



HOPE IN

ACTION

ANNUAL REPORT
2019-20



Hope In Action

Annual Report

2019-2020

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NETWORK

phia
to end poverty

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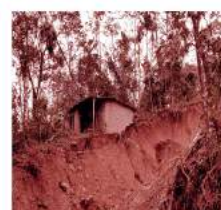
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PHIA's Philosophy

“

I have witnessed some of the inspiring and transformational work PHIA has been doing along with its partners and it gives me immense pleasure and satisfaction to realize that PHIA's work is helping communities to thrive despite adversities.

Dr. Belinda Bennet
Managing Trustee

PHIA Foundation interventions and projects expand to seven states of India with projects being implemented in 88 districts. During emergencies, the organization works in the affected area(s) irrespective of geographic priorities. PHIA follows a rights-based approach for inclusive and sustainable development. Evidence based advocacy to improve policy implementation is integral to our approach. PHIA works in partnership with Civil Society Organisations(CSO), the private sector and government bodies to bring capabilities and capacities together to find scalable solutions to address poverty and promote inclusion.

Partnering Hope into Action Foundation (PHIA) is a Charitable Trust registered in India. It works for eradication of poverty and social exclusion with the poor, socially excluded and marginalised communities in India. It works in partnership with civil society and community-based organisations who represent community needs and aspirations. PHIA facilitates empowerment of poor, socially excluded and marginalised communities so that they can be in-charge of their own development and can enjoy non-discriminatory access to rights and entitlements through addressing inequality and intergenerational poverty. Gender equality crosscuts all of PHIA's work.



Vision & Mission

Our vision is a society free from poverty, exclusion and discrimination and the people living with justice and dignity.

To empower the most excluded and marginalised communities, with a specific focus on equality and inclusion. To engage with young people to build their ability to attain their aspirations and ensure children's rights to security, education, health and development. To form partnerships with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), and implement projects that support communities and individuals.

To engage with multiple stakeholders, including central and state governments, to promote pro-poor policy changes. To work on rural and urban development projects across India.

Working in collaboration and partnership with the State to bridge the delivery and governance gap is an integral part of the approach informed by our long years of experiences. PHIA also works closely with the corporate sector, Trusts and Foundations, and institutions to deliver their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects and social development initiatives.

In the financial year 2019-20 PHIA had a strong portfolio of projects across the themes of

- *Reducing Inequality and Bridging the Gap*
- *Access to essential services*
- *Ensuring sustainable livelihoods*
- *Humanitarian Response and mitigating climate change*



Message from **Chair**



Dr. Belinda Bennet
Managing Trustee

Dear Friends,

Another fulfilling year has gone by for PHIA. During FY 20, PHIA took major strides in strengthening our grass root engagement and did some transformative work in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala and Delhi. You will find the depth and breadth of our work in the following pages and we trust this annual report to help inform our supporters and collaborators about how our programs are evolving and making a difference in the lives of the communities we serve - not just our successes but also learnings from our failures.

You will read about our work around digital literacy/livelihoods that supported many young women to set up small enterprises; our efforts in revitalizing local governance with technical capacity in rural Jharkhand and empowered youth and women to take ownership of their village development. Also, our work on WASH in schools has translated in to effective and efficient WASH infrastructural improvements and behavioral change in the children and education functionaries. This year we also

responded to three humanitarian crisis - while we responded to major floods in the Ghats of Kerala and the Koshi river basin in Bihar, we also supported the government in identifying families which were vulnerable and were impacted during the Delhi riots. As a part of our efforts to build back better and create a sustainable development cycle, we implemented a long-term rehabilitation program in Kerala that covered livelihood support interventions for fishermen, bamboo artisans and farmers. This report shares these stories and many more insights we gained through the implementation process.

As we enter a new decade, there is a re-invigorated sense of responsibility to re-imagine and promote partnerships which exudes Hope - and Hope which leads to Actions that serve the most vulnerable.

I thank all our supporters and fellow travellers for your unfailing commitment, every moment of solidarity, every act of contribution, towards addressing inequality and ending the injustice of poverty.

Message from the Director

I am delighted to share the annual report of Partnering hope into action (PHIA) Foundation for the year 2019-2020. It has been another action-packed year for PHIA and our quest to see 'Hope in Action'. While we are preparing to conclude the financial year, we were confronted with growing uncertainties of Covid-19 pandemic looming across the globe, including India.

While the Government has taken several initiatives to accelerate the economic growth, which is expected to generate revenues to the state which will help address several development challenges; the structural inequalities in the society continue to pose a threat to these efforts. Media reports of contraction in growth indicators is a matter of concern and there is a genuine need to intensify efforts to make the growth inclusive and sustainable.

Adding to these concerns, the country is also confronted with the reality of growing inequalities, gender-based violence, social exclusion of the poor and marginalised communities and global warming-led large scale climate catastrophe which continues to impact millions of lives every year. There is a urgent need to bring different communities together, engage in constructive dialogue to promote peace and tranquillity in the country. The constitution recognises the rich diversity of the country and the need to promote justice, liberty, fraternity and equality. We need to find solutions to the diverging issues within the constitutional framework through constructive dialogue and meaningful engagement.

Amidst these challenges, PHIA and our partners continue to strive to reach out to the most marginalized and vulnerable in our commitment to 'reach the unreached' and 'leaving no one behind'. This year we saw our digital livelihood program go up a notch further and 1200 internet Saathi(s) in UP and Bihar supported by FRIEND were trained as entrepreneurs. It was really encouraging to see more than 80% internet Saathi(s) setting up their enterprise. As these Internet Saathi(s) pursue their journey of social and cultural transformation, we continue to explore different opportunities to support and strengthen these dynamic women leaders.

We are extremely happy to see inspiring stories of change emanating from tribal hinterland in Jharkhand. The strategic



Anand Kumar *Honorary Director*

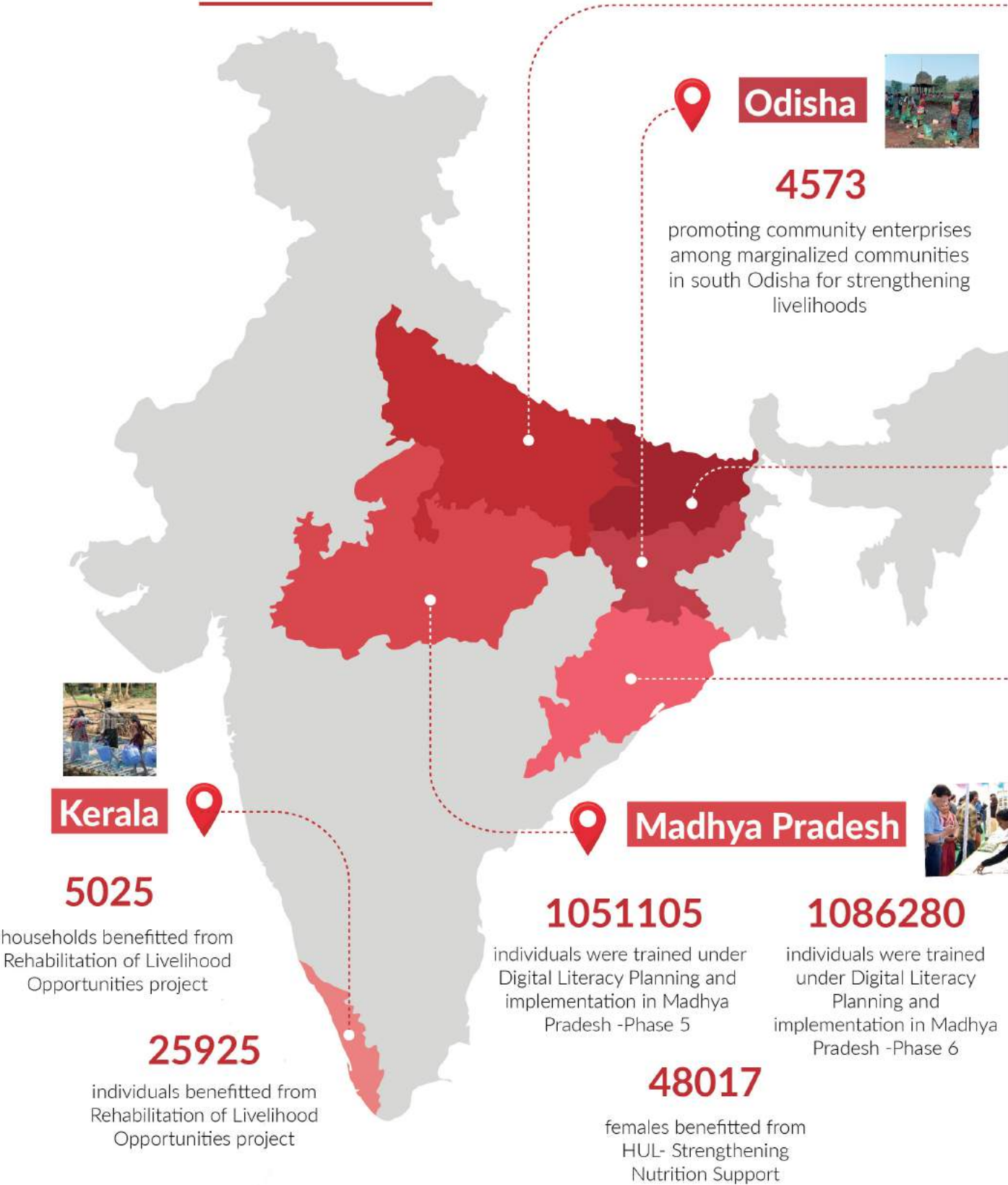
partnership and support from APPI is helping us to work on strengthening local democracy and promote governance at Panchayat levels (PRI). It is heartening to see the empowered communities actively participating and taking control of local governance. The programme has enabled us to explore new opportunities and also to work in collaboration with the government and the civil society in Jharkhand.

The partnership with UNICEF in Bihar on promoting WASH program in schools resulted in strengthening WASH amenities and improved best practices among the children. The programme also enabled to work in close partnership with the department of education.

During this year, I am happy to report that these collective efforts have reached to over 300,000+ households in 22,500+ villages across 88 districts in the country. A strong network of 50+ CSO partners across our focus states, is enabling us to leverage collective strength and maximize the impact on the communities.

PHIA is thankful to the board of Trustees, for their strategic inputs, guidance and support. I express my gratitude to the donors for their continued support and cooperation. I thank community led organisations, CSO networks and team members for their inspiring work, standing in solidarity with the communities and finding solutions to address poverty, discrimination and vulnerabilities. The resilience, struggles and the hope shown by the communities for building a better life, will continue to inspire us in our journey, and rededicate ourselves to strive for justice, equality and dignity to all.

PHIA'S India Presence





Uttar Pradesh



1500

females benefitted
from Smart
Betiyaan project



23332

beneficiaries were
supported under TATA
AMC project



35244

females were benefitted
from HUL project

392

individuals were
benefitted from Niti
Ayog project

1736

individuals were
benefitted from
CCRD project

1650

women were supported
by Saksham - Rural
Women Entrepreneurship
scheme



Bihar



600

women were supported by
Saksham - Rural Women
Entrepreneurship scheme



1089665

individuals were trained
under Digital Literary
project



58237

Beneficiaries under
Bolo project

797

households were
helped by Flood
response



Jharkhand



8137

individuals received help
under Anti-Trafficking
(British High Commission)



236378

individuals were a part
of strengthening Local
Self Governance in three
districts of Jharkhand



5301

individuals received access to
Social Security entitlement to
Construction as well as
unorganised Workers in selected
villages of Dhanbad District

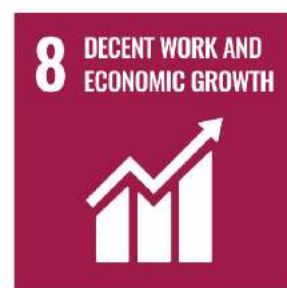
On track with **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

India has always been a land of paradox. On one hand, as India puts up a bold front and negotiates its way up the global economic structures, in its shadow, lurks a growing state of inequality which jeopardizes the developmental model that India is promoting. The Davos 2019 report on “Public Good or Private Wealth” highlights that this state of affair is not unique to India. Majority of the global economic system is broken, with hundreds of millions of people living in poverty, while those at the very top continue accruing wealth and power.

These inequalities are in wealth, income and consumption, as well as in structural inequalities of opportunity, access, regions and social groups. While there is a common thread across the globe around the root causes of inequality like ethnicity, class boundaries, patriarchy and disparate economic opportunities; in India, the complexities of caste-based discrimination also adds fuel to the fire of poverty and social injustice.

Going beyond the economic growth stories, if one dives deeper we realize that India still ranks 117th among 193 countries on SDGs as of 2020 (SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung).

Rooted in this reality, PHIA sees immense potential and value in building on our inclusive-partnerships-





based model. We envision a society free from poverty, exclusion and discrimination and all people living with justice and dignity. For that to happen, it is essential to build on such conversations and create safe spaces for engagement with all sections of the society to highlight and collectively arrive at possible solutions to bridge the gap and work towards an equitable society.

PHIA believes lasting change can only become a reality when underlying causes of poverty and social exclusion are addressed in a holistic manner. This aligns with the main idea behind SDGs, of ending poverty, permanently, everywhere, making sure that no one is left behind. In order to bring a more natural balance to power sharing in communities as well as in households, each of our programmes on the ground have been layered with inclusive and gender-transformative change initiatives. Building on its commitments and vision, PHIA with its interventions across the vulnerable areas in India, has adopted a strategy to reduce inequalities by ensuring responsible consumption while striving towards zero hunger, good health and well-being for the marginalized. (Infographic mapping all the project with corresponding SDGs).



FOCUS AREAS

02

Reducing Inequality
and Bridging Gender
Gap



01

Access to
Essential Service



PHIA's unique preposition comes from its strength of convergence and network. With over 250 CSO connections across multiple states of India, linkages to existing vibrant platforms and networks, PHIA offers scale and depth together. Keeping our model of working with partners in the center, PHIA's work can be categorised into the following Focus Areas:

03

Ensuring Sustainable Livelihood



04

Humanitarian Response and Mitigation Climate Change



KEY VERTICALS

Representing **Unheard Voices**



Jharkhand, being one of India's economically poorest states, faces quite a unique challenge when it comes to the growth and development of its population. Predominantly dependent on rainfed agriculture, the vagaries in climate and weather conditions have severely hindered prosperity in the region. With sustenance through agriculture, difficult to achieve in rural areas, youth tend to migrate en masse to greener pastures of big cities, most often outside Jharkhand. The remaining population battles for few existing employment and livelihood opportunities. This compounded with age-old caste stratification and discrimination accentuates the default disenfranchisement of people living on the margin. Beyond economic freedom, even the basic voice of the community gets lost somewhere amidst this tussle. Thus, long-term solutions like 'Gram Sabha' or local self governance have not got the desired attention and result in the region.

With a firm belief in social justice and inclusion of all the voices in the society, Partnering Hope Into Action (PHIA) Foundation, has set upon the task of strengthening local democracy by initiating a programme with the marginalised communities in the region. With support from Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative (APPI), it has started implementing 'Strengthening Local Governance', a

programme devised around local self governance, and capacity building towards it with the aim of bringing equity, inclusion and social justice to 358 villages across 40 panchayats in three blocks of three districts in Jharkhand state for a period of three years (November 2017 to October 2020).

PHIA intervened by utilizing the existing network of civil society organisations active in the region, building synergies with four grassroot civil society organizations namely; Society for Reformation & Advancement of Adivasis (ASRA), Arouse Society, Lok Jagriti Kendra (LJK) and SAMVAD which had a continual presence in the region and with communities. The aim was to design and implement a program that would be sensitive to the local needs, promote inclusion and co-create effective solutions through a good governance model which in turn, will add to building resilience in the community. After months of efforts on the ground with communities across the region, PHIA has brought inclusivity in Gram Sabha discussions by giving voices to more than 70% of women and other socially backward communities. In addition, traditional leaders who were sidelined in the past are now engaged in organizing and planning the village development agenda. Overall, our team is engaging with 621 leaders on a daily basis.

A step forward

- ▶ PHIA's thought-out interventions in the region have not only helped communities in voicing their issues but also have led to more regularity in the instruments and institutions of local governance.
- ▶ Under '**Gram Sabhas**', the vision and the responsibilities are sharpened and paved towards a common agenda of village development. Over **279 'Gram Sabhas'** are functional.
- ▶ Of 451 '**Gram Sabhas**', **192 have set up their own 'Gram Sabha Secretariat'** and **78 'Gram Sabha'** have started their own '**Gram Kosh**' to meet the common concerns of the village. Efficient '**Gram Sabhas**' are often identified with strengthening of PRIs.

Seven year Struggle: Gram Sabha intervenes to ensure entitlement to a widow

Though there are many state schemes and entitlements available to the socio-economically backward population in the country, to successfully avail them sometimes becomes a battle in itself, ranging from an excruciating wait of few months to years, in some cases, a lifetime. The story of **Birsi Minj, is one of a prolonged delay of seven years, due to an unresponsive bureaucracy and apathy of the system.**

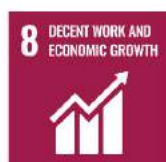
A resident of Phulwari village in Manoharpur block of West Singhbhum district, Birsi, lost her husband a few years ago and since his demise, the poor financial condition meant that the family faced a lot of hardships and challenges. In 2012, she applied for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, a government aid devised to support people for constructing a small house. She was in dire need of a house of her own, and was entitled to get financial assistance. The same year, in the month of March, she received INR 24,000 as the first instalment and was informed that the rest of the amount would be given to her once she finishes constructing her house. Being a widow with limited household means, battling several hardships along the way, she somehow managed to complete the construction of her house. She subsequently informed the Panchayat Secretary about the completion of construction. The Panchayat Secretary collected the requisite evidence of the construction and assured her of release of the balance amount. She hoped that the rest of the amount that she was entitled to would soon be given to her, however, the wait turned out to be a long one, weeks turned to months, to years and it remained like that despite several follow-ups for another seven years.

In 2019, with the commencement of the Gram Swashasan Abhiyan, the village Gram Sabha started taking shape with the formation of Gram Sabha secretariat, Gram Sabha standing committees and its executive committee. Participation of women, documentation of minutes and agenda-based discussions began to happen. This proved to be a game-changer for her. During one of the meetings of Gram Sabha, Birsi came forward to raise her concern and requested if anything could be done on the pending release of the second installment. Though the case was years old, the Gram Sabha, under the newly empowered community leadership and members of the executive committee took a decision to address the issue. Gram Sabha sent an enquiry written in their own letterhead, duly signed by the traditional leader, to the block administration with the relevant documents for issue of a delay payment. To their surprise, within a week's time pending money of seven years was released to the beneficiary.

This is one of the many such incidents which has demonstrated the effectiveness of local self governance bodies as well as instilled faith in the community over Gram Sabha and local governance-related processes. Now, community members often assemble in the regular Gram Sabha meetings and discuss local issues, common concerns that affect their village and their own lives. There is a growing and shared understanding that they are the custodians of their own destiny and they have the power to collectively influence their future.



Promotion of **sustainable livelihood**



Continual plight of Dalits in this country, for ages, is not unknown to any. Though India is growing and developing its presence successfully, however, growth always remains at the margins. The lack of social security that unequally affects Dalit communities keeps on restricting their socio-economical mobility. In a state like Bihar, where Dalits constitute 15 percent of the total population and electorate, one might assume that they would have developed some socio-economic voice. On the contrary the hardship and challenges have continued to increasingly mar the life and livelihood of the community. The lack of infrastructure, and, employment opportunities combined with caste-based discrimination, and exploitation, has resulted in Dalits getting pushed further towards despair. Bihar, being an agrarian society with more than 80% of the population directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry, the landlessness especially amongst the Dalit and marginalized community farm workers is quite high. Large scale out-migration of these landless workers to other prosperous states, almost from every single poor household, in search of employment and better wage is quite rampant in the state resulting in further complexion of socio-cultural problems for the community.

Extending PHIA's mission of empowering the most marginalised and excluded communities, and helping them move towards the path of sustainability and self reliance, PHIA, in partnership with network partner, Samagra Shikshan Evam Vikas Sansthan and support from Karuna Trust, United Kingdom, has initiated a project aimed at enhancing skills, income and well-being of Dalit communities through improved vegetable cultivation practices and establishing a sustainable model of vegetable value chain promoted by 200 Dalit families (including 70 women-headed families). **Under the project 'Promotion of sustainable livelihood platforms among Dalit communities in Bihar for socio-economic**

empowerment and well-being', 267 farmers from six villages in West Champaran district of Bihar are linked to Farmers Interest Group wherein 146 dalit farmers are producing the vegetables and selling in the local markets.

From the beginning, the focus of the intervention remained to support socio-economical empowerment of Dalit communities through sustainable livelihood platforms, building capacities and skills amongst the community members in order to be self-reliant in farming and managing producers' collectives/federations as well as the value chain. Over the past two years, on one hand, through a range of training, skilling, up-skilling and hand-holding, a substantive capacity has been built within the communities to undertake vegetable farming in a dignified, self-reliant and sustainable way, simultaneously, on the other hand, support has been provided to transform these farm-related activities into a more sustainable micro-enterprise model. This includes helping communities in establishing and improving on the value chain, forward and backward market linkages, as well as connecting them to various government schemes. Apart from this, a range of support services like providing improved quality seeds and agriculture inputs, creation of demo plots for giving farmers first-hand experience of using tools and techniques for effective agriculture, knowledge of building and running low tunnel poly house for nursery development, distribution of knowledge material to farmers etc, have resulted in increased self-reliance and income for farmers. This, in turn, had a cascading effect on increasing numbers of community members leaving their daily wage work and shifting to farm-based livelihoods.

The results are encouraging and the developing sense of pride in farmers, is perhaps, a great indicator of the uptake of intervention amongst the community.

Highlights

1. All the farmers enlisted under the programme are engaged in vegetable production and variety as well as yield has continuously increased.
2. There is broader awareness and understanding of organic farming and linked value chain amongst the farmers.
3. Increased nutrition-intake level is around 60% in their daily food intake.
4. Good returns from sale proceeds of their produce has boosted their confidence and has made them courageous and self-assured in leasing more land for farming.

Covid-19 related disruptions towards the year-end, subsequent lockdown, the hail storms and the unpredicted rainfalls, has brought several challenges for the community. Despite these speed bumps, our team and the farmers are motivated to produce and sell vegetables and have managed to cultivate vegetables for both self-consumption and selling. In the last financial year, 146 Dalit farmers have sold their organic vegetables for INR 3,045,411. With their resolve in being self-reliant, communities are becoming more resilient towards the challenges of society, market as well as unforeseen disruption like COVID pandemic.



Nudge towards self reliance

Sometimes, a bit of motivation, a bit of nudge can do wonders. This is what, one of our emerging micro-entrepreneur Mohan Ram, from Harpur village in Lauria block discovered. Mohan Ram, like many other daily-wagers from Bihar, had returned home from Punjab to meet his family. During his stay, he met one of the programme-workers and narrated his ordeal of exploitation back in Punjab. The programme-worker discussed the project with him in detail, motivated him to grow vegetables and provided him with seeds as well as technical inputs. Initially, a bit hesitant, Mohan Ram, farmed and harvested a crop of Ridge gourd and Bitter gourd. The situation changed as soon as he was able to sell the produce in the market and generate income on his own. He felt a sense of achievement, confidence, dignity and resolved to take it to the next level.

“

When I sold the vegetables, I was a bit shy but once I went back home and showed my wife the earnings, I saw the happiness in her eyes. After a long time we didn't have to worry about our meals. Seeing her happy, relieved and knowing that we have enough food to sustain made me change my decision. Since that day, I have sold vegetables every day.

Mohan Ram

Mohan Ram has decided to stay in the village itself. He finds this more dignified than working far away from home as a daily-wage earner. Not only this, he is planning to expand his entrepreneurial plan at a faster pace so that he can produce and sell more. He is also encouraging others in his village to adopt sustainable and self-reliant farming.



Build back Better



The floods in Kerala in August 2018 wreaked havoc on the entire state and plunged the state into an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. As per government's estimation, a total of 5.5 million people were directly affected by the flood and over 20000 houses were fully or partially damaged or rendered unfit for habitation. Hundreds of schools, ICDS centres, PHCs were also badly affected. 40000 hectares of agricultural land was affected and close to 70% of the livestock in the flood-affected regions was also lost. The Government estimated a total loss of 20000 crore which is equal to the state's annual budget outlay. The impact on the lives and livelihoods of the affected families was catastrophic. With over 683 deaths, close to 150 people missing and above 1.5 million people seeking shelter in the limited 5645 relief camps, there was a situation of fear and despair all across the state.

What happens post the initial humanitarian relief work in a natural disaster-hit area, determines the long term rehabilitation and disaster preparedness of the communities therein. Climate change has been recognised as one of the major reasons behind the rain disaster, the floods in Kerala and has also been flagged as the primary concern in Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) report of the Govt. of Kerala and United Nations. PHIA's approach, right from the offset, was to find a sustainable solution to provide much required relief to communities as well as build capacities towards mitigating the effects of climate change. The livelihood recovery support programme implemented by PHIA Foundation with support from Christian Aid (CAID), is committed to build the capacities of the excluded and vulnerable

communities who were affected by the floods in the three districts of Idukki, Pathanamthitta and Alleppey. The programme provided resources for adaptation and mitigation by investing in building resilient livelihood models that also promote positive climate action on ground.

With a step towards sustainability, our team has extended support by enhancing their livelihood opportunities around areas of - Bamboo Crafts, Spices and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP). PHIA has trained 125 Dalit and Adivasi women in bamboo handicraft, provided linkages for marketing and established five craft production units under the brand name of 'Bambusa'.

The project has also invested heavily in boosting organic farming practices in the region by training 1400 Dalit and Adivasi women. Apart from on ground training, a variety of input services like superior quality seeds and organic fertilizers were also provided.

One of the reassuring outcomes of adopting alternate sustainable models came into picture when the Gram Panchayat President announced that the Panchayat would like to buy bamboo products from women-producers' group and allowed the group to continue their activity at Gram Panchayat community hall. This, significantly enhanced their confidence in themselves and in their products. Communities through producers groups are now able to sell their products in the market and are moving towards building a self-reliant livelihood option for themselves.

A New Beginning for Jayshree

Jayshree from Thottapuzha Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta district, leads the bamboo craft production centre in her area. However, things were not the same, a few months before. When the flood hit her village, it caused great damage and destroyed everything her family had and left them in a very difficult situation. She used to be a homemaker. As her husband's income alone could not support the family post the disaster, so she decided to join the training organized under the programme. After attending the training, she, along with fellow women from her village, have started working in the craft production centre and are slowly and gradually, moving their products in the market successfully.





“

Before the flood, I used to be a housewife. The floods destroyed everything my family had and we realised that my husband's temporary work alone was not enough to support the family, that's why, I joined the training.....So far, I have attended two training sessions and as a group we have started taking small orders for the products. It is a bit slow now due to Covid -19, but I am confident about the collective 'Bambusa' and am extremely happy about learning new things.

Jayshree

from Thottapuzha Thiruvalla,
Pathanamthitta district.

Cleanliness

beyond boundaries



Swachh Bachpan Muskurata Bachpan

Water, sanitation and hygiene or WASH issues for years, have been plaguing the health of communities, especially, of less privileged and marginalised spaces. Be it, lack of proper sanitation, access to safe drinking water, availability of toilets or even lack of awareness and means to maintain satisfactory hygiene levels, it is detrimental to the lives of people who can't afford it, more so, for children and adolescents. Swachh Bachpan Muskurata Bachpan, is a UNICEF supported initiative, implemented by PHIA Foundation in collaboration with Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC). It aims at strengthening Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) amenities across 130 targeted schools located in Sherghati, Barahat, Kasba, Seikhpura and Riga Blocks of respective aspirational districts namely Gaya, Banka, Purnea, Seikhpura and Sitamarhi.

Since its inception and during the course of the programme, various innovative solutions and awareness mechanisms were thoughtfully implemented. The programme reached out to 45,858 children enrolled in the school with 24,835 girls and 21,023 boys. It, successfully, tried enhancing capacities of key education functionaries and related officials on WASH components in school across all the 38 districts of Bihar and demonstrated 100 schools as replicable models with high WASH standards.

To ensure proper WASH outcomes and to build on the initiatives, School Swachhta (Sanitation) Action

Plan (SAP) was launched; a foundation document prepared by 1250 schools with assistance from Cluster of Resource Centre Coordinators (CRCCs), Block Resource Persons and the PHIA team across five districts. The expected outcome was to build deep understanding on need, importance, process on various components of SAP along with government provisions (circulars and letters on 14th Finance Commission and composite grant) for resource mobilization. It also aspired to enable education functionaries for facilitating school SAP-initiated, across the districts in the state.

Through such initiatives; PHIA Foundation with the support of Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC) and UNICEF have also conducted divisional level training of key education functionaries at block and district levels, across the state, to ensure proper institutionalization of the SAP development process in all the state-run schools through a trained cadre. The training aimed to orient the education functionaries comprising of Block Resource Persons, Block Education Officers, BRCs, District Project Officers, Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers across the 38 districts on the School Swachhata Action Plan. In addition, head teachers, child cabinet and members of the School Management Committees of target schools were also trained to get a better understanding of SAP. As a result, children learned to undertake leadership roles in schools and have participated in school cleanliness and sanitation efforts.

IEC related to toilet use, correct hand washing steps and water storage in the form of wall painting were done in all the schools. PHIA monitored the schools to ensure that each school displayed wall paintings on sanitation. Along with paintings, infrastructural changes were also made in the targeted schools. These were:

- Soak pits were constructed in all the schools under close facilitation of on-ground teams
- Handwash units were installed in all the 100 schools in five districts

- With the setting up of hand wash units in schools through motor, effort has been made to get running water in school toilets
- Ventilation in toilets, repair of toilet floors, walls and doors to ensure safe functional toilets

In addition, 50 Anganwadis, were also identified where WASH related interventions were carried out. The innovative techniques of Soap Bank and Pad Banks, where in, each child would contribute his/her token money to buy soaps or sanitary napkins for public use in schools, were also institutionalized.





पैड बैंक
म.वि.पचना

स्वच्छ बचपन मुस्कुराता बचपन

आओ बनाए स्वच्छ बिहार-स्वच्छ विद्यालय बने आधार

phia
for every child



unicef
for every child

“

“One of the outcomes that made me feel motivated and inspired, was when the District Programme Office, Head of Education Department, implemented the rule of developing soap bank and pad bank in every school”.

Pankaj, Project Coordinator



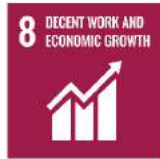
Training of Meena Manch on Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHM)

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), is the most critical, yet relatively, less focussed component of school sanitation programmes. Schools often provide limited or negligible support to girl children experiencing menstruation and transitioning into adolescence. Societal taboos and social myths, associating menstruation with impurity, further add to anxieties and vulnerabilities of young girls. Lack of awareness on proper menstrual hygiene habits, rare usage of sanitary napkins and traditional practices, especially the various misconceptions about the use of sanitary napkins, are more prevalent in remote areas. This results in girls avoiding school or parents not letting them go to school during their menstrual cycle as schools lack proper sanitation facilities. An initiative was launched under the programme to raise awareness about menstrual health and hygiene (MHM).

Training sessions to promote personal hygiene, use of sanitary napkins and its disposal, were organized for adolescent girls of Meena Manch and teachers of 20 schools in Gaya and Purnea districts. Concept of pad bank was introduced, girls were encouraged to use Pad Bank in the school. Pad Bank, is a self-sustainable model where sanitary napkins are purchased with the money collected from girls, on a monthly basis. Lady teachers in schools, facilitate the operation process and ensure that girls learn to use pads and dispose them properly. Apart from ensuring pad availability and disposal, major thrust is given on breaking cultural myths associated with menstruation. 150 girls and teachers participated in the one-day training program. While none of the target schools had any kind of sanitary pad availability before the programme, at present, all 100 schools have successfully established the pad bank. Moreover, the practice has been adopted by the district administration by issuing official orders to all the schools in the district to set up pad banks in the school premises.

Internet Saathi

Digital Livelihoods



Internet Saathi Digital Livelihood Initiative through Financial Services with support from TATA AMC



From February 2019 to July-end 2019, PHIA piloted a livelihood programme in association with TATA AMC. The idea was to build capacities of Internet Saathis in the financial services sector. A total of 38 Internet Saathis in the district of Indore were skilled under the supervision of TATA AMC team. The idea was to prepare these Saathis to effectively reach out to people in their cluster, make them aware about mutual funds as saving instruments and try to sell MFs to those interested during monthly events organized by TATA AMC. In this way women were encouraged to look at this as a long-term livelihood potential. In the course of six months, they were required to get certification and clear the NISM exam. All the Saathis appeared for the exam enthusiastically, out of whom, two cleared it and are on their path of becoming a seller with the TATA AMC in the near future.



Internet Saathi Digital Livelihood Initiative through propagation of BOLO application

BOLO is a mobile application developed by Google, meant for children. It helps promote reading skills and reading habits in young children. Under the initiative, the Internet Saathis were trained to engage with children and their parents/guardians to familiarize them with the app, explain its use and benefits towards learning. In spite of initial hindrance due to non availability of smart mobile

phones, bandwidth/ data issues; Saathis were able to convince more than 23,181 users to download the app. BOLO experience was a great learning for the Saathis and also institutionally, in terms of challenges that rural landscapes face and in terms of intervention driven by smart mobile-based technology. These insights would help plan future interventions, better.

Livelihood Initiative under Saksham program

The Saksham programme was initiated in July 2019 with the objective to evolve Saathis as entrepreneurs based on their choice of business through hand-holding support, facilitation and series of training to make them self-reliant. In the project, 600 women were engaged from four districts and amongst them 60% were from marginalised communities. The team selected for facilitation of these entrepreneurs, helped the Saathis in their respective journey, by conducting

the training sessions, making them aware of government schemes and assisting them in choosing the correct enterprise, depending upon their interests. Through the programme, Saathis were oriented to perform basic as well as complex tasks of running a business. The hope is that over a course of time they will develop business acumen and would independently be able to maintain their log books and keep track of their earnings, expenditure and profits.

Internet Saathi – Creating Rural Entrepreneur Project



Creating Rural Entrepreneur Project is a partnership between FRENED, CISCO and Tata Trusts. Through this programme, the aim is to create 1650 women entrepreneurs with the help of an existing network of 550 Saathis. The approach being, as the Saathis excel in the domain of micro-enterprises, their success would not only bring benefits to their families but also positively impact their villages. Women entrepreneurs, over the course of a year were given training, stimulation and insights on how to run a micro-enterprise. Following which the Saathis started building their own enterprise as per their choice. Under the programme, the Saathis are regularly monitored and have been categorized in several categories depending on their business type and income. This has been done with the aim to provide channelized support to the Saathis depending upon the level of assistance needed. So far, the programme is progressing steadily and out of 1650 Saathis, only 20 have dropped out, the remaining Saathis are running their small-scale businesses with positive motivation.

Niti Aayog Aspirational District Initiative

PHIA Foundation rolled out this initiative in Chandauli and Siddharthnagar with its existing network of Internet Saathis. The objective of periodic surveys were based on the thematic areas and indicators as decided by Niti Aayog. Here periodicity of the indicators varied monthly, quarterly and biannually. In the last round of conducted survey, our Internet Saathis visited and surveyed all Sub Health Centres, Public Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Government schools & District Hospitals in Chandauli and Siddharthnagar. It has been observed that road connectivity, electricity supply, health facilities, educational facilities, water supply, sanitation facilities have improved. The administrations' behaviour towards common people, has become better. PHIA plans to continue with this initiative in the coming future.





Strengthening Nutrition Project (HUL Prabhat)

This short-term pilot project focuses on spreading awareness among women and young girls about nutrition and reproductive health practices. This project is being supported by FRENED in collaboration with Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL). Under this project, 45 Internet Saathis have been trained to orient and bring awareness among at least 150 women beneficiaries, every month, in their cluster of 3 villages. Out of these 45 Saathis, 38 were engaged for a period of six months whereas the remaining seven were engaged for nine months. The target group for awareness were divided into two categories; category one included all women and young girls in the age group of 15-49 years and category two consisted of all currently pregnant and lactating women in the villages.

Till March 2020, Saathis oriented around 42,000 women in category one and 2,600 women in

category two, on the nutritional aspects of a balanced diet. In the month of March, seven Saathis, engaged with a group of 18 pregnant and lactating women, making them aware about issues related to diet measures during prenatal, perinatal and postnatal period, importance of breast-feeding and feeding measures for the infant till two years of age, immunization of the child, cleanliness measures to be followed in general, importance of Primary Health Centres, Asha workers, Anganwadi workers, important government schemes for mother and child safety and growth etc.

Due to disruption caused by Novel COVID-19, field work of all the Saathis and coordinators have been kept on hold since 20th March 2020. Once the situation of the pandemic gets better, Saathis will resume their work.

Programme Updates

Snapshots of various interventions



Strengthening existing policies of the Government to Combat Human Trafficking of tribal women and girls, in Jharkhand

Human trafficking in the state of Jharkhand, still remains one of the gravest concerns of the region. To effectively combat the menace of human trafficking, PHIA has been working with the affected communities across four districts in the state of Jharkhand i.e., Simdega, Gumla, West Singhbhum and Jamtara covering four blocks in each district. The approach of the intervention is to strengthen the system and policies to stop human trafficking by continuously engaging with the line departments, police, dedicated authorities and community institutions, like Gram Sabha. The focus is on engaging with the community and creating awareness about the consequences, context and ill effects of human trafficking and unsafe migration. The communities along with the Gram Sabha are engaged in a unique way thereby enabling the evolution of a monitoring system at the village level. The role of the Gram Sabha is to monitor, take decisions or relevant action against unsafe migration in addition to efficient management of existing systems and policies.

During the course of the year, a 'Safe Migration Register' has been introduced to record community whereabouts and 'Watch Groups' have been established at the village level. Apart from this, technological solutions were also looked at, and in this direction, an application was developed and deployed to track the real-time trafficking data. Institutional partnerships for better coordination and management of the programme have been built and expanded. This includes various line departments like the Labour Department, Social Welfare Office and the Women Commission.

Some of the activities undertaken during the programme:

- Awareness:
 1. Awareness meetings with teachers and students were organized in 18 schools
 2. Panchayat facilitators facilitated meetings with 146 members from village Level Child Protection Committees and School Management Committees
- Advocacy:
 1. 25 policy advocacy meetings and visits were conducted, both at the block and district level
 2. Five state level visits with stakeholders were organized involving the government officials for establishing better inter-departmental coordination for curbing trafficking issues in Jharkhand.
- Policy and governance:
 1. Through continuous efforts and engagement of the programme team with the State Government, the government has now reactivated the anti-trafficking cell in the state. This, in turn, has effected in organization of various district level meetings for accelerating the work of various departments involved in the issue of trafficking.

Fellowships to Promote Constitutional Values in Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand

PHIA Foundation with support from Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI) launched a Fellowship Program to promote and strengthen constitutional values. The Programme ran between December 2018 to March 2020, in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. As a part of the programme, 24 fellows were supported for a period of 12 months, who worked intensively across the two states, focusing on different issues from a constitutional framework using varied approaches and methodologies.

In Madhya Pradesh, the fellowship programme had its presence in 19 districts while in Jharkhand, 11 districts were covered. Aligning with PHIA's core commitment, the program made way for inclusion and diversity, not just in the cohort of fellows but also in terms of thematic focus and the methodologies adopted by the fellows.

Among the 24 fellows, 65 percent of them were from socially excluded communities which included Tribals, Dalits and Muslim minorities. With 21 percent youth, 39 percent women and a transgender person, the cohort delivered to its ideal of inclusivity.

Fellows proactively engaged with wide range of issues; rights of Dalits and Tribals, gender inequality and violence against women, stigma and discrimination faced by de-notified communities, local self-governance, PESA, customary and traditional governance system and practices, alternative development issues, legal rights, communalism, urban housing, displacement, responsible citizenship, youth leadership and tried dealing with them from a constitutional-stand point.





Towards the end of the first year, changes in approach and mindset were becoming obvious and could be observed at two levels. At one level, it was creating a space and giving an opportunity to the fellows to deepen their understanding, perspective, outlook and the potential to address different issues from a constitutional value perspective. The other, was at the community or target group level; discourses around constitutional values, provisions, rights, responsibilities of responsible citizens came to the fore amongst the community itself.

One such example was the experience shared by Abdul Rahim (Chanda). She narrates her experience in extending support to Radhika, a transgender, in coming out about her identity. Earlier, Radika's family did not know about her sexuality, but when they realised, they started torturing her a lot by restricting her mobility and her outward expression of her sexual orientation through dress-up. Abdul, along with other stakeholders from NGOs, media, lawyers, teachers handled and dealt with the matter very sensitively. Abdul had multiple rounds of discussions and counselling sessions with Radhika's family members. After four months of struggle and persistence they were able to help Radhika's family understand about her sexuality and accept her with dignity, the way she was.

According to Abdul, prior to her engagement as a fellow, she has helped many to come out to their families about their respective sexual identity. However, the difference, she categorically talks about, in Radhika's case is about the approach. She did not use the earlier approach of threatening, fighting and cursing families when a transgender person generally wanted to come out. She now looks at the matter from a rights' perspective and believes in dialogue in the process of mutual acceptance and respect for each other. She believes that the Constitution gives equal right to live with dignity to people of all gender and sexuality, it is her responsibility to facilitate that process.

Community Engagement for accessing Government's flagship programmes on Basic Services (Social Security Schemes) in selected villages of Dhanbad District, plant periphery, Jharkhand (ACC Project)

An awareness programme with regards to the government schemes, was successfully completed in the district of Dhanbad, Jharkhand, in collaboration with ACC Cements. The project started in April 2017 and ran its course till the end of December 2019. The programme focussed majorly on making people aware about various government run social security schemes, how to benefit from them, the process of availing them as well as various grievance-redressal mechanisms to register a complaint. Monthly meetings with the communities alongside the awareness and registration camps were conducted. Some of the

notable achievements of the programme include registration and distribution of Labour Identity Cards to the beneficiaries, uptake of online workers registration under the Unorganized Workers Act, 2008 and successful benefits claimed through it. The efforts of the PHIA's team were widely appreciated by the donor as well as the local administration.

Toll Free Labour Helpline

The Labour Helpline spreads awareness among people to seek access to information about welfare schemes and lodge their grievances with the respective government departments. The extended project is strengthening the Labour helpline by training human resources and filing up infrastructural gaps existing in the project. The 'Labour Helpline' works with the helpline number 18003456526 and the background details of all callers, enquiries made and grievances reported, are registered. Out of the total 200 calls registered, 140 calls were inter-state calls from the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The calls registered were towards enquiry and assistance towards Migration, Minimum wages, Labour card, Child labour, Online Registration Process (BOCW Workers), BOCW Schemes and Entitlements, Job Harassments, Grievance Registered Process etc. All the sectoral registered calls were formally provided to the department and followed up for further processes and information about the schemes and updates about the same were advised to the callers.



Intervention in Delhi Slums

PHIA Foundation intervention, in Delhi slums, has been running for over six years now. The urban education centre in Bhowapur has been operational since 2014 and a similar one in Madanpur, Khadar has been operational since 2016. The project is self-funded by PHIA. Despite the shortage of funds, PHIA's commitment of inclusivity by empowering the marginalised has ensured the running of the project.

Some of the ongoing activities of the centre includes:

1. Daily classes for more than 200 children at the urban education centre
2. Daily supply of nutritious items and safe drinking water to children at the centre

Besides, health camps for the rag picking community were organized, where people with deficiencies and underlying conditions were diagnosed and treated. This project is often supported by a network of individual donors from time to time.



Empowerment of Tribal and other traditional forest dwellers to get their community forest rights recognised for sustainable forest-based livelihoods and conservation



PHIA with Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), entered into a partnership to facilitate realization of forest rights which includes Individual Forest Rights (IFR)s and Community Forest Rights (CFR), as per the Forest Rights Act (FRA) and Panchayat Extension in Scheduled Areas (PESA) or any other appropriate programmes/schemes of the Government. The project commenced on 1st December 2019 and was implemented with the support of two civil society organizations; Arouse Society and Shramjivi Mahila Samiti in Gumla and Simdega, respectively.

The focus of the partnership and the intervention is to:

- 1 Facilitate secure tenure over common lands and water bodies through effective implementation of CFR/ restoration of revenue wastelands/grazing lands

- 2 Strengthen capacities of village communities in preparation and implementation of conservation, restoration and management plans for sustainable management of common land and water bodies
- 3 Enable convergence with government programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for restoration of degraded lands and water bodies and improved livelihoods of rural poor

So far, the mapping of the coverage area has been successfully completed and preparatory work for the next phase has begun.

TCS-Computer Based Functional Literacy

TCS supported Computer Based Functional Literacy programme, has shown phenomenal results. All the 52,110 learners enrolled in 851 centers across 772 villages in 10 districts not only can read, write and perform basic calculations, comfortably, but also, have become self-informed about their rights and entitlements. Apart from this, Government's Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Uttar Pradesh issued letters to Basic Shiksha Adhikaris (BSAs) of 10 CBFL intervention districts for taking the support of our TCS-CBFL centers for training School Management Committee (SMC) members. Through the support of the CBFL team, many

learners got selected as the President and Vice-President of the School Management Committee while around 150 learners became its members across 10 districts. Further, a total of 1490 children were enrolled in the schools across 10 districts through the support of CBFL Team and learners. Promoting convergence and cross collaboration between existing projects, we involved 77 Internet Saathis into this project. Some of them were also brought on-board as instructors /peraks for this project. Out of the 52,110 learners reached, 53% belong to a socially excluded community.

PHIA humanitarian response 2019-20

PHIA has been working closely with CSOs across India, to ensure the development of marginalized and vulnerable communities, at the grass roots. Our role in the Humanitarian sector has been gaining steady recognition with our immediate relief mobilization efforts being efficiently and successfully implemented in vulnerable areas like Kerala, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and

Delhi-NCR. In line with the 4 priority actions of the Sendai Framework, we have made advancements on all fronts of Disaster Management. We have partnered with various agencies across states to expand work in the thematic areas of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).



India – A Changing Climatic Landscape

Over the past decade, there has been a visible increase in erratic Extreme Climatic Events and Disruptive Emergencies, especially in India. A record 7 million people have been displaced globally due to natural disasters including storms, droughts and floods, between January and June 2019. Events like the Covid-19 Pandemic and a multitude of emergencies occurring at the same time, have exposed a need for preparedness in the country.

This increasing level of threat and vulnerability has forced India to raise its level of preparedness and its willingness to collaborate to find solutions. Being one of the most densely populated countries in the world, India has higher risk factors compared to other countries. This large-scale devastation becomes apparent in the event of floods, cyclones and pandemics and occasionally, all of them happening at the same time.



PHIA responded to floods in the states of Bihar and Kerala, conducted Covid-19 relief operations in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, NCR and supported rapid needs-assessment and social protection schemes, post the violence in Delhi, facilitating livelihood interventions.

Each of these interventions were guided by our own core values that drive our vision for a poverty-free society. All our Humanitarian interventions are deeply informed by our diverse portfolio of development work with excluded and marginalised communities. Our key focus areas are pivotal in helping and enabling the poor to overcome the challenges to their existence-poverty, exclusion, inequality, deprivation and vulnerabilities. To create sustainable models of intervention and promote stakeholders to share ownership of their own development, we inculcate and abide by the Core Humanitarian Standards that guide and inform our programming. We train field teams which are already working with scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, thereby extending networks that work within the community to serve their needs.

COVID Response

As the COVID-19 pandemic menaces across continents, the toll and scale of human tragedy on lives and livelihood is unprecedented. With skyrocketing numbers, increasing by the thousands every day, this illness has shown the utter unpreparedness and vulnerability of healthcare systems across the globe. India is no exception, thousands are affected and millions have been rendered jobless, homeless and starving. COVID-19 is not just any humanitarian crisis, it is the ultimate litmus for human cooperation, solidarity and compassion. With PHIA's long term commitment towards inclusive and non-discriminatory access to rights and entitlements through partnerships, our response has been defined by finding cohesive solutions, together with the Government, Private Sector, Donor Agencies and CSO, in reaching out and providing relief to thousands of vulnerable and stranded migrants across the country during the preventive nationwide lockdown.

Coordination Platform between Government of Jharkhand and CSOs: PHIA Foundation has initiated a state level Government-CSO Coordination Platform. The aim is to bring together all relevant and active stakeholders who can

collaborate, to effectively respond to the emerging needs of the crisis. The platform helps in bridging the gap between on-ground needs and delivery by creating a transparent and collaborative space for agencies to come together and respond in a coordinated manner and avoid duplication.

Distribution of Food and Non-food Essentials for People in Distress: PHIA Foundation, with financial aid from Azim Premji Foundation and Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative (APPI), is distributing dry ration kits and non-food essentials to around 15,000 households in Ranchi city and three other districts through the partner organisations. An additional 1,489 PPE kits were distributed to frontline health workers to aid them in their fight against the pandemic.

With instability soaring everyday, PHIA Foundation believes in extending its support to the vulnerable beyond territorial boundaries. With our on-going work in Jharkhand, we have also coordinated and provided comprehensive dry ration kits to over 250 migrant and marginalized families in Delhi NCR and with the new lockdown measures, as we prepare for the uncertainty ahead, we thrive to provide for all those in need.



PHIA Foundation Delhi Riot 2020 Response

Background

On 23rd of February, 2020, violence broke out in the North East region of Delhi, which escalated over time. Section 144 of CrPC was imposed in 10 locations in North East Delhi. The death toll in the northeast Delhi violence reached 53 by 6th March 2020, leaving more than 200 people injured (as per official government data).

The worst affected families were largely vulnerable and socially marginalized migrants that made a living working as casual labourers, factory workers and rickshaw pullers. Owing to their weak economic status, many of the affected families will require long-term support and intervention to help them bounce back from this tragedy.

PHIA's Response

The Delhi riots required NGOs and Government authorities to coordinate their efforts to help alleviate the suffering of the survivors of the violence.

As a part of our efforts to support the implementation and delivery of Humanitarian aid in violence affected areas, we conducted field visits, community meetings, interviews, gap assessments and coordinated with the authorities to ensure that the most vulnerable people are identified and linked to the government welfare and emergency relief system.

Bihar Floods 2019 Humanitarian Response

Background

When torrential rainfall hit the Terai region of Nepal, there was a voluminous discharge of water into rivers flowing into Bihar leaving it reeling with extreme flooding. The area is prone to flooding and in 2019 recorded rainfall for the season was six times more than the normal. The situation was grim in districts like Madhubani, with a large section of marginalised communities unable to deal with the crisis that followed. They are, primarily, casual labourers, with little to no assets or material possessions. A majority of them live in unstable environments i.e. on dams in the river basin and shallow fields, next to river streams. These places are scientifically uninhabitable and are most prone to disasters.

PHIA's Response

PHIA was determined to reach and provide immediate effective relief to the struggling population. With the help of CODE 2 humanitarian Fund from Christian AID, PHIA provided much needed support to Andratharhi Block in Madhubani district. PHIA conducted extensive ground mapping of affected communities and generated post flood scenarios around WASH, livelihood and NFI. Several community meetings were organized in temporary shelters, connecting several individuals with schemes that enabled them to bounce back from the loss of cattles, homes and livelihoods. PHIA is committed to evolve a long term resilience and disaster-preparedness strategy that focuses on connecting rehabilitation to sustainable livelihood generations.



Digital Gender Gap

Gender inequality in India has been an enormous problem at all the levels – social, economic and political. Recently, a new layer of digital gender gap has also been added to it. As per a report published by Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) in 2015, the number of females using mobile phones and internet in rural areas of India was a mere 12 percent in 2015 which has increased to 28 percent in 2019.

In 2015, Google India and Tata Trust collaborated to initiate a project 'Internet Saathi' to address this digital gender gap in rural India wherein women themselves, will be the harbingers of the change. Under this project, an Internet Saathi had to give door to door training to 700 women in a cluster of 4 villages, including her home village, in a span of six months. She was provided with 2 smartphones and given 2 days in-depth training on the usage of smartphone and internet to help her conduct the training.

PHIA Perspective on Bridging it.

The overall objective of this project was to provide opportunity to rural women to:

1. Step out of their house and create their own identity
2. Gain and impart digital knowledge to other women
3. Use the knowledge available on the internet to avail benefits of government schemes and also initiate their own source of livelihood



In 2016, Google India and Tata Trust collaborated with PHIA. In partnership with more than 30 Civil Society Organisations, PHIA implemented this intervention in five states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. This cadre of 20000 Internet Saathis in around 75000 villages, is spread over more than 90 districts in these five states.

Gender and social inclusion are non-negotiable lens for PHIA across all its interventions. While gender was already being addressed, PHIA tried to address social inclusion too. Approximately 40 percent of Internet Saathis are from marginalised and minority communities, but all our Saathis embarked upon the journey to break the gender and caste stereotypes wherein they taught every woman who was interested, be it from 'higher' or 'lower' caste. The gendered statements like "Why do you want to train women; it will spoil them", or other issues like women having no access to smartphones, even if it is available in their home and that too, in some cases, to a younger person; Saathi will be accompanied by a male member when travelling to other villages; low literacy rate among women as compared to men, etc., faced by many Saathis during their work are a clear

reflection of the male chauvinism rooted deeply in the minds of these people including women.

But, the structure of this intervention and the efforts of Saathis have influenced the practices towards gender and social category in many villages. While many Saathis and beneficiaries have started their own source of livelihood like stitching, applying mehendi, teaching, kiosk banking etc., some have even resumed their studies with the help of knowledge and confidence gained from this project.

The practice of caste-based discrimination has also been reduced considerably in many of these villages. Apparently, this intervention has played an important role in reducing the digital gender gap in rural India. But more importantly, it has also paved the way for bringing a thought-provoking change in the mindset of the society, as a whole. The notion of discrimination based on gender and caste is being challenged by the people who have previously been perpetrators. Thus, this intervention has given wings not only to the Saathis and beneficiaries but also to the society to initiate its journey towards an egalitarian society.



Inclusivity Paramount: from inequality to equity, from equity to justice

PHIA is committed to work for the most marginalised communities. The programmes and projects that it undertakes has a strong element of not only working with the marginalised communities but also working on the causes of their marginalization. We recognise that addressing marginalization, especially those built around structural causes like identity and patriarchy, is a long-term and pain staking process, but is also essential to achieve the vision of an equitable and just society. Over the past years, our work has given us critical insights and wisdom to help us sharpen our programming and approach.

Primary among learning, is that we will have to be purposive about working on the issues of marginalization and with the most marginalized. Being agnostic in the targeting of communities and development agenda may not lead us on its own to the most marginalized as one of the manifestations of marginalization is the absence of voice, agency and visibility. The most marginalised among the communities, generally would not have the voice to claim what is rightfully theirs and would face multiple barriers of subjugation, coercion and violence, if they attempt to exercise their agency.



PHIA's learning on working with the most marginalised

Reaching out to them by design therefore is most critical and our interventions try to do this by design.

Secondly, our experiences inform us that the starting point for the most marginalised communities is way behind the others. We, therefore, understand that our programmes will have to be built on the principles of patient investments, iterative designs and addressing holistic vulnerabilities. We cannot visualise witnessing a transformational change within a short period of time, a tendency which is attaining dominance now, within development investments.

Thirdly, we found an abundance of aspirations and resilience within the most marginalised communities

which has been a source of constant inspiration for us. We have constantly witnessed it in the way young women and girls from the marginalised communities have broken the digital barrier and the glass ceiling, the way communities have come together to address governance deficit, plan for their sustainability of their land and livelihood resources, the way young men and boys are questioning self and others on gender equality and the way communities all across, are adopting new practices and claiming their rights and entitlements.

We have realised that in the quest for an equal and just society through our work, we will always be surprised, humbled and inspired by the learning gained from working with the most marginalised communities across the states we work in.



Interview with a **Domain Expert**



PRABHAKAR SINHA
WASH Specialist, UNICEF

What are the key challenges in bringing awareness to an issue like WASH especially in a state like Bihar and in other rural areas, where it is not considered a topic of relevance for a majority of the population?

Let's have an in-depth view of WASH and its three pillars ie. Sanitation, Water Supply and Water Quality. Each department has its own set of goals and institutional challenges. What we consider relevant/ might not be so for a certain department due to administrative reasons. Therefore, this is a primary challenge to expedite the process through each department. Our priority is ensuring adequacy of toilets, which are set through a communication intervention but the government has failed to do so.

WASH is primarily concerned with spreading awareness about safe sanitation by construction of toilets and bringing about behavioural changes in the public towards sanitation and self- hygiene. Further to address the issue of water supply, there has been a transition in terms of use. Water can be resourced through various government initiatives like Har Ghar Nauka Jal in which ground water based supply can be utilised by 1,14,000 wards but there is greater focus on completing the scheme

mandate rather than involving and engaging the community from the outset. Involvement of the community in site selection and expenditure is critical for its sustained use before operation and maintenance are considered. The operational cost bears a financial implication on the community which needs to be explained at the very beginning .

Assuming 70 litres per head daily water use, with a strength of 1000 per ward and a total of 1,14,000 wards; there can be a massive imbalance between demand vs supply without adequate planning and execution towards groundwater replenishment. Since the mid 70s to the present day, there has been a paradigm shift from wells and ponds to groundwater as the primary water source. Educating the community on sustainable use of water supply and its management will be our primary focus after the election.

Government initiated water treatment units for enabling safe water consumption of over 5000 habitations, are being set up but the community lacks awareness of its importance that are impacted by the same. In chloride affected areas , a nutritional supplement for balance is required for safe water consumption.

Awareness about water management, water quality and sanitation should be given focus especially in the health-care sector such as Anganwadi medical camp and in maintaining menstrual hygiene where it is critically relevant. Combatting COVID 19 relies heavily on proper sanitization and hand washing. Therefore, for a state like Bihar, it is very important to educate people and work on better governance by bridging the communication gap between the government and the community.

How did the UNICEF programme overcome the issue of communication on menstrual hygiene which is considered a taboo topic in rural India? How does this programme seek to engage people around this taboo of menstrual hygiene?

It is still in the nascent stage as it is a continual process requiring various policy changes mediated through the government, ICDS, panchayat raj and essentially every individual and this is one of the goals of WASH. The primitive mindset of menstrual taboo still prevails in Bihar and Jharkhand, even in the field-workers assigned to educate the community on menstrual and reproductive health, as was previously experienced by me in my role as a consultant in an NGO.

We have planned with the government to come up with a menstrual hygiene management plan but it is pending final action despite a considerable delay from the WDC. The plan was created after consultation with various parties and the general public at large but execution requires it to be enmeshed in the state policy with pre-defined roles assigned to each department. While WASH strives to guide, government intervention is a prerequisite. Unless it's integrated with state policy it cannot influence a larger part of the community. Therefore, there needs to be a paradigm shift in the mindset towards menstrual hygiene, right from the apex before we can hope for it to percolate to the community.

What are the challenges implementing changes that are new to the population and what stereotype one needs to navigate on working with WASH in the state of Bihar?

This can be staggered in three subheadings viz toilet use, water supply scheme and menstrual hygiene management. In Bihar for instance, there has been construction of approximately 1.65 Crore of toilets in past 3-4 years and around 50-70 % of people used toilets for the first time in their lives at their homes. The first barrier was whether or not to have a toilet in homes as it is considered a taboo. The mindset needs to be changed from it

being a luxury to an absolute necessity by explaining the disadvantages of open defecation vs advantages of safe sanitation. Further, in the state of Bihar, the state government is giving 300 rupees annually to every adolescent girl under the Scheme of Kanyadhara Yojana towards menstrual hygiene management. Whether this amount is being utilised for the right cause is questionable and also a stringent check on an adequate supply chain of pads is required without which providing funds for the same is unsatisfactory.

How does awareness at school level help especially, in context of adolescent girls?

Open communication dispels the notion of taboo around menstrual hygiene and therefore spearheads a positive impact as awareness from these students spreads to their respective families.

Working in a project of WASH supported by UNICEF, we can visualise the substantial amount of female dropouts on achieving menarche. This problem does not exist with boys. How can this gender gap be bridged using WASH as a tool? Any specific comments or experience to share?

On evaluation of the documents of PHIA, they have heard the voice of girls from the Meena Manch committees. We have given about 150 training sessions to master trainers who further trained other nodal school teachers encouraging them to talk about health issues or menstrual hygiene management issues in their respective schools. As these issues are discussed, it develops confidence in each student. The fund of 300 rupees provided to them is utilised for the right cause. Construction of toilets in schools sets the correct precedent for the students and encourages them to adopt the same in their homes. There are lots of relatable case stories throwing light on this but in the states like UP, Bihar and Rajasthan, the process will take a considerable amount of time. This was embarked upon in the year 2014 and the female students dropping out thereafter will at least spread limitless awareness about the same.



Donor's Perspective

How has your experience been while supporting PHIA for the Swachh Bachpan, Muskurata Bachpan project?

Our experience working with PHIA Foundation for the last 2 years has been quite fruitful and successful. This partnership with UNICEF began in September, 2018 from a short term programme working to support the Bihar Education Project Council for improved water sanitation and hygiene programs in schools, especially focusing on increasing the nominations for such Vidyalaya Puraskar Government of India. In addition, they have also moved to the selected districts and schools for supporting water sanitation and hygiene compliance in schools. Then, in 2019 the partnership covered UNICEF supported five aspirational districts for making schools WASH compliant.

At the state level, we have tried to initiate a Swachhta Action Plan through PHIA. PHIA was very helpful in training and capacity building for more than 1700 stakeholders across 38 districts in Bihar, in addition to moving to these 5 aspirational districts where UNICEF has been supporting the government, PHIA has helped 1250 schools in developing a Swachhta Action Plan. In addition they have also supported 100 schools, 20 from each district in making them WASH compliant. Overall, in the last 2 years the partnership with PHIA has been successful in coordinating with the district and State authorities and all the stakeholders, where they have built an excellent rapport.

Is there any specific point about PHIA's approach which you consider has been very instrumental in shaping the program as well as its outcomes?

As PHIA is a network of NGOs, they have their field partners in different parts of the State, which allows them to connect to the concerned Government authorities swiftly. Their presence in the districts, helped them in building a good

rapport with their district counterparts and the government stakeholders enabling swift progress of the programme. This approach, in my opinion, is what has helped them in briskly engaging their government counterparts, to draw in necessary support for the implementation of the program at groundlevel.

Have you been to any of the project sites?

Yes, I have been to a couple of project sites as a part of our field visits. I have been to a few schools where PHIA has directly intervened in these 5 aspirational districts supported by UNICEF.

So based on your field visit how would you say is the commitment, energy and synergy of the implementation team on the field?

It was up to the mark. When we undertake field visits and meetings jointly with PHIA, we interact with the students, teachers and Vidyalaya Shiksha Samiti and the Management Committee members, where PHIA has intervened to assess their knowledge in terms of water sanitation and hygiene.

We evaluate the commitment, energy and synergy of the team that they put into the implementation of this program, which is remarkable. Their team is result- oriented. We could gauge the knowledge and awareness imparted by PHIA, in these children about water sanitation and hygiene interventions.

So what do you think makes PHIA stand apart among other CSOs and social sector organisations that have been working on the WASH program and that you have been associated with as well?

Other organisations we are engaged with are a sort of civil society organisations lacking a network and a project team. The advantage for PHIA is that they



SUDHAKAR REDDY ONTARI
WASH Officer, UNICEF

have a single network of people across districts, enabling prompt project implementation.

What is the bedrock of your partnership with PHIA and how do you see it evolving in the coming years, and especially in the current COVID-19 scenario ?

With regards to UNICEF, We work directly with the Government counterparts. In the case of Bihar and WASH, we are proactively working with multiple Government counterparts- Rural Development, Public Health Engineering, Panchayati raj, Education Department and the Health Department. So WASH is akin to a cross-cutting project, which is relevant across all the departments. UNICEF's approach, as far as partnerships are concerned, is to build the capacity of its local partners, who will be able to support the Government in the long run whether or not it is directly present. It strives to build the capacity of its local partners, technical support agencies, administration, not only around WASH but other thematic areas such as health, education or nutrition. Likewise we try to build the capacity of local partners in order to support the government in an improved way for water sanitation and hygiene programs in the long run. So the purpose of

the partnership with PHIA and building their capacity is also along the same lines. We have extended our partnership with the PHIA Foundation to help the government in the water sanitation and hygiene programs and as well as Safe School protocols in the context of COVID-19 referring to revising the existing water sanitation and hygiene guidelines. We have to be abreast of the current measures that have to be undertaken in the schools to protect the children from COVID-19 once the schools are reopened. Therefore, partnerships with PHIA or any other CSOs in the state will see long term support where these civil society organisations enhance their capacity, their technical expertise around WASH and support the Government in improving water sanitation and hygiene facilities in the institutions; This is our vision for the coming years especially with PHIA, as it is one of the best technical agencies for operation, maintenance and implementation of this program, particularly WASH facilities in the school and to make schools WASH compliant over time.

We have designed a Bihar-specific Washing Schools benchmarking system which has been submitted to the department, so that in the coming three-five years, organizations like PHIA should be able to support the government in making the schools WASH compliant.



SUDDHAKA JONATHAN CLARK

Head of programmes, Karuna Trust

Is there a specific point about PHIA's approach which you consider have been really instrumental in shaping the programme as well as its outcome?

We've been very impressed right from the start with the caliber and the dedication of the PHIA Foundation project manager that we're working with. Aarti and Pragyan, both, excel in terms of the quality of the work they do, in terms of their well-thought out reports and depth of engagement with the communities, bridging the cultural gap and forging an emotional connection with them. The committees look up to them for guidance and leadership and communicate freely with them about their issues and difficulties. I think Aarti, Pragyan and Avinav and the PHIA Foundation at large have technical expertise which we value and learn from about value addition, supply chains in order to prevent discrimination and promote dignity amongst communities.

Have you been to any of the project sites? Is there a difference in how PHIA approaches programme implementation vis-a-vis others?

We started this partnership 4 years ago and I've made 3 visits to some of the project sites we've

been supporting. For instance, went to west Champaran and were able to witness the remarkable work that had been done by SSEVS and their very inspirational leader.

We've worked with many partner organisations in different parts of India but PHIA Foundation is quite different to some of the work we've done before in terms of project management.

What is the bedrock of your partnership with PHIA and how do you see it evolving in the next few years?

The bedrock is the trust that stems from shared values; to be able to rely on PHIA Foundations' programme managers to make diligent use of the funding we provide in effective community actions to genuinely empower people's lives. Over the coming years, we want to generate more funding for this type of work and reach out to new communities by strengthening what we are already doing. We would like to replicate the model that we are developing through projects into new areas and new states like Uttar Pradesh on the lines of our work in Bihar and Odisha.

How has your experience been while supporting PHIA for 'Strengthening Local Self-Governance' in three districts of Jharkhand and is there a specific point about PHIA's approach which you consider have been really instrumental in shaping the programme as well as its outcome?

We are happy to have partnered with PHIA with regards to their clarity of thought and execution of the project from a rural perspective and further their vision on strengthening the local governance in Jharkhand. As we made progress, we simultaneously gained confidence in their execution of plan and implementation of the project at the community level. One of the key strengths of PHIA is their receptiveness to tackling unanticipated challenges.

PHIA is one of our strong partners as it has forged firm ties with the government in order to be able to support it on implementation of a certain policy and question it not having delivered as per policy. Their conceptualisation skill, receptivity to continuous learning and methodical implementation were instrumental in this project.

How do you rate PHIA's approach and project implementation?

The rating is highly subjective but in terms of implementation PHIA is one of the front-runners amongst other partners.

What is the bedrock of your partnership with PHIA and how do you see it evolving in the next few years?

With regards to partnership of the partner and the donor in the core bedrock lies their overlapping value system. PHIA and APPI both are committed for the upliftment of vulnerable sections of the society, each possessing a strong commitment to the upliftment of the base of the pyramid and that is the conversion arena for both organisations. We place a tremendous amount of confidence and trust on the organisations we partner with and PHIA continuously strives to deliver on that trust. We pioneered in institutional partnership with PHIA and our partnership has grown in leaps and bounds with each passing day.



ARGHYA MUKHERJEE

*Senior Manager- Programmes
Azim Premji Philanthropic
Initiatives Pvt. Ltd.*

Partnership in 2020 and Beyond

Working through and forging strong partnerships are among the core philosophy of PHIA Foundation. Our learning from the PACS Programme, the legacy of which we are building on, of working in partnership with over 225 civil society organisations and multiple other institutions has given us valuable insights. We understand that partnerships are not just about complementing mutual needs, but they are a great way to synergise collective strengths to create deep and lasting impact on the communities we work for. At PHIA, we look at partnerships in multiple and incremental ways.

To reach scale, diversity and work towards a systemic change, many hands, hearts and minds are required to come together in a synchronized manner. Diverse partnerships with a range of institutions and individuals give us that space and leverage. Integral to this is the recognition of and respect for the role of each partner. Our present approach to work embodies this spirit of partnership and PHIA will continue to walk this line going forward, as well.

Our partnerships with Civil Society organisations, working at the grassroots, comes with a deep recognition and acknowledgement of their ability to be embedded in the context and realities of the communities with their ears firmly to the ground. Many of these organisations have emerged from years of individual and collective struggle including

people's movements and their wisdom, understanding and ability to bring transformational change is unparalleled.

We also see the state as a key partner and collaborator in striving to build an equitable and just society. A constructive partnership with the state not only provides an opportunity to influence policy practice but also contribute immensely towards bringing agenda of inclusion and focus on addressing marginalization sharply.

We see a great value in our partnerships with individuals and institutions which attempt to shape public discourse and the development narrative. Academic institutions, think-tanks, research agencies, media and communication agencies, hold an esteemed place in our partnerships design.

Last but not the least, we see our role in the multiple partnerships that we forge as being symbiotic to the efforts of all others. We work with an approach of fluidity in our partnerships and quite often switch role to aid direct action on the ground, building on our existing relationships, being the interface to the state for the collective efforts and influencing agenda on behalf of the development community, strive to bring diverse interests together and in the process, influence and get influenced to bring about that aspirational change that defines our origins and work.



PHIA's Partnership Base



Intern / Volunteer / Employee Account

Partnering Hope Into Action (PHIA) stands for unflagging philanthropic work striving for equality, eradicating caste and gender based discrimination in marginalised communities, sustainable development and improving the overall quality of health and sanitation in remote areas of the country. As an institution which thrives for inclusion, PHIA has built a community bringing together people from various walks of life with a shared set of values and undeterred commitment towards humanitarian work, concomitantly building unique perspectives by providing them with enriching experiences. The environment of PHIA is brimming with stories where individuals not only flourish as professionals but also find a veritable avenue to channelise their passion. Here are such stories:



WILSON



STUTI



ANGELINE

LIFE at PHIA



Being a tribal and son of this soil, it upholds a synergy in ethos, philosophies and character of a differential workstyle which is embedded in PHIA's working culture. The initiatives and processes of PHIA, always motivates to perform better towards the benefit of community.

Within the span of 2 years with PHIA, despite some ups and downs the learning part for the betterment of society has always been there, which is continuous. The vision, mission and prospect of PHIA has synergy with the constitutional values, ethical human values and religious fundamentals like truth, peace, justice, humanity and brotherhood which reflects in its practical space. PHIA clearly possesses all features in a democratic manner where criticisms and expressive nature are welcomed.

It's been 2.5 years with PHIA and it has completely created a new definition of CHANGE to me. PHIA as an organization, works on deep-rooted challenges and it also gives me space to plan from scratch with the vision of creating a greater impact, beyond numbers. PHIA focuses on working for socially excluded communities that cover the vulnerable section of the country. It feels immense satisfaction to work for those who wish to change their lives but fear to take the first step. PHIA is that pushing force that deeply works on the thematic, for societal upliftment. PHIA brings that first step in a creative manner that it not only changes an individual's life, but also transforms a family.

My dream was to join an organization that offers a stimulating work environment and I found that in PHIA. Our Bhopal Team and our senior leaders challenged my preconceived notions, gave me fresh perspectives and at the same time valued my ideas and contributions. PHIA's teamwork enabled me to test my abilities in achieving our shared goals.

PHIA programs not only exposed me to the ground realities of the most vulnerable and excluded communities but their resilience against many odds and that I consider the most valuable lesson of all. The learning culture within PHIA empowers and encourages young people like me to go beyond what I thought was my capacity and for this I am very grateful. What an incredible team and team culture.

PHIA in NEWS

PHIA Foundation's efforts have enabled accessibility to over 4 million individuals in some of the most remote and far-fetched areas of the country, enabling people from all walks of life to have access to justice, dignity and an overall improved quality of life. Their core strength lies in team-work, focus and drive towards engagement of the communities. The team at PHIA works synergistically with grit and determination to comprehend the issues plaguing the communities, anticipating the impediments before formulating a holistic action plan with pre-defined roles for each individual.

The projects undertaken by PHIA have created a quantifiable impact on the welfare of disadvantaged communities. The unfettered commitment towards the upliftment of the marginalized individuals and communities has not gone unnoticed. Various publications have acknowledged the tenacity and never-tiring spirit, ensuring that the work vis-a-vis their strong network of grass-root-level organizations has a country-wide outreach.

Following are the snippets of news articles from the past one year:

Hemant to flag off BRO train today

Chandrasekhar Ray & Rajesh Kumar Pandey | TNN | Jun 11, 2020, 05:00 IST



Ranchi/Dumka: Chief minister Hemant Soren will flag off a special train ferrying more than 1,200 workmen from Dumka railway station on Friday to work on the projects of the Border Roads Organization (BRO) along the India-China border.

The train, officials in Ranchi said, will start at 2pm for Udhampur (Jammu & Kashmir) with stoppages in Deoghar's Jaisidin

station and Ambala (Punjab). The 22-coach train has a carrying capacity of 1,550 passengers.



Financial Performance

Last Financial Year

2019-20

PARTNERING HOPE INTO ACTION FOUNDATION NEW DELHI

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

Particulars	Sch. No.	As At 31st March 2020 (Rs.)	As At 31st March 2019 (Rs.)
Funds Employed			
Reserves	1	14,98,875.79	24,74,502.02
Designated Funds	2	1,000.00	1,000.00
Programme Balance	3	1,90,75,471.88	1,92,51,198.11
Current Liabilities	4	24,34,603.00	12,53,502.00
Fixed Assets Control A/c (As per contra)	5	7,17,734.80	5,09,148.80
Total		2,37,27,685.47	2,34,89,350.93
Assets			
Fixed Assets			
Gross Block	6	11,86,970.00	6,80,870.00
Accumulated Depreciation		4,69,235.20	1,71,721.20
Net Block		7,17,734.80	5,09,148.80
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	7	2,20,16,246.67	2,26,71,387.13
Other Current Assets	8	9,93,704.00	3,08,815.00
		2,30,09,950.67	2,29,80,202.13
Total		2,37,27,685.47	2,34,89,350.93

For & on behalf of management

As per our report of even date

Partnering Hope Into Action
Foundation

J. A. Martins
Managing Trustee/Trustee



J. A. Martins

J. A. Martins
Proprietor

M. No. 082051

J. A. Martins & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 010860N

Place : New Delhi

Date : 30-10-2020

**PARTNERING HOPE INTO ACTION FOUNDATION
NEW DELHI**

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31st March 2020

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2019 (Rs.)
INCOME			
Contributions & Donations	9	1,47,002.72	73,05,042.65
Bank & Other Interest		4,32,538.00	3,40,124.00
Other Receipts		1,19,691.00	-
Grant Allocated towards Expenses		19,87,06,471.74	20,06,49,416.29
Total		19,94,05,703.46	20,82,94,582.94
EXPENDITURE			
Education Expenses			
Internet Literacy Campaign-Women in Rural U.P.(Phase 3)	10	-	38,72,735.00
Internet Literacy Campaign-Women in Rural U.P.(Phase 4)	11	20,23,619.00	1,04,83,404.83
Internet Literacy Campaign for Women in Jharkhand, Bihar, MP (Phase 1)	12	14,200.00	5,08,398.00
Internet Literacy Campaign for Women in Jharkhand, Bihar, MP (Phase 2)	13	-	55,21,018.00
Internet Literacy Campaign for Women in MP (Phase 3)	14	2,80,503.00	81,78,637.00
Educating Children of Rag Pickers in Urban Slums South Delhi, (Programme II)	15	15,080.00	15,58,123.00
Child Right CCRD Project	16	-	2,70,852.00
Internet - Digital Livelihood, UP (FREND)	17	-	14,14,992.00
Local Self Governance - Grant APPI	18	1,91,88,561.00	2,77,81,354.00
Adult Literacy (TCS)	19	30,63,369.00	83,69,018.00
Access to Social Security by unorganized Workers (ACC)	20	10,93,678.00	13,87,442.00
Internet Literacy Campaign for Women in Rural U.P (Phase 1, Progr. 2)	21	-	7,822.00
Education, Health & Hygiene-Rag-picking Communities (Bhowapur, NCR)	22	-	7,36,529.00
Child Right CCRD Project (Phase - II)	23	6,88,039.00	17,10,207.00
Coalition on Child Rights and Developments (CCRD Projects), Phase - 3	24	25,02,049.00	5,26,541.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in MP-10019 (FREND)	25	-	12,00,000.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in MP-10026 (FREND)	26	1,46,16,523.86	37,76,526.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in MP-30042 (FREND)	27	1,53,366.00	42,28,077.00



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2019 (Rs.)
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in MP-20008 (FREND)	28	19,78,106.00	10,03,895.00
Outreach on Financial Instruments - Mutual Funds training & Implementation in MP-30052 (FREND)	29	-	7,76,640.00
Google Rural Research Project implementation in MP-30016 (FREND)	30	-	2,13,597.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in Bihar-10021 (FREND)	31	7,70,671.00	10,92,000.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in Bihar-10028 (FREND)	32	1,20,82,322.20	54,52,949.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Bihar-30034 (FREND)	33	59,050.00	35,97,612.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in Bihar-20007 (FREND)	34	21,80,884.00	18,41,453.02
Strengthening WASH in Schools Across Multiple Districts in Bihar	35	93,814.00	33,25,182.00
Internet Saathi, Digital literacy program's training and implementation Jharkhand-10016 (FREND)	36	48,62,305.00	64,88,367.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Jharkhand-30040 (FREND)	37	4,52,728.00	26,69,103.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in Jharkhand-20009 (FREND)	38	5,28,061.00	26,98,339.00
Transform Aspirational Districts Initiative in Jharkhand-30028 (Niti Ayog & Tata Trust)	39	50,06,613.00	44,32,461.00
Strengthening Local Self Governance in Selected blocks in Jamtara, Gumla and west Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand - APPI	40	1,02,74,839.00	2,00,674.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Chattisgarh-30036 (FREND)	41	59,050.00	9,83,920.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in UP-30048 (FREND)	42	8,87,435.00	95,14,945.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in UP-20006 (FREND)	43	74,71,303.00	85,82,840.58
Outreach on Financial Instruments - Mutual Funds training & Implementation in UP-30053 (FREND)	44	4,34,970.00	6,43,500.00
Transform Aspirational Districts Initiative in UP-30027 (Niti Ayog & Tata Trust)	45	24,73,313.00	13,22,700.00
Amplification of adolescent voices through digital technology in UP-30029 (FREND)	46	2,51,502.00	15,80,699.00



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2019 (Rs.)
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Bihar-10009 (FRIEND)	47	11,12,451.00	1,34,98,257.59
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Chhattisgarh-10009 (FRIEND)	48	-	97,18,852.00
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Jharkhand-10009 (FRIEND)	49	18,08,045.00	1,02,87,015.00
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Madhya Pradesh-10009 (FRIEND)	50	-	1,19,78,897.00
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Uttar Pradesh-10009 (FRIEND)	51	28,56,738.00	89,63,585.62
Rapid Proto-type Bultoo Radio Programme in Chainpur block of Gumla District - APPI	52	2,60,357.00	2,45,950.00
Education of Children of Rag pickers in Urban Slums - Grant Gripple (II)	53	89,805.00	10,334.00
Building resilience, Catalysing Change - Transformational Journeys of Marginalized Adolescent Girls	54	-	2,30,800.00
Promote Gender Equality and Empower Factory Women Workers	55	-	21,86,755.00
Strengthening existing policies of the Government to combat human trafficking of tribal women and girls in Jharkhand	56	15,09,867.00	5,77,120.00
Strengthening livelihoods in south odisha; and Promotion of sustainable livelihood in Bihar	57	25,75,648.00	4,88,606.00
Education of Children of Rag pickers in Urban Slums - Grant Mastek	58	4,00,001.00	-
Unicef - Empowering Adolescent Voices - UNICEF Training and implementation	59	57,73,903.00	-
Google Bolo training and Implementation in MP - Grant - 30057	60	17,36,167.00	-
Google Bolo training and Implementation in UP - Grant 30058	61	23,13,036.00	-
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Chhattisgarh - Grant - 30059	62	31,34,750.00	-
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Jharkhand - Grant 30060	63	40,41,087.20	-
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant - 300561	64	15,40,493.00	-
Busara Survey - Increasing uptake of Injectables training and implementation in Bihar - Grant ID_30077	65	19,281.00	-



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2019 (Rs.)
Creating Rural Entrepreneurs in Bihar - Grand ID_30069	66	26,83,745.00	-
Creating Rural Entrepreneurs in UP - Grant ID 30070	67	73,03,553.00	-
Digital Literacy training and implementation in MP Phase 5	68	12,00,000.00	-
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant ID_20033	69	15,96,773.00	-
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Jharkhand - Grant ID_20030	70	6,03,595.00	-
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in MP - Grant ID_20032	71	12,83,578.00	-
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in UP - Grant ID_20031	72	68,63,937.00	-
Promotion of child-friendly WASH in Educational institutions - Wash Unicef	73	52,59,710.00	-
Google Business Literacy training and implementation in Madhya Pradesh - Google 30080	74	8,13,771.00	-
Digital Literacy training and Implementation in UP - Grant 10035	75	1,25,68,719.00	-
Digital Literacy training and Implementation in MP - Grant ID_10036	76	1,50,06,597.00	-
Digital Livelihood training and implementation in UP - Grant 20043	77	6,86,145.48	-
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in MP Grant 20044 - MP	78	1,81,846.00	-
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant 20045	79	9,75,806.00	-
HUL - Strengthening Nutrition Support training and implementation in UP - Grant 30072	80	15,57,113.00	-
HUL Plastic Waste Management - Grant ID 30078	81	1,66,678.00	-
HUL - Strengthening Nutrition Support training and implementation in MP - Grant_30073	82	16,63,743.00	-
Applying the DELTA Framework 85 most backward districts of India through the Transformation of Aspirational Districts (TAD) Program of 2 Districts- Grant 30092	83	1,06,017.00	-
Applying the DELTA Framework 85 most backward districts of India through the Transformation of Aspirational Districts (TAD) Program of 5 Districts - Grant 30091	84	3,85,108.00	-



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2019 (Rs.)
Tackling Migration from Source to destination (Gathering evidence, policy advocacy and awareness of migrant workers in garment sector in destination area - North India (Delhi-Ncr) from Source area (Jharkhand))	85	23,23,719.00	-
To Provide access to Education, Health and Hygiene for Rag Picking	86	5,09,643.00	-
Tackling access to education issues of Rag Pickers Community	87	8,90,234.00	-
<u>Preservation of Environment</u>			
Effective Implementation of Community Forest Rights (CFR)	88	17,81,737.00	-
<u>Medical Relief</u>			
Improving Maternal and Child Health Outcomes in Hard to reach areas	89	7,70,760.00	18,29,128.00
<u>Relief of Poor</u>			
Enhancing Access of Workers, Jharkhand Labour Welfare Schemes (Phase - II)	90	-	72,735.00
Enhancing Access of Workers, Jharkhand Labour Welfare Schemes (Phase - III)	91	2,44,233.00	7,01,644.00
Humanitarian Relief Response in Kerala (Phase 1)	92	-	5,25,119.00
Humanitarian Relief Response in Kerala (Phase 2)	93	-	13,82,065.65
Bihar Flood Response 2019	94	17,10,437.00	-
Kerala Flood Response 2019	95	24,97,393.00	-
Livelihood Support for the marginalized in 3 flood affected districts of Kerala	96	43,94,298.00	-
Administrative Expenses	97	19,87,06,471.74	20,06,49,416.29
Depreciation		10,38,703.12	57,17,877.74
Less: Allocation from Fixed Assets Control A/c		19,97,45,174.86	20,63,67,294.03
Total	5	2,97,514.00	1,16,509.00
		(2,97,514.00)	(1,16,509.00)
<u>Excess of Income over Expenditure</u>		19,97,45,174.86	20,63,67,294.03
Transfer to Fixed Assets Control A/c		-	5,04,420.00
Transferred to General Reserve		(3,39,471.40)	14,22,868.91
Total		19,94,05,703.46	20,82,94,582.94

For & on behalf of management

As per our report of even date

Partnering Hope Into Action
Foundation

Solomon

Managing Trustee/Trustor

Place : New Delhi

Date : 30-10-2020



J.A. Martins
J. A. Martins
Proprietor
M. No. 082051
J. A. Martins & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 010860N

**PARTNERING HOPE INTO ACTION FOUNDATION
NEW DELHI**

Receipt & Payment Account for the year ended 31st March 2020

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balances	
Cash in hand	1,864.00
Cash at Bank	2,26,69,523.13
Sub. Total (a)	2,26,71,387.13
Receipts during the Year	
Contributions & Donations (I&E)	1,47,002.72
Programme Receipts (Sch 3)	20,15,50,965.68
Bank & Other Interest (I&E)	4,32,538.00
Bank Interest (Sch. 3)	13,84,028.00
Interest on Income Tax Refund (I&E)	-
Other Receipts (I&E)	1,19,691.00
Sub. Total (b)	20,36,34,225.40
Total (a+b)	22,63,05,612.53
Payments During the Year	
Expenses	
Internet Literacy Campaign-Women in Rural U.P.(Phase 4)	20,23,619.00
Internet Literacy Campaign for Women in Jharkhand, Bihar, MP (Phase 1)	14,200.00
Internet Literacy Campaign for Women in MP (Phase 3)	2,80,503.00
Educating Children of Rag Pickers in Urban Slums South Delhi, (Programme II)	15,080.00
Local Self Governance - Grant APPI	1,91,88,561.00
Adult Literacy (TCS)	30,63,369.00
Access to Social Security by unorganized Workers (ACC)	10,93,678.00
Child Right CCRD Project (Phase - II)	6,88,039.00
Coalition on Child Rights and Developments (CCRD Projects), Phase - 3	25,02,049.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in MP-10026 (FRIEND)	1,46,16,523.86
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in MP-30042 (FRIEND)	1,53,366.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in MP-20008 (FRIEND)	19,78,106.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in Bihar-10021 (FRIEND)	7,70,671.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in Bihar-10028 (FRIEND)	1,20,82,322.20
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Bihar-30034 (FRIEND)	59,050.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in Bihar-20007 (FRIEND)	21,80,884.00
Strengthening WASH in Schools Across Multiple Districts in Bihar	93,814.00
Internet Saathi, Digital literacy program's training and implementation Jharkhand-10016 (FRIEND)	48,62,305.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Jharkhand-30040 (FRIEND)	4,52,728.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in Jharkhand-20009 (FRIEND)	5,28,061.00
Transform Aspirational Districts Initiative in Jharkhand-30028 (Niti Ayog & Tata Trust)	50,06,613.00
Strengthening Local Self Governance in Selected blocks in Jamtara, Gumla and west Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand - APPI	1,02,74,839.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Chattisgarh-30036 (FRIEND)	59,050.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in UP-30048 (FRIEND)	8,87,435.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in UP-20006 (FRIEND)	74,71,303.00
Outreach on Financial Instruments - Mutual Funds training & Implementation in UP-30053 (FRIEND)	4,34,970.00
Transform Aspirational Districts Initiative in UP-30027 (Niti Ayog & Tata Trust)	24,73,313.00



Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Amplification of adolescent voices through digital technology in UP-30029 (FRIEND)	2,51,502.00
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Bihar-10009 (FRIEND)	11,12,451.00
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Jharkhand-10009 (FRIEND)	18,08,045.00
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Uttar Pradesh-10009 (FRIEND)	28,56,738.00
Rapid Proto-type Bultoo Radio Programme in Chainpur block of Gumia District - APPI	2,60,357.00
Education of Children of Rag pickers in Urban Slums - Grant Gripple (II)	89,805.00
Strengthening existing policies of the Government to combat human trafficking of tribal women and girls in Jharkhand	15,09,867.00
Strengthening livelihoods in south odisha; and Promotion of sustainable livelihood in Bihar	25,75,648.00
Education of Children of Rag pickers in Urban Slums - Grant Mastek	4,00,001.00
Unicef - Empowering Adolescent Voices - UNICEF Training and implementation	57,73,903.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in MP - Grant - 30057	17,36,167.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in UP - Grant 30058	23,13,036.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Chhattisgarh - Grant - 30059	31,34,750.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Jharkhand - Grant 30060	40,41,087.20
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant - 300561	15,40,493.00
Busara Survey - Increasing uptake of Injectables training and implementation in Bihar - Grant ID_30077	19,281.00
Creating Rural Entrepreneurs in Bihar - Grand ID_30069	26,83,745.00
Creating Rural Entrepreneurs in UP - Grant ID 30070	73,03,553.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in MP Phase 5	12,00,000.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant ID_20033	15,96,773.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Jharkhand - Grant ID_20030	6,03,595.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in MP - Grant ID_20032	12,83,578.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in UP - Grant ID_20031	68,63,937.00
Promotion of child-friendly WASH in Educational Institutions - Wash Unicef	52,59,710.00
Google Business Literacy training and implementation in Madhya Pradesh - Google 30080	8,13,771.00
Digital Literacy training and Implementation in UP - Grant 10035	1,25,68,719.00
Digital Literacy training and Implementation in MP - Grant ID_10036	1,50,06,597.00
Digital Livelihood training and implementation in UP - Grant 20043	6,86,145.48
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in MP Grant 20044 - MP	1,81,846.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant 20045	9,75,806.00
HUL - Strengthening Nutrition Support training and implementation in UP - Grant 30072	15,57,113.00
HUL Plastic Waste Management - Grant ID 30078	1,66,678.00
HUL - Strengthening Nutrition Support training and implementation in MP - Grant_30073	16,63,743.00
Applying the DELTA Framework 85 most backward districts of India through the Transformation of Aspirational Districts (TAD) Program of 2 Districts- Grant 30092	1,06,017.00
Applying the DELTA Framework 85 most backward districts of India through the Transformation of Aspirational Districts (TAD) Program of 5 Districts - Grant_30091	3,85,108.00
Tackling Migration from Source to destination (Gathering evidence, policy advocacy and awareness of migrant workers in garment sector in destination area - North India (Delhi-Ncr) from Source area (Jharkhand))	23,23,719.00
To Provide access to Education, Health and Hygiene for Rag Picking	5,09,643.00
Tackling access to education issues of Rag Pickers Community	8,90,234.00
Effective Implementation of Community Forest Rights (CFR)	17,81,737.00
Improving Maternal and Child Health Outcomes in Hard to reach areas	7,70,760.00
Enhancing Access of Workers, Jharkhand Labour Welfare Schemes (Phase - III)	2,44,233.00



Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Bihar Flood Response 2019	17,10,437.00
Kerala Flood Response 2019	24,97,393.00
Livelihood Support for the marginalized in 3 flood affected districts of Kerala	43,94,298.00
Administrative Expenses	10,38,703.12
	19,97,45,174.86
Unspent Grant Refunded	48,58,303.00
Purchase of Fixed Assets (Sch 6)	5,06,100.00
Transfer to Programme Balance	(3,24,000.00)
Increase in Current Assets	6,84,889.00
Increase in Current Liabilities	(11,81,101.00)
Sub. Total (C)	20,42,89,365.86
Closing Balances	
Cash in Hand (Sch 7)	39,410.00
Cash at Bank (Sch 7)	2,19,76,836.67
Sub. Total (d)	2,20,16,246.67
Total (c+d)	22,63,05,612.53

For & on behalf of Management

As per our report of even date

Partnering Hope Into Action
Foundation

Managing Trustee/Trustees

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 30-10-2020



J. A. Martins
Proprietor

M. No. 82051

J. A. Martins & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 010860N







“ If you ask me, my ideal would be the society based on liberty, equality and fraternity. An ideal society should be mobile and full of channels of conveying a change taking place in one part to other parts. ”

B. R. Ambedkar





2019-20 ANNUAL REPORT

PHIA Foundation's vision is a society free from poverty, exclusion and discrimination and all people living with justice, peace and dignity.

PHIA FOUNDATION

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