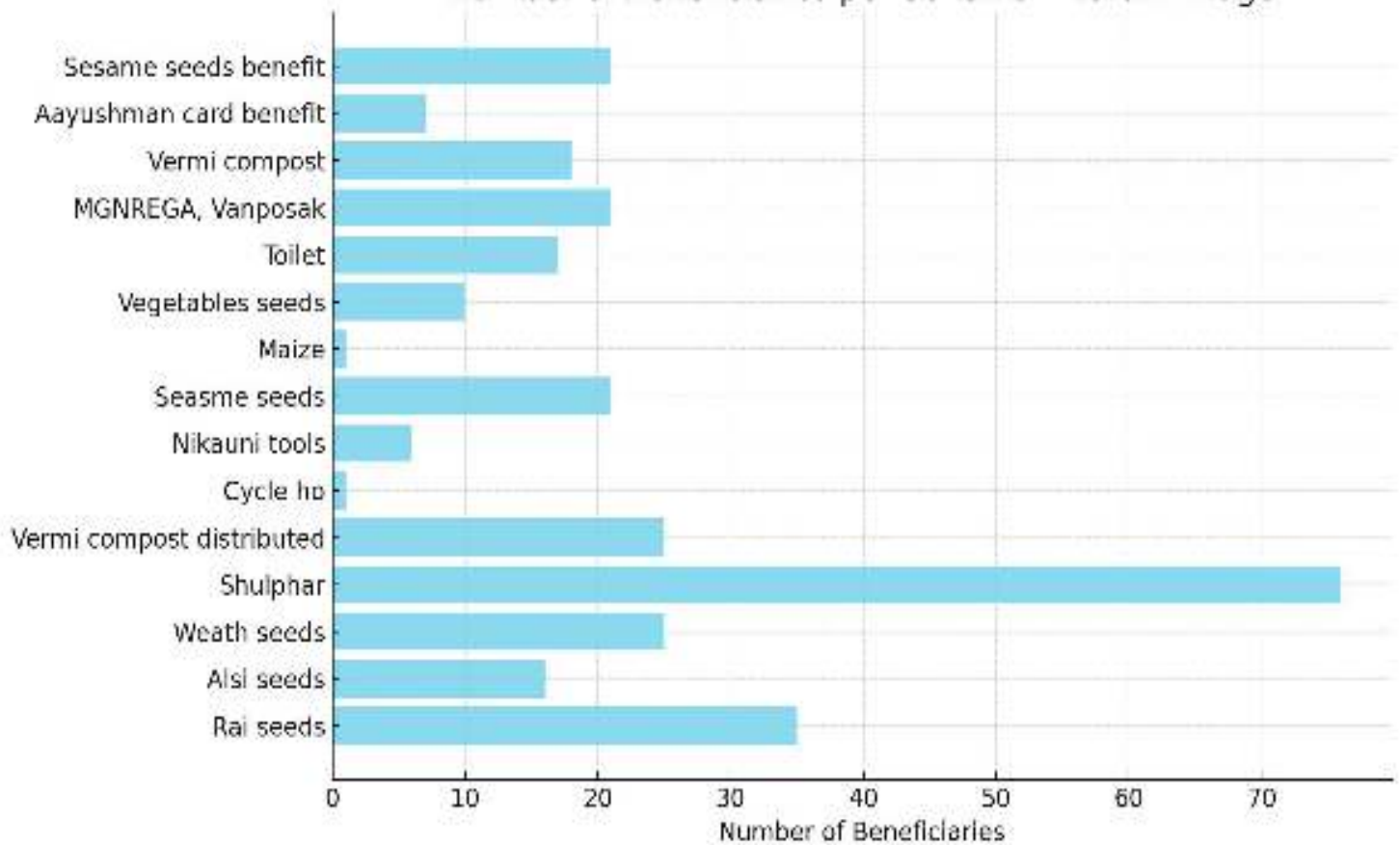
Case Story: Transforming Maran Village Through Holistic Development

Maran Village in Madhubani district, Bihar, once faced widespread poverty, lack of awareness about government schemes, and limited opportunities for growth. However, with the intervention of Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh (GPSVS), supported by WHH-EU (Welthungerhilfe and the European Union), this village has now become a model for community development and is recognized as a "saturated village," where every household is effectively linked to government welfare schemes.



"C:\Users\GPSVS\OneDrive\Desktop\Case Study Maran.docx"

Number of Beneficiaries per Scheme - Maran Village





Food Ration Distribution to Flood Affected People in Supaul District

Target: 1500 Households

Accumulated: 560 households

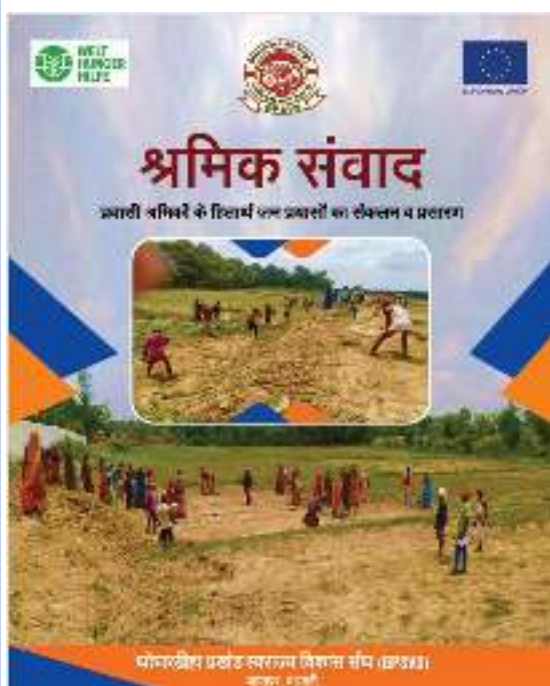
Fire Victims

4 fire-affected households
received ration and materials

Flood-affected Families

560 households received dry
rations


Newsletter & IEC







Project Title:- Strengthening Inter-Agency Coordination mechanism in the state and seven multi-hazard prone districts for Emergency Preparedness and Response and effective implementation of DRR Roadmap.

Supported by :- Unicef

Programme Outputs*	Performance indicator*	Targets*	Achievement in reporting period**	Cumulative progress to date**	Narrative assessment/ summary of progress**
Humanitarian coordination mechanisms established with clearly defined roles for flood preparedness and response at state level and in seven selected districts.	No of districts with functional District Coordination Cell for disaster preparedness and response.	7	7	7	<p>District coordination cell is established and functioning in all the 7 target districts FROM DEOC. During the recent floods effective and better response than previous response is observed due to this coordination with GOs and NGOs.</p> 
	No of NGOs (Block wise) who have been mapped by the District Coordination Cell	70	27	169	<p>During the reporting period 27 and total 169 NGOs mapped across the districts who are working with the community. These organizations are implementing their projects in their intervention blocks. During the quarter they have assisted the flood response either by partners or by the government. Later some of them are engaged in community awareness and</p>

					<p>some have gone back to their previous project mode.</p> 
	No of districts where Joint Rapid Need Assessment (JRNA) conducted during flooding.	7	0	7	<p>Flood occurred in the last days of September. So, a state-wide JRNA was needed. An online orientation of the assessor completed at state level and JRNA process started, continued and completed within three days in all seven districts. Its completed in Darbhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Begusarai, Supaul, Purnea and Araria</p>
	No of Sitreps and consolidated preparedness reports prepared.	20	15	116	<p>Total 116 Sitreps produced and shared with UNICEF from all the tenure of the project along with reporting period. (Dec to 4Jan 2025). GPSVS team provided information of the ground situation to the district administration as well so that proper and immediate action can be taken. Quality of response improved due to our regular situation update with the administration.</p>
	No of IAG Coordination meetings organized.	49	15	72	<p>To strengthening of IAG coordination we regularly organized meetings in the districts with both Government and NGOs. In September our focus was on flood preparedness while in October and November response, social sector recovery, child care and VPRP were the prime agenda and we succeeded in quick resumption of social sector services.</p>
	No of institutions like AWCs, Schools, HSCs assisted with preparedness and restoration.	1000	998	5632	<p>During the reporting period we assisted institutions of line departments to ensure the continuation of services during the flood as well as quick recovery of the services. We assisted education, health and ICDS, PHED and animal husbandry department for effective response and resumption of services. During floods we assisted in community kitchen, health camps, established child friendly spaces at</p>

					<p>the shelter places, helped PHED in installation of FRSK, hand pumps and temporary toilets in terms of location identification, maintenance, cleanliness etc.</p> 
<p>Enhanced capacity of project stakeholders including government functionaries, PRIs, CSOs/ NGOs, members of BIAG, youths, children and at-risk community on CCCs, EPR, SOPs, sectoral EPR, Social Sector Recovery planning.</p>	<p>No. of persons from member agencies trained on JRNA processes and JRNA Application (Sex, agency & function disaggregated).</p>	70	0	104	<p>UNICEF team provided online training to volunteers and local organization representatives of flood affected districts of Bihar for joint rapid need assessment on request of GPSVS. JRNA exercise was completed in all the flood affected districts.</p>
	<p>No. of persons from member agencies trained on CCCs, SPHERE Standards and social sector damage assessment and recovery planning (Sex disaggregated).</p>	70	14	199	<p>The GPSVS team regularly provided capacity building to the IAG members on different DRR methods. Coordination, collective actions, and linkages between the inter-agency group. Capacity building of the members is a core value of our intervention. Looking for the same the GPSVS team provided training to total 199 members of network agencies on CCCs, SPHERE Standards and social sector damage assessment and recovery planning.</p>
	<p>No of district/ block level functionaries of line departments (Health, ICDS, Education, DCPU, PHED, PRD etc.)</p>	As per Actual	772	3475	<p>To ensure continuity of the services during flood, GPSVS team provided training to 1834 (in the current quarter) functionaries of line departments (Health, ICDS, Education, DCPU, PHED, PRD) during the reporting quarter. In the connection of the same total 3475 no's of functionaries have been trained during the both quarters. It has been observed that approx. 70% of the</p>

	trained on disaster preparedness.				trained functionaries ensured better preparation of flood. In result they responded promptly and properly during the recent flood.
	No of persons from PRIs and community volunteers trained on emergency preparedness and response and climate change (Sex disaggregated).	500	2136	9497	Training of PRIs and frontline functionaries on Climate centric DRR and Flood response and recovery. During the quarter 4968 and Total 9497 PRIs and frontline functionaries of seven districts have been trained on the same. If we cumulate the previous data then the total number is 4968. In the training, detailed information was given about the changes in the intensity and nature of disasters due to climate change, their effects and what preparations should be made to prevent them, and about preparation before disaster, response during disaster and safety measures to be adopted after disaster. Topics like earthquake, fire, road safety, flood, lightning protection, snake bite protection and pre-preparation were discussed.
	No of people reached through awareness campaigns on various disasters like floods including MHM services, heat waves, cold waves, lightening, drowning etc. (Sex disaggregated).	200000	107082	402838	GPSVS team organized awareness campaign on various disasters like floods, drowning, boat capsizes etc. including MHM services, heat waves, cold waves, lightening, in the community, schools, PRIs and Jeevika didis in all the seven intervention districts. Resulted project team reached 107082 and total 402838 people from all the intervention districts. During our field visit it has been observed that most of the aware people are creating awareness in the society on the same.
Enhanced capacity of district	Number of block level functionaries,	350	699	1978	To ensure the resilience capacity of the selected villages through developing Risk informed gram Panchayats development



administration and other stakeholders for the implementation of DRR Roadmap in the 7 intervention districts. Enhanced capacity of district administration and other stakeholders for the implementation of DRR Roadmap in the 7 intervention districts.	PRIs and others trained on Resilient village programme and RiGPDP process (Sex disaggregated) (to be aligned with DRR Roadmap).				plans of intervention district, we have provided training to the block level functionaries, PRIs and Jeevika team. During the quarter 699 persons and total 1978 persons on the basic concept of the RiGPDP and its demonstration. All the officials have been aware on the Risk Informed Gram Panchayats Development planning need and assured to organized training cum demonstration at the field level for developing the VDMPs and its integration in GPDPs.
	No of GPs with VDMPs and gender responsive risk informed plans.	35	32	32	The trained officials are providing hand holding support to their field team. They have provided training to the Jeevika functionaries and PRIs. All are engaged to developing the VDMPs and its integration in GPDP i.e. Risk informed Gram Panchayats Development Plan. Resulted we have ready to prepared VDMPs from all the seven districts. 32 VDMPs prepared from the seven district. Its documentation is in progress.
	No of girls and boys trained on swimming skills and first aid (Sex disaggregated).	700	0	150	Letters have been issued from the district administration to the Circle Officers to identify and send the list of would be master trainers so that the selected persons to be sent for ToT and then they may start training in the districts for boys and girls.
	No of CCI functionaries and children trained on do's and don'ts of disasters (Sex disaggregated).	120	433	1677	It is experienced that in any disasters children found in more risks. Looking to ensuring the reduction of their risks we provided training to the CCI (Child Care Institutions) functionaries and children on do's and don'ts from multi disasters like flood, fire, earthquake, lightning, road accident drowning prevention etc. Resulted this reporting period 433 and total 1677 CCI functionaries and children trained on the same and practicing to reducing the risks of multi disasters related activities in their institutions.
	No number of model schools including Madrasa and KGBVs developed (2	14	189	290	As education department is implementing the MSSP in all the schools of Bihar. During this quarter we have provided hand holding support, technical inputs and training to the DPOs and Nodal persons of MSSP to creating the model schools including KGBV

	in each district) as climate smart.				and Madrasa in the all seven districts. We have facilitated to department and developed total 290 model schools from the all intervention.
	No of adolescents and youths, Volunteers trained on safe behaviors, and positive social norms including LiFE/CCES. (Sex disaggregated).	500	651	3057	The GPSVS team is focusing to capacitate the adolescent's, youths and volunteers on different skills and knowledge on different disasters. The aimed to create awareness in the society through these trained participants. In the connection of the same we have proved training to (this quarter 651 and total 3057 participants (adolescents and youths, Volunteers) from the same groups on the same. After getting training approx. 90% the trained participants are creating awareness in the society as well as in their neighboring families.
	No of Jeevika functionaries and Jeevika Didis being reached with messages on safe behavior's and positive social norms (Sex disaggregated).	5000	3737	11300	At grass root level, jeevika functionaries and didis are playing very critical role in creating awareness on different disasters and other issues in the society. Looking to spreading the message on safe behavior's and positive social norms we have provided training to the during the reporting period 3737 and total 11300 jeevika functionaries as SD manager, DPM, BPM, AC, CM and Jeevika didis on Cultural Sensitivity Awareness of diverse cultural, religious, and social practices. Respecting local norms and traditions during interventions. 2. Ethical Conduct- Upholding principles of impartiality, neutrality, and integrity. Avoiding exploitation, discrimination, or favoritism. 3. Effective Communication Active listening and empathy in interactions with victims. Now the above trained persons have been creating awareness in their society on the same.
	% /No's of Schools implementing all the components of Chief Minister School Safety Programme.	75	399 (76%)	4573 (77%)	The GPSVS team is regularly providing capacity building and technical support to the education department to smooth implementation, monitoring and review of the MSSP in all seven districts. In the connection of the same we have provided hand holding support to the Nodal persons along with, BEOs and BRCs under the MSSP.



					Resulted now 3912 and total 4174 schools are following and implementing all the steps of school safety program/ MSSP in seven intervention districts.
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MRC Progress Update

Migrants Resilience Collaborative (MRC)

Peoples Courage International & Jan Sahas Foundation

Project Overview

Brief description of the project goals and objectives.

The project aims to address the complex issues surrounding migration, particularly focusing on the context of Bihar, India. Bihar has experienced significant out-migration due to factors such as stagnant development, historical agricultural systems, and lack of industrial investment. This migration trend has profound effects on the lives of individuals, families, and communities, especially impacting women who are often left behind in rural areas. Migration is closely linked to development process. Due to the stagnant development process in Bihar outmigration have increased in recent two decades.

The project seeks to tackle these challenges through a multi-dimensional approach.

Firstly, by creating sustainable livelihood opportunities within migrants’ families to reduce the need for outmigration. This involves promoting local entrepreneurship, skill development that can generate employment.

Secondly, comprehensive support services will be provided to migrants, both at their destination and origin. This includes facilitating access to employment information, legal assistance, and social support networks. Efforts will also be made to integrate returning migrants into the local community, addressing social stigma.

Crucially, the project will address the gender dimensions of migration, empowering women left behind through initiatives such as skill building, vocational training, microfinance programs, and advocacy for gender equality. Community-based support networks and awareness campaigns will also be established to promote women's rights and empowerment.

Kishanganj, Bihar: Migrant Workers & Flood Impact



Flood-Prone Region

- △ 50,000–70,000 people affected annually
- △ Low-lying areas submerged (Kishanganj, Dighalbank, Bahadurganj, Polbia, Kochadhaman)
- △ Forced displacement disrupts lives & livelihoods

Migrant Workforce

- ✓ Large population of migrant laborers facing economic hardships
- ✓ Workers migrate to **Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal**
- ✓ Employment sectors: **Construction | Manufacturing | Services**



Economic & Social Impact

- ▼ **Agriculture** is the main livelihood but suffers from **limited opportunities & erratic weather**
- ▼ **Seasonal migration** reflects economic instability & lack of local jobs

Demographics (Census 2011)

- 👤 **Population:** 107,076 (M: 55,688 F: 51,388)
- 📖 **Literacy Rate:** 64.24% (M: 71.7% | F: 56.3%)
- 🕌 **Muslim-majority district** in Bihar



Impact	Outcome	Activity Name (2024–2025)	Key Indicators (with Numerical Data)	Means of Verification (MoV)
Improved socio-economic security and resilience of migrant workers and their families in flood-prone districts of Bihar	Migrant workers and families have increased access to social protection schemes and grievance redress mechanisms	Social Security Facilitation Camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,250 migrant workers supported for scheme enrolment • 980 workers enrolled in at least one scheme (e-Shram, Ayushman Bharat, BOCW, Pension) • 12 facilitation camps organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary enrolment lists • Camp reports • Government-issued cards
		Digital Registration & Documentation Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 750 beneficiaries supported for digital registration (e-Shram, labour cards, banking) • 65% women beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration forms • Digital records • Beneficiary acknowledgement
		Helpline & Case Support (RC App)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 grievance cases registered • 142 cases (79%) resolved or under active follow-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC App case dashboard • Case follow-up reports
Strengthened awareness and adoption of safe migration practices	Communities demonstrate improved knowledge of labour rights, safe migration, and government services	Community Awareness Meetings & Street Plays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 awareness sessions conducted • 2,960 participants (Men: 1,870) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women: 1,090 • 72% participants could recall helpline numbers
Improved access to justice and legal protection for migrant workers	Migrant workers increasingly seek and receive legal aid	Legal Awareness Camps with DLSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 legal awareness camps conducted • 410 migrant workers participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLSA reports • Attendance registers
		Legal Case Referral & Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 labour rights cases referred to DLSA/Lok Adalat • 21 cases resolved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case referral records • Legal aid documentation
Enhanced institutional coordination for migrant welfare	Government institutions actively collaborate with CSOs	District & Block Coordination Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 coordination meetings held with Labour Dept., PRIs, DLSA, Health Dept. • 5 joint actions initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes • Official correspondence
Strengthened capacities of frontline workers and partners	Project staff and partners demonstrate	Orientation & Monthly Review Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 monthly review meetings conducted • 45 staff and volunteers trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports • Attendance sheets

	improved technical capacity			
		Digital Case Management Training	• 2 trainings on Resilience Connect App• 100% field staff using RC App	• Training records• App usage analytics
Promotion of gender equity and protection of vulnerable groups	Women and vulnerable groups access targeted information and services	Women-Focused Awareness Sessions	• 18 women-only sessions conducted• 820 women participants	• Gender-disaggregated data• Session reports
		Child Labour & Protection Awareness	• 10 child protection sessions conducted• 120 referrals made to Child Helpline (1098)	• Referral records• Activity reports
Sustainable community-level support systems established	Community structures support migrant households	VMKRC Operations	• 1 VMKRC functional • 520 households supported through walk-in services	• VMKRC registers• Beneficiary tracking sheets

Progress Towards Objectives: 2024-2025

S No.	Indiators	Targets (FY 2024-2025)	Targets Per Month (FY 2024-2025)	Total Achieved in FY (April'24 - Mar'25)
1	Benefits Facilitated (MRC field Staff)	41123	3426	67383
2	% of benefits delivered to women	19918	1659	41238
3	% of benefits delivered to SC and ST households	296949	24745	0
4	Number of households accessing at least 3 priority benefits	37597	3133	0
5	Households registered (total)	44746	3728	17813
6	Cumulative households receiving benefits	72116	6009	
7	% of women among those registered	22288	1857	15482
8	% of SC and ST castes among those registered	38878	3239	

9	Applications filed (total)	67642	5636	69503
10	Benefits delivered per Jan Saathi per month	41088	3424	8947
11	% of Uncovered Household	-		
12	Number of calls received on the helpline per month	3000	250	3443
13	Number of cases registered through helpline (Legal) per month	50	5	84
14	Number of legal cases identified through Field/DMRC per month	96	8	90
15	Total Number of workers registered for legal cases (HL+Field) per month	720	60	546
16	Cases of WP registered or addressed with the support of Government agencies like Labour department, DLSA etc. at the district level	120	10	10
17	Total No. of cases in which recovery has been made per month	72	6	111
18	Total Number of Amount Recovered in cases registered for Recovery	5,63,880	46990	17,64,050/-
19	Total Number of Worker for whom recovery was made	96	8	246
20	% of verified benefit by the CSO	-		
21	No of worker trained / number of PDT / PAT	180	15	219
22	Average number of workers attending PDT /PAT	-	—	7242



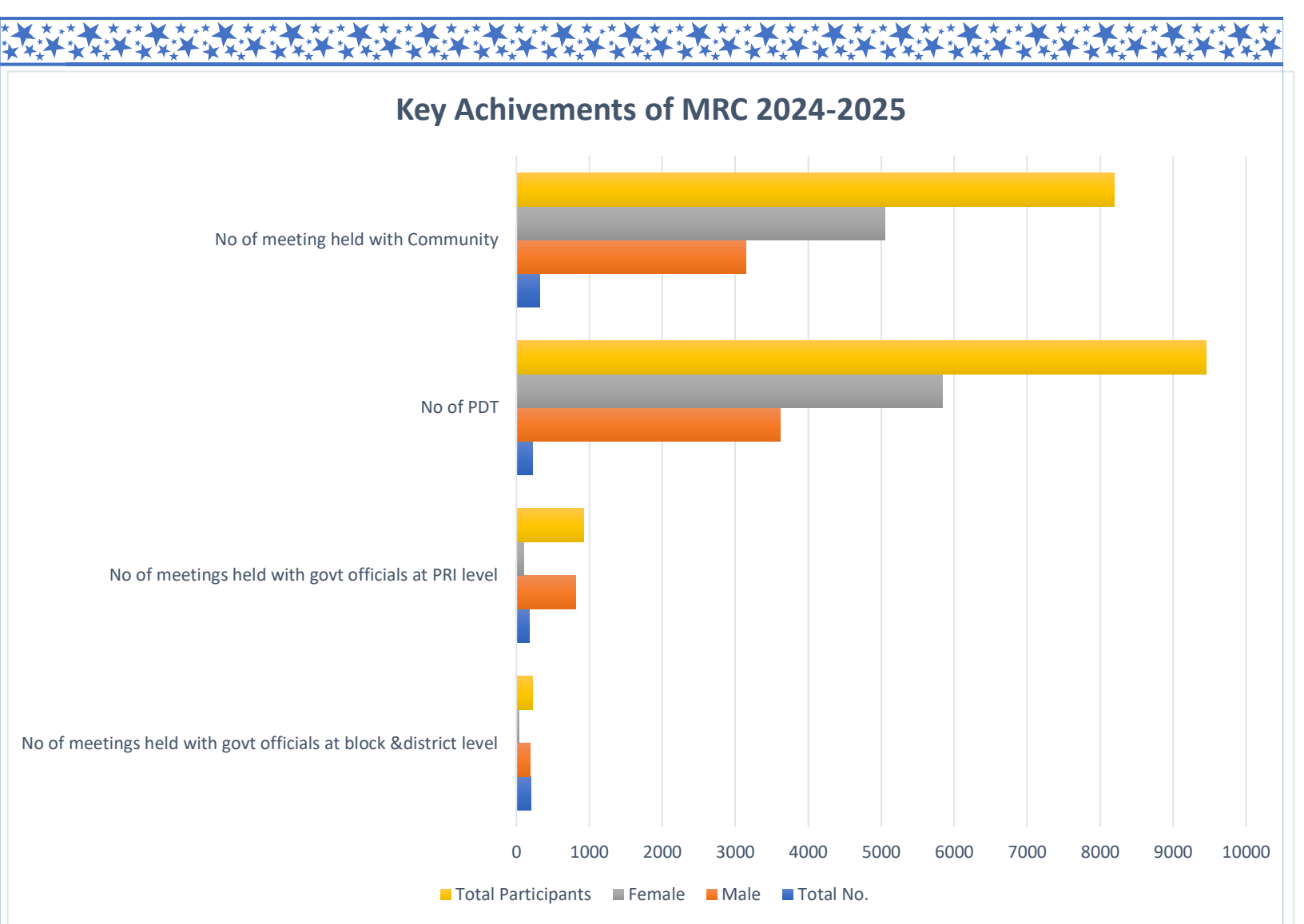


Figure 1 The graph shows key achievements of GPSVS under MRC program in Kishangang in 2024-25

Results Performance Dashboard (Target vs Achievement)

Indicator	Target	Achievement	Achievement Rate
Applications Supported	67,642	69,503	103%
Benefits Secured	41,123	67,383	164%
Financial Recovery (₹)	5,63,880	17,64,050	313%

नुक्कड़ नाटक का हुआ आयोजन

मनौवर आलम, ब्यूरो चीफ,

दैनिक आज की पहचान।
किशनगंज: स्वराज्य विकास संघ द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस पर किशनगंज जिले के बहादुरगंज प्रखंड के ग्राम पंचायत भौरादह में एक नुक्कड़ नाटक का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें महिलाओं के अधिकारों और उनकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डाला गया।

इस कार्यक्रम में घोघरडीहा प्रखंड स्वराज्य विकास संघ के जिला समन्वयक पवन कुमार ने बताया कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस हर साल 8 मार्च को मनाया जाता है, जिसका उद्देश्य महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना, उनकी उपलब्धियों का जश्न मनाना, और उनके संघर्षों को याद करना है। इस कार्यक्रम में 'बेटी बचाओ बेटी बढ़ाओ' पर नुक्कड़ नाटक और



चित्रकला प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य पक्षपात लिंग चुनाव की प्रक्रिया का उन्मूलन और बालिकाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना था। इसके अलावा, महिलाओं को यौन उत्पीड़न से

सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और महिला हिंसा एवं सरकार की कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूक करने पर भी बल दिया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में भोरदहा पंचायत के मुखिया विजय बसरा, पंचायत सचिव विष्णु कुमार

सिन्हा, और अन्य कई गणमान्य व्यक्ति उपस्थित थे। यह कार्यक्रम महिलाओं के अधिकारों और उनकी सुरक्षा के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने के लिए आयोजित किया गया था।

Health Camps in Project Areas

In Collaboration with Medanta Hospital Patna

Household
Cover
6246



Community Health Check-ups

Free health screenings conducted in rural areas



Medicine Distribution

Essential medicines provided to patients at camps



Health Education

Awareness sessions on preventive care and hygiene

**Project Title:- Strengthening Women Leadership & Livelihood in
Jahalipatti Including Menstruation Hygiene Management in
Selected Schools of Madhubani District, Bihar, India**

Supported by:- World Neighbors

Our Target

1 VILLAGE

Jahlipatti Village

10 SCHOOLS

Ghoghardiha &
Phulparas Block

**12 WOMEN
GROUPS**

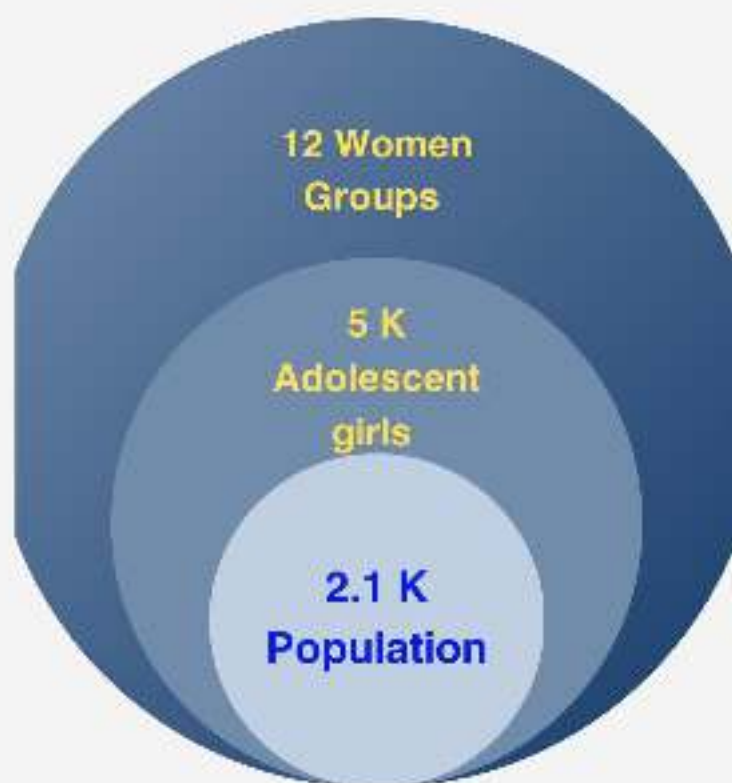
142 Women group
members

**5000
ADOLESCENT
GIRLS**

5000 adolescent girls in
10 schools

450 HHS

2186 Population



IMPACT LEVEL of the Strengthening Women Leadership & Livelihood In Jahalipatti Including Menstruation Hygiene Management In Selected Schools Of Madhubani District, Bihar, India

Impact Statement	Indicators	Achievement Data (2024–25)	Means of Verification
Improved socio-economic resilience, health awareness, and leadership capacity of women, adolescent girls, and vulnerable communities.	Increased participation of women and girls in leadership, livelihoods, DRR and health initiatives	142 women group members, 36 women farmers, 911 adolescent girls reached	Annual progress report, surveys, field records

OUTCOME 1: Strengthened Women's Leadership and Group Functioning

Activity Name	Indicators	Achievement Data	Means of Verification
Profiling of women groups	No. of women group members profiled	12 groups, 142 women profiled	Group profile formats
Need assessment of women groups	Need assessment conducted	Need assessment completed in 12 groups	Assessment reports
Leadership & group management training	No. of trainings conducted No. of women trained	2 trainings 48 women trained	Training reports, attendance
Regular group meetings	No. of meetings conducted	48 meetings conducted with 12 groups	Meeting registers
Government scheme benefit assessment	No. of women assessed	50 women assessed	Benefit assessment forms

OUTCOME 2: Improved Community Disaster Preparedness and Climate Resilience

Activity Name	Indicators	Achievement Data	Means of Verification
Development of VCA format	VCA tool developed	VCA format developed	VCA tool

VCA exercise and community planning	VCA conducted Disaster management plan prepared	VCA conducted in village; Community Disaster Management Plan prepared	VCA report
Formation of CDMC	CDMC formed	1 CDMC formed with 18 members	Committee records
Heatwave awareness programs	No. of programs No. of participants	8 programs 205 women & adolescent girls	Event reports

OUTCOME 3: Enhanced Agricultural Livelihoods for Women Farmers

Activity Name	Indicators	Achievement Data	Means of Verification
Selection of women farmers	No. of farmers selected	36 women farmers selected	Selection list
Soil testing	No. of soil tests conducted	36 soil tests completed	Soil health reports
Commercial vegetable farming training	No. of trainings	Training conducted by agriculture expert	Training report
Seed distribution	No. of farmers receiving seeds	Seeds distributed to 36 farmers	Distribution records
Cultivation coverage	Area under cultivation	3.5 acres vegetable farming	Field monitoring reports
Turmeric cultivation training	No. of women farmers trained	10 women farmers trained	Training report
Turmeric seed support	Seeds distributed	Seeds provided to 10 women farmers	Distribution records
Turmeric cultivation	Area covered	0.5 acre turmeric cultivation	Field reports

OUTCOME 4: Women-Led Micro-Enterprise Development

Activity Name	Indicators	Achievement Data	Means of Verification
Agarbatti & Dhoopbatti production training	No. of women trained	17 women trained	Training attendance
Market linkage facilitation	No. of market linkages	Linkages established with 5 shops (Nirmali & Ghoghardiha)	Market linkage records

OUTCOME 5: Improved MHM & RKSK Awareness Among Adolescent Girls

Activity Name	Indicators	Achievement Data	Means of Verification
School selection	No. of schools selected	10 schools (5 middle, 5 high)	School records
Selection of peer educators	No. of peer educators selected	60 peer educators selected	Peer educator list
Adolescent girls' survey	No. of girls surveyed	911 adolescent girls surveyed	Survey database
Orientation on MHM & RKSK	No. of schools covered	2 schools oriented	Orientation reports
MHM training for adolescent girls	No. of trainings No. of participants	2 trainings 139 girls participated	Training reports
Community awareness programs	No. of programs Participants	3 programs 62 women & girls	Event reports

OUTCOME 6: Institutional Strengthening, Advocacy & Knowledge Sharing

Activity Name	Indicators	Achievement Data	Means of Verification
Development of ToT & IEC material	Material developed	Hindi ToT & IEC material developed	IEC copies
School-level MHM advocacy workshops	No. of workshops	2 advocacy workshops conducted	Workshop reports
Quarterly stakeholder meetings	No. of meetings	4 quarterly meetings conducted	Meeting minutes
District/Regional dissemination	Sharing platform organized	1 dissemination event conducted	Event documentation
Institutional coordination	No. of departments engaged	Coordination with BEO, teachers, PRI members, ASHA	Coordination records

CROSS-CUTTING OBSERVANCES

Activity	Date
International Women's Day	8 March 2024
World Water Day	22 March 2024
World Earth Day	22 April 2024
World Menstrual Hygiene Day	28 May 2024



Project Title: - Tree Planting in Bihar, India to Improve Health & Livelihood

Supported by:- World Neighbors (WN)

Tree plantation plays a crucial role in North Bihar, as well as in any other region, for several reasons including improving the environment, health and livelihoods, and disaster risk reduction. The importance of tree plantation in North Bihar cannot be overstated. It plays a pivotal role in mitigating environmental degradation, improving public health, and fostering sustainable livelihoods. By conserving biodiversity, tree plantation contributes to a healthier and more resilient environment. The state government of Bihar has recognized the importance of tree plantation in promoting environmental sustainability, addressing climate change, and improving the overall quality of life for its residents. Efforts have been made to increase the green coverage in Madhubani and other regions of Bihar through various initiatives and programs. Bihar government has been actively promoting tree plantation drives, such as the "Jal Jeevan Hariyali Mission," which aims to increase the state's green cover. Under this mission, the government encourages citizens, organizations, and educational institutions to actively participate in planting trees and protecting. The state government has collaborated with various organizations and NGOs to implement tree plantation campaigns, awareness programs, and workshops to educate people about the significance of greenery and the benefits of planting trees. The state government has decided to plant more than five crore saplings in the financial year (2021-22) with an aim to increase Bihar's green cover to 17% from the existing 15%.

Tree Plantation Drive is a flagship initiative by GPSVS that exemplifies our passion for tree plantation at the community level. This initiative address to multiple critical aspects, including environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, livelihood enhancement, public health improvement, and disaster risk reduction.

Tree Plantation Drive Objectives:

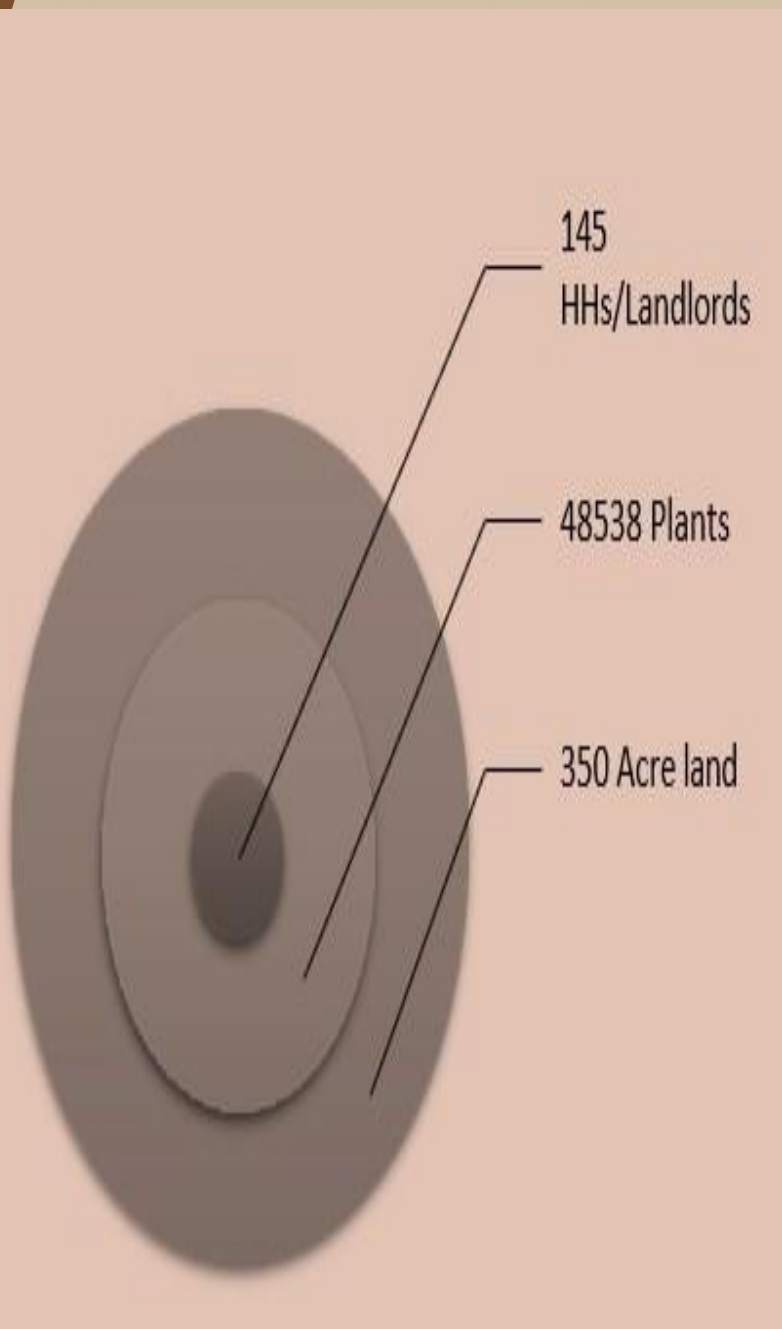
- Environmental Conservation: To enhance the green cover in local communities, mitigating deforestation and soil erosion.
- Biodiversity Protection: To create and protect habitats for various flora and fauna, thereby promoting biodiversity.
- Climate Change Adaptation: To mitigate the effects of climate change by increasing carbon sequestration
- Livelihood Support: To provide sustainable sources of income for local communities through agroforestry.
- Public Health Improvement: To improve air and water quality, which in turn contributes to better public health.
- Disaster Risk Reduction: To reduce the impact of Climate Change Induced Disasters through reforestation and afforestation.

Our Initiatives

GPSVS has been successfully implemented “Tree Planting Project in Madhubani District, Bihar” with the support of World Neighbors. Under this project, 48138 trees were planted in different location. 145 HHs took this tree plantation drive initiatives including two public places like Khutauna PHC and Jagatpur Kali Mandir. The following plants were distributed – Mango, Mahogany, Poplar, Jackfruit, Guava, Black Plum, Arjuna, Teak, Litchi, Gmelina arborea, Amla/Banana, Shorea robusta (Sakhua), Lemon, Wood Apple, Ashok and some other medicinal plants like Harsingar, Gurmar. Tree plantation project was initiated based

on the demand expressed by farmers. This was occurred when farmers recognize the benefits of trees, such as improved soil quality, shade for livestock, protection against erosion, or potential economic value from timber or fruit production. Before tree plantation a land survey was conducted to assess the suitability of the area for planting trees. The survey was helped such factor like soil quality, availability of water resources, sunlight exposure, risks reduction and tree growth. After the land survey and identification of suitable areas for tree plantation, a mutual agreement was reached between the concerned landlords. It was ensured that objectives, management practices, caring, watering and manuring and long-term commitment to the tree plantation initiative. Tree plantation provided economic opportunities, especially through agroforestry and employment generation, leading to enhanced livelihoods and poverty reduction. Under this project GPSVS was made collaborative efforts among the government, local communities, and other key stakeholders. Awareness campaigns and capacity-building

initiatives were implemented to promote tree plantation as a sustainable solution for North Bihar's environmental, health, and livelihood challenges. North Bihar specially Madhubani has been covered the way for a greener, healthier, and more prosperous future.



Creative Strategy: - Actions

Site Selection & Survey Stakeholder Engagement Species Selection & Procurement

Conduct survey, farmers interest level, potential land, Soil and water availability situation

Identify and involve key stakeholders— PRIs, Community, Govt. Department, Agriculture Consultant, KVK

Choose Quality and healthy plants, purchase high quality sapling from reputed nurseries

Training and Capacity Building Land Preparation Community Engagement & Awareness

Conduct training sessions for community members on planting techniques, tree care, and monitoring

Prepare the soil, construct pit and adding necessary nutrients-compost.

Organize community meetings, school programs and awareness campaigns. Use social media News media, Webinar for encourage community participation in planting activities.

Creative Strategy: - Actions

Maintenance and Monitoring Tagging & Growth Monitoring Nursery Raising

Train community members in maintenance activities. Monitor tree health regularly, Watering, Manuring, Caring and protecting

Tag 381 tree with a unique identifier, Maintain a database to record growth parameters and health status.

Establish 2 nurseries to grow saplings, Monitor nursery operations to maintain quality standards

Community Ownership

Involve community members in decision-making processes, Encourage community led initiatives for tree planting

Community Feedback for continuous improvement

Regularly collect and analyze feedback from the community and other stakeholders.



Our impact in numbers

43,560

Plants distributed
in 6 blocks

1.66 Sq.km

Coverage green belt

147

Farmers have
directly benefited

2

Nurseries developed



SocioEcological Impact

Biodiversity Enhancement

- There has been a noticeable increase in plant diversity and enhancing ecosystem resilience
- The planted trees have provided new habitats for birds and small mammals. Bird population 20% increase in the plantation area.

Soil Quality Improvement

- Tree roots have stabilized the soil, significantly reducing erosion
- Leaf litter from the trees has improved soil organic matter, enhancing nutrient cycling and soil fertility.



Socio Ecological Impact

Climate Resilience

- The area has experienced a slight reduction in temperature extremes and improved humidity levels
- The planted trees have sequestered carbon
- Ground Water recharge
- Flood & high wind control & mitigate
- Enhanced green cover has improved local air quality
- Mango & Lemon trees provided healthy fruits
- Educational programs have raised awareness about environmental conservation among community members.



**Our campaign– 8th Dec 2023 & 5th June 2024
(Vrikshotsav & WED)**

- Active farmers have shared their experience on the overall tree plantation journey
- Collaborating with local stakeholders, PRIs, Govt. Department, KVK and Community people for generating awareness on environment conservation

Community Engagement



- Encourage families or individuals to adopt trees, taking on the responsibility for their care and maintenance.
- Individual and community people involve in resource mobilizing and managing other external resource like barricade, water facility and manure
- Regularly monitor the trees for signs of disease, pest or physical damage
- Participate in community awareness program on climate



GPSVS Own Initiative Programmes



Project Title: - Special Achievement of Comprehensive Eye Care (VISION CENTRE)

GPSVS Vision Centre

The **GPSVS Vision Centre** is one of the most sustainable and institutionalized outputs of the project, fully operated and supported through **GPSVS's own resources**. The Centre is located at the **GPSVS Headquarters, Jagatpur**, and functions as a permanent facility dedicated to eye care services for vulnerable and marginalized communities.

The Vision Centre is monitored and guided by a team of professionals, including **Dr. Umesh Kumar, Dr. Santosh Kumar, and Mr. Md. Islam**, ensuring quality service delivery and effective management. The Centre plays a crucial role in providing comprehensive primary eye care

services while simultaneously raising awareness about preventable and treatable eye-related conditions within the community.

Key Characteristics of the GPSVS Vision Centre

- A **permanent and accessible facility** for local community members
- Managed by a **trained eye care technician**
- **Directly linked with Muzaffarpur Eye Hospital** for referral and advanced care
- Strong coordination with **primary eye care providers, community health workers, and frontline health staff** to enhance outreach and service quality
- Promotes **community participation, monitoring, and individual support mechanisms**
- Equipped with an **in-house medicine shop** to ensure availability and accessibility of essential eye medicines
- Provides **regular follow-up, counselling, and motivation sessions** for patients

Specific Objectives

- To provide **quality eye care services to marginalized populations at nominal cost**
- To organize **free eye screening camps** and increase community awareness on major eye diseases, prevention, and timely treatment

A REPORT ON EYE CARE PROVIDED BY VISION CENTRE JANUARY'2024 TO DECEMBER'2024

YR	OPD					Refraction					Cataract					Glaucoma					Other Treatment				
	Adult		Child		Total	Adult		Child		Total	Adult		Child		Total	Adult		Child		Total	Adult		Child		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
Jan-24	108	216	7	8	339	7	3	0	1	11	47	74	0	0	121	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
Feb-24	200	360	8	9	577	5	4	0	0	9	30	60	0	0	90	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1
Mar-24	171	285	18	5	479	4	8	0	0	12	90	141	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr-24	130	232	24	22	408	2	10	0	0	12	12	22	0	0	34	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
May-24	136	284	31	17	468	2	9	0	1	12	16	28	0	0	44	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Jun-24	120	238	30	19	407	2	8	0	1	11	12	20	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Jul-24	103	202	13	5	323	3	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Aug-24	99	202	8	6	315	8	3	0	1	12	33	48	0	0	81	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1
Sep-24	124	190	13	9	336	3	7	0	0	10	21	24	0	0	45	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Oct-24	111	223	8	7	349	5	6	0	0	11	35	55	0	0	90	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nov-24	115	175	9	10	309	4	6	0	1	11	37	44	0	0	81	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1
26th Dec'24	97	209	6	6	318	6	5	0	1	12	16	28	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1514	2816	175	123	4628	51	71	0	6	128	349	544	0	0	893	8	#	0	0	19	4	5	0	0	9

Project Title: - Special Achievement of KMM Spice Processing Enterprise

BACKGROUND

The Demand of Organic Spice is gradually increasing day to day. Public is aware on the organic and SUDH Masala. People are also aware that Market Masala is not safe and pure for good health because there has mixing with another ingredient and flavor. When the GPSVS started this KMM owned Spice Processing Enterprise then it was focused on the purity. Purity was the special attention of GPSVS KMM Masala. For the production of pure spices, GPSVS conducted meetings and awareness campaign in community and alerted the community that the crop produced by the farmer through organic farming that will be bought by the organization.

At the Present day, KMM owned Business has been running by the KMM members and they have setup all the grinder machine for spice production. KMM & PSS and other women groups members prepared business plan to start KMM Spice business. At the beginning stage, KMM women groups members have started three types of Spice – Coriander, Turmeric and chili but as per the market survey and demand of the community people, KMM decided to explore more spice like Goram Masala, Basan, Panch Foran, Jeera Sabut, jeera powder, Shukha Mirch pouch. 3-4 KMM members were directly involved in the spice processing and 25 women were involved in spice selling process. Overall KMM members actively involved in all-round grinder process, raw materials purchasing process, powdered spices, measuring and packing the powders into packets that was delivered to the many small shops and individual households in their own village and other nearby ones. KMM members decided that spice will be delivery for the school midday meals, dhaba/hotel and restaurant. Mrs. Renu Singh (KMS) provided guideline to producers on how they can make effective. In the month of May, we hired a technical/consultant for proper introducing and induction all the machine and how it works. During this period, we have observed that Turmeric spice demand was high and Coriander spice was the second position on selling. As we know that Mixing of Haldi Dudh (turmeric Milk) is the popular for improving the immunity and good health. Traditionally, this practice is coming. People use to homemade remedies of various diseases like cold, fever and cough through the combination of Haldi and Dudh Mixing.





Manufacture and Sell

Name of the spice	PKT	Sell	Amount
Dhaniya	1810	1189	57540
Haldi	2105	1654	68230
Mirchi	1075	890	62322
Jeera Sabut	115	82	8935
Panch Pharan	115	76	8635
Chana Sattu	142	56	3965
Chana Sattu	150	39	2290
Total	5512	3986	211917

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Felicitation Honorees and Project Impact

Sarita Devi (Jahlipatti)

Recognized for her expertise in Agarbatti making.

Rameshwar Yadav (Maran Tola)

Honored for contributions to turmeric farming.

Sanjit Kumar Jha (DF)

Project worker celebrated for dedication and support.

Pawan Kumar (Maran Tola)

Acknowledged for advancing natural farming practices.

Pushpa Kumari

Honored for Contribution Model Natural Farming from KVK

This recognition highlights commitment to sustainable agriculture and community progress through the project.

