

Annual Report
2020-2021

The background of the entire page is a photograph showing the silhouettes of a group of people, including children and adults, against a warm, orange-hued sunset sky. One person in the center is carrying a large, dark, rounded object (possibly a basket or a large pot) balanced on their head. The silhouettes are dark and contrast sharply with the bright background.

PARTNERING HOPE INTO ACTION

Hope during the times of Corona
Adapting to the New Normal

PHIA's Work

Our Vision

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



Governance & Accountability

PHIA Foundation complies with the Red Cross Code of Conduct and adheres to the Sphere Project's Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards for Accountability and Quality Management in emergency work. PHIA's board reviews the progress of various activities and programmes and financial statements of accounts. It also oversees the compliance of the organization with the law of the land. PHIA's accountability and internal governance are firmly guarded by the following principles:

- Justice, courage, determination, hope
- Dignity, empathy, honesty, respect, solidarity
- Cooperation, partnership and sustainability
- Accountability, Stewardship



Mission

To achieve our vision, we work with communities and empower them to access their rights and entitlements, have access to equal opportunities and live with dignity and respect. We work with a range of partners, community organizations and stakeholders to ensure the poorest and most marginalized communities are reached.

Thematic Focus



Access to essential services



Reducing Inequality and bridging gender gap



Ensuring sustainable livelihood



Humanitarian response and mitigation due to climate change

Board of Trustees

- Mr. Vikas Gambhir, Trustee
- Professor Sukhadeo Thorat, Trustee
- Dr Roma Solomon, Trustee
- Mr. Ashraf Patel, Trustee
- Ms. Surina Narula, Patron
- Dr. Belinda Bennet, Managing Trustee

Key Functionary

Income Tax Exemption

PHIA Foundation is a trade name of Partnering Hope into Action Foundation (Trust registration number: 35135). The trust is registered under 12AA of the Income Tax Act 1961 and all donations enjoy 50% exemption from Income Tax u/s 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

For Donations

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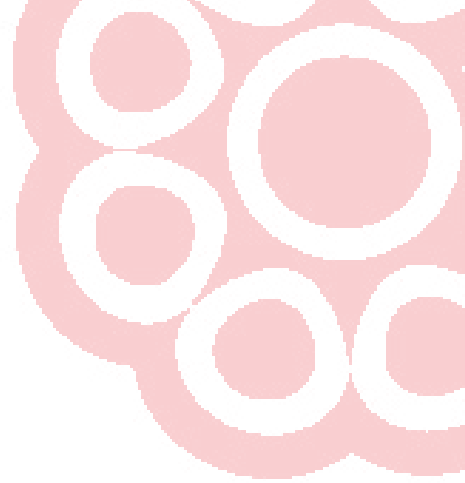
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SECTION 1

OVERVIEW AND REFLECTIONS


Message from the **Managing Trustee**



The Year 2020-21 saw an unfathomable scale of misery in human history. The magnitude of the global pandemic was such that it spared no one. Undoubtedly, the impact of the pandemic disproportionately impacted the disadvantaged and marginalized.

In early 2020, India saw a huge surge of COVID-19 cases. As India struggled to get back to normalcy, multiple stories of resilience, empathy and hope emerged from various parts of the country. Individuals, communities, organizations and government came together to respond to the unfolding humanitarian crisis.

PHIA Foundation's response is one such story of empathy, compassion and hope. As always, PHIA partnered with the Government, community leaders, social sector partners and donors and executed some impactful programmes, even while some of PHIA's staff themselves suffered with COVID-19. PHIA had to learn phenomenally at all levels – to meet, talk, learn and work in a digital world and practically address the emerging needs of individuals and communities affected by COVID-19, and that included tackling issues of access to essential services, treatment and information, gender-based discrimination and livelihood. PHIA Foundation works at the grassroots with



vulnerable groups – migrants, daily wage earners, rural women, out-of-school children, tribal and Dalit communities. During this reporting year, PHIA's staff went the extra mile to bring positive change in the lives of people served – in thousands, one individual at a time!

In the ensuing pages, you will see PHIA's resolve of overcoming several practical challenges in reaching out to people in need at multiple levels - physical, emotional, educational, financial and social. PHIA team is committed to continue this journey of building resilient, inclusive and thriving communities.

I also acknowledge with gratitude, the reassuring co-operation and support of government staff, donors, partnering organizations, community leaders and well-wishers. We continue to count on your partnerships and engagement in the coming years.

Dr. Belinda Bennet,
Managing Trustee,
PHIA Foundation

Message from the **Director Desk**



As the world had ushered into a new decade, no one could have predicted and imagined how the decade would start. For PHIA Foundation, the year that went by will always be remembered as the year where our resilience as an organization and our commitment towards the causes we work for, were put to test. I am extremely proud to now look back and say that PHIA stayed true to its purpose and continued spreading hope.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made a huge impact on all aspects of our life, and it has created a severe impact on the lives of the poor and marginalised communities. The entire world went through a paradigm shift in its ways of working, and for us, we had to rethink our on-ground delivery model keeping the safety and security of the community and our staff and volunteers in mind. Decisions were made to deploy our resources to meet the humanitarian and development needs of communities served by PHIA in some of the remotest geographies in our intervention states.

To slow down the spread of COVID pandemic, the Government took a decision to impose a stringent lockdown, on a short notice. As the lockdown started, PHIA witnessed the struggles of the migrant workers – especially those working in low-income, unskilled, and semi-skilled jobs. PHIA anticipated the looming challenges and approached the Government of Jharkhand, where we had an existing relationship, to design and roll-out a multi-pronged initiative to address the emerging humanitarian challenges due to COVID pandemic and the lockdown. On the invitation of the Government of Jharkhand, the PHIA team volunteered to lead, coordinate, and manage a helpline to help the people in need. One of the major initiatives that made a huge impact was the setting up of Jharkhand State Control Room for Migrants (JSCRM), and it continues to do so in 2021. The helpline was started with the aim of ensuring the safe return of the migrant labourers from Jharkhand stranded across India and outside India. JSCRM facilitated the safe return of migrants and also aided

in them getting financial support through the Government of Jharkhand. JSCRM touched the lives of over a million such stranded migrants.

As the migrant control room gathered traction, PHIA in collaboration with State Government and other civil society networks and organizations created a GO-CSO collab with the intention to create an active network of aid and relief providers to support the returning migrants. This network supported over 100,000 such migrants and families with life-saving humanitarian aid.

PHIA, in partnership with APF, mobilized PPE kits and various other health equipments worth over 5 Crore (INR 50 million) to support the Government of Jharkhand's (state health machinery) fight against COVID. PHIA also mobilized multiple humanitarian aid responses in the state of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi-NCR and reached over 100,000 individuals with relief materials including dry ration, hygiene kits and COVID-19 care kits. I would like to thank our donors Karuna Trust, UNICEF, Azim Premji Foundation, United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative (APPI), and Christian Aid, UK.

The regular programmes of PHIA were sustained to the best we could, despite lockdowns and COVID threats. Alternative plans are in place to engage effectively with the target communities in the aftermath of the pandemic. The vulnerable communities in remote areas where PHIA is serving require well-planned development assistance to become resilient in the aftermath of the pandemic. There were also administrative and systemic revisions for better compliance to government regulations and to align with current approaches under corporate social responsibility of

partnering companies. The welfare of the PHIA staff was addressed during the year, including COVID related emergencies.

I would like to pay homage to my colleagues Mr. Amardeep Minj, Panchayat Implementor, who passed away due to COVID-19 pandemic and homage to Ms Ranjana Mala Minz, Arogya Mitra, who passed away in a road accident. I also offer my condolences for the loss of Mr. Rajesh Pati, Coordinator, ASRA, a partner of PHIA Foundation in Jharkhand. I would like to acknowledge their valuable and inspiring contribution. On behalf of the entire PHIA team, I express my deepest condolences to their families, friends, and colleagues. I also pay my sincere respect and condolences to several late community members, civil society leaders and activists who inspired through their work and life.

PHIA is grateful to all donors, strategic partners and supporters for their uninterrupted support and encouragement. I am thankful to our Board of Trustees for their flexibility, timely guidance, and leadership. We seek the continued support of our donors and well-wishers. I record my thanks to PHIA's civil society partners and networks who serve as a backbone to our programmatic efficiency. Last but not the least, the hard work and dedication of my team deserves much appreciation for their resolve to meet the challenges posed by COVID-19, at both personal and professional levels.

With a commitment to continue inspiring hope through our work,

Anand Kumar,
Honorary Director

THE COVID-19 Context

Adapting to the New
Normal of Service Delivery

Reflections by staff of PHIA

This bygone year was different not only for PHIA, but the whole world due to COVID-19. PHIA works in partnership with Civil Society Organizations (CSO), the private sector (corporates, trusts and foundations) and government departments to facilitate empowerment of the poor, socially excluded and marginalized communities so that they can oversee their own development and have due access

to rights and entitlements. PHIA Foundation ensures that Inclusion, Gender and Human Rights are central to designing and implementing its interventions. During the reporting year, the Foundation continued to find locally appropriate solutions to augment existing health care systems, local governance and influence policy making.

PHIA Foundation had to rethink a programmatic strategy with a focus on the following activities:

- Strengthening coordination between local government bodies and CSOs
- Responding to communities affected by COVID crisis.

The new normal of service delivery were as follows:

- Following COVID news and updates from the perspective of administration and programme management
- Regular implementation of COVID safety awareness and training activities
- Increased online connectivity and frequent communications between PHIA head office and field offices
- Addressing concerns related to staff's health and safety
- Applying best practices and principles in handling humanitarian crises like COVID emergencies such as deaths, internal migrations, hunger, loss of jobs and businesses and temporary separations of families
- Working as a vital link in the overall chain of healthcare delivery in remote areas

As PHIA's work has evolved over the years, so has the intensity of direct interactions with the vulnerable and marginalized communities. The onset of COVID-19 had a direct impact on the continuity of this link as protocols around stringent lockdowns, restricted movement, and social distancing minimized the scope around face-to-face and social interactions. Yet, our resolve and commitment to the cause did not deter and our staff/on-ground volunteers continued with their uncompromising resolve as front-line workers to actualize Hope in Action.

PHIA Programme Team



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SECTION 2

TEAM PHIA AT WORK: A THEMATIC NARRATIVE

Programme Updates from the Field

ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Access to essential services such as education, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) along with shelter plays a critical role in the well-being of individuals. In India, despite considerable progress in these sectors, a gap can still be observed in achieving these basic standards of living which becomes worse with factors such as gender, caste, ethnicity and class. Furthermore, with the onset of COVID-19, a different issue of access was witnessed across India. There was a significant shift from urban to rural parts of our country before the restrictions were imposed on movements (lockdown), with many losing their livelihoods. The mass movement of people created a mayhem situation in many states, leading to several vulnerabilities among the deprived section of our society.

PHIA strongly believes in reaching the last mile by ensuring that the poorest and the most marginalized communities have equal opportunities to access their rights and entitlements. PHIA facilitates in bridging the knowledge as well as access gap in the communities through the following key initiatives:

- Community awareness on prevention of diseases especially norms and practices for prevention of COVID-19.
- Strengthening of Community Level Institutions like Village Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC), Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND), Aanganwadi for better health and nutrition services at village level for children, young girls and women.
- Strengthening the primary healthcare system for disease surveillance and improved referral services.
- Establishing CSO Collaborative Platform on Public Health for more collective responsive actions.
- Facilitate development of School Swachhata Action Plans (SAP) to ensure safe, functional, and sustainable WASH facilities and practices in schools.
- Supporting children with educational devices and stationery for benefitting from online classes.



NAME OF THE PROJECT

**JIDHAN - Jharkhand
Integrated
Development for
Health and Nutrition**

PROJECT LOCATION

**3 districts (Khunti –
Karra, Gumla – Raidih,
Dumri, kamdara,
Simdega- Bano,
Pakartanr), 499 villages,
73 Panchayats**

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

412350 individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

Jharkhand Integrated Development for Health and Nutrition (JIDHAN) programme is implemented by a consortium consisting of PHIA, TRIF, and PRA-DAN. JIDHAN aims to create awareness in the community, strengthen community level institutional response, community norms and practices for prevention of COVID-19. It also intends to strengthen the primary healthcare system for disease surveillance, strengthen the tertiary & referral facilities – both capacities and infrastructure and establish a CSO collaborative platform on public health.

The project envisioned a society with greater consciousness on Public Health, focusing on COVID-19 prevention and containment through behaviour

change. It focused on orienting various administrative bodies like the Gram Sabha, CBOs, community cadres, SHGs and PRI members regarding various aspects related to COVID-19 prevention, health protocols and government guidelines intending to reduce the spread of COVID-19. The project also focused on mapping CBOs and CSOs working on health issues and engaged in monitoring of health services delivery and health governance through community mechanisms.

The project focused on organizing campaigns to build perspectives and protective measures on COVID-19 by sharing knowledge products, relevant government orders and guidelines and IEC and collaterals on Public Health.

Key Objectives:

- Community awareness
- Strengthening Community Level Institutional response, community norms and practices for prevention of COVID-19
- Strengthening the primary healthcare system for disease surveillance
- Strengthening the tertiary and referral facilities – both capacities and infrastructure
- Establishing CSP collaborative platform on public health

The various activities that were organized in the programme include capacity building of the team focused on the status of the Public Health System, and on the use of Oximeter and Thermal Gun. Apart from this, a special training on COVID Suraksha for the team was conducted by CMC, Vellore. Activities also included capacity building of community representatives in preparing a responsive action plan towards COVID-19, establishment of Village Level Quarantine Centres, training of Mukhiya and Ward Members on COVID-19

Response and for integration of Village Health Plan in GPDP, training of VHSNC members on COVID-19 Response, and development of Village Level CORONA dashboard.

Meetings at various levels were organized. Apart from the CSO meetings, 237 village level meetings, 150 meetings with SHGs, 320 meetings with Frontline Workers on COVID, 207 meetings with PRI members on preparedness, 19 Gram Sabha Meetings and 75 Meetings with Corona Samiti were conducted.

Key Highlights

- ✱ Development of e-JIDHAN portal to manage suspects of community surveillance of COVID-19 suspects
 - ✱ The awareness campaigns through various messaging techniques has increased the level of awareness among the community members
 - ✱ The Public Private Partnership (PPP) has been very strong due to continued interactions with Community Healthcare Centres, VHSNC and frontline health workers
 - ✱ There is visible improvement in the essential health services in the village by regular and active participation of the JIDHAN team in the Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day
-



Case Story

CHANGING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS FOR IMPROVED HEALTH OUTCOMES

Change in perception of Tabka villagers towards COVID Test - In order to speed up the COVID response and to align the guidelines of Govt. of India to increase testing, Govt of Jharkhand had increased tests at the block, panchayat and village levels. Initially, post the lockdown, there was an increase in reverse migration of migrant workers. Community members were scared of the tests being done by the government as they feared the facilities were not maintained well and were located in remote locations. There were incidents in the Panchayat where people ran away from the villages and were reluctant to undergo the test. In some places, it was reported that people were forcefully tested and the cases found positive were forcefully quarantined. Hence, there was a strong dislike and negative perception that had emerged toward the entire process and set-up.

With the intervention of the JIDHAN project and the continued efforts of the JAM (JIDHAN

Arogya Mitra) of the PHIA Foundation in the villages, changes are visible in the community. The community is becoming aware and accepting the key messages in line with the COVID test. JAMs have been instrumental in creating awareness and sensitizing them, and people are willingly taking the COVID test.

In Takba village of Asanbeda Panchayat, Mukhiya Shri Sukra Bhagat, Pramukh Tarsia Kharia, ANM Prabha Kiro and Sahiya Veena Sunanda Kerketta have appreciated and supported the community members for developing local rules and regulations for their villages in order to check the spread of COVID. Shrimati Divyani Kujur (Mukhiya) of Jurmu Panchayat of Dumri Block made an announcement in the Panchayat meeting that "All the ward members will help the JAMs to track the migrant labour and ensure their corona test at the CHC is done and also motivate the villagers for testing of COVID during the testing camps being organized at village level".



NAME OF THE PROJECT

Community
Engagement for
Promotion of
Nutritional Facilities
in Dhanbad District,
Jharkhand

PROJECT LOCATION

1 district (Dhanbad),
8 villages

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

5443 individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

21500+ individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment towards her children – India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education to children on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other.

To address this alarming situation, PHIA Foundation in partnership with ACC Trust is determined to make the nutrition facilities better in the community and contribute towards addressing the malnutrition concerns in this country and to achieve the goal of Malnutrition-Free India with reference to the National Nutrition Policy (2017) by the Govt. of India.





Key Highlights:

- ✱ Generating awareness & providing community education on different services offered at the Anganwadi Center for the target community.
- ✱ Creating demand among the target community for services access and enhancing capacities of Anganwadi functionaries for quality & effective service delivery.
- ✱ Anganwadi Centres have been renovated.
- ✱ All the AWC workers are participating actively during training.
- ✱ Communities are visiting AWCs actively for accessing different services.
- ✱ 91 farmers sold their produce and earned approx. INR Rs 2,47,700/-
- ✱ 10 FIGs initiated monthly savings in their groups out of which 4 FIGs are linked with the bank.
- ✱ 203 farmers have been included in weather forecast system and are being regularly informed.
- ✱ Women-friendly tools to Farmers' Resource Centres and inclusion of two more types of small tools to the ARC.

NAME OF THE PROJECT

**Swachh Bachpan
Muskurata Bachpan -2
"An initiative to improve
WASH facilities and
practices in school and
Anganwadi centres in
Bihar**

PROJECT LOCATION

**District Purnea- Blocks
(Kasba, Jalalgarh, Srinagar)
District- Gaya – Block-
Sherghati, Amas, Nagar
Prakhand)**

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

**34448 including Men,
Women and Children**

CSO PARTNER

IZAD

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

The project aims to facilitate the development of School Swachhata Action Plans (SAP) to ensure safe, functional, and sustainable WASH facilities and practices in 470 schools spread in six blocks of Purnea and Gaya. The programme envisions building the capacities of education functionaries and associated stakeholders on School SAP. 70 schools under the programme were directly facilitated towards the construction of COVID-19 sensitization group, hand washing stations, and establishing Infection, Prevention and Control measures in schools. The head teachers of 470 selected schools along with Junior Engineer and Cluster Resource Centre coordinators were trained on Infection, Prevention and Control-measures to contain COVID-19 in schools ensuring proper infrastructural arrangements and WASH practices.

Capacity building of the children on following COVID appropriate behaviour was a crucial element after school reopening post lockdown. School disinfection and facilitation towards safe reopening was done in more than 200 schools with the support of trained cadres of UNICEF partner organization in the project area. WASH Kit consisting of elbow-tap fitted steel drums, IEC display materials, dustbins, soap bank and pad bank boxes were distributed in schools to improve WASH practices and behaviours among the children. Similar WASH KIT was distributed in 20 Anganwadis of Purnea and Gaya to equip the Anganwadis with WASH compliant structures. Furthermore, the project covered training of Anganwadi workers on need for and importance of WASH together with IPC measures for children's safety from COVID -19 in Sherghati and Amas block of Gaya and Kasba Block of Purnea training 145 Anganwadi workers and 8 lady supervisors. A gap assessment of 120 Anganwadis was done to capture the status of WASH-related infrastructural arrangement and WASH improvement planning done with the AWW. Retrofitting of some of the AWC was done especially in making the toilet functional.

Key Objectives:

- School Swachhata Action Plans were developed in schools and composite grants were utilized towards safe, functional, and sustainable WASH facilities and practices in the schools.
- Safe school protocols introduced to ensure conditions that reduce disease transmission, safeguard essential services, and supplies and promote healthy behaviour in the schools
- WASH Compliant models in Anganwadi Centers showcased to ensure safe, functional and sustainable WASH facilities and practices

Impact of the project

Swachhta Action Plan developed for the schools identified critical infrastructure requirements of schools particularly, boundary walls, soak pits, earth filling and was leveraged from MGNREGA schemes. The convergence initiatives in the Panchayats resulted in the construction of the boundary walls and other related structures. The programme witnessed a positive change in perspective of leveraging resources through convergence initiative at the Panchayat level. Besides the utilization of composite grants in the school towards retrofitting, operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructures saw a substantial increase from mandated 25% to 50% on as compared to the previous year's thereby making the schools more WASH compliant.



IMPACT STORY

Middle School Naknappa



District- Gaya, Block- Sherghati, Panchayat- Bar, Village- Naknappa

MS Naknappa is a typical example of convergence and “making best out of waste”. The school has been successful in engaging the PRIs members and community for infrastructural development and also ensured the continuation of study by adolescent girls with privacy and dignity. MS Nuknappa is situated on the roadside and due to yearly repairs of road the height of road had raised which meant that the school premises became a catchment area for rainwater and water logging. While making the Swachhta Action Plan, this issue of water logging was noted and a round of meetings happened with the PRI members to address this issue. Finally, the earth filling work was done in the school, but this didn’t stop here, as the paver blocks and rainwater harvesting structures were also installed in the school. Though there were separate toilet for boys and girls but because of their common entrance, it was not convenient for girls to access the same. Hence an already defunct toilet was retrofitted, and pipe water connection was given in the same and it was designated

only for the use of adolescent girls. The leveling of the school campus has made it convenient for children and teachers to conduct activities on the ground, avoid any accidents and have easy access to classrooms. Also, the functionality of new toilets (earlier defunct) for girls encouraged them to establish a pad bank in facilitation with UNICEF and PHIA foundation. The children of Meena Manch, themselves operate the bank and keep a track of pad distribution, replenishment and also the orientation of adolescents on menstrual hygiene management. In the current situation, the school has opened after a long gap because of COVID pandemic and CAB being followed by the children. The visible impact of convergence and enhanced capacity of children, especially adolescent girls of Meena Manch, is an outcome of regular interaction and communication with school teachers and Meena Manch. The adolescent girls also carry the message of safe menstrual hygiene management back to their families.



NAME OF THE PROJECT

Education, Health and Hygiene for Rag-picking Communities in Delhi and National Capital Region

PROJECT LOCATION

Bhowapur, Ghaziabad and Madanpur Khadar South-East Delhi

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

702 including Men, Women and Children

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

PHIA Foundation has been implementing direct implementation of education and health projects for the migrant and rag-picker community of Bhowapur, Kaushambi, Ghaziabad which is on the outskirts of Delhi, since 2014. Through this programme, we have supported a total of 702 individuals including children, men, women and Person with Disability (PWD) (most of them belong to families engaged in sanitation work, rag-picking, domestic work, daily-wage work, etc. in 2020-2021. During 2020-2021, a total of 400 children were supported by PHIA Foundation for their education and 302 community people including children, women and men benefitted through health check-up and follow-up support organized by PHIA. We also distributed masks and constantly engaged in creating awareness around COVID-19 precautions and addressing myths around the pandemic.

As all government schools were closed, children suffered in following their academic commitments. The online classes were not as effective for our children as most did not have access to digital devices. PHIA had to conduct classes in very small batches and started some offline classes for children maintaining proper social distancing to ensure completion of their curriculums.

Impact:

- Through organizing workshops on WASH and COVID precautions, children adapted handwashing, sanitizing and wearing masks regularly in their daily life.
- Children got educational devices by the project to utilize it for online classes.
- Project team conducted door-to-door delivery of stationeries and other extra-curricular activity materials to 400 children in the project location.
- During the peak of lockdown, the project team leveraged support from various individual donors and support networks to provide dry ration support, cooked food support and also connected distressed families with organizations providing psycho-social and mental health support.

Impact Story

Kavita, aged 14, was studying in class 10 and was going through distress due to her family's income loss during the lockdown. She has been studying at PHIA's center since class 2. She is now an adolescent girl. Adolescent girls in her community in Bhowapur are mostly married by the time they turn 18 but with PHIA project teams, constant involvement and interaction with her family, she has been able to convince them to let her study.

Kavita belongs to a Dalit family and migrated many years ago on account of facing constant discrimination and unavailability of a constant income source. Kavita aspires to break this cycle of poverty and is determined to study. Last year, she got promoted to the 10th grade but she did not have books of class 10. She shared her problem with us and our team provided her with study books from PHIA's library. Through this, Kavita continued learning well for her new class. She is often called by the teacher to attend need-based classes to solve her queries. During the lockdown, her father also got sick which affected them economically, mentally, and emo-

tionally. Her father's treatment is still on-going. During this crisis, Kavita avoided asking her father to provide her smartphone for online classes. She was in a dilemma as it was an extra burden on her ailing father. It was a very critical situation for her as she had to give board exams this year. PHIA chose to give her Sunblaze smartphone. After having a smartphone, she has been attending online classes daily with her schools. Kavita re-started going to school as government schools were opened for classes 9-12 after December 2020. But later, after a massive spike in numbers of COVID cases, schools again emphasized on online classes. Kavita does not need to worry now as she has a smartphone given by PHIA. She is also supporting her siblings to learn through online platforms. "Now I can manage my online study after getting a smartphone from Jugnu Education center. I was in huge stress due to my father's health and less income in family, thus, I did not ask him to provide me a smartphone but now I feel, I can manage this situation"





REDUCING INEQUALITY AND BRIDGING GENDER GAP

Inequalities are not only determined and measured by income but are driven by other factors like gender, disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation, class and religion. Inequality impedes sustainable growth and widens the gap between societies.

PHIA with its vision to promote inclusive growth, addresses the root causes of inequalities, exclusion and discrimination through its interventions. It focuses on tackling the constraints beyond economic disparities and bridges the inequality gaps that arise from the social discriminations based on gender, class, religion, ethnicity and so on. PHIA engages with a range of partners, community organizations and stakeholders to ensure the poorest and most marginalized communities are reached through its interventions such as :

- Supporting the state government in responding to the needs of migrant labourers (intra-state, interstate and international migrants) and managing the grievance redressal systems.
- During nationwide lockdown in the pandemic, a toll free Helpline number (104) was managed in Jharkhand for 24x7 which aimed to reduce the minor ailment load on the public health system by offering medical information and advice, virtually. Maintaining a database of stranded people and sharing it with the administration for proper follow up.
- Access to information, creating awareness, Capacity building, policy advocacy and creating linkages with social security schemes
- Building Institutional Partnerships and coordination with government departments and PRIs
- Strengthening local governance for inclusive and participatory development with special emphasis on the excluded and marginalized communities
- Empowering young people to promote gender equality by building a cadre of 'Change Makers'

NAME OF THE PROJECT

State Migrant Control Room- 'Diversifying the function of the existing Migrant Labour Control Room for it to take the additional responsibility of managing the COVID Helpline 104 in Jharkhand'

PROJECT LOCATION

24 districts of Jharkhand

DIRECT OUTREACH

14,80,384 Individuals

INDIRECT OUTREACH

21,53,500+ Individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



About the Project

PHIA Foundation managed the State Migrant Control Room (SMCR) under the support of the Department of Labour, Employment, Training and Skill Development, Government of Jharkhand since its inception last year from 27th March 2020 and has been responding to the need of the migrant labourers of Jharkhand (intrastate, interstates and international migrants) in supporting them for their emergency needs. In the beginning, the focus was on standard migrants, and the aim was to bring them back to the state. But, as the work started, it became clear that the support had to be diversified and hence the SMCR started providing/linking - counselling, relief aids (dry food, hygiene, and dignity kits), grievance redressal and addressing various other emerging issues of the migrants.

Considering the sudden surge in the cases in wake of the second wave of COVID-19, there was a need to diversify the work of the Migrant Labour Control Room (MLCR) and strengthen it to take the additional responsibility of managing the COVID Helpline 104. The toll free 104 helpline number was a 24x7 contact centre that aimed to reduce the minor ailment load on the public health system by offering medical information and advice virtually. Patients availed counselling services; requested directory information like list of Hospitals, tests, admissions, and services offered and was able to lodge a complaint against any Public Health system facility.

Key Objectives:

The purpose of this helpline was:

- To have a database and details of stranded people and submit the update to the Jharkhand state administration on a daily basis so that the state could reach out to the stranded migrant through the concerned nodal officer/ state administration.
- To support the state government in further planning and on policy level decisions on the issue of migrants.
- Counselling and orientation to stranded people who were in distressed situations during nationwide lock down.
- Suggest strategies and plan for the return of the migrant citizens, quarantine and other medical and essentials through data, facts and information collected at the Migrant Control Room.
- To reach out to the stranded labourers/needly persons to accelerate the relief works.

Quote from the Beneficiary

Md. Tabrez is a permanent resident of village Haripur Doi, Godda, Jharkhand, who had gone to Ludhiana, Punjab, in search of work. There was a lot of trouble with food rations when the work stopped in the second lockdown. The ration was received with the help of the Migrant Control Room. For this, Md. Tabrez and his 4 colleagues thanked the State Migrant Control Room and expressed their gratitude.



Impact of the project

The SMCR has aided migrants by facilitating emergency provisions, fiscal and health aid, rescue and transportation. It also worked to advocate for fair and dignified migration/repatriation. This work has not only included rescuing stranded migrants in precarious conditions but has also supported many in finding employment. It has significantly contributed towards the larger cause and shift towards 'Safe and Responsible Migration'.

The SCMR has also played an instrumental role in rescuing migrants in distressed conditions and supporting them with counselling, relief measures, grievance redressal mechanisms and addressing a plethora of related issues. It has functioned to rescue women workers from atrocities, aided migrants with their payment retrieval and forced labour, helped with accessing and paying for medical bills, and supported grieving families with transportation of migrant bodies to their homes and performing last rites with dignity.

SCMR has functioned in a multifaceted manner. The information from the calls from source to the destination of the migrants was converted into quantitative and qualitative data sets, analysed, and converted into daily reports. The Control Room thus acts as a bridge connecting the Government and migrants and it provides the state an impetus to address and plan for inclusive employment and economic development within the State. Moving forward, SCMR would like to focus on the Safe and Responsible Migration Initiative (SRMI) by connecting both the source and destination stakeholders to ensure safety, dignity and social security benefits for workers migrating out of the state.

Key Highlights

Major key achievements of the MCLR initiative are as follows:

- The helpline has registered 8,42,340 calls and tracked 14,80,384 stranded migrant workers who are from Jharkhand at various locations around the country from 27 March 2020 till 31st August 2021.
- 8,65,324 migrants were mapped for returning to the state of Jharkhand.
- 2,63,337 migrants were covered under "Mukhyamantri Vishesh Sahayata Yojna" for receiving financial aid.
- 4,20,561 migrants were mapped for their skills by the team.
- 1,183 international migrants were provided support to return home from Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Middle East, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bahrain, Sweden, Nigeria, South Africa, Dubai, Saudi, Malaysia to India.
- 448 migrants were airlifted from Leh Ladakh and Andaman Nicobar with the co-ordination of Government of Jharkhand.
- 690 migrants were rescued under Special Circumstances
- 4,73,257 migrants provided direct counselling through helpdesk during the pandemic period.
- 13,821 persons/migrants were distributed ration and food to with the help of the State Control Room (Dry Ration, Cooked Food)
- 48,62,361 INR due payments of the migrants/ labourers were released.



STORY OF CHANGE

Job opportunities within the State

22 girls from Gumla, Chatra, Simdega, Hazaribagh, and Ranchi have been successfully rescued with coordination with the State Migrant Control Room. They worked for stitching work at Unisource Trends India, Tiruppur, Tamilnadu. They wanted to return home to Jharkhand, but the company management did not allow them to return.

Quote from the Beneficiary

"10 youth along with Jai Laxmi Singh Kutia, a resident of West Singhbhum district, returned to Jharkhand from Tirupur in Tamil Nadu on October 3, 2021. All these girls have thanked the members of the State migrant Control Room".

These girls were not even allowed to talk to their parents. They were not allowed to come to Jharkhand during the lockdown and despite some of them falling ill, they were being asked to work all day. The parents of the girls approached the labour minister Satyanand Bhokta and the grievance was sent to be addressed to the State Control Room. The case was verified and at different levels of discussions were held with the company management. Finally, the company agreed to leave the girls. Various Institutions and CSO networks came forward in coordination to make arrangements for food, tickets and other logistic support for the girls. Finally, the girls reached Ranchi on 11th Oct 2020. From Ranchi, buses were arranged for these girls to reach back home. The girls thanked and expressed their gratitude towards the Government of Jharkhand. The State Government has also helped and employed them at Kishore Export textile company at Ranchi where they are paid a decent salary along with other social security benefits. All the girls are happy as their working conditions have improved and they are closer to their homes too.



NAME OF THE PROJECT

Strengthening existing policies of the Government to combat human trafficking of tribal women and girls in Jharkhand

PROJECT LOCATION

**52 villages 4 district
(Gumla, West Singhbhum,
Jamtara and Simdega**

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

190 Individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

45500 + Individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



About the Project

The project aims at tackling human trafficking and modern slavery in Jharkhand through a blended approach of community mobilization, capacity building, establishing convergence and coordination among the line departments, facilitating registration of unorganized, construction & migrant workers and strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions. The project launched a campaign in four of the most vulnerable districts of Jharkhand namely Gumla, Simdega, Jamtara and West Singhbhum to tackle the issue of human trafficking and check the recurrence of such incidences by:

- Access to information, creating awareness
- Capacity building and policy advocacy
- Support and linking most vulnerable victims of trafficking with the government schemes
- Effective functioning of Grievance Redressal Mechanisms
- Building Institutional Partnerships and coordination with government departments and PRIs.



Impact of the project

The project mobilized the vulnerable community and built their capacity on safe migration. Community cadres were developed for identifying the potential migrants and they also supported the registration of employers as well as the migrants. The project also institutionalized and strengthened the village child protection committee. It tried to establish coordination and synergy among various line departments and anti-trafficking initiatives in the state ensuring civil society partnership in prevention and check of human trafficking and rescue processes. This facilitated in rehabilitation and reintegration linking of rescued victims.

The project supported registration of unorganized, construction & migrant workers and their orientation so that they are able to claim their entitlements under the various acts and schemes. A total of 49 Village Child Protection Committees have been institutionalized in 4 intervention districts that are

working along with the existing watching committees and 105 people have registered their personal details and also the details of the employer to the Gram Sabha. 115 adolescent girls and 30 front-line workers have been trained to promote safe migration and made aware about unsafe migration. They have been given training on different social security schemes, laws, rules and regulations on women and child safety and protection. With the support of the District Administration and especially the police department including Anti Human Trafficking Units, all the stakeholders are now working as a team to safeguard women and girls and have successfully linked 52 families with the social security schemes like MGNREGA, Didi Badi Yojana, Sukanya Yojana and other skill training of JSLPS to control migration.

Key Highlights

- 81 special Gram Sabha meetings have been facilitated for discussion on issues related to human trafficking.
- 45 Gram Sabha have initiated record keeping with respect to trafficking in the village.
- 35 Special Watch Committees and 49 Village Child Protection Committees (VCPC) have been established to protect vulnerable families.
- Each intervention area has prepared a Village Development Plan (VDP) for creation of employment opportunities in the villages
- More than 75 front line workers have been oriented with the help of Panchayat Facilitators on the ill effects of unsafe migration and human trafficking.
- More than 8000 adolescents (both boys and girls) and teachers of 13 schools in the project villages were sensitized on human trafficking as an issue of concern and ways of addressing it.
- More than 137 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have started to keep trafficking and unsafe migration in their agenda.

Impact Story

Mangrita Kumari, 22 years old, belongs to a tribal community at Bhadgaon village of Rampur Panchayat, Gumla, Jharkhand. Mangrita is the only daughter of Mrs. Jira Lohrai and Mr Arjun Lohrai who works as a daily wage worker. They are one of the poorest families in their community.

In search of work, the family decided to consult their working relatives to have Mangrita enrolled into some kind of work. In this process, they came across the idea of sending their daughter to work outside their village. One of the relative named Bahuran Lohra, and his daughter, Manti Lohra, coaxed her to work in Delhi. Considering her family's condition, the girl agreed on doing so. On her way to Delhi, she was first sent to Bahuran Lohra and from there, Manti Lohra accompanied her to Delhi. After a few weeks, when their daughter left and they could not

connect with her, they called Bahuran Lohra and Manti Lohra and enquired about their daughter. Both of them consoled the girl's parents and kept saying that their daughter is doing fine in Delhi. After a few days, when the parents again contacted them, they provided a phone number telling them that this number would help them talk to their daughter but when they tried the number, it was a wrong number. It has been 10 years since their daughter went missing. After the intervention of the Anti-Trafficking project was launched, the case was taken to the Gram Sabha and a FIR was lodged in the police station. The ATHU and local thana started the search and 1 year later, the girl was rescued and brought back to the family.



Serving the most vulnerable

Budhni, 22 of West Singhbhum district of Lilor Panchayat went to work as a domestic worker in Delhi. She is the eldest and has 3 siblings and they are orphans. Budhni was the only earning member in the family but due to this lockdown she had to come back home. They have no money and no source of income. The Panchayat facilitator identified and went to meet her and she got to know that they were out of ration and had nothing to eat. She spoke to the Mukhiya and the dealer to arrange ration for her and her siblings. We are now trying to link her to all the social security schemes and other benefits given by the government.

NAME OF THE PROJECT

Strengthening Local Self Governance in Three Districts of Jharkhand

PROJECT LOCATION

Gumla (Chainpur Block), West Singhbhum (Manoharpur), Jamtara (Fatehpur)

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

148156 Individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

241500 + Individuals

CSO PARTNERS

AROUSE Society, ASRA, Lok Jagriti Kendra, SAMVAD

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

This project has been a key strategic intervention for PHIA in Jharkhand. This project entered the 3rd year of intervention during this reporting period. It aims at strengthening Self-Governance around the traditional governance system under the constitutional provisions within the 5th schedule areas. The project presents an outlay through which the Gram Sabha is capacitated and the community under the Gram Sabha makes the decisions and controls the management of the resources and geographical areas as per PESA provisions. The intention of the project is to promote equity, inclusion and holistic development of poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups in decision making by ensuring participation of all sections. The project provides a framework of good governance, collectivization of community efforts, community empowerment and effective access to rights and entitlements for the communities with a focus on capacitating and empowering the Gram Sabhas with reference to PESA and other legislations.

The usual course of action was disturbed due to COVID-19. The situation was not conducive to continuing with the regular activities. Considering these factors and the adverse impact of COVID – 19 pandemic, the priority of the project shifted to strengthen community-based response to contain the spread of COVID. The project leveraged and built upon the social capital created through the local democracy intervention and capitalized on the community institutions and past work to have a focused intervention on health.

Key Highlights

- Community driven and led safety practices followed by 262 villages (barricading, isolation of outsiders and suspects, social distancing, sanitization, no public gatherings, no social events, use of masks, referring to hospitals/ANMs, etc.)
- Distribution of dry ration to 2583 most vulnerable families during the lockdown period. 3483 needy families were provided with non-food essential items like sanitary napkins, toilet items, phenyl, etc. Safety hygiene kits were given to 1613 frontline health workers within the intervention area who were engaged in COVID response work.
- More than 500 Community leaders were actively engaged in COVID response work by supporting project team members in awareness building, maintenance of safety protocols, isolation of outsiders in villages, distribution of dry ration to the most vulnerable families and other COVID response activities led by the line department/ administration.

The project thematic activities – the highlights of the year

- Institutionalization of Gram Sabhas – 231 Gram Sabhas out of 450 Gram Sabhas were active even after the gap created due to lockdown. 312 Gram Sabhas maintained their documents and registers while 273 Gram Sabhas continued to track attendance during Gram Sabha meetings even after the gap of lockdown. 313 Gram Sabha secretariats were functional in the post lockdown period and the secretariats were instrumental in the generation of forms, applications for MGNREGA and Social Security Schemes of the community members.
- Community Participation in local governance and project strategy with certain outcomes like community leadership is widely appreciated and accepted.**
The Community leadership as the prime

part of the project derives involvement of the community in governance. A total of 1080 community leaders who were trained on project thematic aspects used to guide and lead their Gram Sabhas, facilitate Gram Sabha meetings, documentation of Gram Sabha proceedings, letters of communication on behalf of Gram Sabha, Lead the Community led campaigns on MGNREGA and Social Security schemes.

- Acceptance of traditional leadership & governance**

As the Gram Sabhas got revived, the social acceptance of Traditional Leaders also enhanced. Traditional Leaders head the Gram Sabha meetings, sign the Gram Sabha resolutions or decisions. The Traditional Leaders play a vital role in VDP preparation, selection of the beneficiaries, decision of the Gram Sabhas, etc. The administration also had to acknowledge the Traditional Leaders.

- Enhanced knowledge and understanding of the team on local self-governance and project management and monitoring.

- GS becomes the right forum for raising community voices and concerns**

Democratic decisions, resolutions and demands as per aspirants of community members are taken in Gram Sabhas. 1941 formal communication (correspondence) from Gram Sabha with the administration raising various issues, needs and grievances. Out of these, 717 applications were responded to by the administration/service providers.

- Community continued to strive forward with their on-going regular engagement on MGNREGA & Social Security schemes**

Schemes benefit worth INR 23.92 crore (22.03% of total plan) leveraged exclusively for vulnerable households (MGNREGA, Birsā Harit Gram Yojna, social security schemes, PMAY) through “participative” village planning processes in FY 2019-20 implemented in 2020-21.

Key Highlights

- ✱ In 2020-2021, 1010 new beneficiaries were linked to Social Security Schemes, enhancing the facilitation count of total beneficiaries to 5149 in three years and making the annual leverage to INR 6.04 crores for the benefitted community members. This enhancement was facilitated after the removal of restrictions due to COVID-19 lockdown.
- ✱ **The VDP process as per the demand of community in selected revenue villages revamped the capacity and awareness level of the community** – Though VDP process was not a part of intervention as per the project framework in third year but 96 Gram Sabhas demanded for facilitation and were facilitated. Similarly, in Manoharpur, DMFT plans were prepared and submitted by 42 Gram Sabhas.
- ✱ **Capsuled refreshers to community members, Community leaders, Standing Committee members, etc. are very effectively becoming the ideal strategy for End Evaluation** – These were non-budgetary activities conducted during the extension phase. Most of the community Leaders, Gram Sabha Standing Committee members, Traditional leaders, active community members were provided capsuled refresher sessions on thematic subjects. Along the lines, the previously prepared VDPs were discussed within the community members. All these minute capsuled intervention activities were useful as the community got prepared to face the End Line evaluation.



Impact Story

Rongo Village of Raidih Panchayat of Manoharpur block had no roads for decades. Population of around 800 of this village used to depend upon kachcha road on hills and mountains along the forest area to travel even for their basic necessities. No vehicle used to travel to Rongo. The Gram Sabha after its renovated mode got activated in 2018. Simultaneously, community realized the power vested upon the Gram Sabha and collectively wrote an application to Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana Unit. Action was taken and a 9.3 KM road was sanctioned which was pending for decades. The major part of the work has been completed. Construction of the road brought various facilities and initiatives for the community of Rongo. Traveling out during monsoons was a nightmare as the village was mostly cut off because of water logging, now, it's like a dream come true for many. Even cocoon farming through another CSO is being practiced by the villagers. With this positive result, the Gram Sabha members are planning other community level initiatives through Gram Sabha.



Green leaders of Jharkhand

The survey of migrant labourers as per lockdown phase project intervention was conducted across the project area. The migration issue has been predominant in tribal areas of Jharkhand for decades. The distress situation of migrant labourers was discussed in the Gram Sabha meeting of Chiriya Gram Sabha of Chiriya Gram Panchayat during their return. Meanwhile, the State Government also laid its policy to promote eco-tourism in the state.

The Chiriya Gram Sabha tried to find an opportunity from disaster through the proposal of employment of migrant labourers through eco-tourism. A Gram Sabha meeting was organized inviting the Forest Department and SAIL (Steel Authority of India Ltd) representatives on these subjects. The Gram Sabha laid down their issues of seasonal migration due to unemployment and asked the details of the eco-tourism policy. The officials disclosed all the aspects to the Gram Sabha. Simultaneously, Gram Sabha proposed

their forest area be developed as a tourism spot which will provide employment opportunities to rural youth and revenue generation for the Gram Kosh. Officials of Tourism Development Board visited the site and found it suitable.

12 interested youth members, half of them returning migrants (due to lockdown) were provided technical training on tourism management at Kiriburu Tourist Centre, run by the Tourism Department during the second week of December 2020. The Chiriya village site has already been finalised for infrastructural development as a tourist destination. This is expected to generate revenue for the village and employment to the unemployed. This will also check the seasonal migration by employment provided locally. SAIL, on the other hand, provided training to the returning to the returned migrant women and other interested adolescent girls for garment manufacturing & tailoring on demand of Gram Sabha for their local job opportunity.

NAME OF THE PROJECT

Fellowship for
Strengthening
and Promoting
Constitutional Values

PROJECT LOCATION

Madhya Pradesh &
Jharkhand

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

24 Fellows

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

The 'Fellowship for Strengthening and Promoting Constitutional Values' involved twenty-three fellows across two states working at different levels with different age groups to enhance their understanding of constitutional values. They used different tools and methods to make the participants understand the importance and need for constitutional values.

Key Objectives:

Support individual fellowships to promote and strengthen Constitutional Values

- The first cycle of the fellowship programme concluded in March 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, the fellowship was extended for a month till April 2020. During this period the fellows had an option to choose their nature of engagement. Majority of the fellows were intensively engaged in COVID response work across both the states. Four fellows from Jharkhand were engaged in the State-supported helpline for stranded migrant workers. Besides this work, most of them invested time in consolidating their work through documentation which included writing reports, making short video statements, and documenting photographs.
- The major activities for this period include COVID-19 relief and response work, documenting the one year journey as fellow, designing a presentation of the work done and the journey of the fellow, photo documenting the journey, finalizing the tools, modules, games and activities used in the fellowship programme. Apart from all these activities, the project came to a formal closure in the organization.





Story of Change:

Abdul Rahim (Chanda), shared the story of her experience in extending support to Radhika, a transgender belonging to the LGBTQ community, in coming out about her identity. Earlier, Radhika's family did not know about her sexuality, but when they realised, they started torturing her a lot by restricting her mobility. 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, they were able to make 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 of their families due to their 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 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 as the constitution gives equal right to live with dignity to people of all gender and sexuality, it is her responsibility to facilitate that process.

NAME OF THE PROJECT

Empowering Young People to Challenge and Change Gendered Ideas and Actions : It's Possible Campaign

PROJECT LOCATION

Lucknow, Bhopal & Ranchi

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

300 Individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

2000 + Individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

It's Possible campaign visions to challenge and change gendered stereotypes, norms, attitude, behavior including notions of masculinities and femininities. Under the campaign, we strongly believe that for a change to be long term and sustained, it must start with the self and focus on initiating dialogues and reflections around the 'self', exploring one's values, beliefs and actions both in the private and public sphere. Following are the campaign objectives:

- Empower young people to promote gender equality by building a cadre of 'Change Makers' across three focused states.
- Collaborate with educational institutions and youth organizations for creating safe spaces within institutions by promoting a culture of dialogue, discussion, reflections to challenge and change gendered ideas and actions.
- Generate awareness and bring the gender discourse to the fore by reaching out to the general masses through creative expressions.
- Creating a repository of knowledge products, content and tools for online/offline engagement.

We were able to directly engage with the 95 Change Makers across three states Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. We also organized online activities in partnership with institutes and colleges i.e., Jagran Lake-city University in Bhopal & Amity University in Lucknow. Apart from this, Change Makers have started working on their proposed social action plan on in and around gender issues.





Impact Story:

Gender has invariably been a part of everyone's life but analyzing it in such an unusual and distinct form was a different and intense experience. After being a Change Maker, I have found out so much more around gender and its various layers, dimensions, and aspects. It has changed the way I have engaged with this subject and my thoughts. I am seeing myself becoming open and accepting towards the broader realm of gender diversities.

PHIA organized an in-house webinar on Understanding the Gender Norms Together. The objective of this capacity building activity is to increase PHIA staff's knowledge and awareness of gender concepts, highlighting issues of honour, language, division of labour at home, freedom of choice and parenting. This activity also gave an open platform to the team to express their thoughts and experience on the issue of gender and related themes. We have also introduced PHIA policies on safeguarding & sexual harassment at workplace to ensure understanding of gender and related policies are incorporated and practised into programme design, implementation and monitoring processes on the ground. Over 260+ PHIA team members participated which had PHIA state offices' and field staff as well.

We have extensively engaged the masses through our posts and inspirational stories on gender issues on our social media handles. This has strengthened our online engagement and similar activities are being planned in future to reach out to more people using these digital tools.

Now, I do not look for gender characteristics in a person. Rather, I focus on how a person is. I have been focusing on how people around me think about gender and various perspectives. Especially, confusing gender with sexual orientation is a great matter of concern.

Shubh Bansal,
A Change Maker from
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

NAME OF THE PROJECT

**Creating Awareness
and Access to Social
Protection Schemes**

PROJECT LOCATION

**Jharkhand (Khunti District)
Madhya Pradesh (Alirajpur,
Dhar, Dindori, Jhabua and
Mandla Districts)**

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

31,800 Individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

1,05,000 + Individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

In the aftermath of the COVID-19 outbreak, PHIA, with support from UNDP, has worked on creating awareness and access to social protection and social security schemes in some of the poorest (tribal) districts in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

The project helped in empowering the communities to claim their rights and entitlements by building capacity of key local governance functionaries, liaising with government officials, and setting up community-run resource centres in the Panchayat Office. The Community Resource Centre also contains the forms that are to be filled to claim the rights and entitlements of the community members.

Apart from the standard COVID-19 preventive measure awareness campaign, the project was instrumental in directly supporting beneficiaries in getting linked to various social protection schemes while indirectly reaching out to the wider community around the relevant social security schemes. The level of awareness among the community members was greatly visible in the community. This created an impact on the community members as they began to move forward and claim their rights and entitlements.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- ✿ **Awareness among community members** – Community members have been using the COVID-19 preventive measures but were not aware of the rationale behind these. Now, they have become more aware and cautious of following these measures. More than 96766 members were made aware of COVID-19 and the various social protection schemes including eligibility, benefits, process of registration and deadline.
- ✿ **Capacity building of Gram Saathis** – 1539 Gram Saathis from the communities based in intervention villages were trained to provide information on social security schemes and COVID-19 preventive measures in their villages. These Saathis can undertake the leadership role in their villages and help the community even after the project duration.
- ✿ **Linkage to social protection schemes** – 30500 community people were linked to at least one social protection scheme. The major schemes were Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana, MGNREGA, Mukhya Mantri Annapurna Yojana, Anganwadi Centre for distribution of ready-to-eat food and many other schemes. Out of 30500, around 15 percent of the beneficiaries were migrants. These migrants were majorly linked with the MGNREGA scheme for livelihood and Ready to Eat food distribution in Anganwadi Centers 75 percent of the beneficiaries were from the Below Poverty Line category and 6 percent of the total were differently abled. Overall, 15 percent of the beneficiaries belong to a woman-headed household.
- ✿ **Capacity building of functionaries** – Capacity building sessions were organized for 2865 front-line workers and PRI members who further helped in identifying the people who were eligible under different schemes but were unable to take benefits due to various reasons like non-availability of proper documents, incomplete information, improper or lack of linkage in documents etc. In case of PRI members, 75 percent of the functionaries trained were male while less than 20 percent were males in case of frontline workers.
- ✿ **Liasoning with government officials** – Liaised with district and block level government officials on the key objectives of the project, institutional issues faced during the project implementation and the key steps that can be taken up to improve the situation in the imminent future.



NAME OF THE PROJECT

**Community Engagement
for Accessing Social
Security entitlements
to Unorganized and
Construction Workers
in Dhanbad District,
Jharkhand**

PROJECT LOCATION

**3 villages Chhatatand,
simatand and Kushberia
of Sindri block of Dhanbad
district, Jharkhand**

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

3000 Individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

5000 + Individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

The project was designed to work on providing access to optimum benefits to the communities under ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services is a government programme in India that provides nutritional meals, preschool education, primary healthcare, immunization, health check-up and referral services to children under 6 years of age and their mothers), JSY (Janani Suraksha Yojana - India's safe motherhood programme - provides poor women with a financial incentive for delivering births at health centres and seeking antenatal and postnatal care) and access to social security schemes under the labour department.

The project created awareness and empowered the communities to access social security schemes as per the given provision. It facilitated a dialogue process between community-based organizations and government institutions for accessing their entitlements and it also leverage government support on ICDS, JSY and continued to ensure social security schemes under the labour department.



Impact of the project

- Community meetings were completed in 21 villages for institutional building and alliance.
- Awareness generation campaign organized through Mobile Van & IEC Distributions. A total of 3013 offline forms were collected from these registration camps.
- A total of 400 workers/ beneficiaries opened their bank accounts through the organization of registration camps.
- 3000 unorganized workers were enrolled through online registration process for entitlements of social security schemes under Unorganized Workers Act 2008.
- A total of 1928 cards were distributed to the beneficiaries while the other cards are under the process of approval by the District Administration Office, Dhanbad.
- Organized Orientation Workshop for Benefit Claim Processes
- A total of 21,14,200 INR were fund leveraged under different social security entitlements.
- 3000 beneficiaries forms were registered through online processes under the project.
- Under other initiatives INR 4,86,000 were disbursed under Vidyasaarathi Scholarship for meritorious students

Story of Change

Chandmuni Kumari and Durga Tudu are SHG members of Nayke Jaher Self-Help Group from Kusberia Village which is being supported under ACC CSR Initiatives. They are linked with small-scale industry in Self-Help Group activities for jute work. In the initial phase of the project, they did not have any information about the social security entitlements available for the unorganized workers in the area. Although they were working in the unorganized sector yet they were unaware of the Labour Card and its benefits.

The project team and volunteers had several meetings with the SHG members to enhance their understanding about the social security entitlements provisioned under the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act 2008 (UWSSA) by the Department of Labour, Employment and Training, GoJ. After a few

meetings, the Labour Department officials officials were also called for orientation training, workshops and awareness building of the SHG members The support of PRI members was also taken to mobilize the SHG group members.

A mobile van was arranged and decorated with banners and IEC materials for information dissemination of the unorganized workers' schemes and processes. The van was mobilized in Kushberiya Village. Chandmuni Kumari & Durga Tudu also submitted offline forms for registration under unorganized workers. 200 offline forms were collected from Kushberiya village. The offline forms were verified at the areas through registration of camps organized.



As a result, Chandmuni Kumari & Durga Tudu's forms were processed online by the District Labour Office, Dhanab. An event was organized where Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mr Pradeep Lakra and LEO, Mr H.K Singh, marked his presence and handed over these entitlements to the unorganized workers Chandmuni Kumari & Durga Tudu. The cards were printed and laminated in support of the technical team of ACC Project and handed to the beneficiaries in collaboration with district administration, ACC cements and PHIA Foundation. The benefit claim formats are being collected by them and submitted to the district administration office at Dhanbad and beneficiaries are approached for enrolment of their children for scholarships.



NAME OF THE PROJECT

**Strengthening Rural
Governance for the
Right to Adequate Food**

PROJECT LOCATION

**Khunti-Karra, Latehar-
Manika**

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

51045 Individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

73300 + Individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

The project 'Strengthening Rural Governance for the Right to Adequate Food' envisions 'administrative, political and traditional duty bearers in the project regions in the country to deliver better on the right to adequate food, guided by the principles of participation, transparency and accountability, non-discrimination, and rule of law'. It is a multi-country project supported by Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and BMZ (Germany). The project, which started in March 2020 is expected to be implemented over a period of 52 months in 40 villages of Latehar and Khunti districts of Jharkhand. Along with India, it is being implemented in Kenya, Burkina Faso and Malawi in Africa.

Key Objectives:

- Rights holders in selected communities in the project regions have developed and voiced their agenda regarding key issues for the realization of their right to adequate food, engaged in multi-stakeholder dialogues on these issues, and held duty bearers to account.
- Awareness, capacities and mechanisms of duty bearers in the project regions for the realization of the right to adequate food have been strengthened, in particular with regard to key issues voiced by rights holders.
- A more enabling environment, including spaces of dialogue, for the realization of the right to adequate food in the countries, has been promoted supra-nationally, nationally, regionally and locally, with particular emphasis on key issues voiced by rights holders.



Impact of the project

The team was able to set up a MGNREGA help desk at Karra in the block campus. This has happened in collaboration with the block administration. The team was able to collect the details of the families, who do not have ration cards, though they are eligible for them from the project villages. The field staff helps them to apply for ration card under state food security schemes. These families were issued with ration cards. The majority of the eligible families in the project areas got access to ration cards. The MGNREGA help desk is helping most of the beneficiaries as it is easily accessible and people are finding it easy to come and ask for any support that is helping everyone to access all the schemes easily. With the regular awareness campaigns and meetings many people in the project have taken up kitchen gardens with the seeds provided to them during the COVID response work.

The Right to Food Campaign representative met the District Supply Officer of Latehar and discussed the timely distribution of ration under National Food Security Act to the most vulnerable group - Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group. As per specific provision by the state government, PVTG families are entitled to get 35 Kg of ration per month at the doorstep. As a result, doorstep distribution was started in Nov 2020. Community participation in project activities

increased during the quarter. For example, On 2nd February, during NREGA Diwas (Day) 120 community members and block administrative officials like BDO, BPO and Junior Engineers participated in the discussion on NREGA conducted at the Block Office of Karra. At Manika, a public march was organized where more than 1000 people from the community participated. The community put forward the demands under NREGA to the Govt at the end of the rally and their voice was heard and quick action was taken. Exposure visits and monthly meetings with traditional leaders have motivated them to constitute a vibrant Gram Sabha in the project villages.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- NSK is set up at Karra block campus
- 48 new job cards were applied through NSK.
- Through NSK Manika, work demand of 656 villagers has been submitted of which 400 people got work for one week.
- 10 applications for pension were applied
- Around 2500 families are identified for providing dry ration and seed kit.
- Project team helped the villagers, who do not have ration cards to apply for the same under Jharkhand State food Security scheme launched by the state Govt in September
- The project has taken up a momentum in terms of conducting activities like community meetings and Adhikar Yatra and during these activities, the community came up with major issues related to pension and ration cards.
- Though the tribal community has the habit of maintaining a kitchen garden at their home-stead land, in the training, they were provided with basic understanding of raising a nursery and other technical understanding of growing those vegetables which are different from their regular diet. This will help them to grow the kitchen garden effectively under the 'Didibari' scheme.
- Through NSKs, 538 Old Age Pension forms, 73 Job Card forms, 335 Word Demand forms, 22 Job Card Renewal forms and 10 Ration Card forms were collected and submitted to the officials concerned.

Impact Story:

Connecting the needy to the support they require

MGNREGA Help Center (NSK) Manika Block, Latehar District. Sep 2020

Kalawati Devi, age 37, (wife of Jagalal Bhuiyan) belongs to the Dalit Bhuiyan community. (Bhuiyan are officially recognized as a Scheduled Caste by the government). She and her family are residents of Hesatu village under Donki Panchayat of Manika Block, Latehar District. The family does not own any land and has to take up petty jobs to make ends meet. They live in a two-room mud house. They have two sons and six daughters aged 6 months to 12 years. Kalawati Devi lost her daughter Namani Kumari in June 2020 during the lockdown as there was insufficient food at home. During a village visit, NSK Manika (supported by PHIA) team came to know about her plight and immediately helped her to apply for Ration Card and Birsa accommodation. After follow up and completion of the due process a Ration Card has been issued to her by the Manika block administration.



NAME OF THE PROJECT

**Effective
Implementation of
Community Forest
Rights in Jharkhand**

PROJECT LOCATION

**Gumla (9 Blocks),
Simdega (6 Blocks)**

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

600000 + Individuals

CSO PARTNER

**AROUSE Society,
Shramjivi Mahila
Samiti**

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

This project aims to sensitize and orient the communities, especially from the socially excluded, on their rights and entitlements to gain their land claims; to build the capacity of ST members and other traditional forest dwellers/forest-dwelling groups to manage their natural resources; to facilitate submission of claims for community forest rights and focuses on post claim management specially CFR; to strengthen the Gram Sabha and functions of FRCs. It also seeks to document and disseminate the key learning and findings widely and use them for influencing policy change for effective implementation of FRA in the intervention districts through constant dialogue and participation of the administration in the campaign.

The project aims at the promotion of conservation, sustainable management and decentralized governance of common lands including forests, pastures, water bodies and other common lands by village communities, by strengthening the capacities of village communities and civil society organizations to manage ecological systems and natural resources for social and economic well-being and to catalyse increased public investments into conservation and restoration of common lands.



Key Objectives:

Strengthening and engaging with existing FRCs
- prepare the record of claims and evidence including maps; prepare a list of potential claimants on forest rights;

- ✱ If FRCs exist, collecting the evidence such as - resolutions/acknowledgment letter from SDLC/notices from Government
- ✱ FRCs shall also prepare the claims on behalf of Gram Sabha for "Community Forest Rights in Form B and the right over Community Forest Resource under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 in Form C.17
- ✱ Identification of villages where FRCs are formed/ existing or needs to be reconstituted/ constituted
- ✱ Preparation of maps
- ✱ Getting letters signed from Senior citizens from the villages
- ✱ Preparation of Conservation and Management Plans and sharing the same with the Forest Departments

Impact of the Project:

The visible changes that were seen under the project include an increase in the level of awareness among the community members due to active participation in the Gram Sabha and Active engagement of women and youth in the village activities. This project has led to liaisoning with government authorities and working in collaboration with other organizations working in the field. Forest Rights Committees have been strengthened and claims with proper documentation have been resubmitted.



ENSURING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

Livelihood is the means of securing basic essentials for living a dignified life. A livelihood can be sustainable if it can cope with and recover from stress, and is able to secure food and income for individuals with sustainable use of resources. PHIA has been helping people in rural India to secure sustainable and resilient means of livelihoods with income viability. PHIA'S intervention on sustainable livelihood has been centred around the following key areas:

- Promoting farm and non-farm-based liveli-

hood value chains for socio-economic empowerment and well-being of disadvantaged community like the Maha Dalit community.

- Integrating climate information services (GIS) into the design and delivery of social protection architecture of India (in particular MGNREGA) to build transformative resilience of the poor and most vulnerable.
- Support in enhancing skills in existing livelihoods of marginalized communities which opens avenues for greater market access.



NAME OF THE PROJECT

Promotion of sustainable livelihood platforms among Dalit communities in Bihar for socio-economic empowerment and well-being

PROJECT LOCATION

**District -West Champaran
Block – Nautan and Lauriya**

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

120 Individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

600 + Individuals

CSO PARTNER

**Samagra Shikshan Evam
Vikas Sansthan (SSEVS)**

SUPPORTED BY

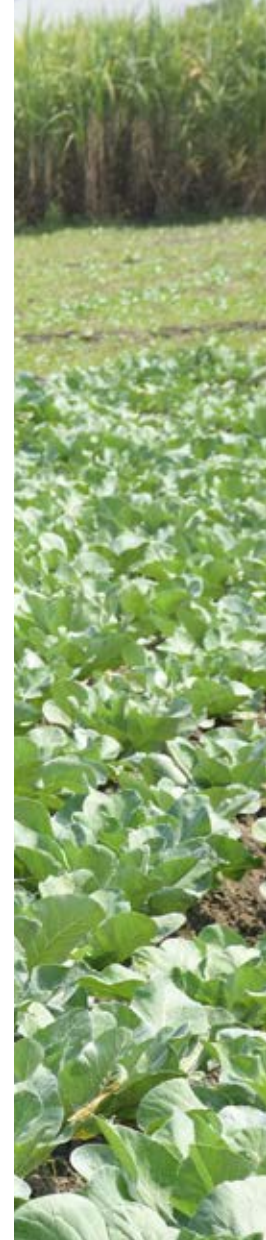


Brief About the Project

This project aims at promoting farm and non-farm-based livelihood value chains for socio-economic empowerment and well-being of the Musahar and Dom communities. It aims to scale up the core programme PHIA Foundation and SSEVS started with the support of Karuna Trust, UK in the year 2018. The project entailed providing 200 Dalit families, otherwise, landless agricultural labourers, who received a small piece of land for shelter and agricultural purposes (cultivating paddy, wheat and potato) after a struggle of 5-10 years. The core programme, as has been mentioned above, is in its third phase and now the 200 families are involved in income generation activities such as through vegetable farming (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Coriander, Fenu-greek, Spinach, Green Mustard, Beet root, Tomato, Green Peas and Radish in Rabi season, Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Sponge Gourd, Radish, Okra, Brinjal in Kharif and Brinjal, Cauliflower, Bottle Gourd and Bitter Gourd in Jayad season) value chain which is a cash crop and gives good income to the families throughout the year.

The major intervention revolves around the capacity building of the identified Dalit families towards becoming a farmer instead of working as a daily wage labour. The project is providing seeds free of cost to the families and then providing guidance and support through agricultural experts in order to get a good produce that can earn them a substantial income. Exposure to government schemes and support for accessibility of these scheme is also an integral part of the project. Most of the identified families being landless were motivated to take land on lease and do the agricultural work. The project enabled proper knowledge about agricultural production, cultivation and farming for profitable production of vegetables and crops resulting in profit making and self-consumption of the vegetables by the family members. The consumption of organic vegetables and increased intake of vegetables adds to their health benefits and incurs lower expenditure on health.





Impact of the project

The project has helped the targeted families shift from labour work to vegetable growers with sustainable livelihood through vegetable cultivation & selling. It has also promoted the consumption of vegetables and increased nutritional intake by poor families which has had a direct impact on their overall health indicators. The project is strengthening their Farmers' Interest Groups (FIGs) and also safeguarding them from trafficking situations and helping in reducing migration. The project has led to a positive attitude, better perspective, approach shift and economic self-reliance through skill and knowledge enhancement in vegetable production. For the first time, most of these families are experiencing enhanced social status and dignified life.

Key Highlights

- ✿ 144 farmers cultivated vegetables (Female-63 and Male-81) with altogether 17 varieties of vegetables. Out of 144 farmers, 92 farmers cultivated vegetables for marketing purposes whereas 52 farmers used these seeds for kitchen gardens.
- ✿ After all the obstacles, COVID-19, flood and waterlogging, 92 farmers were able to sell their vegetables worth INR 14,97,676/- which is very encouraging in the past six months.
- ✿ 01 Producer Group has already started working in Sota Musahari Tola and 02 Producer Groups are in process in Dalit Tola and Harpur respectively.
- ✿ 268 Dalit and Musahar farmers being in 14 Farmers' Interest Groups (FIGs) are sustaining their efforts for their economic resilience through vegetable cultivation.
- ✿ 79 women farmers are using agro-friendly tools in farming provided by the project giving them the ease of doing things and also proved to be helpful in more production.
- ✿ 161 families (60%) of the targeted villages • have substantially increased the intake of vegetables in their daily food habits.
- ✿ 92 farmers are directly selling their produce in the local market with great ease.
- ✿ 17 farmers are cultivating organic vegetables using organic pesticides and compost.
- ✿ KVK Madhopur and Narkatiaganj visited the field sites to find out possible livelihood options and best practices for organic vegetable cultivation.

Impact Story

Hasan Tara Khatton: a trendsetter in the village...

Hasan Tara Khatoon, is 60 years old and belongs to one of the poorest families in Dalit Tola of Dakshini Telua Panchayat having no land for farming. Her husband is a popular activist and raises issues concerning marginalized members of the community. Their family consists of 10 members in which the elder son has already migrated to a metro city for livelihood. They were initially a paddy and wheat grower on the shared land, having 1 cow and 5 goats which hardly fulfilled their daily needs.

At the beginning of the project, she was hardly convinced/interested in participating in the activities. Later, when she saw her fellow Dalits families/women in the village do this work and get results, she interacted with the Sabji Mitra and showed her interest in joining the farmer's group. After due discussion among the group members, she was inducted in the group. Soon she informed, that she has taken the land from a landlord on lease and is interested in vegetable cultivation. She was requested by fellow members to assist her in improved vegetable farming. On the request of the group members, she was provided good, improved seeds for vegetable cultivation.



She put all her effort into farming 6 vegetable crops in the last Rabi season, earned money and supported her family's daily bread. She also bought an electric water pump as vegetable cultivation required irrigation at regular intervals.

Encouraged with the outcome, she leased more agricultural land from other landlords and requested for more seeds and one can see her plots, full of green vegetables and a smile on her face. On asking why she didn't join the group at the time of inception, she replied with smile "Jab jaago tabhi savera" (it's never late to begin something.)

NAME OF THE PROJECT

**Addressing Present
Vulnerabilities and Planning
Future Resilience for
Vulnerable Communities
across Bihar and Jharkhand**

PROJECT LOCATION

**Gaya (Barachatti Block), Muzaffarpur
(Sakra Block), Kishanganj
(Bahadurganj Block), Madhubani
(Madhepur Block), Bhojpur (Agion
Block), Simdega (Thethaitangar
Block), Palamu (Chainpur Block),
Pakur (Littipara Block), Latehar
(Mahuadanr Block), Khunti (Rania
Block) (974 Villages)**

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

2,03,212 Individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

7,11,000 + Individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

The project has been implemented in the field since January, 2021. The project aims to enhance the climate resilience of people, environment and economy by building systems' and individuals' ability to move beyond vulnerability thresholds in the project intervention areas. The objective of this project is to integrate climate information services into the design and delivery of social protection architecture of India (in particular MGNREGA) to build transformative resilience of the poor and most vulnerable.

In the three month period, the project progressed through a few major field based actions. Some of the major activities include creating constant awareness and messaging around health and preventive behaviors through digital mediums using the 'Internet Saathis' network of PHIA and community leaders from the CSOs, to take up action research and studies aimed towards creating a credible knowledge base and inform and influence policy and practice in this unprecedented crisis, to strengthen the agency of the vulnerable and marginalized and facilitate linkages to various social security schemes and measures, rights and entitlements and relief measures to ensure immediate sustenance and to focus on strengthening and augmenting in-situ livelihoods through convergence, especially for the migrants coming back, economically vulnerable and marginalized communities.



Impact of the Project

The action started in January 2021 by reaching out to a total of 247554 individuals or community members being aware on COVID-19, Water, Sanitation & Health and Social Protection Schemes. Out of the total beneficiaries, 75% were women and more than 85% were from socially excluded communities including Persons with Disability (PwD). The project has also capacitated PRI functionaries, frontline workers, members from SHG and Village Organizations and Community Organizations.

Project implementers at Gram Panchayat and Internet Saathis are playing a role of facilitation in application and access, so far 65769 people have linked to various social protection schemes out of which 32427 have linked to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and more than 5000 people have received work under the scheme in nearby villages.

Various campaigns around health, pension, ration and MGNREGA schemes were organized to reach out to more community members. The project also provided skill development to 6911 youths focusing on women from SHGs and Village Organizations on livelihood and approximately 1100 (90% women and 80% from socially excluded communities)



31,096

Campaigns for Social Protection Linkages

Ayushman Bharat : 10,300

Ration Card : 12,250

Disability Pension : 393

MGNREGS : 8153



65,769

Linkages to Social Protection Schemes

Widow/old age/disability pension Ayushman Bharat Voter Cards, Birth Certificates, Ration Cards- 33342 MGNREGS Job Cards - 32427



2,47,554

Awareness Drives

COVID-19 Social Protection Schemes Livelihood Opportunities

Story of Change

Mitigating the effects of flood using MGNREGS in Madhubani

Madhubani district in Bihar often faces floods due to three major rivers, Kamla, Balan and Kosi. The situation becomes alarming due to the absence of safe drinking water along with poor sanitation and hygiene measures. The Dalit Tola in the Rahua Panchayat is inhabited by the Saday community and houses almost 900 people. The main road to the village has been a dirt road for many years and water logging during the rainy season poses severe problems for the community. The dirt road has remained un-repaired for the past several years and soil erosion during the past monsoons has washed away the roads at several points. The challenge increases manifold in an emergency during the monsoons as the road connectivity to the village is completely cut off. There have also been incidences of children drowning in the waterlogged ditches which are not visible and are a big hazard.

When the Gram Panchayat Coordinator started meeting the community in January 2021, he realised that this issue needs a quick and permanent resolution as it was impacting the lives of several Dalit families in the area. In the past, the Mukhiya was indifferent to the suggestion of getting a permanent Puliya (small bridge) constructed on the road to address the problem. Sensing an opportunity in the upcoming Gram Panchayat Elections due in June 2021 the PHIA team mobilised the community to present the demand assertively, as people's manifesto, for construction of the Puliya under MGNREGS. This time, the Mukhiya had to pay heed to the strength of the mobilisation and the assertion of the needs by the community and after many negotiations, the work for the Puliya finally started in April 2021.

This monsoon brings the additional joy of getting rid of the long-standing problem for the Dalit Tola and even the Mukhiya quipped that he was happy to help resolve the problem and address the demands of the community.

"During monsoon, our village becomes waterlogged in the absence of the Puliya and there is a fear of children drowning in the water-filled pits. Children are protected now and the waterlogging problems are also resolved"

Visnhu Manjhi,
Resident of the Dalit Tola

The Musahar community in Gorpa village of Aglaon block of Bhojpur district, Bihar; who are mostly engaged in daily labour, lost all forms of livelihood last year on account of lockdown and lack of any other economic opportunity in the region. . PHIA convinced them to demand work under MGNREGS and over 20HH got enrolled and got engaged under MGNREGS project.



NAME OF THE PROJECT

Rehabilitation
of livelihood
opportunities in
flood affected Idukki,
Pathanamthitta and
Alappuzha districts
of Kerala

PROJECT LOCATION

3 district - Idukki,
Pathanamthitta and
Alappuzha, Blocks - 4,

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

3225 Households,
16125 Individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

10,000+ Individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

The loss of property and agriculture adversely affected the livelihood options of the most marginalized communities in Idukki, Pathanamthitta and Alappuzha districts post the 2018 floods. Their ability to cope with the situation was very dismal because of their socio-economic situation and limited access and links with the market. This project was designed to help the flood and landslide affected households restart and improve existing livelihoods and where the situation suited, building skills and capacity of the community to diversify into new livelihood opportunities. This was done by building their capacities, linking them to government welfare systems, helping them establish economically viable entities that will raise their standard of living and working to restore their indigenous crafts and practices.



Overall objective of the project was:

- To support existing livelihoods of marginalized communities (including fishing, organic farming, bamboo and other crafts) through skill building and facilitating market access
- Establish societies/ institutions primarily led by women from the affected population to manage the marketing of these products in a sustainable and resilient manner
- Encourage more balanced, organic and sustainable agriculture and other farm operations that protect the environment

Impact of project:

The project broadly focused on four activities. The following are the impacts achieved through each of them –

Supporting the recovery of groups of organic vegetable farmers/cultivators through improved cultivation practices and better market access:

Under this activity, the project facilitated market-access for seasonal products like jack-fruit/ mango, passion fruit, papaya, which are grown in almost every homestead but yield little or no income due to lack of viable markets. PHIA was able to target 1308 women (one woman per family) from 9 Gram Panchayats of 3 flood affected districts namely Idukki, Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta. A total of 39 training programmes were conducted along with the distribution of seeds, agricultural plants, organic fertilisers and other material inputs to 1308 families. A commercial producer was formalised and skill building sessions on entrepreneurship were conducted. Approximately 25000+ kgs of vegetables are produced by the farmers at the initial stage of cultivation (worth Rs 16.25 lakhs).

Marketing Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) in Idukki and Marketing Spices:

The project facilitated better market opportunities and access which addressed the economic needs of tribal families. The activity targeted and reached 906 families of Adimali and Nedumkandam Panchayats of the Idukki district. Demographically the composition was 90% of Scheduled Tribes and 10% Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. 120 beneficiaries from Nedumkandam Muniyara and Adimali Melemali, both tribal hamlets, benefited from this extensive training and received a certificate for the same.

The team identified people engaged in NTFP collection and formed action groups. 17 such groups have been formed in Adimali, Nedumkandam and Vellathooval Panchayats. A website is being prepared to facilitate online marketing and registration of the company. The company has been named the 'Western Ghats Spices Farmer Producer Company Limited'

Training on bamboo/ banana fibre toy making in Pathanamthitta and Idukki: Households in the area traditionally engaged in the production of such goods as an important source of supplementary income but the practice has become less

prevalent due to the inability of these producers to access the very targeted markets. Training was provided to affected households to improve their skills and tailor them to the demand of the market. They were also supported with some capital expenditure while restarting their activities which enabled them to purchase the required amount of raw materials and tools.

Bamboo workers are the same people who have been traditionally (read - because of 'caste') engaged in bamboo works with very limited scope of expanding it. This project intentionally works to tackle and eventually break that myth. Out of women who are trained, only 3 belong to families who have traditionally engaged in bamboo works. The project also moved away from producing traditional items such as baskets, Murams, Vatti, etc., but other modern items such as lampshades, mobile stands, pen holders, pens and furniture, etc. were designed and created to reach out to a larger base of consumers. 10 intensive training programmes that were covered over the course of 250 days were conducted with the participants. All trainees were oriented on aspects of entrepreneurship, especially management of procurement, production and marketing strategies. The process empowered 120 rural women from Dalit and Adivasi communities to develop their skills and utilise them for economic gains. The establishment of 'Fibrent', a company that represents well-trained crafts women is one of the key success stories from this project (<https://fibrent.in/>)

Supporting restoration of fishing in Pathanamthitta and Alappuzha:

The project supported 100 households to restart their inland fishing activities. 100 fishing nets and other allied materials were distributed to flood affected fisherman populations of Alappuzha District. The project realized different fishermen have different requirements depending on the kind of waters in which they fish and what they fish. Hence, we gave them the flexibility of choosing the fishing gear/ allied materials and deciding works best for them though pre-paid cash vouchers and linkage with the distributor's shops.



Annamma Yohannan

I am Annamma Yohannan from Chettukandam house in the 4th ward of Eraviperoor Panchayat. I have a small family of a husband, a husband, a son, a daughter and a grand-daughter. I did handicraft work 38 years ago. My job was to teach poor people to make handicrafts. I continued to work for a few years, and that's when my daughter had a baby. The baby had autism and had speech problems and was bed-ridden since birth. The boy was taken to the special school at Vallamkulam

and admitted there. Fortunately, I got a job to teach the children in the same school. I took care of the child until he was 22 years old. At the age of 22, the child died of a deficiency of potassium. The death of the child affected me mentally and physically. I have lived my life and worked for that baby. After his death, I quit my job because my mindset to work had changed. The daughter's husband died 10 years ago and my daughter and daughter's youngest child are with us.

When the 2018 floods hit, the whole of Kerala was affected and so were we. There was no flood water here before. The floodwaters affected us as well as other families. My husband, who was going to remove the cow from the barn, injured his leg while the water was rising. He could not be moved anywhere as the barbed wire was stuck in his leg and water was all around him. Eventually, the people on shore were called and taken by boat to a nearby house.

We did not go to the camp during the flood. We stayed on the roof of a nearby two-story house. The water stayed that way for a week. The health of our domestic animals was affected due to the water. After the floods, household expenses were lost, goods were destroyed and everything earned in a lifetime was destroyed in a week.

During this time, PHIA's team members came to our home and talked about making bamboo products and training programmes. So again, I got an opportunity to get back to handicraft. The training started

from November 8 at Eraviperoor Panchayat Hall. I have participated in many trainings but this training was different from the others because of the machines used for the training. So far, I have been doing crafts by hand. I was scared when I first saw the machines. After training I was introduced to new machines and taught how to handle the machines. All the fear that was there at first has now changed. On November 30th, we were invited to participate in a function organized by MLA Veena George, in connection with the Kerala flood rebuilding processes.

After the training, we were taken to an exhibition in Ernakulam. It was a new experience. We were able to see more products that we had never made before. At home, I tried to do some of the crafts I saw during the exhibition. Through that exhibition, we were able to understand the flaws of our products and learned the aspects related to the quality standards while finishing the products.

Through this training, I was able to get rid of all my worries. My daughter was also brought in for training. We both are part of it now. My classmates also helped me to get rid of my worries. I was able to share what I knew with others. I am very happy about that. Generally, most organizations phase out after completing the training. But the PHIA team is still with us and giving us handholding support to do the business. They gave us a good source of income. We are now manufacturing the goods as per the prior order. We also get the required income from it and are able to cover our household expenses.

My gratitude to PHIA for helping us with the financial aid and distributing relief kits during the 2019 floods and COVID-19 lockdown. I still want to continue in this profession and strive for it. This bamboo centre is our source of income. We will all work together to make it better.

There is a caste angle attached to the work of reeds and bamboo. There were times when you were ridiculed by others for breaking the reeds and weaving the baskets and murrachs (stools). But I have argued with them and said that I have found my profession in bamboo crafts. But now I realise that this has turned out to be the most valuable life experience.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND MITIGATION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



The year 2020-21 has witnessed the worst suffering in human lives with the onset of COVID-19. But, there were communities that had faced the burnt of dual disasters where their already precarious situation was further exacerbated by the onslaught of natural disasters like floods and cyclones. PHIA has always believed in reducing the impact and fallout of disasters by providing rapid response in the form of aid in emergencies with a commitment of reaching the unreached and leaving no one behind. The response focuses on saving lives, livelihoods and alleviating suffering of the disadvantaged people through the below mentioned key humanitarian responses:

- ✱ Identifying the most vulnerable, affected households and providing them with immediate relief in the form of dry rations and non-essential items.
- ✱ Distribution of sanitation cum protective kits among the health workers who were engaged in hospitals and quarantine centres.
- ✱ Awareness generation drives around the preventive measures for COVID-19.
- ✱ Sharing of Partnership and networking among the CSOs and government line departments to bring synergy and boost up the pace of providing relief to stranded migrants.
- ✱ Unconditional cash transfers in the flood affected areas that didn't receive any other aid from the government.
- ✱ Provided dry rations, cooked meals to the marginalized communities during the lockdown and connected distressed families with organizations providing psycho-social and mental health support.

NAME OF THE PROJECT

**State Control Room,
Jharkhand.**

PROJECT LOCATION

**Control Room is located
in State Labour Institute,
Doranda, Ranchi, Jharkhand
(Reach – Entire Jharkhand)**

PROJECT REACH

**1 Million+ migrants stranded
across the country were
repatriated (this also includes
a small percentage of
migrants who were rescued
from outside the country)**

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

**Immediate families of direct
beneficiaries and the larger
community**

CSO PARTNER

**10 partner organizations |
148 Network Partners**

SUPPORTED BY

Brief About the Project

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown, the PHIA Foundation with the institutional support from the Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Government of Jharkhand established the Migrant Labour Control Room (MLCR). This was an emergency response to the issues faced by migrant laborers stranded across the country and across borders during the crisis due to the sudden lockdown and pandemic situation. There was a dire need to bring them back home and connect them to their families in distress. PHIA through PACS programme had a rich experience of working in collaboration with the department since 2012. The partnership formed the basis of PHIA taking lead and managing the MLCR since 27th March 2020. The state administration expected the MLCR to reach out to all migrants and facilitate assistance to the vulnerable.

Key Objectives of the project

The objective of the project is to provide wholesome state support to the migrants in the COVID-19 pandemic.

The major key objectives of the project were to:

- Create a database of migrant workers stranded in other states of Jharkhand and overall management of the helpline.
- Facilitate humanitarian response and initiate rural relief initiatives to provide aid and information in the face of COVID risks.
- Encourage partners from the Government, civil society organizations, and network partners to address the challenges raised by COVID pandemic and lockdown in the states and districts of India.
- Replicate research and documentation for creating database sets, which then be used to inform future policy recommendations and proposals.
- Ensure for advocacy measures for awareness and empowerment of the communities on the Labour Welfare programmes and other social security schemes.
- Ensure the flow of information between source and destination about employment opportunities and safeguard policies, gender equality, social security schemes of the government, etc.



**Azim Premji
Foundation**



**Jharkhand Government
Department of Labour,
Employment Training & Skill
Development**



**International
Institute of Information
Technology Bangalore**



**FES
FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY**

Key Impacts:

- Identification and counselling provided to more than one million migrants from Jharkhand.
- A total of 9,34,412 calls were received and more than 1 million (16,80,473) stranded migrant workers were mapped and registered.
- Emergency support to the stranded during the crisis
 - » Financial aid through Mukhyamantri Vishesh Sahayata Yojna App: 2,63,337 migrants (INR 200 Million).
 - » Counselling of migrants through helpdesk during the pandemic period: 4,73,257 migrants
 - » Aid to migrants returning bare feet: 23,243
 - » Medical support to pregnant women, physically disabled: 15,549
 - » Persons/ migrants helped for shelter related grievances: 18,445
 - » Persons/migrants supported for food (dry ration, cooked food): 33,821
 - » Facilitated release of due payments to migrants: INR 48,72,361
- Facilitated the return travel of 9,40,400 migrants was facilitated
- Facilitated the return of 1,118 overseas migrants from Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Middle East, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bahrain, Sweden, Nigeria, South Africa, Dubai, Saudi, Malaysia
- 32,998 calls were registered with regards to grievances on abuse, atrocities, due – non-payments and rescue operations were taken up
- Skill Mapping of 4, 03,442 migrants have been accomplished during the period.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- PHIA facilitated signing of an MoU between Border Road Organization and Department of Labour, GoJ
- An MoU has been signed between Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Government of Jharkhand and PHIA Foundation to collaboratively work on issues of migration
- PHIA formulated the 'State Action Plan' for migrant workers in consultation with the department



Quote from the Beneficiary

"51 labourers who are residents of Palamu district have all thanked the State Control Room for getting the outstanding amount ₹6,12,000 from their company."

Case Story - Courage in the face of Abuse and Intimidation

Girls rescued from textile work and brought back to the state of Jharkhand

The grievance of 36 girls stranded in Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu was registered on 30th May 2021 in the State Migrant Control Room. The girls are native residents of the Dumka district in Jharkhand. They registered their grievance that they are working as sewing operator at "Cotton Blossom Ltd in Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu". Due to the lockdown conditions, the work at the company was shut down and due to this, they were facing problems for food and money. They requested from the state migrant control room that they all want to return back to the state. They shared a video seeking help from the Jharkhand Government. The team verified the grievance and sent the details of the Labour Commissioner and district administration Dumka. The grievance was further coordinated with the CSO partner named Shubh Sandesh Foundation, who helped PHIA in getting connected to the girls. They reached the hostel owner, the company, so that the girls could be found. The Control Room was in constant touch with the CSO so

that the arrangements of the tickets could be done in the shortest time possible. The problem which then arose was that of the confirmation of tickets, which was not possible on an urgent basis. A mail to the Labour Commissioner was drafted and the issue was forwarded to DRM, Chennai, who informed that only 22 seats were available. The Control room pushed harder and an extra coach was attached to meet the requirement and fulfil the translocation needs.

On the 2nd of June, 2021, they started their journey by departing from Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu, and reached Dhanbad, Jharkhand. Sabita Chanda and Naman Shah of India Cross and Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Orissa, helped the girls by providing them with food during the journey. The Control Room was in constant contact with the girls and helped them reach their homes safely.



NAME OF THE PROJECT

**Strengthening Local
Self Governance
in Three Districts
of Jharkhand
(Humanitarian Aid to
Project Areas - Rural)**

PROJECT LOCATION

**Gumla - Chainpur,
West Singhbhum -
Manoharpur, Jamtara -
Fatehpur (357 Villages)**

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

5096 Individuals

CSO PARTNERS

**AROUSE Society,
ASRA, Lok Jagriti
Kendra, SAMVAD**

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

As COVID-19 impacted the routine work/ progress of the project, it was decided to instead plan a humanitarian relief response in the same project location. The humanitarian aid aimed towards designing a quick and timely intervention by identifying the most vulnerable households in the target location, with a focus on families/individuals who had lost their livelihood and were in dire need of humanitarian aid.

The major activities carried out in the quarter include facilitation of dry ration and non-food essentials distribution among the poorest and vulnerable households in the project area and distribution of sanitation cum protective kits among the front-line health workers (ANMs, AWWs, ASHA workers) of the project area as a token of appreciation.

Key Highlights of the Humanitarian Aid:

- 39 Panchayats got covered in this relief response work consisting of 357 Villages in 3 blocks
- 2583 households were provided with dry ration kits, 3483 households received non-food essential items and 1613 frontline health workers were provided medical sanitation kits.
- The identification of needy families was determined through the records of the VDP process.



NAME OF THE PROJECT

PHIA COVID-19 Urban Relief Project - (COVID-19 Response Plan in Containment Area and Urban Slums of Ranchi District - Addressing Present Vulnerabilities of the Vulnerable Communities)

PROJECT LOCATION

Ranchi

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

55000 Individuals

CSO PARTNER

Anjuman Islamia

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

This was a one time humanitarian response programme and hence the activities were carried out in the span of a month. Local representatives and ground-level NGO workers point out that the plight of the slum dwellers is worsening due to the lock down. Access to the most fundamental element of life, food (baby food and essentials), hygiene requirements remains patchy for most families. Apart from fundamental entitlements, much crucial health and nutritional facilities are also missing in the slum, especially for mothers and infants.

The slum areas are home to the most vulnerable population like rickshaw pullers, street vendors, old age couples, homeless, beggars, rag pickers, persons with disabilities and other poor as in the present scenario do not have any means of livelihood. Humanitarian response to such vulnerable families becomes a need to be addressed so that their survival with dignity is addressed.





Key Highlights of the Humanitarian Aid:

- ❖ Poor and needy households residing in Containment areas and Urban slums who are most vulnerable and in distressed situations due to lockdown are assisted with basic food and non-food essentials.
- ❖ 10000 households in containment and other urban slums of Ranchi were identified and supported with designated relief kits.

The challenges that were faced by the team included delay in procurement process due to transport restrictions during the lockdown, incidents of violence including stone pelting over security forces in Containment Zone which in turn forced the delay in relief distribution. Other technical challenges included a cancellation of procurement of rice from FCI. The plan was revised several times as the priority of district administration kept on changing as per the political, medical and legal procedure norms.

NAME OF THE PROJECT

Supply of PPE kits for the medical workers engaged in COVID-19 Response to Health Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

PROJECT LOCATION

Jharkhand

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Medical workers (Doctors, nurses, para medical staff, ward boys, ambulance drivers, etc.) engaged in COVID-19 Hospitals and 4 laboratories for COVID-19 treatment and research Medical and support staff engaged at Quarantine centres across the state.

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Shri Hemant Soren, Honourable Chief Minister of Jharkhand with PHIA team

Brief About the Project

The Government and civil society engagement has been widely seen as a much apprehensive collaborative movement for community development during the COVID-19 period. The collaboration of the private and public sector aided towards facilitating quick remedy to all communities requiring assistance in various aspects during the COVID-19 phase.

The medical infrastructure in the state was not equipped with the required quality and quantity of facilities needed to boost up the medical response to COVID-19. There was a shortage of protective gear (PPE suit, N-95 masks, hand gloves) etc. which became essential tools for the Corona warriors in hospitals to protect themselves from the infection. PHIA mobilized medical equipment through Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative and further handed it over to the Government of Jharkhand. This aided the increased institutional capacity to respond and treat COVID patients in public hospitals. The medical equipment provided included PPE kits, N – 95 masks, 3 layered surgical masks, True Nat Machine and Thermo fisher – RNA Extractor.

An awareness generation drive around the preventive measures for COVID-19 was facilitated. IEC materials used were – informative posters and audio messages broadcast over speakers. This was delivered in vernacular languages in respective villages with the help of a vehicle that covered 39 Panchayats. Key transmission prevention and community-spread chain disruption messages that were broadcast focused on government protocols of social distancing, using hand sanitizers and wearing face masks to ensure non-transmission of the disease.

Key Objectives:

- Facilitating the Corona warriors (medical health workers of the state) in their struggle to tackle COVID patients.
- Providing PPE kits to the health department so as to facilitate the state to overcome the shortage of medical protective equipment.

NAME OF THE PROJECT

Gov-CSO Collab - A Government and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) collaboration unit to enhance the response relief work to stranded migrants from Jharkhand

NETWORK REACH

Over 100,000 stranded migrants supported through the coordination and collaboration of over 200 NGO/CSO partner network

CSO PARTNER

200 NGO/CSO Network

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

As part of the initiatives undertaken by the PHIA Foundation for reaching out to the needy and stranded persons of Jharkhand and providing relief, a total of 200 CSOs have been in direct agreement with the Go-Collab (COVID-19 Response). These 200 CSOs have their contractual agreements with around 300 local CSOs across various districts of the country, so the aggregate total of the CSO network across the nation is around 500. The COVID-19 relief from the CSO network has a reach up to 579 districts across 26 states/UTs and has reached out to around 18 lakh stranded migrants who have been facilitated through various relief measures.

To reach the migrant workers across the country, the JSCR connected with ten 'mother' NGOs, creating the GO- CSO Collab (Government Organizations- Civil Society Organizations Collaboration). All of the regional NGOs had a network of grassroots organizations of their own and had set aside a portion of their funding to address the migrant issue and directly support stranded migrants in extreme precarity. In total, these alliances brought together a network of 200 NGOs, each exchanging information and assisting the migrants in their areas of activity.

Key Objectives:

- Facilitating civil society engagement in the relief work through distribution of dry ration, food, providing shelter, medical care and any special help which can be fulfilled.
- Sharing of partnership and networking among the CSOs and government line departments to bring synergy and boost up the pace of providing relief to stranded migrants.
- Sharing interstate and intrastate details of the stranded migrants within the network to manage, document and record the relief provided.

Key Highlights:

- Network establishment with 200 CSOs and mother NGOs further enabling 300 regional CSOs at the grass-root level by providing rapid relief to stranded migrants
- Over a lakh stranded migrants have been served and facilitated through various modes and means
- Signing of MOU between GO-CSO Collab Facility and Civil Society Organizations
- Facilitation of the formation of State Advisory Board in GO-CSO Collab (COVID-19 Response)
- Establishment of the State Secretariat under GO-CSO Collab based at Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS)

NAME OF THE PROJECT

**PHIA COVID-19 and
Flood response – Bihar**

PROJECT LOCATION

West Champaran

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

580 Individuals

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES

5000 + Individuals

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

PHIA Foundation

SUPPORTED BY



Brief About the Project

During the peak of the monsoon in 2020, a total of 9 blocks, 61 Panchayats and 1,43,283 people of West Champaran district were affected by the floods and over 7,000 people were displaced by the flood waters and around 18 people had lost their lives. Around 400 houses were seriously damaged and over 12000 families were relocated. 20,000 acres of crop lands were destroyed. Heavy rain and water logging in the field reportedly damaged 90% of the standing crops. The district struggled to meet the public health needs of the community with a rise in the number of cases of COVID-19. Many people lost their lives to the infection with over 1100 active cases. The impact of the double disasters had only further marginalized the existing vulnerable families, particularly from Dalit communities.



Key Objectives of the project

The project aimed to target those members/households who belonged to the most vulnerable sections of the community and who had not received any form of support. PHIA also prioritized persons with disability in the family, female-headed households and families with a high number of elderly. PHIA's intervention focused on West Champaran district in Bihar, which is also one of the poorest and backward areas in the state. We selected two of the worst impacted villages - Nautan and Lauriya for the intervention.

Key Highlights

PHIA's response broadly focused on two activities:

- ❖ **Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT):** In both the villages of Nautan & Lauriya we targeted the Scheduled Caste (451 Beneficiaries) communities of agricultural labourers, farmers and small scale vendors. The predominant occupation of the majority of the beneficiaries (223) was goat rearing and they consequently invested the money they received as part of the support towards buying supplies for the same. The second largest group that was identified and supported was crop farmers (193 beneficiaries) & vegetable farmers (101 beneficiaries). A little over half the number of targeted families were women-headed households (248). The Post Distribution Monitoring survey verified that the majority of the targeted households utilised the aid towards their livelihood needs from goat rearing, crop farming, pig rearing to vegetable and poultry farming as well.

- ❖ **Advocacy for Entitlements & Linkages to Government Schemes:** Government schemes and initiatives launched in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic were designed to support those who were negatively impacted by the multiple disasters but the on ground actualization of this in a place like West Champaran was extremely low. Our intervention tried to fill gaps that exist in the intersection of the two disasters. The schemes and Government Welfare Linkages we selected were targeted to the worst affected, i.e. MNREGA for the unemployed labourers, Laxmibai Pension for widowed women, Disability Pension for the Person With Disability (PWD) and Old Age Pension for the elderly. A total of 346 families were linked to these schemes provided by the government and were able to claim their benefits and entitlements for the same.



Case Story

I, Panna Kunwari, wife of late husband - Bikua Ram, Village - Harpur, Panchayat Katayya, Block- Lauriya, Distt. Champaran, aged - 55 years, am a small scale labourer in this place. My adult sons, along with their families, live separately. I earn my living by working as a labourer, along with my youngest minor son and two daughters.

Members from PHIA Foundation have provided me with humanitarian support in the form of linking me with the Old Age/Widow Pension Scheme of the Government as well as an Unconditional Cash Transfer. All necessary documents were prepared and submitted by them and I was informed of all my rights and entitlements.

The bank requested me to furnish papers that would enable me to use my account actively. Post this, the Village Level Committee informed me that I had been selected as a

beneficiary on the basis of the selection criteria and would be part of PHIA Foundation's intervention. Then, I was hoping to receive some kind of financial benefit as I had no money and had no source of income or even any livelihood opportunity.

When discussions started in the village that money was coming in, we also enquired into our account on the 13th of November, 2020 and I found that my account was credited with INR 4000/- I was very happy and excited. I withdrew the entire amount and bought 8 chicks for INR 2000/-, warm clothes for myself and my children for INR 1500/-, and felt proud purchasing household necessities for INR 500/-. I feel very grateful and express my gratitude to all the team members of PHIA Foundation. I am hopeful and confident that I will be able to earn thousands of INR from these 8 chicks.



In Sync with Sustainable Goals (SDGs)



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a “blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.” India still ranks 120 among 193 countries on SDGs with a score of 60.07 as of 2021, according to the Sustainable Development Report of the United Nations.

PHIA hopes to be an agent of change and believes that change can only become a reality when underlying causes of poverty and social exclusion are addressed in a holistic manner. The design and delivery of PHIA’s programmes give enough scope for a natural balance to power sharing in communities as well as in households. Each of PHIA’s programme has an effective component of 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.

Rooted in this reality, PHIA sees immense potential and value in building on our inclusive partnerships. In this context, the key objectives of PHIA are as follows:

- To empower the poor, marginalized and vulnerable communities to combat poverty, exclusion and discrimination
- To engage with children, youth and women to build their knowledge, skills and abilities to attain their aspirations
- To form, build and strengthen partnerships with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to implement various development programmes
- To engage and build partnerships with multiple stakeholders, including central, state and local governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies, private sector and philanthropy institutions to address various development and humanitarian challenges
- To respond to disaster - provide and assist poor and vulnerable communities with appropriate humanitarian and emergency response
- To care for the environment, promote sustainable, resilient livelihoods and renewable energy practices with an aim to adapt and mitigate climate change


The 17 SDGs are listed below along with how PHIA Foundations programmes are aligned to accomplish these goals:

NO POVERTY



PHIA actively contributes towards alleviating poverty through assistance to access social security and entitlements and engage in gainful livelihood.

ZERO HUNGER




Majority of PHIA's COVID-19 humanitarian response was to provide immediate relief and food assistance. Our work with WHH is specifically focused on Right to Adequate Food.

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING




PHIA has focused intervention to improve access to quality health care by strengthening primary healthcare system in Jharkhand for disease surveillance and strengthening tertiary & referral facilities.

QUALITY EDUCATION




PHIA acts as an agent of change between parents, local school authorities and education department to facilitate discussion on quality of education.

GENDER EQUALITY



Gender equality is one of the core pillars and guiding principles for all/any work PHIA's does. We also run 'It's Possible' - a campaign around re-imagining masculinity to move towards a more gender equal world.

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Through our work around Swachh Vidyalaya (Clean School campaign), we have worked across all the districts in Bihar to promote sanitation and availability of clean water in all the government schools.

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



From mapping and promoting sustainable local livelihood (farm and non-farm) to working around the issue of migration, a lot of our work plays a direct role in ensuring dignified livelihood.

REDUCING IN-EQUALITY



PHIA focuses on tackling the constraints beyond economic disparities and bridges the inequality gaps that arise from the social discriminations based on gender, caste, class, religion and ethnicity.

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Local community leaders are trained on better participation in decision making to make villages more climate-resilient with a clean environment and better utilities.

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



PHIA Foundation periodically organizes awareness programmes around positive climate action in collaboration with local government bodies and CSOs.

LIFE BELOW WATER



PHIA's work with tribals involves building their capacity to claim community forest rights and mapping village resources which promotes managing and maintaining local water bodies.

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Partnership is one of the core ethos and driving principles of PHIA. PHIA has a legacy of partnering with several Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), companies and local departments of the central and state governments to promote inclusive and holistic growth for the vulnerable communities PHIA works with.

PHIA Foundation hopes to be an agent of change and believes that change can only become a reality when underlying causes of poverty and social exclusion are addressed in a holistic manner. The design and delivery of PHIA's programmes give enough scope for a natural balance to power sharing in communities as well as in households. Each of PHIA's programmes has an effective component of 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.

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SECTION 3

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PHIA BY FIGURES

PHIA's Programmatic



PHIA Foundation's programmes in the year 2020-2021 spanned across 6 states; Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Kerala; around various thematic interventions.

64

Districts (across 6 states)

3920

Villages Covered

Close to

1400

community leaders trained

1m+

Beneficiaries

2.5m+

Indirect Beneficiaries

200,000

Total Households covered

* There is a marginal overlap in the number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect) for few of the multi-year projects.

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SECTION 4

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PHIA AND STAKEHOLDERS

Expert Speak



Climate Change in the crossroads of Development

DALJEET KAUR
Climate and Environment Advisor
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

India is at a pivotal point in its history as a developing nation. For a complex issue like Climate Change, what are some of the key challenges or hurdles India is facing in achieving the desired change?

To understand India's development and its correlation to climate change, let us first look at the macro perspective around climate change -

The engagement around Climate Change can be broadly divided into two distinct points of views (POVs):

1. Mitigation; and
2. Adaptation

While Mitigation POV advocates reduction of carbon footprint, lesser GHG emission, etc., the Adaptation POV is far more alarming. We know oceans have been the largest absorbers of emissions, and they are now getting saturated, which has led to this rapid change in climate patterns and cycles. What we see today results from the emissions that happened in the 20th century. The impact of the last two

decades' emissions is yet to be felt. The average global temperature has already risen by 1.2°C. It will soon breach the limit of 1.5°C that the nations had pledged as the outer limit of global warming and may head towards a 2°C mark.

This has led to extreme climatic conditions like excessive rains, flash floods, or delays in rains, leading to water scarcity. Despite its already-disastrous repercussions, the Adaptation POV asks us to adapt to this change and that can be risky.

After Independence, India moved from being a lower-middle-class economy to being a fast-developing nation that is eyeing to be a 5 trillion-dollar economy soon. It is the largest democracy and is a force to reckon with on the global stage.

Progress is vulnerable to climate change since climate change-induced events like cyclones, floods, or droughts have a huge negative impact on the economy. Ignoring the impact of climate change can put us back 10-20 years in our development trajectory. While we have progressed to reduced poverty over the last decade, these events can easily push many more in a matter of one large-scale disaster.

There is a growing understanding that fossil fuel is not a viable option. Unless we transition from fossil fuel to cleaner sources of energy and shift our focus to becoming a Low Carbon Economy, our growth story could become history.

This transitioning must keep two things in mind

1. Viability at par with other developed economies
2. Zero-impact or ensuring no further change or damage to the environment.

In all global, climate change-related negotiations, India emphasises its need to grow and insists on 100% energy access for its people. Considering all this, we cannot have climate change bodies and planners act in their own silos. Unless climate change forms a part of our planning process, or in fact, is embedded in our planning process, our growth could slow down, or even stop, and India may get left behind.

In a post COVID world, what do you foresee as the key emerging trends?

COVID showed we are one world, one community. As it slowed down global growth, it brought to the fore the economic, environmental, and social issues. It may have been a local problem, but it spread globally in a short span of time, impacting many sectors like health, education, economy, development, and even climate change programmes. The pandemic again put focus on the big gap between the rich and poor – inequality and how every crisis impacts the poor exponentially more than the rich. With these harsh global realisations, I am hopeful that all this will lead to:

1. Build Back Better (BBB). Nations are now likely to focus on a conservative approach to utilising the resources, and the unabashed plundering of resources is likely to be controlled and eventually phased out. There is acknowledgement and agreement on building sustainably,

but transition has to happen in a just manner, so that poor are not deprived of the growth that the rich have experienced and continue to access.

2. There is also a growing realization that the onus is not on a nation or a group of nations, but on the entire world to find a solution to the climate change issue.
3. The capitalistic framework and marketers had hitherto propelled the consumption economy. So much so that the consumer is unaware of the impact their actions have on climate change. In the free economies, they left it to the marketers to act with responsibility. While the marketers may have failed to do so until now, chances are, going forward, there will be a shift on focus with emphasis on resource conservation and efficiencies.

In this changing context, what do you feel are the three key values organizations need to prioritize moving forward (from both Donors' and Implementers' perspective)?

Implementors need to be cognizant of the changing paradigm. They need to look beyond their own task or aim and realise the interconnectedness of issues, be it the migration of labour, working with women, or even water scarcity. COVID brought in newer ways to operate, like work from home. These point to a few things the implementers must adopt. Key amongst them are:

1. Working from home is not bad. It helps reduce wasteful spending of resources in commute or travel or large office spaces that are a major culprit in GHG emissions, etc. It also reduces the organization's dependence on resources. The new way of operating is 'to make do'. So, staying with this new normal, even after the lockdown and pandemic threat is over, is not a bad idea. They should embrace this change.
2. The implementers must become more sensitive to the vulnerabilities of the on-ground people they work with. These beneficiaries are the affected party and are more aware of what, when, and how the climate change reality hits them. So, the implementers should vacate the mantle of an expert, and accept the fact that the beneficiaries are equal partners in their team. Implementors need to consider an immersive approach to help the affected people with scaling up, rather than

bring their own ideas from the outside that may have little to do with the ground reality. There is a need to keep the problem central and not the solution – as there can be different solutions to addressing the same problem and one needs to be flexible. Most solutions come from the people who are affected by it.

3. Implementors glean a lot of information from the data they collect from the field. Newer, more complex models get created every day. This points to certain actions needed at the ground level. For example, if data highlights the fact that uncontrolled irrigation may lead to the region not having enough water in the next 10 years, this information must be shared with all the relevant stakeholders. But, sharing the information as is to a vulnerable rural community or residents of a slums might not register with them because they are limited in their horizon to fulfilling their immediate, here-and-now needs. They are unlikely to take any action if we pass raw information on to them. The same discipline of sharing such information relevantly, even with policymakers, must be adopted. Unless the information makes sense to each stakeholder, they may not act on it. So, relevant communication becomes the key.

Working in partnerships is pegged as a key tool to achieve any development indicator given the scale and depth of India. How do you see this space evolving, and what are the key attributes of building a successful partnership model?

These partnerships will only become strong if there is trust. This trust will come if all the partners are open and willing to share information, take on accountability, demonstrate mutual respect, by treating each other as equals, regardless of the kind of role (big/small) each partner may be playing.

While forging these partnerships, a key thing to keep in mind is that the on-ground people are

also equal partners. The fact that even donors are now moving beyond calling them beneficiaries is a testimony to this. They are now treated as a key stakeholder in the new equation.

Once all partners adopt these principles, stronger partnerships will emerge that will deliver exponential results.

DONOR SPEAK

SASMITA JENA

*State Co-ordinator, Jharkhand
Welthungerhilfe*



How did COVID-19 impact your organization's way of working and approach?

Welthungerhilfe's (WHH) work was significantly impacted post the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the core principles of WHH has always been working with partners to implement projects on the ground and maintaining a proximity with the projects, partners and community. The pandemic forced all form of communication to be instantly shifted to the online/digital mode and the transition was challenging, particularly for processes and systems which had a strong component of physical meetings and interactions involved. There was also a limitation from the partners with respect to their (staff/volunteers) mobility which added to the challenge of delivering projects in a timebound manner. WHH has

been working in India for many years now and we have a mix of old and new partners. With organizations with whom we have been working for many years, the transition was slightly easier as they are aware and in-tune with the WHH's policies and practices.

Having said this, I would also like to acknowledge the efforts put in by people and organizations across the value chain (both old and new partners) who put in their heart and soul in going that extra mile during such a chaotic and uncertain time to help and support the vulnerable communities and ensuring the support reached the most deserving.

Has there been a shift in the narrative and focus? If yes, what has that been?

Welthungerhilfe is dedicated to fighting for a world without hunger. WHH's key focus is to achieve sustainable food and nutrition security among the most vulnerable. These program-memes link our key focus areas interrelated with hunger – agriculture and environment; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); economic development; humanitarian assistance; climate change; and civil society and advoca-

cy. The pandemic exposed the problems with a failing public health system not just in India but all over the globe. While staying true to our value and mission, WHH had to adapt its existing projects and modify our new projects to cater to the emerging needs. There was a visible sudden vacuum that was created, with reverse migration, family size increasing in the rural setting with no additional income (and

in most cases no income at all) at the peak of crisis. WHH has always looked at food security from a multi-sectoral approach, but the pandemic forced us to re-look at some of these interlinkages and prioritize some of these areas. WHH usually doesn't distribute food aid, but the sheer scale of the crisis demanded this form of support, which we did. We also gave seed packets and strongly promoted setting up kitchen garden, fishery, livestock, etc., to help families/communities locally meet their nutritional needs. While WHH has always pro-

moted engagement with the government and leveraging government schemes but there was a renewed focus on this piece with concentrated attempts to leverage schemes like MGNERGA. Understanding the requisite skill gap to create more localized livelihood opportunities also emerged as a key takeaway. If anything, the pandemic has taught and reinforced the importance of strengthening the local governance and accountability which in turn will strengthen the local food system to ensure food diversity and food sovereignty.

What has been your experience of the partnership WHH has with PHIA for Strengthening Rural Governance for the Right to adequate Food' and how has it contributed to your organizational goal?

Right to food which PHIA is implementing is an advocacy-heavy project. The project has a comparatively smaller component that works on the ground like a 'lab' to pilot certain agriculture models. When the partnership was formed, PHIA's work around food and security was limited in the state but PHIA had a very strong portfolio of work that was focused on strengthening local governance. This formed a great convergence of strength in work with the community on Food Security and Livelihood in a holistic and bottom-up approach. The project started during the peak of COVID-19 first wave and a lot of the work which was supposed to happen offline/in-person had to be shifted online. While I do feel if

this project was implemented in a pre-COVID era, the outcomes would have been different, I would like to acknowledge the commitment and the resolve shown by the project team. They capitalized on every possible window of opportunity that was available in between the 1st and the 2nd COVID wave to push the on-ground work and engagement. The project team also exercised the flexibility required to adapt during such uncertain times. During the second wave, the project invested in making Community Care Centres (CCC's) to prevent the spread of COVID. The project also distributed dry-food ration (with special pack for children) to respond to the emergency aid need of that time.

How do you see this partnership evolving in the coming years?

It has been slightly more than a year since this partnership began. Every partnership takes some time to settle in. Unfortunately, in this case, that time was overlapped with the initial chaos and confusion post the COVID-19 outbreak. We at WHH see a lot of value in this

partnership. We strongly believe that in a partnership, success and failure is a shared value, what is important is to have a common goal which inspires us. We are hoping to see the intended outcomes manifest in the coming months.

4.4 PHIA's Current Partnership Base



4.5 Partnerships in 2021 and beyond

PHIA Foundation has a legacy of working with several Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Companies and local departments of the Central and State governments. There are challenges brought anew by the COVID-19 scenario where the energy of all the stakeholders of development and partners of PHIA has been on surviving the times rather than on capitalising on past successes. We stood together to make things happen at the field in assisting people to overcome COVID-related challenges. PHIA Foundation is thankful to all the collaborators for various inputs – from financial to moral support.

Now, as we look forward, COVID-19 is still around in its various virulent forms. Governments and medical research institutions are still figuring out better ways of tackling the global health crisis. While world leaders are finding it a constant burden on resources and policy making time, NGOs like PHIA understands how best to align their modest resources to finding a just and equitable society where people could have access to health, rights and dignity in education, life and work.

Schools and colleges hope to return to regular mode, though fears linger on regarding the pandemic's threat. Companies have retrenched much of their workforce, but looking forward to returning to full operations and are finding labour costs a challenge. The government officials at all levels in all departments are doing their best in tackling current challenges but there are allied regional problems of the economy and geopolitical uncertainties. The foreign donors, too, are stretched beyond their limits and are re-discovering their vision and mission, while the challenge of raising funds is always the biggest challenge in the development sector.

In this milieu, PHIA Foundation appeals to companies, potential donor agencies and the local government departments to extend whatever assistance possible in raising the standard of living of those who are living on the fringes of society. A lot remains to be done for the upcoming generation in preparing them to be job-ready in a COVID challenged world and be future pillars of the nation.

PHIA Foundation welcomes collaborators to work

with us in the following ways:

1. Companies extending financial assistance to sustain ongoing programmes
2. Donors and philanthropists who can contribute to the corpus fund of the foundation
3. Corporate volunteers who can share their expertise and time to add value to the quantum and quality of PHIA's work with local communities
4. Students from universities and young development professionals can intern with us to offer their expertise on social media, website maintenance and e-mail communications with stakeholders.
5. Cohort organizations working for similar causes like poverty reduction, gender equality, access to essential services, sustainable livelihoods and disaster management can share their knowledge and experiences with us through creating a common platform of thematic exchange and event-based collaborations.
6. Journalists can write online and on local print media on the transformations of lives as success stories of PHIA's development initiatives and of the innovative contributions of PHIA with the governance at the local level.
7. Multimedia professionals are welcome to make documentaries of PHIA's history, development contributions and future scope of development, especially with neglected target groups.
8. People can contribute in cash and kind, especially for COVID relief projects among the most children of single mothers or vulnerable groups who have lost the breadwinner of the family or have lost businesses.

The way ahead is no doubt challenging. But together, we can. We have the space to collaborate, a mindset to welcome new ideas and people and partners to see the future with a collective vision.

Thanks for your time and attention.

Get in touch with us today at **info@phia.org**

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SECTION 5

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PHIA FINANCIALS

PHIA's Financial Performance

For the year 2020 - 2021 (For the year ending March 31, 2021)

Balance Sheet

PARTNERING HOPE INTO ACTION FOUNDATION NEW DELHI

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Sch. No.	As At 31st March 2021 (Rs.)	As At 31st March 2020 (Rs.)
Funds Employed			
Reserves	1	20,02,383.58	14,98,875.79
Designated Funds	2	1,000.00	1,000.00
Programme Balance	3	1,24,16,911.70	1,90,75,471.88
Current Liabilities	4	66,41,939.88	24,34,603.00
Fixed Assets Control A/c (As per contra)	5	9,49,514.80	7,17,734.80
Total		2,20,11,749.96	2,37,27,685.47
Assets			
Fixed Assets			
Gross Block	6	19,30,670.00	11,86,970.00
Accumulated Depreciation		9,81,155.20	4,69,235.20
Net Block		9,49,514.80	7,17,734.80
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	7	1,97,44,055.28	2,20,16,246.67
Other Current Assets	8	13,18,179.88	9,93,704.00
		2,10,62,235.16	2,30,09,950.67
Total		2,20,11,749.96	2,37,27,685.47

For & on behalf of management

Partnering Hope Into Action
Foundation
Salman
Managing Trustee/Trustee



J.A. Martins

J. A. Martins
Proprietor

M. No. 082051

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

Income & Expenditure Account

PARTNERING HOPE INTO ACTION FOUNDATION NEW DELHI

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31st March 2021

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)
INCOME			
Contributions & Donations	9	73,798.98	1,47,002.72
Bank & Other Interest		4,04,448.00	4,32,538.00
Other Income		43,260.00	1,19,691.00
Education - Training Receipts	10	71,78,250.00	-
Grant Allocated towards Expenses (transfer from Schedule)	3	12,52,01,896.82	19,87,06,471.74
Total		13,29,01,653.80	19,94,05,703.46
EXPENDITURE			
Education Expenses			
Educating Children of Rag Pickers in Urban Slums South Delhi, (Programme II)	11	10,000.00	15,080.00
Local Self Governance - Grant APPI	12	1,46,07,907.00	1,91,88,561.00
Access to Social Security by unorganized Workers (ACC)	13	12,69,237.00	10,93,678.00
Coalition on Child Rights and Developments (CCRD Projects), Phase - 3	14	77,310.00	25,02,049.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in MP-10026 (FRIEND)	15	3,606.00	1,46,16,523.86
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in MP-30042 (FRIEND)	16	1,25,460.00	1,53,366.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in MP-20008 (FRIEND)	17	1,53,261.00	19,78,106.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in Bihar-10021 (FRIEND)	18	2,63,574.00	7,70,671.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in Bihar-10028 (FRIEND)	19	20,48,809.00	1,20,82,322.20
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Bihar-30034 (FRIEND)	20	2,05,182.00	59,050.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in Bihar-20007 (FRIEND)	21	15,736.00	21,80,884.00
Strengthening WASH in Schools Across Multiple Districts in Bihar	22	36,940.00	93,814.00



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)
Internet Saathi, Digital literacy program's training and implementation Jharkhand-10016 (FREND)	23	40,000.00	48,62,305.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in Jharkhand-20009 (FREND)	24	11,593.00	5,28,061.00
Strengthening Local Self Governance in Selected blocks in Jamtara, Gumla and west Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand - APPI	25	8,68,487.00	1,02,74,839.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in UP-20006 (FREND)	26	1,77,001.00	74,71,303.00
Transform Aspirational Districts Initiative in UP-30027 (Niti Ayog & Tata Trust)	27	1,06,973.00	24,73,313.00
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Uttar Pradesh-10009 (FREND)	28	600.00	28,56,738.00
Education of Children of Rag pickers in Urban Slums - Grant Gripple (II)	29	68,409.00	89,805.00
Strengthening existing policies of the Government to combat human trafficking of tribal women and girls in Jharkhand	30	16,11,640.00	15,09,867.00
Strengthening livelihoods in south odisha; and Promotion of sustainable livelihood in Bihar	31	11,94,646.00	25,75,648.00
Gender Equality Programme (GEP): gender sensitization and trainings of factory level workers to facilitate safer workplace for women_Grant Sandvik	32	6,77,056.00	-
Unicef - Empowering Adolescent Voices - UNICEF Training and implementation	33	16,480.00	57,73,903.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in MP - Grant - 30057	34	15,791.00	17,36,167.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in UP - Grant 30058	35	1,04,725.00	23,13,036.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Chhattisgarh - Grant - 30059	36	3,23,200.00	31,34,750.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant - 300561	37	1,15,310.00	15,40,493.00
Creating Rural Entrepreneurs in Bihar - Grand ID_30069	38	4,75,434.00	26,83,745.00
Creating Rural Entrepreneurs in UP - Grant ID 30070	39	6,65,590.00	73,03,553.00



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant ID_20033	40	1,40,445.00	15,96,773.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in MP - Grant ID_20032	41	1,47,176.00	12,83,578.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in UP - Grant ID_20031	42	1,77,200.00	68,63,937.00
Digital Livelihood training and implementation in Chhatishgarh - Grant ID 20024	43	20,000.00	-
Google Business Literacy training and implementation in Madhya Pradesh - Google 30080	44	92,118.00	8,13,771.00
Digital Literacy training and Implementation in UP - Grant 10035	45	1,79,458.00	1,25,68,719.00
Digital Literacy training and Implementation in MP - Grant ID_10036	46	64,93,240.00	1,50,06,597.00
Digital Livelihood training and implementation in UP - Grant 20043	47	13,59,410.00	6,86,145.48
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in MP Grant 20044 - MP	48	2,49,758.00	1,81,846.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant 20045	49	5,46,276.00	9,75,806.00
HUL - Strengthening Nutrition Support training and implementation in UP - Grant 30072	50	1,93,809.00	15,57,113.00
HUL - Strengthening Nutrition Support training and implementation in MP - Grant_30073	51	2,73,403.00	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	52	11,00,468.00	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	53	25,11,070.82	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))	54	13,269.00	23,23,719.00
To Provide access to Education, Health and Hygiene for Rag Picking	55	16,74,296.00	5,09,643.00



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)
Tackling access to education issues of Rag Pickers Community	56	3,75,472.00	8,90,234.00
Outreach on Financial Instruments - Mutual Funds training & Implementation in MP-30052 (FRIEND)	57	41,502.00	-
ACC Vidyasarathi Scholarship flagship Programme	58	9,50,000.00	-
Swachh Bachpan Muskurata Bachpan 2 - An initiative to improve Wash Facilities and practices in Schools and Anganwadi Centres of Bihar_Unicef	59	29,33,045.00	-
Digital Awareness and preparedness for Enhanced Resilience on COVID 19 among Rural Communities in Selected Districts of Bihar_Unicef	60	39,92,134.00	-
Adult Literacy (TCS)	61	-	30,63,369.00
Child Right CCRD Project (Phase - II) Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Jharkhand-30040 (FRIEND)	62	-	6,88,039.00
	63	-	4,52,728.00
Transform Aspirational Districts Initiative in Jharkhand-30028 (Niti Ayog & Tata Trust)	64	-	50,06,613.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Chattisgarh-30036 (FRIEND)	65	-	59,050.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in UP-30048 (FRIEND)	66	-	8,87,435.00
Outreach on Financial Instruments - Mutual Funds training & Implementation in UP-30053 (FRIEND)	67	-	4,34,970.00
Amplification of adolescent voices through digital technology in UP-30029 (FRIEND)	68	-	2,51,502.00
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Bihar-10009 (FRIEND)	69	-	11,12,451.00
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Jharkhand-10009 (FRIEND)	70	-	18,08,045.00
Rapid Proto-type Bultoo Radio Programme in Chainpur block of Gumla District - APPI	71	-	2,60,357.00
Education of Children of Rag pickers in Urban Slums - Grant Mastek	72	-	4,00,001.00



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Jharkhand - Grant 30060	73	-	40,41,087.20
Busara Survey - Increasing uptake of Injectables training and implementation in Bihar - Grant ID_30077	74	-	19,281.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in MP Phase 5	75	-	12,00,000.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Jharkhand - Grant ID_20030	76	-	6,03,595.00
Promotion of child-friendly WASH in Educational Institutions - Wash Unicef	77	-	52,59,710.00
HUL Plastic Waste Management - Grant ID 30078	78	-	1,66,678.00
Internet Literacy Campaign-Women in Rural U.P.(Phase 4)	79	-	20,23,619.00
Internet Literacy Campaign for Women in Jharkhand, Bihar, MP (Phase 1)	80	-	14,200.00
Internet Literacy Campaign for Women in MP (Phase 3)	81	-	2,80,503.00
<u>Preservation of Environment</u>			
Effective Implementation of Community Forest Rights (CFR)	82	11,17,409.00	17,81,737.00
<u>Medical Relief</u>			
Improving Maternal and Child Health Outcomes in Hard to reach areas	83	-	7,70,760.00
Jharkhand Integrated Healthcare Response_APPI	84	1,82,57,150.00	-
<u>Relief of Poor</u>			
Kerala Flood Response 2019	85	1,07,552.00	24,97,393.00
Livelihood Support for the marginalized in 3 flood affected districts of Kerala	86	41,09,702.00	43,94,298.00
Collaborative Equine Welfare Project_Brooke India	87	10,88,124.00	-
Dignified Livelihoods for the most marginalised communities in west Champaran district of Bihar through vegetable cultivation and bamboo based crafts_Karuna Deutschland e.V.	88	1,04,847.00	-



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)
Dignified Livelihoods for the most marginalised communities in west Champaran district of Bihar through vegetable cultivation and bamboo based crafts_The Karuna Trust	89	39,468.00	-
Covid-19 Direct Humanitarian support to the most marginalised vulnerable and needy people living in the urban slums and at various work sited in city of Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh_ The Karuna Trust	90	3,60,971.00	-
Strengthening Civil Society Action in the four states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Mdhya Pradesh_Christian Aid	91	20,75,417.50	-
Empowering Young People to Challenge and Change Gendered Ideas and Actions_Christian Aid	92	11,41,552.00	-
Covid 19 and Flood Response in Bihar 2020 _ Christian Aid	93	23,29,587.50	-
Strengthening Rural Governance for the Right to adequate Food_WHH	94	93,25,811.00	-
Addressing Present Vulnerabilities and Planning Future Resilience for Vulnerable Communities across Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Delhi (NCR)_DFID	95	1,13,98,501.00	-
Support for running Migrant Labour Resource Centre (Centre Control Room at Labour Dept.)_APPI	96	41,53,623.00	-
Strengthening Local Self Governance in selected blocks in Jamtara, Gumla and west Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand - APPI (2)	97	64,38,270.00	-
Providing Dry Ration and Hygiene kit to ten thousand families in Ranchi Districts, Jharkhand_APPI	98	94,13,596.00	-
Distribution of Dry Ration and Hygiene kit in Chainpur Block of Gumla District, Manoharpur Block of west Singhbhum District and Fatehpur Block of Jamtara Districts of Jharkhand_APPI	99	47,74,960.00	-
Eradicating malnutrition in partnership with ICDS Project_ACC Trust	100	2,11,849.00	-
Enhancing Access of Workers, Jharkhand Labour Welfare Schemes (Phase - III)	101	-	2,44,233.00
Bihar Flood Response2019	102	-	17,10,437.00
		12,52,01,896.82	19,87,06,471.74
Training Programme Expenses	103	61,21,620.00	-



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2020 (Rs.)
Administrative Expenses	104	10,74,629.19	10,38,703.12
Depreciation		13,23,98,146.01	19,97,45,174.86
Less: Allocation from Fixed Assets Control A/c		5,11,920.00	2,97,514.00
		(5,11,920.00)	(2,97,514.00)
Total	5	13,23,98,146.01	19,97,45,174.86
<u>Excess of Income over Expenditure</u>			
Transferred to General Reserve		5,03,507.79	(3,39,471.40)
Total		13,29,01,653.80	19,94,05,703.46

For & on behalf of management

Partnering Hope Into Action
Foundation

Salomon
Managing Trustee/Trustee

Place : New Delhi

Date : 18-12-2021



J.A. Martins

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



2020-21 ANNUAL REPORT

PHIA Foundation pins hope on the sea change in the way we look at the things where the people of all castes, categories and creeds can lead a life without poverty, exclusion and discrimination.



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