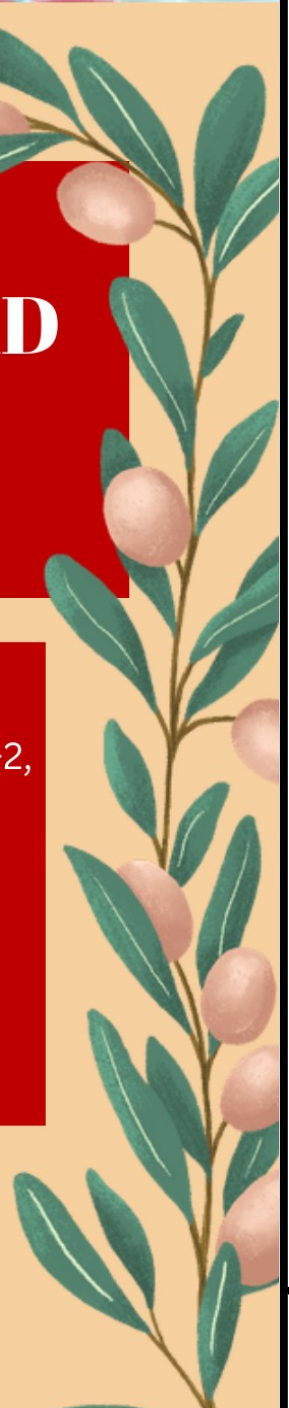




# GOPABANDHU SEVA PARISAD ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24

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## **A note from the Founder....**

Gopabandhu Seva Parisad (GSP) was established in the year 1999-2000. As we mark two decades of our electrifying and exclusive expedition, we reflect on the journey that has instilled in us self-possession, self-assurance, and self-confidence with each step. What began as a voluntary initiative has now transcended boundaries, reaching diverse geographies, cultures, and traditions. This trajectory is a testament to two key factors: the tireless dedication of our team, working day and night to devise solutions, and the unwavering support of passionate volunteers, contributors, and individuals who have invested their material resources, time, efforts, dedication, networks, and hard work into our cause.

Today, we are delighted to present the Annual Report for the Year 2023-24 of our organization. Our exceptional achievements have garnered recognition from other institutions in our domain, positioning us as a beacon for emerging organizations.

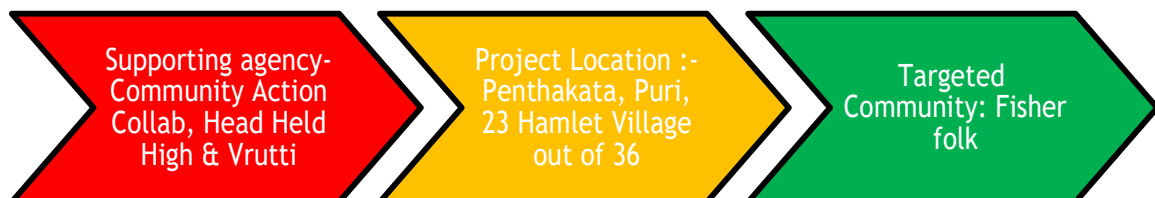
None of this would have been possible without the generous support of our donors and supporters, who have illuminated our path and nurtured us throughout our journey, providing the crucial financial assistance needed to sustain our endeavours. Our symbiotic relationship with these institutions has fostered mutual growth and progress.

We extend heartfelt gratitude to our well-wishers, partners, and supporters whose unwavering encouragement and good wishes have propelled us forward. The strides we have made this year are a testament to the collective effort of everyone associated with us. Let us dedicate this year to celebrating the remarkable achievements of our team.



With Best wishes,  
**Pradip Kumar Moharana**  
**Chairman, Gopabandhu Seva Parisad**

# Economic resilience-Action Research-Pilot Study



## Fisher folk Safety Committee:

In Economic Resilience Project We have undertaken numerous activities to resilient a household. In this course we have formed ten Fisherman Safety Committees. The mission is to promote health and safety knowledge, awareness, discussion and action among members of fisher folk community.

### **Goals and Objectives:**

- ❖ To promote and ensure safety awareness and availability of proper protective gear for the fisher folk committee members
- ❖ To provide a repository for information for the safety of fisher folks
- ❖ To collaborate with different agencies for proper training that promote and gives awareness on safety at sea.
- ❖ To promote health and safety knowledge, awareness, discussion, and action among members of the life jacket safety committee formed we have formed ten safety committees.

Through this committee we have covered 200 beneficiaries of that community directly and 800 beneficiaries indirectly. In the first phase, we established five safety committees, each consisting of five

to six members. These committees include representatives from various sectors such as boat leaders, youth, SHG members, and lifeguards. They convene once a month, specifically every Thursday, to deliberate on future strategies, procurements, and urgent matters pertaining to sea safety. Instead of receiving life jackets free of charge, committee members contributed the full amount of 700 rupees in two instalments. This collective contribution formed a revolving fund aimed at meeting the committee's future requirements. Moving to the second phase, the committees opted to utilize the revolving fund to purchase raincoats, ensuring their safety during fishing activities in the rainy season. Consequently, 54 individuals have acquired raincoats through this initiative. With the generous support of 30,000 rupees from Vrutti, the revolving fund has now reached a substantial amount of 1,00,000 rupees. In the third phase, the Gangadevi Safety Committee utilized their share of the revolving fund to purchase solar lights and Exide batteries, enhancing their safety measures during night fishing expeditions..

**Current status of Revolving fund:**

SL No	Name of Committee	Revolving fund collected
1	GANGADEVI BARAF SAFETY COMMITTEE	20138/-
2	K. TATARAO BARAF SAFETY COMMITTEE	20117/-
3	DONI NAGESWAR RAO BARAF SAFETY COMMITTEE	19995/-
4	CHAPAL CHINABAI BARAF SAFETY COMMITTEE	20128/-
5	ERIPILLI PAMPATI BARAF SAFETY COMMITTEE	20075/-

The five-hamlet village set a remarkable example for the entire community, inspiring the formation of an additional five Fishermen Safety Committees (FSCs) with similar objectives. These newly established committees swiftly identified beneficiaries for the procurement of life jackets. Consequently, a total of 241 individuals were included in this journey towards resilience and enhanced safety at sea. Thus far, a cumulative amount of Rs. 59,500 has been collected from the five safety committees. A series of regular follow-up meetings are being conducted with ten Fishermen Safety Committees (FSCs) to ensure proper bookkeeping, engage the FSCs in additional welfare activities, and foster a sense of ownership among the members.

SL No	Name of Committee	Revolving fund collected
1	SURUDA BABUJI BARAF SAFETY COMMITTEE	16800/-
2	PRASAD BARAF SAFETY COMMITTEE	10000/-
3	KARE ORICHITTI BARAF SAFETY COMMITTEE	9100/-
4	VANKA MASANI BARAF SAFETY COMMITTEE	11000/-
5	BONDI NAGARAJU BARAF SAFETY COMMITTEE	12600/-

## **Livelihood Support Committee**

The sustainable livelihoods approach provides a comprehensive and practical framework for understanding and reducing poverty and vulnerability in both development and humanitarian contexts. It has emerged from the growing realisation that the poor, especially their means of earning income, should be at the centre of development and humanitarian work, while maintaining the sustainability of natural resources for present and future generations. According to this framework, the livelihoods of a person, household or community



depend on ownership of assets, which can be transformed by activities or strategies into outputs. This transformation takes place in the context of, and influenced by, the external environment (vulnerability context and policies, institutions and processes). At the same time, the actions of people, households and communities themselves also have an influence on these external factors.

Livelihoods assets are the resources people possess, control or have access to for earning an income. The shortage of such assets is one of the key factors that increase people's risks in the face of hazards. People with few or no assets, such as landless labourers, older people, women-headed households and disabled people, are among the groups most vulnerable to disasters. These people are often forced to migrate or sell and/or rent out their remaining livelihoods assets at unfavourable terms during emergencies as a coping strategy.

The women fresh fish sellers are facing a similar challenge due to the absence of storage facilities, which is hindering their ability to command premium prices for their products. Without proper storage options, they are compelled to sell their perishable goods at lower prices by the end of the day. Recognizing this pressing issue, there has been a growing demand for a storage facility, particularly an ice box, among the women sellers. Taking into account these challenges, the GSP has taken proactive steps to address the needs of fresh fish seller women. In response to the identified issues, GSP has established 9 Livelihood Support Committees specifically catering to these women. These committees are intended to provide support and assistance to fresh fish seller women, offering resources, guidance, and solutions to their challenges. Through the formation of these committees, GSP aims to empower and uplift the livelihoods of women engaged in the fresh fish selling trade, ultimately fostering economic resilience and sustainability within the community. After several deliberations, it was agreed upon that the ice box should be of an appropriate size and quality, enabling the women to pay for it in easy instalments. To facilitate this, it was decided that the women members would pay for the ice box in three instalments, thus alleviating the financial burden and ensuring accessibility to this essential storage solution.

#### **Responsibilities of Livelihood Support Committees:**

The overriding objective of the livelihood support committee is to ensure that every member involved in the committee has their livelihoods strengthened and diversified. The nine-livelihood committee through its will constantly pursue the agenda of livelihood promotion to its member. Through these nine Livelihood support Committee (LSC) with 100 women members have generated a sum of revolving fund of Rs.2,30,200.

SL No	Name of Livelihood Support Committee	Revolving Amount
1	Chepala Chenabai LSC	24500/-
2	Chepala Pedabai LSC	24500/-
3	Gangadevi LSC	17000/-
4	Bangari LSC	31000/-
5	Bhavani LSC	29500/-
6	Bangaramma LSC	35500/-
7	Sairam LSC	31000/-
8	Gandhi Nagar LSC	13500/-
9	Garikina Srinu LSC	23700/-
	Total	2,30,200/-

Our next plan is to convert them into SHGs and these revolving funds will act as seed capital for them. Through this they can purchase any items related to Livelihood support.

#### **Health Check-up Camps:**

Nowadays, health plays a pivotal role in the overall development of individuals. It's crucial because even if someone earns well, suffering from a disease can lead to poverty. Therefore, to foster resilience, it's imperative for individuals to remain free from long-term illnesses. The recent Corona Pandemic exemplifies the severity of health crises and their global impact. Thus, sound health is indispensable for community prosperity. In Penthakata, community members engage in strenuous labour, yet they struggle to access nutritious food. Their diet primarily consists of rice and fish due to financial constraints, leading to critical health conditions such as iron deficiencies, anaemia, bone problems, and high maternal mortality rates, especially affecting pregnant and lactating women. Consequently, health check-up camps are organized to ensure their well-being.

With the assistance of the District Health Unit, Cure Bay and Sadguru Cancer Hospital, health check-up camps were held in Penthakata, benefiting 1555 individuals. These camps conducted addresses skin, diabetes, gyno, eye issues, joint pain, heart, lungs aiming to address and prevent health issues within the community.

### **List of Hamlet village where GSP has organised the Health Camps successfully are listed**

SL.NO	NAME OF THE PROGRAM	DATE	TOTAL PARTICIPANT	IN COLLABORATION WITH
1	CHEPALA CHENNABAI BARAF- HEALTH CAMP	24.05.2023	98	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL
2	PENTHAKOTA-HEALTH CAMP	01.06.2023	98	SADGURU HOSPITAL & DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL
3	VANKANALLA BARAF-HEALTH CAMP	17.06.2023	97	DISTRICT HEALTH UNIT
4	PENTHAKOTA-HEALTH CAMP	13.07.2023	174	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL & MERCY WAVES PRIMARY SCHOOL
5	GANGADEVI BARAF-HEALTH CAMP	10.08.2023	98	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL
6	PRASAD BARAF-HEALTH CAMP	07.09.2023	86	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL
7	CHEPALA CHENNABAI BARAF-HEALTH CAMP	05.10.2023	185	CURE BAY AND DISTRICT HEALTH UNIT
8	SORADA BABUJI BARAF-HEALTH CAMP	16.11.2023	134	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL
9	BONDI NAGARAJU BARAF-HEALTH CAMP	14.12.2023	122	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL, CUREBAY
10	GARIKINI SRINU BARAF-HEALTH CAMP	20.01.2024	161	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL
11	KARE ORICHITTI BARAF-HEALTH CAMP	08.02.2024	117	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL
12	PIKKI APPARAO BARAF-HEALTH CAMP	07.03.2024	92	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL
13	KONADA TATARAO BARAF-HEALTH CAMP	11.04.2024	93	DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER HOSPITAL
			1555	

below.



## Women Self Help Group

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as a powerful tool for empowering women across the globe. The SHGs impact of on the lives of women, highlighting their achievements, challenges, and the professional approach adopted to ensure their success. In many societies, women face numerous socio-economic challenges, including limited access to education, financial resources, and decision-making power. Recognizing the need to address these issues, efforts were made by SHGs to empower women at the grassroots level.

**Capacity Building:** The SHG members underwent regular training sessions on financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and skill development. This enabled them to acquire new skills and knowledge, enhancing their confidence and decision-making abilities.

1. **Savings and Credit:** The SHGs are encouraged regular savings among its members, fostering a culture of financial discipline. The accumulated savings were then used to provide small loans to members, enabling them to start or expand their own businesses. A transparent and accountable system was established to manage the group's finances.
2. **Efforts were made for Market Linkages:** Recognizing the importance of market access, the SHG collaborated with Habitat for Humanity to establish market linkages. This enabled the women to produce the paper plates s at fair prices, thus increasing their income and economic independence.
3. **Social Empowerment:** The SHG organized awareness on signature campaign, involvement in financial activities like opening of bank account, saving, apply for the insurance. Regular SHG management & Financial training of WSHG helped them a lot develop the saving culture in their



daily life. By actively participating in these initiatives, the women gained a stronger voice in decision-making processes, challenging traditional gender norms and promoting social change.

### **Achievements:**

**Improved Social Status:** The active involvement of SHG members in community activities helped challenge stereotypes and gain recognition for their contributions. This led to increased respect and acceptance within the community, breaking down gender barriers.

### **Challenges:**

1. **Limited Resources:** The SHG faced initial challenges in accessing financial resources, training facilities, and market linkages. However, through effective networking and advocacy, they were able to overcome these obstacles.
2. **Cultural Resistance:** The SHG encountered resistance from conservative elements within the community who were reluctant to accept women's empowerment. However, through consistent engagement and awareness campaigns, they were able to change perceptions and gain support.



## **LSC, SHG strengthening, Signature literacy**



### **Emergency Response Training:**

**“Disaster is a severe disruption of ecological and psycho social situation which greatly exceeds the coping capacity of the affected community.”**



8% of land vulnerable to Cyclones  
12% of land vulnerable to flood

**Impact of Climate Changes on the fisher folk community**

**Livelihood insecurity:**

Loss of boats, catamarans
Fishing nets
Sand upheaval near shores
Destruction of allied micro livelihood
Loss of tourism kiosks
Small time trades in the sea shores
Inundation of sea water into the farming lands

**Social Issues:**

Displacement of the individual
Unemployment
Change in marital status
Single parent families
Orphans
Disruption in the social fabric
Breakdown of the traditional forms of SS

**Changes in the Life style:**

Cigarette smoking
Consuming alcohol
Eating
Sleeping hours
Working hours
Physical exercise
Nutrition
Mental stress



**Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adoption**



Emergency response training encompasses a range of preparedness activities aimed at equipping individuals and organizations with the knowledge, skills, and resources needed to effectively respond to various emergency situations. This training typically covers a wide array of topics, including first aid and medical response, disaster management, evacuation procedures, crisis communication, and coordination with emergency services.

The training may include practical exercises, simulations, and drills to simulate real-life emergency scenarios and enhance participants' ability to respond swiftly and effectively under pressure. Additionally, participants may learn about risk assessment, hazard recognition, and the development of emergency response plans tailored to specific settings or contexts.

Emergency response training is essential for emergency responders, including firefighters, paramedics, law enforcement personnel, and medical professionals, as well as for individuals in workplaces, schools, and community organizations. By investing in comprehensive emergency response training, individuals and organizations can better protect lives, minimize damage, and mitigate the impact of emergencies and disasters.

Climate change affects hazardously to the fisher folk community and fish under water and we have to approach to protect fish population from marine litter and change our behavioural attitude which pollute sea water most

1	GANGADEVI BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	15.12.2022	66
2	CHEPALA CHENNABAI BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	22.12.2022	67
3	KONADA TATARAO BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	29.12.2022	51
4	BONDULU BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	09.03.2023	53
5	VANKA NALLA BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	27.04.2023	42
6	SORADA BABUJI BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	18.05.2023	48
7	K. PRASAD BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	08.06.2023	57
8	KARE ORICHITTI BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	19.07.2023	47
9	BONDI NAGARAJU BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	31.08.2023	47
10	VANKA MASENI BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	28.09.2023	36
11	YAJJALA PRAKASHRAO BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	26.10.2023	40
12	SORADA BABUJI BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	23.11.2023	33
13	GARIKINI SRINU BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	25.01.2024	32
14	CHEPALA CHENNABAI BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	15.02.2024	29
15	PIKKI APPARAO BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	14.03.2024	44
16	BANGARAMMA BARAF- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	11.04.2024	48
			740

In most of the emergency response training the participants learned regarding risks they often face in sea; the trainer shared his experience to the participants. Deaths are of two types like clinical death and biological death. When the boat capsized and person drowned in water, the first 2 minute is the golden period to save the person by **CPR (Cardiopulmonary resuscitation)**. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation is an emergency procedure consisting of chest compressions often combined with artificial ventilation in an effort to manually preserve intact brain function until further measures are taken to restore spontaneous blood circulation and

breathing in a person who is in cardiac arrest. Trainer always presents a demo to let the participants know how to save a life of drowned person. Very clearly step by step he performed the demo ensuring the participants understand this. After his demo he invited the participants to come one by one to perform this. Participants also practice the same.

1. First-aid treatments they have to offer to the team mates in the boat

### Precautions

The basic first aid kit will be needed in every boat for boat labours and owners. For Examples Sea sickness tablets, headache tablets, asthma treatment, feets treatment plus items to deal with minor accidents: plasters, wound dressings, triangular bandages and gloves. Following are the injuries and its treatment explained by the trainer in reply to the question of fisher folk.

### **Neck or Back Injuries at Sea**

Back and neck injuries can happen on a boat due to hit by objects or being struck by falling objects. Many people claim serious spinal injuries.

- ✓ Call for emergency help line 112 immediately
- ✓ Do not move them until necessary
- ✓ If the victim is not breathing, perform CPR
- ✓ Transport the victim flat, with head and neck secured by rolled towels or sheets to prevent movement

### **Fractured and Broken Bones**

Broken or fractured bones are a common type of injury during sea journey. The results may include long-term disability or loss of earning potential.

- ✓ Use pressure to stop the bleeding if needed.
- ✓ Immobilize the break using a splint, without attempting to realign the bones.
- ✓ Call for emergency medical assistance.
- ✓ Apply icepacks to reduce swelling and pain.

### **Heat Exhaustion and Heatstroke**

Maritime work is physically demanding and takes place in all kinds of weather conditions. One of the most difficult problems they come across is the heat-related symptoms include dizziness, cramps, nausea, and rapid heartbeat. As the body's core temperature rises to dangerous levels, heat exhaustion becomes heatstroke, which can be life-threatening.

First aid response for heat exhaustion

- ✓ Move the person out of the sun into a shaded
- ✓ Have the victim lie down and elevate their legs.
- ✓ Remove tight or heavy clothing.
- ✓ Provide plenty of cool water or cool beverages without alcohol or caffeine.
- ✓ Apply wet clothes or wrapped icepacks to areas where the blood runs close to the surface, including the back of the neck, wrists, chest, and forehead. Call for emergency medical assistance.

### **Brain Injury at Sea**

If someone experiences a serious blow to the head and brain injuries occurs

- If the skull does not appear visibly fractured, apply pressure to stop the bleeding using a clean cloth or gauze bandage, he explained how to knot the cloth tightly so that it will not open during transport and bleeding become less.
- If the victim does not have a pulse or is not breathing, begin CPR.
- Keep the person still and lying down with head and shoulders gently elevated.
- Protect their head and neck from movement using rolled towels or sheets during transport.

During The trainer explained every year near about fifty-four thousand people dies due to accident cases. During the time of accident, the patient needs medical assistance and due to negligence, they suffer a lot.

### **LEARNING FROM THE TRAINING:**

The participants feel confident and learned better care and management practices for them. Ultimately it will

help the boat owner and boat labourers to take better care of them. The learning from the training will help the participants a lot in future course of time.

## **Adolescent Training:**

Adolescent training refers to educational programs, workshops, and initiatives designed specifically to address the needs and challenges faced by young people during their adolescent years. These training programs aim to provide adolescents with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to navigate various aspects of their lives, including physical and mental health, relationships, education, and personal development.

Key components of adolescent training include:

1. **Health education:** Adolescents are provided with information and guidance on topics such as sexual and reproductive health, substance abuse prevention, nutrition, physical activity, and hygiene. They learn about healthy behaviours, risk factors, and how to make informed decisions to promote their well-being.
2. **Life skills development:** Adolescents are taught essential life skills such as communication, problem-solving, decision-making, critical thinking, and stress management. These skills help them build resilience, cope with challenges, and navigate transitions effectively.
3. **Personal development:** Adolescents explore their identities, values, goals, and aspirations through activities that promote self-awareness, self-confidence, and self-esteem. They learn to set and pursue goals, develop positive attitudes and beliefs, and cultivate a sense of purpose and agency in their lives.
4. **Social and emotional learning:** Adolescents develop social and emotional competencies such as empathy, emotional regulation, conflict resolution, and teamwork. They learn to build and maintain healthy relationships, manage peer pressure, and cope with emotions in constructive ways.
5. **Career and vocational training:** Adolescents receive guidance and support in exploring career options, acquiring job-related skills, and planning for their future education and employment. They learn about different career pathways, job market trends, and opportunities for further education and training.
6. **Leadership and civic engagement:** Adolescents are encouraged to become active and responsible members of their communities through leadership development and civic engagement activities. They learn about citizenship, democracy, advocacy, and social justice, and are empowered to take action on issues that matter to them.



Penthakata is an area where the adolescents are most sufferer due to their lack of awareness about sanitation and hygiene, importance of food, self-development, a gap of discussion between generation and gender issues, which leads to unsafety future for mother & children. Lots of complications in health and physical condition and heavy health expenditure on family. Gopabandhu Seva Parisad with the support of Community Action Collab and Vrutti aims at overall development of a household and community. Under this economic resilience program for fisher folk, we have formed ten Kishori club each with 30 numbers of adolescent girls. During our intervention we are providing them knowledge about ten concepts mentioned in ADVIKA program of Odisha Government meant for Kishori Development. This Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), primarily aims at breaking the inter-generational life cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage and providing a supportive environment for self-development but in this community Anganwadi centres are not so effective to provide such services due to the language barrier. As we have volunteers from the community and through Health survey, we have identified the adolescent list So we have started the concept which aims to provide educational information to adolescents on 10 number topics which aim to provide adolescents with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to navigate various aspects of their lives, including physical and mental health, relationships, education, and personal development. With that they are getting nutritional food items & Sanitary Napkins on monthly basis.

### Marine Litter Management

## Marine Litter Management



Marine litter management involves a comprehensive approach to addressing the issue of litter in the marine environment. It encompasses a range of strategies aimed at preventing, mitigating, and cleaning up marine

litter to minimize its impact on marine ecosystems, wildlife, and human health. Here are some key components of effective marine litter management:

**Prevention:** Preventing marine litter at the source is critical to reducing its accumulation in the ocean. This involves measures such as promoting sustainable consumption and production practices, reducing single-use plastics, implementing extended producer responsibility programs, and raising awareness about the importance of proper waste disposal.

**Legislation and regulation:** Implementing and enforcing laws and regulations related to waste management, littering, and pollution are essential for effective marine litter management. This includes measures such as banning certain single-use plastics, imposing fines for littering, and establishing marine protected areas.

**Waste management infrastructure:** Developing robust waste management infrastructure, including collection, sorting, recycling, and disposal facilities, is crucial for preventing litter from entering the marine environment. Improving waste collection and recycling systems on land can help reduce the amount of litter that ends up in rivers and oceans.

**Education and outreach:** Educating the public about the impacts of marine litter and promoting behaviour change is essential for reducing littering and increasing responsible waste disposal practices. Outreach efforts can include public awareness campaigns, school programs, community clean-up events, and citizen science initiatives.

**International cooperation:** Marine litter is a global problem that requires cooperation and collaboration at the international level. International agreements and initiatives, such as the United Nations Environment Programme's Global Partnership on Marine Litter and the Oslo-Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic, facilitate cooperation among countries to address marine litter on a global scale.

**Research and innovation:** Continued research and innovation are essential for developing new technologies and solutions for preventing, monitoring, and cleaning up marine litter. This includes research on the sources and pathways of marine litter, the impacts of litter on marine ecosystems and wildlife, and the effectiveness of different management strategies.

Several times GSP community mobilizers tried to implement a holistic approach that combines prevention, regulation, infrastructure development, education, international cooperation, and innovation, in this way GSP can work towards effectively managing marine litter and protecting the health and integrity of our oceans.

### **Behavioural Change Communication through Drab Wall Art & Movie Screening**

Behaviour Change Communication typically refers to strategies and techniques used to promote positive changes in people's behaviour, often in areas like health, environment, or social issues. The success of Economic Resilience program relies heavily on effective behaviour change communication, as we strive to encourage healthier habits, lifestyles within the community. Behavior Change Communication (BCC) is a strategic approach to promoting and facilitating positive behavioral changes within individuals and communities. Through targeted messaging and engagement activities, BCC aims to influence attitudes, beliefs, and practices to achieve desired health, social, or environmental outcomes. GSP have initiated these activities through messaging positive aspects in WhatsApp groups, 14 number of drab wall art in the community on prevalent social issues to create a long run impact, by movie screening for a social change we have showed them 11 movies in different hamlet villages related to the issues prevailed in the community.



### Aastha Tailoring Unit



To promote skill, alternative livelihood and empowerment of woman the tailoring unit was formed with seven-woman members from community having tailoring knowledge. They have undergone two months training course to fulfil the tourist demand, side by side they are working to fulfil the local demand. With the support of Community Action Collab and Vrutti 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of training was provided to fifteen numbers girls from the community. From the beginning this training unit become an alternative source of earning for these women which is our motto in the resilience journey. They are not only earning for their family now they become a part of happiness of their family.

## Adolescent Development in Penthakata

Supporting agency-  
RSM Global & united  
Way Hyderabad

Project Location :-  
Penthakata &  
Adjacent Block

Target community:  
Adolescent Girls(10-  
19)

Penthakata is an area where the adolescents are most sufferer due to their lack of awareness about sanitation and hygiene, importance of food, self-development, a gap of discussion between generation and gender issues, which leads to unsafety future for mother & children. Lots of complications in health and physical condition and heavy health expenditure on family. Gopabandhu Seva Parisad with the support of United Way Hyderabad & RSM global aims at overall development of Adolescent girls through awareness and

sensitization. Under this program for Adolescent, we have formed twenty-three Kishori clubs each with 20 numbers of adolescent girls. During our intervention we are providing them knowledge about ten concepts mentioned in ADVIKA program of Odisha Government meant for Kishori Development. This Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development

under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), primarily aims at breaking the inter-generational life cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage and providing a supportive environment for self-development but in this community Anganwadi centres are not so effective to provide such services due to the language barrier. As we have volunteers from the community and through Health survey, we have identified the adolescent list, so we have started the concept which aims to provide educational information to adolescents on 10 number topics.

So far, we've established 23 Kishori clubs across various hamlet villages in Penthakata and surrounding areas, providing them with comprehensive training up to the 5th module. Additionally, we've equipped them with nutritional kits and sanitary napkins to encourage the adoption of a more diverse diet beyond the prevalent rice and fish consumption, promoting the inclusion of fruits and vegetables.

We've introduced the concept of the "Triranga" Thali, emphasizing the importance of incorporating colourful fruits and vegetables into their meals for improved health. Through our training, they've learned about six nutritional food items, six vitamins, and the significance of RBC and its formation.



Simultaneously, efforts are underway to sensitize parents, recognizing that without their awareness, family culture cannot improve. Various awareness campaigns, including drab wall art, mobile caravans, short plays, songs, and jingles, have been employed to address key community issues through adolescent participation in the Balika Panchayat.



1. Nutritional value of food, anaemia it causes its impact on human body and its remedy
2. Life skill education and mental social development
3. Child rights and concerned laws.
4. Gender discrimination
5. Gender violence
6. Sexual health & adolescent fertility
7. Relationship & marriage
8. Safety & welfare

Furthermore, livelihood initiatives have been integrated into the budget to engage them in income-generating activities. We're also actively counselling parents on topics such as restricting abortions, preventing child marriage, detecting pregnancies, and combating anaemia. These efforts aim to foster holistic community development and improve the overall well-being of all members.

Since the inception of the Kishori Club, 460 girls have joined, and we've observed significant changes during our monitoring.

1. Initially, parental engagement was minimal, but now parents actively participate in meetings and observe the training modules.
2. We've successfully shifted their mindset towards using sanitary napkins, with girls now requesting them independently.
3. Ownership has developed among the girls to attend meetings punctually and encourage their friends to do the same.
4. There's been a noticeable increase in the regular intake of fruits and vegetables.
5. Girls are now hesitant to buy fruits from local vendors known for selling spoiled produce.
6. In addition to training sessions, activities like exercise, self-defence, handwashing practices, games, dances, and moral storytelling have provided them with alternative entertainment beyond mobile devices.
7. They are actively engaging with and understanding social issues such as gender disparity, child marriage, child labour, child trafficking, domestic violence, and dowry.
8. Moreover, they feel increasingly comfortable sharing their perspectives, opinions, and family concerns with us.



## REPORT ON IMPACT OF PRE-SCHOOL NUTRITION AND EDUCATION INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM IN PROJECT AREA

**PROJECT BACK GROUND:** Koraput District, the heartland of the tribal community in Odisha, lies along the Eastern Ghats in the southern part of the State. It is bounded by Rayagada District of Odisha and Bapatpuram Manyam District of Andhra

Census Parameter	Census Data of Pandarpani	Census Data of Poral	Census Data of Nisinapakhna	Census Data of goyalijodi	Census Data of Kandha podapadar
Total No. of Houses	76	63	93	55	38
Population	326	220	384	224	188
Male/Female	172/154	99/121	194/190	102/122	95/93
Child (0-6)	64	16	81	58	62
Male/Female	33/31	9/7	38/43	22/36	33/29
Schedule Caste	183		21	2	
Schedule Tribe	141	208	290	222	182
Literacy	25.57 %	30.88%	41.91	24.70%	11.11%
Male/Female	35.25 % & 14.63 %	40% & 23.68%	64.74% & 17.69%	41.25% & 9.30%	20.97% & 1.56%
Total Workers	192	130	237	105	116
Main Worker	137	125	170	3	1
Marginal Worker	55	5	67	102	115



Studies shows that malnutrition is a prominent global health issue. It affects 1 in 3 people around the world, and the ongoing

impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, widespread conflict, climate change and increases in the cost of living have worsened the issue.

STATE - ODISHA  
DISTRICT - KORAPUT  
BLOCK-BOIPARIGUDA

VILLAGES  
A. PANDIRIPANI  
B. NISINAPAKHNA,  
C. GOYALIJODI,  
D. KANDHA PODAPADAR  
E. PORAL

Malnutrition can appear in the form of undernutrition (not getting enough nutrients) or overnutrition (getting too many calories or nutrients), and it can be particularly detrimental to children's growth and development. Among children under 5 years old across the world, approximately suffers the most from Malnutrition. Numerous factors can lead to malnutrition in children. For many children, food insecurity, or the inability to access nutritious food, is at the top of the list. For others, a family's lack of knowledge about nutrition or a child's own food preferences can also contribute to over- and undernutrition. Kids can be so picky about what they eat that they limit their intake of specific nutrients, leading to poor nutrition. Children who are undernourished are often (but not always) underweight. Signs of undernutrition include:

- Dry skin or hair
- Muscle wasting
- Stunted growth
- Weight loss

Malnutrition can affect a growing child's brain development and their ability to learn and perform in school. Severely undernourished children can experience additional challenges, such as bone deformity, neurological problems, vision loss and weakened immune systems. As our target community is subjugated by tribal inhabitants, children have higher levels of under nutrition as compared to children of socially economically advanced sections, because the income security of tribal peoples has been adversely affected by losses and access to productive resources. Debts are one of the main coping strategies, resulting in a hand-to-mouth existence for those affected. It was found the children aged between zero-six suffers most from under nutrition and malnourishment which affects their cognition, learning ability and even lifelong learning. Malnutrition was largely due to poverty, poor sanitation, ill-health and illiteracy. Prevalence of underweight increased with increase in age of the child. It linked malnutrition with unfavourable socio-demographic factors. One of the major causes for malnutrition is economic inequality. Due to the low economic status of population, their diet often lacks both quality and quantity. Women who are malnourished deliver less healthy babies. Malnourished rate is highest among women and children, due to inadequate food intake, illness. People who are poor are more likely to be affected different forms of malnutrition. It increases the health care cost, reduce productivity and slows economic growth which ultimately leads to ill health and vicious circle of poverty. In the tribal area multiple factors like land and crop degradation, periodic droughts and weather-related shocks, poverty, limited access to basic food staples and essential services contribute to emergency level of malnutrition. Provision of adequate food will prevent rate of underweight children from six months to age of five years in this area.

## **Intervention of JDF**

As a direct response to the problem of malnourishment highlighted in the published Lancet study highlighting the disparities between states, JIV Daya Foundation has put together a framework for action in villages-based intervention and programs. The framework focuses on the most effective option of preventing and corrective malnourishment in children by provision of milk. JDF aims to support villages not only to ensure that children received adequate daily nourishment through milk but also to engage in the learning activities to impact their overall health and well-being. After extensive research & trials JDF has come to conclusion that 150 ml of milk prepared by Amul Spray is highly effective in meeting daily (Recommended Dietary allowance) for the children under age of 5 years. It not only fulfils the daily requirement for protein, carbohydrate and fat but also has added Micronutrients which are required to encourage steady growth in children and also acceptable to all children.



Focus is on children from tribal, Dalits and communities that are marginalized with very poor socio-economic status. After initial assessment five villages were selected from BAIPARIGUDA Block for implementation.

The height and weight data of children from six month to age of five years from the selected village collected as base line data, which is essential to measure the comparison between before and after impact.

A room from local Anganwadi Centre was dedicated to run the pre-education and nutrition program six days a week. Stress was given on maintenance of cleanliness and hygiene at the milk distribution and preparation place. Children were encouraged to wash hands, take baths, wear clean cloths, comb and tie hair, before the consumption to ensure proper hygiene practices. Priority was also given to include community in the program so that they have proper understanding about the program.

### **HUNGER ALLEVIATION INITIATIVE & RURAL PROVERTY ELIMINATION INITIATIVE PROGRAM & GSP**

Successful Implementation of one year the hunger alleviation initiative and rural poverty elimination initiative program JDF extended its support for the community further one year from **March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2022 to**

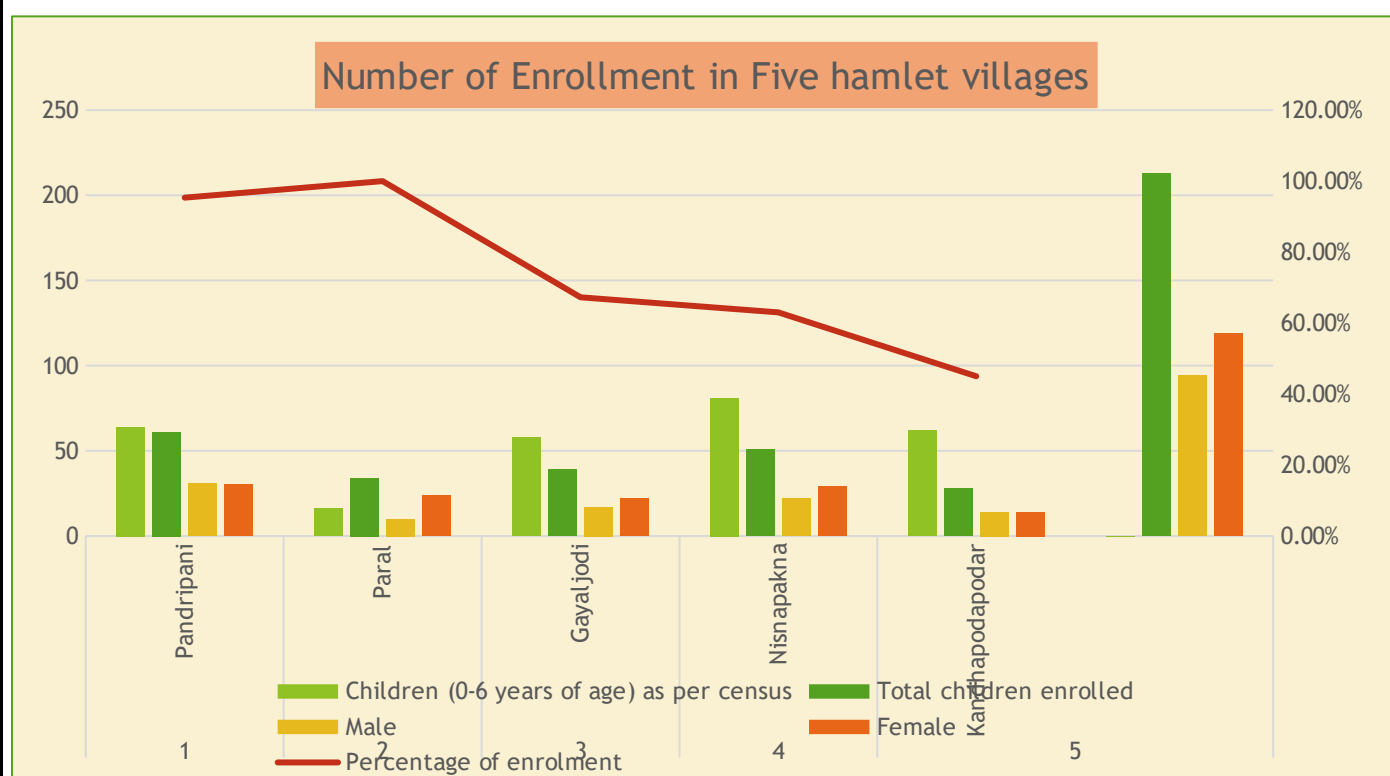
#### **During this one-year time period GSP has transformed the following few things**

- ✓ Capacity building of Volunteers
- ✓ More vigilant Village monitoring Committee (VMC) to examine day to day activities, quality checking and to ensure day to day attendance of children.
- ✓ Except Sunday two hundred thirteen children are provided 150ml of Amul Spray milk & two Pieces of Parle-G Biscuits, which had improved the height and weight of children
- ✓ Two times distribution of 50kg of rice to the one hundred and forty-six number of families whose children are going for pre-school education and for families in need
- ✓ Pre-school education support to children with the help of volunteers to spent one hour to teach all children about alphabets, numbers, counting, colors & shape had improved children identification capacity of alphabets, numbers and rhymes & to develop their mental ability. Their eagerness for learning and education increases to a great extent, Varnamala and Coloring books have a great impact on those children to show interest for primary education
- ✓ Children are provided one pair of clothes, shoes and steel glass
- ✓ Six number of Village monitoring Committee was organized this year that was in every two months

- ✓ Measurement of Children weight and height in every four months showed a progress in their health condition.
- ✓ Providing children vitamin- A supplements & Albendazole tablets with the support of Vitamin Angels
- ✓ The AWCs which are non-functional in the village are properly functioning now & co-operative also, which help to provide food supplements as well as help the people to become sensitized
- ✓ Malnourished children who are not interested in education due to lack of food showed a great interest in preschool education
- ✓ Ration Kit (50kg rice) is a great support to their family because a hungry stomach never shows interest for anything.
- ✓ Through this intervention children, Anganwadi worker, community members showed awareness for cleanliness, sanitation & hygiene
- ✓ The cause of malnutrition is limited to some extent in those children by this intervention.

## Our Progress till now: -

SL No	Village Name	Children (0-6 years of age) as per census	Total children enrolled	Male	Female	Percentage of enrolment
1	Pandripani	64	61	31	30	95.31%
2	Paral	16	34	10	24	100%
3	Gayaljodi	58	39	17	22	67.24%
4	Nisnapakna	81	51	22	29	63%
5	Kandhapodapodar	62	28	14	14	45%
	<b>Total</b>		<b>213</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>119</b>	



# PICTURES FROM PROJECT AREA



## Nutritional Program-Vitamin Angels



The Gopabandhu Seva Parisad, supported by Vitamin Angels, is implementing a nutritional program across several areas in Odisha. Specifically, they are operating in four Gram Panchayats - Kathapada, Dasamantpur, Kolar, and Majhiguda in Baipariguda block of Koraput district, as well as in the urban slum area of Penthakata in Puri District.

The Koraput area, predominantly tribal, presents challenges due to its hilly terrain, widely scattered population, and inadequate transport and communication infrastructure. This makes reaching out to people and providing services extremely difficult. Additionally, the population, mainly tribal, has limited education and exposure to mass media. Most residents are daily wage earners, heavily reliant on natural resources for livelihoods. Government health officials struggle to reach them due to the challenging terrain and poor infrastructure.



Malnutrition among women and children, coupled with low immunization rates among children and pregnant mothers, are the primary health concerns. Lack of awareness and infrastructure exacerbate these issues. Sanitation, personal hygiene, and access to clean drinking water are also major concerns, intertwined with livelihood challenges.

Despite these obstacles, the Gopabandhu Seva Parisad distributes essential products through government officials such as ANMs, Anganwadi workers, and ASHAs, aided by trained village volunteers. However, the impact of these interventions lacks a comprehensive scientific assessment. Initially, there was resistance from government authorities to the distribution of vitamin and deworming tablets, but subsequent discussions led to collaboration with health officials and community partners like Resilience Saathi.

Currently, the organization has records of beneficiaries and has successfully distributed Albendazole and vitamin A supplements to children. However, the true impact will be evident through reduced malnutrition



## Observation of Women's Day

rates, increased immunization coverage, and improved access to protein-rich foods for children and pregnant mothers. A rigorous impact study linked to appropriate interventions is necessary to gauge the effectiveness of the program accurately.

International Women's Day (IWD) is global celebrated annually on March 8 as a focal point in the women's rights movement, bringing attention to issues such as gender equality, reproductive rights, and violence and abuse against women. International Women's Day (IWD) is celebrated on March 8 of each year honouring women's social, economic, and cultural accomplishments. The day focuses on important topics like gender equality, women's equal rights, violence and abuse against women, and reproductive rights. It is a day when women are recognized for their achievements without regard to divisions, whether national, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic or political. International Women's Day is a time to reflect on progress made, to call for change and to celebrate acts of courage and determination by ordinary women, who have played an extraordinary role in the history of their countries and communities. International Women's Day (IWD) is celebrated with a different theme every year. We should remember all those important women on this day that fought for their rights. This day is extremely important for the growth of our society.

THEME: The United Nations has designated the year 2024's theme as **'Invest in Women: Accelerate Progress'** with a focus on addressing economic disempowerment, while the campaign theme for this year is **'Inspire Inclusion.'** It



International Women's Day!

highlights the significance of diversity and empowerment across all sectors of society. Therefore, it is important to promote girl's education and remove gender bias from all sections of society. With this context Gopabandhu Seva Parisad (GSP) with the support of VRUTTI and Community Action Collab has celebrated the day with much enthusiasm.

Venue	Date	No of Participants
Christ Church, Gandhi Nagar, Penthakata	08.03.2024	128

### PURPOSE OF THE CELEBRATION

8 March 2024 International Women's Day is devoted to celebrating the achievements of women and seeking gender equality. Gender equality is central to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations. SDG 5 calls for the world to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" by 2030. Empowering women can boost economies and help the peace process, but it needs to happen faster. The continued fight for women's rights is marked each year by International Women's Day (IWD).

### EXPECTATION FROM THE PROGRAM

- To introduce various govt. schemes intended for women development.
- Officials have a clarity about our presence and our present work
- To aware the women members to promote gender equality because gender disparity starts from the family itself
- To sensitize women members to develop leadership and involve in the decision-making process
- As a mother they will stand for the betterment of their children especially for girl child

- **Smt. Sanjukta Kanungo: - Child Development Project officer (CDPO)- ICDS(Urban)**
- **Smt. Annapurna Devi: - Teacher and Social Activist**
- **Santosh Kumar Sahoo: Legal cell of District Child Protection Unit, Puri**
- **Smt. Bijayalaxmi Badjena: Director, SAKHI one stop Centre, Puri**
- **Sri. Pradip Kumar Moharana: Chairman- Gopabandhu Seva Parisad**

**SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DAY:** International Women's Day is celebrated on March 8 every year to address and eradicate the existing gender bias, stereotypes, and discrimination. The significance of international Women's Day lies in its ability to raise awareness about the importance of gender equality and to inspire action towards achieving it. It serves as a reminder of the progress made in advancing women's rights and the work that still needs to be done to address gender-based discrimination, inequality, and violence.

### SUMMARY OF THE CELEBRATION

- Introduction/ Welcome Address
- Address by the Chairman GSP
- Speeches by honourable guests on how to link program with the community

### INVITED GUESTS:

Following member's discussed points were illustrated below:

**Community Mobilizer Mr. Bismaya Mishra** welcomed all the guest and gave an introductory note about the guest and he translated all the discussion in to Telugu language for proper understanding of the community people.

**Smt. Elina Mishra:** Mrs. Mishra welcomed all the guest and explained the points for which the International Women's Day is celebrated. In IWD women are honoured for their contribution to the society, for their involvement and dedication to the whole world. In spite of their effort still half of the population screamed for their rights and position in the society. It is the day where we have to remind the discrimination, gender bias & violence towards the helpless part of our community. The solution lies itself with the family. We have to prioritize the women member in every sphere of activity like leadership development, decision making process. In every family we have to invest on women in different range like education, health, employment opportunities, skilling which will accelerate the progress of family as well as the nation. Inclusion of women in every domain which highlights the significance of diversity and gender equality. She requested every parent to give justice to their children

**Santosh Kumar Sahoo:** Mr. Sahoo in his speech put emphasis on Bachpan Bachao Andolan to rescue, and rehabilitate child labourers and ensure prosecution and punishment of employers and traffickers, which aims at equality and justice to child and creation of a Child Friendly Society where every child has access to physical, social, psychological, moral & spiritual development. He stressed on children education to eradicate such types of inequality. He explained various articles related to children and on **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000**. This Act deals with the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law & children in need of care & protection, by providing for proper care, protection & treatment by catering to their development needs & by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication & disposition of matters in the best interest of children & for their ultimate rehabilitation through various institutions established under the Act.

**Smt. Bijayalaxmi Badjena:** One Stop Centre SAKHI by the Govt is designed to Support Women in distress. She explained the objectives of the Sakhi One Stop Centre Scheme intends to provide support to women who are affected by violence. Any woman or girl facing sexual, physical, psychological, emotional and economic abuse, regardless of class, age, caste, marital status, education, culture and race, will be offered assistance and redressal. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence and to support this Juvenile Justice will help for care and protection.

**Smt. Annapurna Devi:** Teacher-cum-social activist Mrs. Annapurna Devi gave importance on women empowerment in every sector for decision making process and leadership, she prioritizes education of women because an educated women give its whole hearted effort to educate the whole family, she praised a lot to know the progress and involvement of women members in the Literacy campaign.

**Smt. Sanjukta Kanungo:** Child Development project Officer admired the gathering of large mass especially gathering of women members, and told that they are the sufferer group but if they will not allow their girl children for education the next generation will be the most sufferer. Our govt. has provided number of schemes for the advancement of newly born child & Mother, girl child, Women members so we have to grab it for our improvement.

The Program ended with a vote of thanks by the chairman of Gopabandhu Seva Parisad, he gave the detailed information of signature campaign and appreciated all the guest for their presence to encourage the women members.



## Forest Rights Act



1. The Forest Rights Act, enacted in 2006, aims to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation of forest-dwelling communities. Under the Forest Rights Act, eligible forest-dwelling communities can claim rights over traditional forest lands they have been inhabiting for generations. Implementation of the Forest Rights Act is crucial for ensuring the empowerment and livelihood security of marginalized forest-dwelling communities. The Forest Rights Act is instrumental in addressing historical injustices faced by forest-dwelling communities and protecting their rights to land, livelihood, and resources. Effective implementation of the Forest Rights Act requires collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, and forest-dwelling communities to ensure fair and transparent processes. To process it successfully Forest Right Committees were formed. GSP with the support of CWS is working for the capacity building of Forest right committees. 1. Capacity building workshops are essential for Forest Right Committees to enhance their understanding of the Forest Rights Act and its implementation procedures.
2. The training sessions conducted for Forest Right Committees focus on empowering members with knowledge about their roles, responsibilities, and legal rights under the Act.
3. Capacity building initiatives for Forest Right Committees include workshops on community mobilization,



conflict resolution, and sustainable forest management practices.

4. Continuous capacity building efforts help strengthen the skills and capabilities of Forest Right Committees in effectively managing forest resources and resolving disputes within their communities.
5. Collaborative partnerships between government agencies, NGOs, and academic institutions play a vital role in providing technical support and training opportunities for Forest Right Committees to fulfil their mandates effectively.

### **Role of Forest Right Committees**

1. Forest Right Committees play a pivotal role in the implementation of the Forest Rights Act by facilitating the recognition and documentation of forest rights claims from eligible forest-dwelling communities.
2. These committees are responsible for conducting surveys, verifying claims, and recommending the granting of titles and rights to forest-dwelling communities in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Rights Act.
3. Forest Right Committees also serve as platforms for community engagement and consultation, ensuring that the voices and concerns of forest-dwelling communities are heard and considered in decision-making processes related to forest management and conservation.

4. Beyond administrative duties, Forest Right Committees often engage in capacity building activities, awareness campaigns, and advocacy efforts to empower forest-dwelling communities and promote sustainable forest governance practices.

5. The work of Forest Right Committees is instrumental in promoting social justice, protecting the rights of marginalized communities, and fostering participatory approaches to forest management that balance conservation objectives with the livelihood needs of local inhabitants.



### **These committees are now working for**

1. Forest Right Committees play a crucial role in identifying members who are not linked with Land Pattas.

2. It is imperative for the committees to process demarcation to ensure the Land Pattas are effectively utilized.

3. Establishing a link between government departments and beneficiaries is a key responsibility of Forest Right Committees.

4. Forest Right Committees can leverage Community land under MGNREGA to generate livelihood opportunities for migrants.

5. Exploring the utilization of non-timber forest products can create additional sources of income for forest-dwelling communities.

6. Building linkages with various government departments such as agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery, handloom, rural development, and tribal welfare is essential for accessing support for different livelihood options.

Forest dwellers especially these committees play a crucial role in conserving forest animals and their habitats.

1. **Community-led conservation:** Establish community-led conservation groups to protect forest animals and their habitats.
2. **Reduce human-wildlife conflict:** Work with forest authorities to reduce human-wildlife conflict by identifying areas of high conflict and implementing measures to mitigate it, such as safeguard their field on regular basis during crop harvesting
3. **Sustainable forest management:** Practice sustainable forest management by adopting techniques like agroforestry, which can help maintain forest cover and reduce deforestation.
4. **Rescue and rehabilitation:** Establish a network of community-led rescue and rehabilitation centres to care for injured or orphaned animals.

5. **Spread awareness and education:** Educate community members, especially children, about the importance of wildlife conservation and the role they can play in protecting forest animals.



**Awareness meeting with FRC Members of wild animal protection**



**Distribution of agricultural inputs to the tribal communities to use the land they got**



**under IFR**

**Pineapple saplings distribution**



**Company-PPCL**

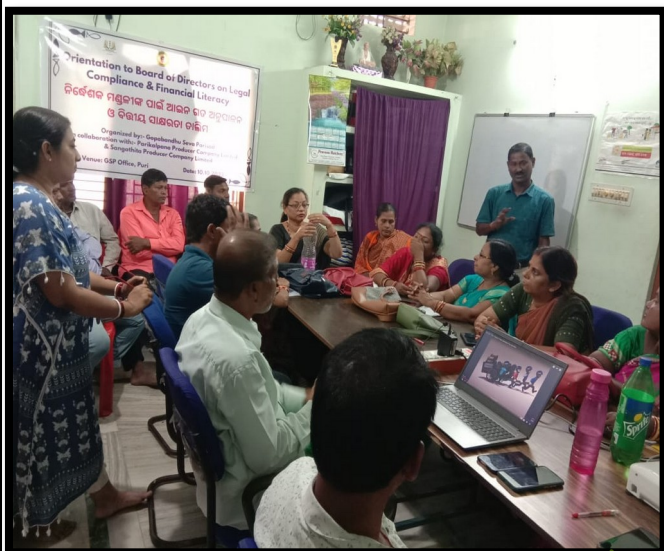
## Orientation to Board Members of Two Producer Organization on Financial Literacy, Leadership Development & Legal compliance

**Organized by: Gopabandhu Seva Parisad**

**With the support of Parikalpana Producer Organization & Sanghathita Producer Organization**

**Venue: GSP Office, Puri**

**Date: 10<sup>th</sup> October 2023**



### Objective of Orientation

Information about the leadership development, financial literacy & Legal compliance to the Board members of two Producer organization so that they can perform their job satisfactorily and help the shareholders to understand the basic objectives.

The training program started with a self-introduction. Mrs. Elina Mishra the facilitator made them understood the true definition of Producer Organization that **It is an organization of producers that provide support to small farmers with end-to-end services covering almost all aspects of cultivation from inputs, technical services to processing and marketing.** She explained not only the farmers can form it but any producer group like weaver, fisher, arcticians, milk man and vegetable producer can form the organization.

And the aim of the producer organization should be

- ✓ to make organization more resilient
- ✓ To develop/enhance leadership competencies
- ✓ To give hope and confidence to the organization leaders and members

The issues that the Organization can able to address the rate of productivity, collectiveness, financial stability, enhance skill & technology.

She briefly clarified the aim & objective of Govt. to form Farmer producer Organization and role of NABARD (National Bank for agriculture & Rural Development) to provide financial support, marketing, capacity building, training & working capital.

She told that 60% of work force is constituted by farmers of our country but they are not getting the real benefit because farmers are mostly unorganized which is a great obstacle for bulk procurement of input, new technology, financial support, good price of product & bargaining power. Therefore, the producers should be united to form producer organization

- ✓ They should be registered body
- ✓ Work for the benefit of producers
- ✓ They should list their activities in Annual Report
- ✓ Audited financial report

She simplified that to become a leader in a group person should have the leadership skill like

- Represent members
- Best practitioner in concerned occupation
- Honesty and non-controversial
- Concerned for interest all groups (small, marginal & women farmers)

As the Board members are performing the role of Leaders so they should be aware of their roles, responsibilities and duties

However, within 90 days of registration of the Producer Company, elections are to be conducted for the BODs. The appointment is through elections at the Annual General Body Meeting (AGM) of the organization.

The Board of Directors has the powers to do the following:

- Pursue and formulate organizational policies, objectives, establish specific long-term and annual objectives and approve corporate strategies and financial plans
  - Exercise superintendence, direction and control over CEO and other officers appointed by the BOD
  - Admission of new members
  - Determining the dividend payable
  - Acquiring and disposing the properties of the Producer Company in the ordinary course of business
  - Investment of the funds of the Producer Company in the ordinary course of business
  - Sanction any loan or advance in connection with the business activities of the Producer Company to its members
  - Do all other acts that may be necessary for the discharge of its function's Fundraising/resource mobilisation
- Ensure that proper books of accounts are maintained and prepare annual

The BOD has to meet at least once in every three months and at least four times a year. Before every meeting a notice must be sent about the meeting in writing, to every Director who is in India (182 days in a year). The quorum for such meetings is one-third of the total strength of Directors and is subject to a minimum of three Directors being present.

She said that effectiveness of board depends on following few points

- ❖ Entrepreneurial
- ❖ Keep the Community Based Organization under prudent control
- ❖ Be sufficiently knowledgeable
- ❖ Be accountable for its actions
- ❖ Have an objective, longer-term view
- ❖ Be knowledgeable about 'local' issues
- ❖ Be focused on the commercial needs
- ❖ Act responsibly towards stakeholders

She emphasized the Organization after registration should choose the area where they have to work and have to identify the target population for whom they will start the production, their strength in terms of Physically & Financially, they should add shareholders or community membership for share capital and in return the high impact services they will provide to shareholders. The source of income generation that means they have to invest in value added products for more profit instead of invest in single product. The most important items the producer organization should have i.e., compliances and documents. The governing board members should have all the financial information before initiation of any activity they should prepare work plan and Business plan and act accordingly. She provided examples of Pos in Gujrat (Kutch) who are involved in multiple activities for more profits to the producers.

She stated for long term sustainability, an organization have to follow the following Navaratna



## Financial Literacy

Financial literacy is the ability to understand and effectively use various financial skill, including personal financial management, budgeting, and investment.

She said that shareholders exercise their ownership in the producer organization by paying membership fee or share capital which contribute to the capital of community-based organization or Producer organization and in turn they will receive high impact services. They participate in election of board of directors, voting and in major decision-making process.

She described what is income and expenditure, how the profit and loss occur and the sources of fund for a producer organization.

$$\text{Income} - \text{Expenditure} = \text{Profit}$$

$$\text{Expenditure} - \text{Income} = \text{Loss}$$

## SOURCES OF FUND FOR A PRODUCER ORGANIZATION WHICH IS KNOWN AS INCOME:

1. Sales of products and services
2. Interest income on deposits
3. Capital gains on investment

4. Rental income from real estate, etc.
5. Grants, CSR funds
6. Royalties

Expenditure may be in form of investment expenditure which will generate profit or income for an organization in the long run and quite necessary to utilise the fund. For example, education and Training, technology and Know-How, essential equipment / tools / machinery, transport of vehicle and Infrastructure In consumption expenditure which generate benefits in short run is on perishable items.

### Legal & Statutory Compliances

Mr. Pradip Kumar Moharana Chairman of GSP explained both the producer organization few legal compliances which is quite necessary to follow.

1. Annual General Meeting should be completed within the six months of a financial year i.e., (April to September)
2. The gap between two AGM should not exceed 15 months
3. The AGM should be conducted within 90 days of organization registration
4. All the information (agenda) regarding AGM should be informed to all before 14 days of AGM
5. Annual Budget, last meeting resolution and new planning of an organization should be discussed in the AGM
6. For AGM quorum should be 1/4<sup>th</sup> of member
7. Board meeting should be held 4 times in a year
8. Financial audit report and Annual report should be prepared every year
9. A fixed amount of money should be kept in Bank as saving to meet the unforeseen situations
10. Audit should be done within 30 days of AGM
11. KYC should be update before 30<sup>th</sup> Sept. each year
12. Income tax return should be filed within 31<sup>st</sup> October
13. There should be one SOP for organization to follow
14. Display board, board members details should be present in office

SL No	Participant Details
1	23

### Key Learnings from Training

The participants feel confident and learned their roles and responsibilities and the things to follow for better management of an organization. The learning from the training will help the actively perform their task, financial literacy & Legal compliances their organization have to update. It is a great leaning for **Sanghathita Producer Organization because they knew the importance of AGM, Annual report, process of reporting and display board and shareholders list in Office. Similarly, Parikalpana Producer Organization learned the marketing skill and investment in value added services from Sanghathita Producer Organization.**



## LEFT NO ONE BEHIND-LNOB (WASH ACTIVITIES)

LNOB Works are supported by FANSA (Fresh water Network South Asia). Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA) is the regional network of 400 plus organizations working in the sector of water and sanitation in South Asian Region. The network is active in implementing and influencing water and sanitation policy and practice around the region.

With the support of FANSA, IIYD & Biswa Yuva Kendra we have organised 15<sup>th</sup> finance survey in four Panchayats of three districts namely Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri.

The 15th Finance Commission was constituted by the President of India in November 2017. One of the key mandates of the 15th Finance Commission is to recommend the formula for the distribution of tax revenue between the Union and State governments. The commission also examines the impact of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on the finances of the Union and State governments. Through extensive consultations with various stakeholders, the 15th Finance Commission gathers inputs to make recommendations on fiscal matters. The recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission are crucial in determining the fiscal arrangements between the Union and State governments for the period of its award, typically five years. The 15th Finance Commission's recommendations are aimed at promoting fiscal stability, equity, and efficiency in the allocation of resources among different tiers of government. Additionally, the commission addresses specific issues such as disaster management, local government finances, and fiscal sustainability during its deliberations. The report of the 15th Finance Commission provides valuable insights and guidance for policymakers in formulating fiscal policies at both the central and state levels.

The following reports are the findings of those survey:

### FGD Report on 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission funds allocation and Utilization on WASH by Gram Panchayats

#### Overview of Panchayat:

SL no	Name of GP	Name of block	Name of district	SC/ST Population
1	Rasabeda GP	Khairiput	Malkangiri	ST dominated
2	Mathapada GP	Boipariguda	Koraput	SC&ST both exist
3	Khedapada GP	Rayagada	Rayagada	ST
4	Dumuriguda GP	Kolnara	Rayagada	ST Population

In Rasabeda, Mathapada, Khedapada, Dumuriguda G. Ps agriculture with collection and selling of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) are the main source of income of the villagers. Education, drinking water, Health, Road and Electricity are the main concern of these villages. Young generation is more attracted towards mobile. If banks and finance institutions proved loan and other financial support to the villagers, this village will see the real development. Medical and health services have to be improved. Demography of location areas are mentioned below

SL NO	TOTAL HH	TOTAL POPULATION	GENERAL	OBC	SC	ST	PWD	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
1	1750	5475	110	165	460	1015	55	1	3050	2425

#### **Rasbeda**

#### **Khedapada**

SL NO	TOTAL HH	TOTAL POPULATION	GENERAL	OBC	SC	ST	PWD	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
1	788	4036	93	23	114	558	38	0	1939	2097

#### **Dumuriguda**

SL NO	TOTAL HH	TOTAL POPULATION	GENERAL	OBC	SC	ST	PWD	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
1	559	2739	61	0	52	446	32	1	1244	1495

SL NO	TOTAL HH	TOTAL POPULATION	GENERAL	OBC	SC	ST	PWD	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
1	1252	5288	119	233	315	585	52	0	2589	2699

### **Mathapada**

On dated 12/08/2023, 13/08/2023, 15/08/2023 & 23/08/2023 Gopabandhu Seva Parisad, as one of the partner Organization of FANSA-Odisha Chapter organized Focus Group discussion meeting on the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance commission funds allocation and utilization by gram panchayats on WASH. As per the guideline of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance commission Each GP should use 60% of the total grant for WASH activities. The meetings were attended by Sarpancha Nayab Sarpancha of the GP, Mr. Pradeep Kumar Maharana Chairman of GSP, Mr. Suneli Kumar Das surveyor and note taker Mr. Sudesh Kumar Gouda with all the Ward members, Gramsathi, AWC worker and Village People. At the starting there was a site visit like Anganwadi Centres, Toilets, Soak pit, Compost pit, Household Toilets, stand post to have a clear view on institutional background of concerned Panchayat. Mr. Pradeep Kumar Maharana sharing the objective of the meeting and purpose of study 15<sup>th</sup> FC Grant then Suneli Kumar Das collect the information of the Gram Panchayat.

**Drinking Water: As per the 15<sup>th</sup> FC the role of Gram Panchayats includes identifying needs, planning, involving the community, implementing schemes, monitoring the quality of water and fixing and collecting tariff**

- ✓ In Panchayats, People mostly depend on Hand Pumps and pipe water supply through Basudha Program (FHTC). There are FHTC points in this panchayat out of which less are in functional condition and few are in damage condition. There are numbers of bore well over head tanks in the GP
- ✓ Few of them are not functioning. Existing monitoring mechanism is not properly working. Though VWSC (Village Level Water and Sanitation Committee) was formed no fund is allocated to that committee by the govt, and there were no capacity building trainings provided to the Committee members.
- ✓ There are few solar fittings over headed tube well tanks in the projected GP.

**Sanitation: Sanitation is about creating an environment safe from pathogens.**

- ✓ Among number of toilets in the panchayats few are in good condition. Number of toilets are in damage condition. Community members using the same for different purpose for example storage of fuel etc.
- ✓ Few Anganwadi's centres have toilet facilities and rest are going outside
- ✓ All the schools have toilet facilities but most of them are in impairment condition.

**Hygiene: Hygiene is about personal cleanliness and preventing the spread of illness through individual action.**

- ✓ Structure is present in the panchayats level like School, Anganwadi Centres and in household levels but People are not aware of best practices of toilets, hand wash, Menstrual hygiene.
- ✓ For Hygiene concept Hand wash with soap, hand wash products, MHM, sanitary pads are there in the School and Anganwadi Level but the school children are not utilising it.

**Community Engagement:** Participation of people in community level meetings, Gram Sabha, Panchayat level PRI meetings, public hearing, awareness camps, social audit is very low. Lack of awareness, low participation leads to inappropriate monitoring and end result is failure of development plan and schemes. Most of the schemes which requires People's contribution to grow ownership fails to percolate due to this mind set of community people.

**Challenges faced in providing WASH services to the community-LNOB (Left no one Behind) & GEDSI (Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion)**

As the people's representatives are not aware of various schemes and its process of utilisation, they are not able deliver the success. They are not cognizant about the operation and maintenance of fund available under 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission at Gram Panchayat Level. Under WASH activity Sarpanch are instructed to

utilize 60% of its fund for their Gram panchayat. But due to lack of training and responsiveness they are not able to replicate it. Panchayats are well equipped with the infrastructure but no one is allotted for their maintenance and in course of time they gradually damage. Beneficiaries are not well versed about their utilization which quickly impairment the present equipment. Technologically they are not equipped and the people's participation in development process like monitoring, involvement in planning process is very low.

### **Changes are needed to facilitate effectiveness of service delivery at community level**

For effective facilitation, there is need of involvement of PRIs at GP level. For this Capacity building training of PRIs on effective utilization of FC fund is necessary. Timely disbursement of fund to formed VWSC bank account is essential. Active participation of village people in Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat Development Plan for effective utilisation of Fund is quite important. Everybody should be involved in Social Audit and Public grievances to maintain transparency.



### **Capacity Building support GP need to effectively plan and utilize 15<sup>th</sup> FC grants**

To effectively plan and utilize 15<sup>th</sup> FC grants Gram Panchayat need capacity building and training of VWSC, PRIs, GP Ward members, SHG women, Front line workers like ASHA and Anganwadi workers is indispensable.

### **Some glimpses of the Meeting and scenario of Water, sanitation & Hygiene condition in Rasabeda GP:**





## OBSERVATION OF SPECIAL DAYS BY ORGANIZATION

### **WORLD NGO DAY:**

NGO Day, or Non-Governmental Organization Day, is a day dedicated to recognizing the contributions of NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) worldwide. NGOs play a crucial role in addressing various social, environmental, and humanitarian issues, often filling gaps left by governments or other institutions. NGO Day serves as a reminder of their importance and encourages support for their work. It's typically observed on different dates depending on the region or organization promoting it, but commonly falls on February 27th.





NGOs play a crucial role in shaping our world. These independent, non-profit organisations address diverse social issues, ranging from poverty alleviation and education to environmental protection and human rights advocacy. They work tirelessly to empower communities, promote positive change, and create a more just and equitable society. These groups aren't part of the government and work to help people and improve society. They tackle problems like helping the environment, supporting communities, and providing aid during disasters.

World NGO Day reminds us to recognise and support the efforts of these organisations. It's a chance to learn more about their history and why they're crucial for improving the world. Gopabandhu Seva Parisad celebrated NGO Day in a meaningful and informative way. Discussing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is crucial for understanding the global agenda for addressing key social, economic, and environmental challenges. By educating the staff about these goals and emphasizing their importance, the Chairman is ensuring that everyone is aligned with the organization's mission to contribute to the betterment of society.

Setting objectives to make a positive impact on the world aligns with the spirit of NGO Day, which is about recognizing the significant role that NGOs play in addressing societal issues and promoting sustainable development. He expects Gopabandhu Seva Parisad staffs will actively engage and committed to working towards achieving these important goals.

**WORLD WATER DAY:** -World Water Day is an annual observance held on March 22<sup>nd</sup>. It's a day designated by the United Nations to raise awareness about the importance of freshwater and advocate for the sustainable management of freshwater resources. Each year, World Water Day focuses on a specific aspect of freshwater, such as water scarcity, sanitation, access to clean water, or water-related ecosystems. The day



serves as a platform to highlight the global water crisis and promote actions to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water for all. Various events, campaigns, and initiatives are organized by governments, NGOs, and communities around the world to mark the occasion and inspire positive change in water management practices. Gopabandhu Seva Parisad collaborated with organizations like IIYD and FANSA to address the water needs of tribal communities, especially considering their acute scarcity of water for daily activities like agriculture, cooking, fishing, and drinking. Tribal communities often face significant challenges in accessing clean and sufficient water, which can impact their livelihoods and overall

well-being.

By celebrating Water Day with these communities and bringing attention to their struggles, Gopabandhu Seva Parisad is highlighting the importance of equitable access to water resources for all. It's essential not

only to provide immediate relief but also to work towards sustainable solutions that address the root causes of water scarcity and promote efficient water management practices.

Collaborative efforts between NGOs, local communities, and government agencies are vital for implementing long-term solutions that ensure water security and improve the quality of life for marginalized populations. Initiatives like these demonstrate the power of collective action in tackling complex challenges and fostering positive change at the grassroots level. Mr. Sudesh Gouda's role as a community coordinator in promoting responsible water usage is commendable. Encouraging civilians to take a vow to utilize water to its optimum use is an important step towards fostering water conservation and sustainability.



By raising awareness about the importance of efficient water use and encouraging individuals to make a commitment to conserve water, Mr. Sudesh Gouda is empowering the community to take ownership of their water resources. Optimum water usage not only helps address immediate water scarcity issues but also contributes to long-term environmental sustainability.

Through education, advocacy, and community engagement initiatives, Mr. Sudesh Gouda is not only inspiring behaviour change but also fostering a sense of collective responsibility towards water conservation. Such efforts are crucial for building resilient communities that can thrive even in the face of water challenges.

## Nirantara Classic-NGO Capacity Building Program

Nirantara classic program is an initiative of Dhvani foundation for the Capacity Development of NGOs. Dhvani Foundation is a Bangalore based Trust registered in 2006, led by veterans from the corporate and social sectors, with the Following vision Dhvani Foundation is working with 32 small NGOs through Nirantara Classic Program

- ✓ To enhance the visibility of Organization
- ✓ Strengthen team's marketing initiative
- ✓ Supercharge organization's fund raising

- ✓ Maximising the impact of social investment
- ✓ Promoting effective & sustainable NGO
- ✓ Championing Progress in the social sector



Niranthara Classic is working under eight area of Operation



And expected an impact from NGO under 8 categories

<b>Compliance</b>	NGOs fulfil legal compliance and regulations of government, Corporate, Donors and statutory bodies
<b>Governance</b>	Increased oversight, strategic directions, external networks through enhanced governance system
<b>Accounting &amp; Finance</b>	F&A systems set up to become compliant with updated technology support
<b>HR practices</b>	HR systems to ensure best talent intake, employee growth and retention
<b>Marketing &amp; Fundraising</b>	Enhance visibility, accountability, fund raising systems through digital media and marketing strategy
<b>MIS Technology</b>	Digitization and real time data through MIS for better decisions and reporting

<b>Programme Management</b>	Efficient program management for high impact through the programs
<b>Leadership &amp; Strategy</b>	Leadership enabling leading towards strategic plans, second line leadership and networking

GSP has engaged with Dhvani Foundation in the month of September 2023 to strengthen itself in eight components under 205 parameters

Some glimpses of Media Coverages:

**SDG-3: Good Health & Wellbeing**  
Civil Society Response in India

**SDG-5: Gender Equality**  
Civil Society Response in India

**SDG-13: Climate Action**  
Civil Society Response in India

**SDG-16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions**  
Civil Society Response in India

GOPABANDHU SEVA PARISAD  
AT-JENAPUR, PO-JENAPUR, DIST-PURI, 752016  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2024

LIABILITIES		AMOUNT	ASSETS		AMOUNT
GENERAL FUND AS PER LAST ACCOUNT		5,14,925.02	FIXED ASSETS (AS PER SCHEDULE) AS PER LAST ACCOUNT		1,54,717.00
ADD: EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXP.	1,39,406.80		ADD: DURING THE YEAR	1,31,600.00	
LOAN	3,75,518.22	1,36,440.00	LESS:- DEPRECIATION	1,69,150.00	
			SUPPORT TO SHS (INTEREST FREE LOAN) ADVANCE TO DIFF. PROJECT	14,000.00	
CURRENT LIABILITIES			CURRENT ASSETS		
PAYABLE: 2023-24	7,500.00	1,60,100.00	TDS & TCS	23,390.00	
AUDIT FEES (GENERAL)			OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	4,325.83	
			GRANT-IN-AID RECEIVABLES	2,99,565.00	
			MAHANADI DELTA ACTION PLAN (RABI 2023-24)	1,50,500.00	
			VDMP, MALKANGIRI	13,125.00	

**GOPABANDHU SEVA PARISAD**  
AT-JENAPUR, PO-JENAPUR, DIST-PURI, ODISHA-752016  
**FIXED ASSETS SCHEDULE 2023-2024**

Sl. No.	Assets Group	Assets Name	Last year Assets Value 2022-23	Addition During the 2023-2024	Total Value of the Assets	Depreciation (%)	Depreciation value	Net Assets Values as on 31.03.2024
1	Land & Building	Land & Building	60,073.00		60,073.00	-	-	60,073.00
2	Furniture & Fixtures	Table, Chair, computer Table, Almirha & Book self etc.	29,074.00		29,074.00	10	2,907.40	26,166.60
		New Almirha		11,500.00	11,500.00	10	1,150.00	10,350.00
		Seatex Chair (6 Nos)		4,000.00	4,000.00	10	400.00	3,600.00
		Office Book Rack		9,500.00	9,500.00	10	950.00	8,550.00
		Plastic Chair (6 Nos)		3,600.00	3,600.00	10	360.00	3,240.00
		Plastic stool (01 no.)		630.00	630.00	10	63.00	567.00
3	Books & Periodicals	Library Books	1,817.00		1,817.00	10	181.70	1,635.30
4	Computer & Computer related Materials	Computer & Accessories	419.00		419.00	40	167.60	251.40
		New Printer HP1136	12,465.00		12,465.00	15	1,869.75	10,595.25
5	Two Wheeler	Motorcycle	2,345.00		2,345.00	15	351.75	1,993.25
6	Tools & Equipment	Tools & Equipment	2,445.00		2,445.00	15	366.75	2,078.25
7	Sewing Machine	Sewing Machine (New 5 nos)	913.00		913.00	15	136.95	776.05
8	Audio visual materials	TV/VCD	685.00		685.00	15	102.75	582.25
9	Electrical Fittings	Electrical Fittings	813.00		813.00	15	121.95	691.05
10	PRINTER	Epson Colour Printer						
11	COMPUTER	Computer & Accessories	19,624.00		19,624.00	20	3,924.80	15,699.20
12	Electrical Fittings	Electric Iron	977.00		977.00	15	146.55	830.45
13	Laptop (HP)	Economics Resilience Project (ER)						
		Dhwani Foundation Donation						
14	Electrical Fittings	STAND FAN (1 Nos)		4,850.00	4,850.00	15	727.50	4,122.50
15	Digital Weight Machine	Digital Weight Machine (2 Nos)		1,800.00	1,800.00	15	270.00	1,530.00
16	Celling Fan	Celling Fan (1Nos)		1,630.00	1,630.00	15	244.50	1,385.50
17	Digital Camera	Canon Digital Camera (1 Nos)						
18	Projector	Benq Projector (1 Nos)						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>1,31,650.00</b>	<b>37,510.00</b>	<b>1,69,160.00</b>		<b>14,442.95</b>	<b>1,54,717.05</b>

PLACE: BHUBANESWAR  
DATE: 25/06/2024

CHAIRMAN  
 Gopabandhu Seva Parishad, Puri



## ANNEXURE-I

## ACTIVITES EXPENSES

SL. NO	NAME OF THE ACTIVITY	AMOUNT(RS.)
1	OBSERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT DAY	5,350.00
2	OBSERVATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY	1,675.00
3	OBSERVATION OF REPUBLIC DAY	1,725.00
4	OBSERVATION FOUNDATION DAY OF THE ORGANISATION	15,350.00
5	OBSERVATION OOF POSHAN MAAH	6,635.00
6	OBSERVATION OF GANDHI JAYANTI	5,550.00
7	OBSERVATION OF NGO DAY	6,300.00
8	OBERVATION OF WOMENS DAY	19,270.00
9	OBSERVATION OF WORLD WATER DAY	5,360.00
10	OBSERVATION OF GANESH PUJA	1,675.00
11	OBSERVATION OF SARASWATI PUJA	1,865.00
12	CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING TO STAFF (4NOs)	58,450.00
13	TRAINING TO BOD OF FPC ON LEGAL COMPLIANCE & FINANCIAL LITERACY	9,895.00
14	CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING TO FOREST RIGHTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS	4,755.00
15	TRAINING TO FISHERFOLK COMMUNITY ON ALTERNATIVE LIVELEHOOD OPTIONS	5,750.00
16	FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING TO WSHGs	5,750.00
17	FORMATION & STREIGHTENING OF "KISHORI CLUBs"	7,760.00
18	SATHI CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING	3,685.00
19	CULTURAL PROGRAMME	26,850.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,93,650.00</b>

PLACE: BHUBANESWAR  
DATE: 25/06/2024



  
CHAIRMAN -  
Gopabandhu Seva Parishad, Puri

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## ANNEXURE-II

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SL. NO	NAME OF THE ACTIVITY	AMOUNT(RS.)
1	OFFICE HOUSE RENT FOR PURI	72,000.00
2	OFFICE HOUSE RENT FOR KORAPUT	60,000.00
3	CONTIGENCY	8,590.00
4	NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	4,767.00
5	POSTAGE & COURIER	648.00
6	PRINTING & STATIONARY	20,425.00
7	TELEPHONE & INTERNET	4,950.00
8	COMPUTER RELATED	29,354.00
9	GUEST REFRESHMENT	12,600.00
10	TRAVEL & FUEL	65,925.00
11	HONORARIUM TO VOLUNTEERS	1,40,000.00
12	BANK CHARGES	732.78
13	MISC. EXPENSES	49,291.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>469282.78</b>

PLACE: BHUBANESWAR  
DATE: 25/06/2024



  
CHAIRMAN  
Gopabandhu Seva Parishad, Puri

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