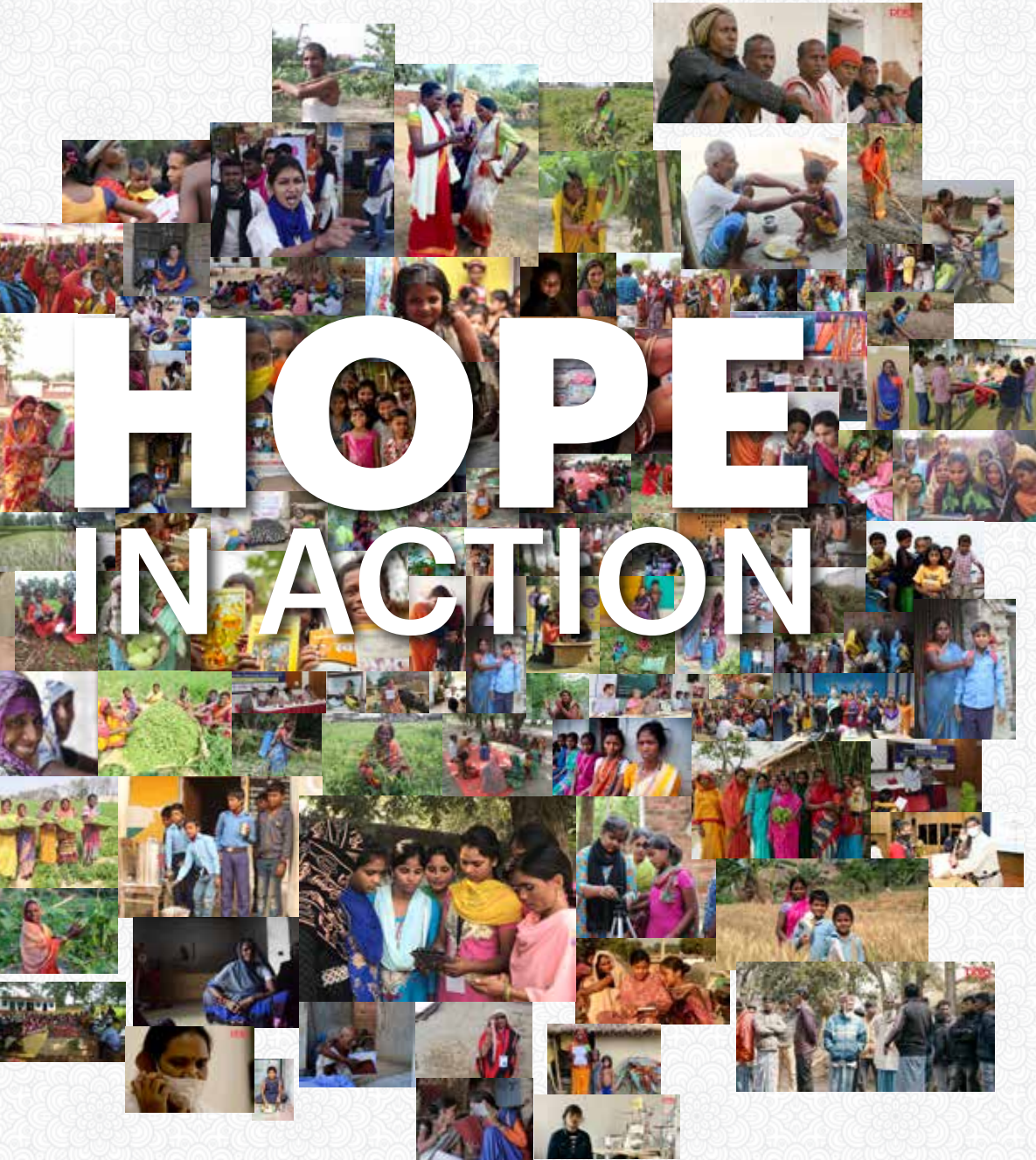# Annual Report
2021-2022

HOPE
IN ACTION

phia
to end poverty

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.

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 organization and stakeholders to ensure the poorest and most marginalized communities are reached.

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 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 is firmly guarded by the following principles:

Code of conduct policy Justice, courage, determination, hope

Dignity, empathy, honesty, respect, solidarity Cooperation, partnership and sustainability Accountability, Stewardship

▸ Code of conduct policy
▸ Justice, courage, determination, hope
▸ Dignity, empathy, honesty, respect, solidarity
▸ Cooperation, partnership and sustainability
▸ Accountability, Stewardship

THEMATIC FOCUS

Access to essential services

Reducing Inequality and bridging gender gap

Ensuring sustainable livelihood

Humanitarian response and mitigation due to climate change

MESSAGE FROM THE
MANAGING TRUSTEE

In the first two years of this decade the world witnessed first of its kind global pandemic in the 21st century. The trepidations caused by the repeated surge of COVID-19 enormously impacted everyone and also it exposed the deep inequality that exists in our society.

It left an enormous burden on the poorer nations and communities. It is in the depth of the misery, the country also witnessed the power of hope and resilience led by the people.

In the first two years of this decade the world witnessed first of its kind global pandemic in the 21st century. The trepidations caused by the repeated surge of COVID-19 enormously impacted everyone and also it exposed the deep inequality that exists in our society. It left an enormous burden on the poorer nations and communities. It is in the depth of the misery, the country also witnessed the power of hope and resilience led by the people.

Individuals, communities and voluntary networks came together to save lives and help the vulnerable. Government proactively collaborated with organizations and networks to minimize the aftermath of the crisis. The humanness of people from every walk of life reaching out to one another is something to cherish.

PHIA's work during the year is a reflection of this story. PHIA team worked tirelessly to respond to the humanitarian crisis. From supporting homeless and migrant workers with humanitarian aid to setting up of 'Community Care Centres' for returning migrants and rural communities to combat the surge in cases of COVID 19, PHIA's projects were all designed and implemented to ensure the aid and support reached the unreached.

PHIA's programmes and projects during the year were a combination of responding to the immediate needs and distress of the communities as well as building their resilience for the future. PHIA worked closely with the state governments to ensure that civil society action amplifies state action to benefit communities, especially the hard to reach and difficult to connect areas. Capacitating institutions of the state and local self-governance, promoting community leadership and facilitating community led action for mitigating climate change remained a continued focus for the PHIA team.

Development interventions aimed at enhancing the social security access, strengthening the livelihood resource base and building resilience towards climate vagaries. Developing 'climate smart villages', 'climate smart institutions' and 'climate resilient communities' are the ways PHIA is moving towards at scale in the states it works in.

On behalf of the PHIA team my heartfelt gratitude to all our supporters and well-wishers for their unfailing commitment, for every moment of solidarity and for every act of kindness. None of the above been possible without the trust and faith bestowed upon us by our donors, partners, and communities we work for and with. We look forward to journeying together in this mission building 'Hope' for the communities we serve.

DR. BELINDA BENNET,
Managing Trustee, PHIA Foundation

Individuals, communities and voluntary networks came together to save lives and help the vulnerable. Government proactively collaborated with organizations and networks to minimize the aftermath of the crisis. The humanness of people from every walk of life reaching out to one another is something to cherish.

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JOURNEYING TOGETHER
OUR JOURNEY OVER THE PAST FEW DECADES

2021 | LARGE SCALE
COMMUNITY
OUTREACH ON COVID
IMMUNIZATION

SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE
MIGRATION INITIATIVE

2015 | PHIA ENTRUSTED WITH
THE RESPONSIBILITY TO
BUILD ON THE LEGACY
OF PACS PROGRAMME

PHIA'S 1ST PROJECT -
BRIDGE SCHOOLING FOR
RAG-PICKERS CHILDREN
INITIATED IN DELHI
NCR URBAN SLUM

PHIA
FOUNDATION
REGISTERED
AS INDIAN
NON-PROFIT | **2005**

2009 | PACS
PROGRAMME
LAUNCHED

2021 DEEPENING AND UPSCALING ON MULTIPLE STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES AND PARTNERSHIPS (WASH, GENDER, LOCAL GOVERNANCE, CLIMATE RESILIENCE)

LARGE SCALE COVID-19 RESPONSE ACROSS STATES

2020 WORK ON MIGRATION DEEPENS WITH STATE MIGRANT CONTROL ROOM IN JH

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH FCDO ON CLIMATE RESILIENT GROWTH

FROM INTERNET SAATHI TO DIGITAL ENTREPRENEURS

2019 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING THROUGH MULTIPLE PARTNERSHIPS (FC AND LOCAL)

PHIA GETS FC APPROVAL

2018 INITIATIVES ON SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

STRATEGIC AND LONG-TERM PARTNERSHIP WITH APF ON LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN JH

2017 INTERNET SAATHI PROGRAMME ACROSS 5 STATES TO BRIDGE THE GENDERED DIGITAL GAP

PHIA INITIATES ITS POSSIBLE CAMPAIGN ON GENDER EQUALITY BY REDEFINING MASCULINITY LAUNCHED

2016 FIRST MULTILATERAL PARTNERSHIP WITH UNICEF ON IMPROVING WASH ACROSS GOV SCHOOLS IN BIHAR

OUR PRESENCE | 2015–2022
STATES WHERE PHIA HAS WORKED OR WORKING CURRENTLY
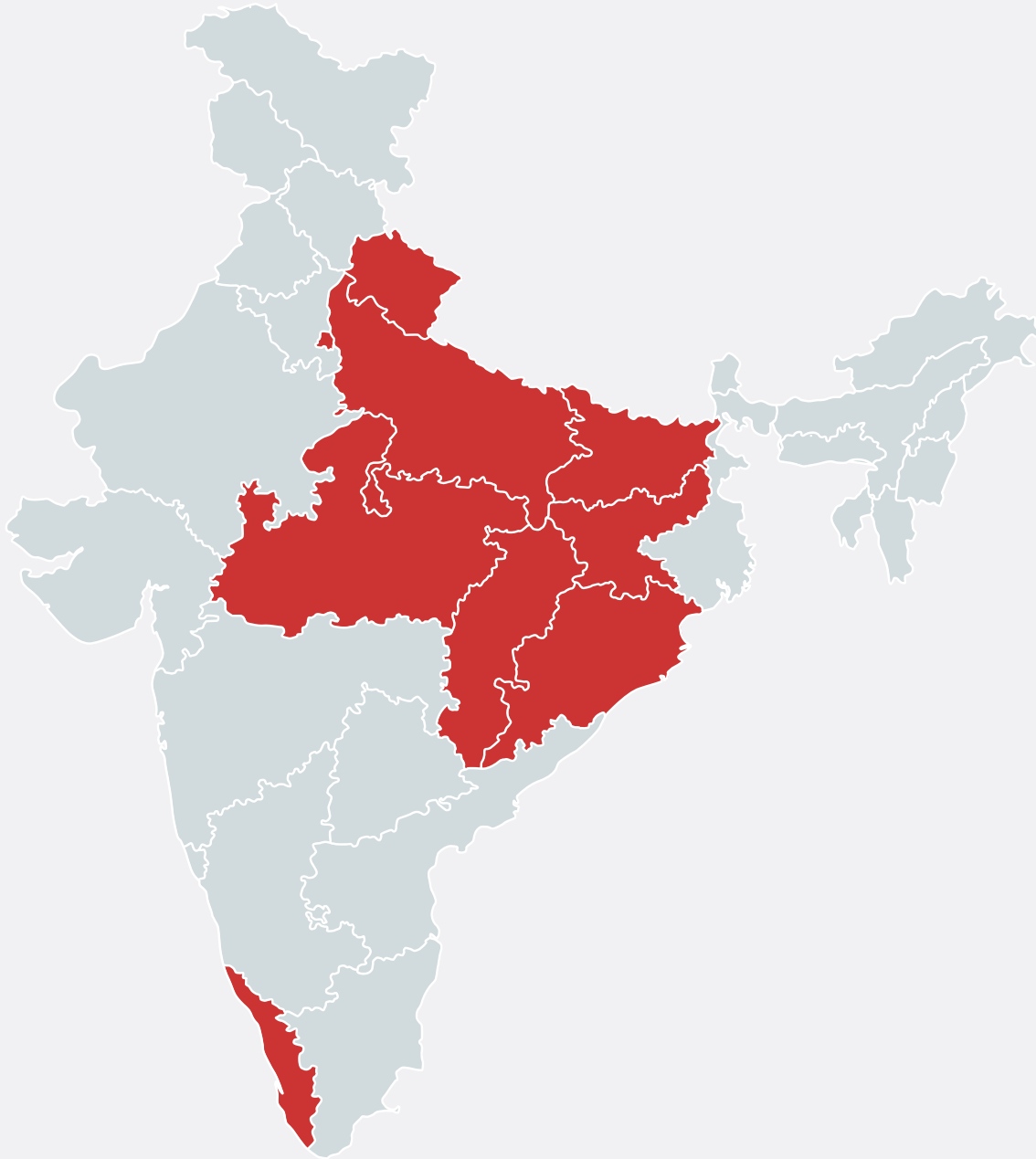
| **9** STATES | **102** DISTRICTS | **19 MILLION+** IMPACTED | **55 CSO** PARTNERS | **99,498** VILLAGES |

OUR REACH APRIL 2021 – MARCH 2022
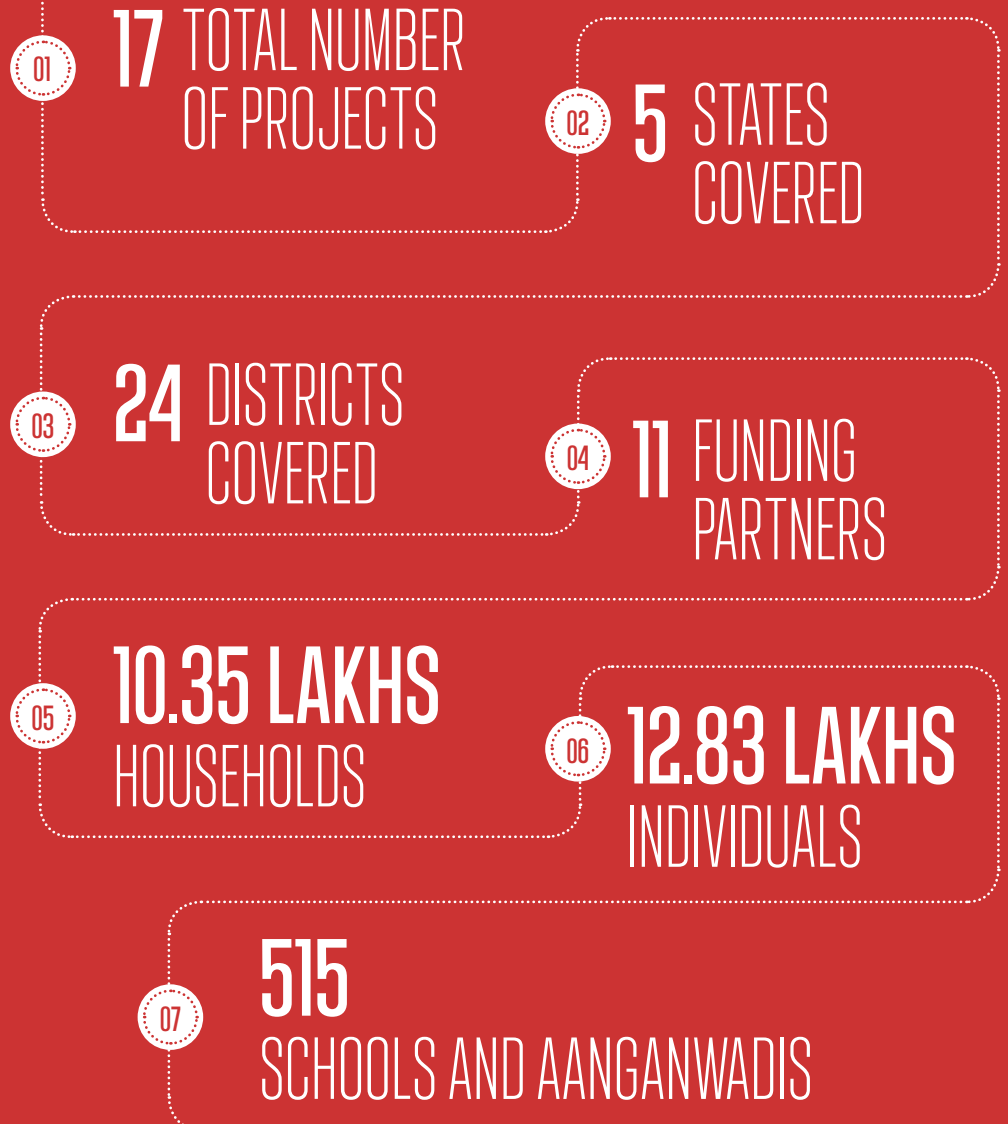
01 **17** TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS

02 **5** STATES COVERED

03 **24** DISTRICTS COVERED

04 **11** FUNDING PARTNERS

05 **10.35 LAKHS** HOUSEHOLDS

06 **12.83 LAKHS** INDIVIDUALS

07 **515** SCHOOLS AND AANGANWADIS

1.NO POVERTY
2.ZERO HUNGER
3.GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4.QUALITY EDUCATION
5.GENDER EQUALITY
6.CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7.AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8.DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9.INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10.REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11.SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12.RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13.CLIMATE ACTION
14.LIFE BELOW WATER
15.LIFE ON LAND
16.PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17.PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

COMMITTED TO SDGS
PHIA FOUNDATION IS
WORKING WITH THE
ETHOS OF REACHING THE
UNREACHED AND LEAVING
NO ONE BEHIND

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

Effective implementation of Community Forest Rights in Jharkhand

Education Tribal Children through Digital Platform
in Rural Jharkhand-Sonalika E-Gurukul Project

Zero Hunger Panchayats: A Joint Government-Civil Society Initiative
to Promote Access to Government Services in Jharkhand, India

Zero Hunger Panchayats: A Joint Government-Civil Society Initiative
to Promote Access to Government Services in Jharkhand, India

Humanitarian Response to COVID-19 Second Wave in India:

JIDHAN (Jharkhand integrated Development for Health and Nutrition

Implementation of HII - health and social security protection
intervention in East Singhbhum and Khunti District (Jharkhand)

Dignified livelihoods for the most marginalised communities
through vegetable cultivation and bamboo-based crafts

Sustainable Livelihood Intervention for Dalit Empowerment (SLIDE)

Empowering Traditional Artisans to Preserve and
Promote their Livelihood in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

COVID Rural Livelihood Response (CRLR)

Strengthening Natural forming systems in two
blocks of South Chotanagpur Region, Jharkhand

Establishing village-level community care centres to map, manage
and mitigate COVID-19 spread in rural areas of Jharkhand

"Vaccination Compaign through Arogya Jharkhand Civil Society Network
(AJCSN) in hard-to reach areas of Palamu and Kolhan Region, Jharkhand

Education, Health and Hygiene for Rag-Picking
communities in National Capital Region of Delhi

SRMI: SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE MIGRATION INITIATIVE

SDGs: 1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 17

| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS |

Location: Jharkhand with All India Collaboration (Source locations - Gumla-12 blocks, West Singhbhum-18 blocks and Dumka-10 blocks; Destination locations - Leh, Ladakh UT and Kerala)

Partners: Government of Jharkhand, PDAG (Policy and Development Advisory Group), CMID and ISB

Jharkhand has one of the highest out-of-state migrant populations. Given the high dependence on migration for livelihood, the Government of Jharkhand needed a long-term initiative to work towards establishing an evidence-based systemic policy framework that ensured safety, dignity and social security benefits for workers migrating out of the state. Thus, the State Migrant Control Room diversified its functions and evolved into the Safe and Responsible Migration Initiative (SRMI) - led by the Department of Labour, Employment, Training and Skill Development, Government of Jharkhand, with Policy and Development Advisory Group (PDAG), PHIA Foundation, Centre for Migration and Inclusion Development (CMID) and Bharti School of Public Policy at Indian School of Business as partner organisations. After running the State Migrant Control Room for a year and a half and

with the learnings and experience in managing migrants-related issues, SRMI is envisioned as the next protective institution for migrant workers from Jharkhand.

SRMI was launched on December 16, 2021. It started out as an 18-month programme with the goal to strengthen state-level policy actions to establish a systemic and institutional framework to support migrant workers both within and outside the state. Since its inception, the project registered migrant workers and monitored and analysed the database of migrant workers for systematic planning at the district level. It also conducted mass awareness campaigns around SRMI and increased social security and welfare coverage for migrant workers and their families, addressing grievances related to violence, abuse of labour rights and non-payment of wages.

"Through the [SRMI] programme, the migrants will be provided security and will work towards improving their livelihood and well-being. It is helping in mitigating the repercussions and distress around migration."

– Shri Hemant Soren, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand

A Technical Support Unit (TSU) is set up in the State Labour Institute, Doranda, Ranchi, to provide sectoral expertise to the Department of Labour and its officials, under the supervision of the Labour Commissioner, to develop a policy framework with operational guidelines to institutionalise safe and responsible migration practices. The TSU started supporting the state

government to establish a network of partner CSOs in the identified destination states to leverage socio-economic welfare benefits for workers in the destination states. As a first step, a tripartite MoU was drafted between the Department of Labour, Employment, Training and Skill Development, Government of Jharkhand, Department of Labour and Employment, Administration of The Union

Territory of Ladakh and Border Roads Organisation, Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Official processes for setting up two help desks or 'labour consulates' in Ladakh as well as in Kerala were rolled out. The MoU explored possible synergies to ensure the availability of social security benefits including One Nation One Ration Card, PM-JAY, education and Anganwadi services for children of workers migrating out of Jharkhand in the destination centres. In this regard, SRMI's delegation team undertook an official visit to discuss the setting up of an SRMI Centre in Leh and Kerala which would help in tracing and interacting with the migrant labourers working under the Border Road Organisation, tea gardens and fish processing businesses. For setting up centres within the state as well, the District Commissioner and Labour Department officials of the high-burden out-migration districts of Gumla, West Singhbhum and Dumka were consulted and official space was assigned for the centre.

The project aimed to create and activate a State Migrant Data Hub - a comprehensive web portal with an AI-enabled Dashboard that registers all migrant workers and prospective employers under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act 1979. The portal was envisioned to act as a single window tracking and employment opportunity system for migrant workers at both source and destination states. To start with, a database of migrant workers working in Kerala was prepared. All the data was integrated from the Shramadhan Portal and Employment Wing of Govt. of Jharkhand and was finally analysed by the Indian School of Business. This significantly strengthened the existing modus operandi of SMCR and acted as a first step to setting up a 24 /7 Migrant Worker Helpline Grievance Response System.

SRMI is the first initiative in India where such a holistic database of migrant workers has been created, officially recognising migration as a legit driving force of the economy that needed more attention and taking steps to institutionalise and integrate it with existing public schemes and services at both the source and destination sites. PHIA Foundation aims to strengthen the efforts of SRMI in the coming years and create a lasting social security net for migrant workers.

Key Numbers:

- **51,565 migrants** registered
- **1919 cases** of abuse, atrocities, due – non-payments, home return, and other grievances addressed
- **1822 Labour** Cards issued to migrant workers
- **INR 1,15,75,751** of due payments disbursed to 2357 migrant labourers
- Direct beneficiaries - **8026 HH**

Case stories:

Glimmer of hope – Compensation & linkages

Bablu Hansda s/o – Mangal Hansda, a resident of Hirapur village, Shikaripara block of Dumka district was working as a casual paid labour (CPL) in 51 RCC, Himank Project of BRO on Karu Tangse Road at Ladakh. He suffered a cardiac arrest and passed away on 23rd July 2021. Unaware of the compensation provisions and rights of a deceased worker, the dependents of Bablu Hansda were compelled to live miserably. The family had no proper house for shelter, his wife Tunki Hembrom as the sole bread earner for the family was engaged in the collection of Sal tree leaves from the forest and selling the disposable plates made out of it. SRMI after its inception took note of the case and escalated it to the office of DC Dumka. Simultaneously, the State Migrant Control Room coordinated with the BRO officials and Labour Superintendent Dumka for the death compensation. A sum of Rs. 77,413 was sanctioned as compensation, which was credited into the bank account of his wife on 19th July 2022. In addition, his wife was registered as a migrant worker and linked with the Widow Pension Scheme, Family Pension Scheme and Ambedkar Awas Yojana. An objective of SRMI is to link migrant workers and their families with the various social protection schemes of the government. Bablu Hansda is the first case of SRMI where linkage was successfully executed.

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

SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

Location: Jharkhand

Partners: Azim Premji Foundation, Department of Health, Government of Jharkhand

Key Numbers:

Direct - 4,22,962 individuals, Indirect - 9,08,965 individuals (Period 27th March 2020-31st Dec 2021)

- Received **9,08,965 calls**
- **14,21,174 workers** registered
- **4,90,553 migrants** counselled
- **7206 grievances** on abuse, violation, death cases, etc., were addressed
- The awareness generated amongst **26,994 workers**
- **23,269 workers** received a Labour Card
- Mapped skills of **1,37,622 migrant workers**
- **8,67,134 migrants returned** to Jharkhand with the support of the SMCR
- **1,13,413 migrants** mapped for reverse migration
- Food/ration distributed to **27,050 workers**
- **209 migrant** workers linked with employment opportunities within the state
- Vaccination awareness and database created of **33,868 patients**

SMCR Going Strong: Beating the pandemic and to being the go-to place for the migrant workers

The State Migrant Control Room (SMCR) started by the Department of Labour, Employment, Training and Skill Development, Government of Jharkhand and managed by PHIA Foundation completed another year of successfully managing and responding to a plethora of migrant workers' issues. Building on the work done during the COVID-19 pandemic while collaborating with various stakeholders and a wide network of civil society organisations, it emerged as one of the most efficient GO-CSO collaborations of recent times.

From the day it started, SMCR has constantly evolved and has continued to build on its capacities as a migrant response system. From strengthening its grassroots network, to adding more hotline numbers, institutionalising effective coordination between intra/interstate government agencies and departments or deploying technology to ease access to government schemes and entitlements. This effort led to 3,00,288 workers registering on the 'e-shram' portal, while 1,13,413 migrants were mapped for reverse migration and around 23,269 workers were provided with labour cards. Subsequently, one of the key aspects of running the SMCR was the database that it was able to generate of over a million migrant workers. This unprecedented collection of information extended the arms of SMCR to act in a timely and effective manner in dealing with issues ranging from trafficking, ensuring entitlements, compensation and fair wages, repatriation and rescuing migrants from all corners of the world. This can be seen through the prompt and effective help it was able to provide to 2074 unorganised workers to access legal aid for the recovery of payment dues from employers and retrieve a collective amount of INR 98,71,406. Further, during the time of casualties of migrant workers across the country and outside, SMCR was not only able to repatriate the bodies of victims in a dignified manner but it also was able to coordinate with interstate government agencies, employers and insurance companies to release compensation for the deceased.

SMCR's role during the last year extended to spreading awareness about COVID vaccination, this was critical in ensuring that the burden of any further COVID wave could be mitigated in time and lives were saved.

In February this year when the Ukraine-Russia conflict happened many people from Jharkhand were stranded in Ukraine. With very limited available means to return to the country due to ongoing conflict, many reached out to SMCR. With strong coordination between Central Government Agencies and the Ministry of External Affairs, SMCR was instrumental in ensuring timely help

to the people stuck in Ukraine. SMCR also coordinated and safely brought back 1207 overseas migrant workers to the state from Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bahrain, Sweden, Nigeria, South Africa, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia.

SMCR was also able to facilitate local livelihood opportunities for jobless migrant workers who wished to stay in the state. This was done by mapping the skills of migrant workers with local industry. SMCR's learnings and experience led to the formation of the Safe and Responsible Migration Initiative (SRMI), which is aimed at providing technical and policy guidance to the state machinery in institutionalising safe and responsible migration practices associated with the state and enacting partnerships with key functionaries in major destination states to open help centres for migrants. Initiating multiple contact points made SMCR the one-stop option for intra and international migrants hailing from Jharkhand.

PHIA Foundation, along with the Government of Jharkhand, plans to extend SMCR in the coming year in reaching every migrant coming, returning in or going out of Jharkhand and providing effective support in ensuring a safe life and secure livelihoods for them.

Case story:

SMCR: Ensuring Timely compensation

On 7th February, 2021 a major landslide in Chamoli glacier happened in Uttarakhand with many migrant workers falling prey to nature's fury. Little did Hemanti Devi, a resident of Chokad village of Ramgarh district know that her husband would be one of them and her life and the life of her two daughters would change forever. As days passed and no news of her husband came in, she accepted her fate and contacted SMCR with the help of an intermediary. Her husband's body was never recovered. However through efficient coordination with state authorities in Jharkhand and Uttarakhand, SMCR was able to facilitate compensation for her in due time. Though her loss is irreparable, with the compensation received in time, she is safeguarded financially and looks forward to start a new life over by skilling herself for local livelihood opportunities and investing in her daughters' education and future.

SMCR since its inception is at the forefront of facilitating social entitlements (including pensions, identification documents and other entitlements through various state and government schemes). During and after the Chamoli disaster SMCR coordinated compensation for 69 such affected families (Uttarakhand Chamoli glacier) and released compensations of close to **58 million INR.**

SWACH BACHPAN, MUSKURATA BACHPAN

Back to Schools: SBMB role in successfully and timely reopening of schools in Bihar

SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 17

| 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS |

Location: Gaya, Purnea, and Sitamarhi districts in Bihar

Partners: UNICEF, BEPC

Building on the work done in schools around the WASH, PHIA Foundation with the support of BEPC and UNICEF facilitated the safe reopening of schools and Anganwadi under the Swachh Bachpan Muskurata Bachpan (SBMB) programme this year in Gaya, Purnea and Sitamarhi districts of Bihar. Against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic shutdown of schools, the challenge of safely re-opening the schools and Anganwadis was a daunting task which the programme faced head-on.

WASH-related infrastructure was not adequate in resource-constrained rural schools and Anganwadi Centres (AWC) in these districts for a safe re-opening of the schools, coupled with the apprehension of parents and the community in sending children to study. PHIA's team alongside the school staff and PRI representatives tried to make sure that in a short spell of time adequate measures were taken. Steps like COVID Appropriate Behaviour (CAB) related awareness was extensively carried out, to reassure the communities and ensure that the children don't further miss out on their studies.

The programme started equipping schools and AWCs in Purnea and Sitamarhi districts with the necessary WASH and COVID-compliant infrastructure. This included installing thoughtfully designed elbow-tap fitted handwashing stations, retrofitting of gender-friendly toilets, piped connections, water tanks, construction of

proper drainage for sewage and grey water, boundary walls, earth-filling of school premises. This was done in a participatory way involving communities, local government representatives and funds from schemes like MNREGA, SSA and the 14th Finance Commission.

A huge impetus was given to the awareness around CAB and maintaining safe physical distance while reopening the schools. For this, extensive training sessions were held for teachers and school staff on WASH and CAB, which helped the message trickle down to students and staff. This was supplemented by the distribution of masks, and having mask banks and soap banks in schools and AWCs along with the distribution of Happy Taps (a portable, child-friendly hand washing unit that could be used in water-constrained situations). This relayed the complex concepts of pandemic and hygiene safety to the children in a simplified manner and helped young minds to independently practise hand washing without hassle and supervision. In order to adhere to the IPC protocol introduced by the state, a team of trained Janitors by another development partner of UNICEF were also engaged to ensure disinfection of the schools before reopening. Schools were facilitated to observe the IPC protocol for children's safety. This led to safe reopening of schools and AWCs in time while being fully prepared to deal with the impacts of the pandemic.

> *"All these initiatives with different stakeholders, including community and children really yielded a lot of good results. Children are back to school safely and Bihar was one of the first states in the country to reopen the schools with the support of multi-sectoral stakeholders"*
>
> *- Nafisa Binte Shafique, Chief Field Officer, Bihar UNICEF*

PHIA further used creative learning tools and interactive games for training children to adhere to CAB. It demonstrated proper measures for handling drinking water, using toilets, washing with soap for personal cleanliness and handling sneezing, coughing and other infectious behaviours in public. The children adopted the COVID-safe etiquettes so well that they even encouraged their families and the wider village community to adopt these life-saving practices. The hesitance and fear that parents experienced in sending their children back to school were dispelled when they saw the preventive measures being adopted through the project.

With PAD-Bank installed in all the schools, a special focus was also given to Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), along with it Meena Manch a platform for young adolescent girls in schools was regularly organised through which the awareness around the issue was generated, leading to significant behavioural change amongst young girls.

SBMB took hygiene a notch higher by not only making schools COVID and WASH-compliant but also rewarding them for it through the competitive process of Bihar Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar (BSVP) in collaboration with the Education Department of the Government of Bihar. BSVP, the state-level offshoot of Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar encouraged schools to adopt healthy WASH practices and rewarded the most deserving schools. Launching the Bihar state-level Puraskar at an opportune time while the SBMB was underway gave a huge boost to schools to adopt WASH practices more aggressively. PHIA was instrumental in providing technical assistance to BEPC in facilitating the nomination of the schools for BSVP. Several rounds of training were conducted with PHIA's team and district administration officials to record accurate nominations and ensure schools' compliance with the indicators. PHIA also took on the responsibility of achieving 100% nomination of project intervention schools for BSVP. As a result, 10 schools out of 26 schools across Bihar were awarded state level Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar in Purnea and Sitamarhi.

Evaluation of Five star rated 125 schools spread in 27 districts of Bihar was conducted between 25th February and 10th March 2022, for Bihar Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar by a joint team of PHIA and Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC). PHIA anchored the state level evaluation of the selected 125 schools reporting to BEPC.

SBMB touched the lives of thousands of children, teachers and communities in the most marginalised and backward pockets of the state in a very short time, equipping them with modern-day WASH practices that will benefit them and the wider community in the long run.

Key Figures:

- **200+ schools** across Gaya and Purnea underwent school disinfection and toilet cleaning by trained janitors as part of disinfection drives
- **812 teachers trained** to lead COVID compliance in schools
- **4 schools** provided with WASH Kits
- **67,259 children trained** for CAB
- **155 schools** made Safer with construction of COVID-sensitive Handwashing Stations
- World Toilet Day - **142 schools**, **1430 teachers**, **19,468 children**
- Handwashing Day - **112 schools**
- Swachhta Pakhwada - **130 schools**, **560 teachers**, **26590 children**
- Pad Banks set across **187 schools** and **15 AWCs**
- **323 AWCs** equipped with Happy Taps and/or WASH Kits
- **678 AWC** staff and education functionaries trained to guide young children in following COVID rules
- **12920 Anganwadi children** reached indirectly
- **958 head teachers** trained on the BSVP benchmarking and nomination process
- BSVP nomination for **4410 schools facilitated** in Purnea and Sitamarhi
- **4 Direct intervention schools** by **PHIA** were awarded BSVP out of **26 schools** awarded with BSVP

Case story:

School in Kacheri Balwa: A journey to get the Bihar Vidyalaya Swachh Puraskar.

Middle School Kachahri Balua in Banmankhi block of Purnea district was a reputed school with a big campus and good buildings and classrooms. However, sanitation and hygiene at the school rendered it helpless against the threats of the virus. The school infrastructure, especially the toilet, had suffered damages during the lockdown period and the school was simply

not ready to welcome back the students with assured safety. This is where PHIA Foundation stepped in and coordinated with the Gram Panchayat Head, the school's teachers and the community members to construct a hand-washing station in the school. Soap, pad and mask banks were also set up at the school to further enhance hygiene and COVID-compliance. The school has done exceptionally well in adopting the new cleanliness and safety norms and even went ahead to win the Bihar Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar, an award given by Bihar Education Primary Council to schools excelling in maintaining adequate WASH standards for students. School was facilitated in complying with the BSVP benchmarks securing maximum marks and five star rating. The school was finally awarded with state level BSVP.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE IN THREE DISTRICTS OF JHARKHAND

SDGs: 1, 3, 5, 10, 11, 15, 17

Location: Chainpur block, Gumla district; Manoharpur block, West Singhbhum district; Fatehpur block, Jamtara district, Jharkhand

Funding Partner: Azim Premji Foundation

Implementation Partners: Arouse Society, ASRA, Lok Jagriti Kendra, SAMVAD

Key Numbers:

- **129 Gram Sabha-led** entitlement drives for linking vulnerable individuals/families with social security schemes at village level

- **89 Gram Sabha led** MGNREGA work demand campaigns drives

- Gram Sabha Parishad established in **4 Gram Panchayats**

- Pre-Election Voters Awareness Camps in **32 Gram Panchayats**

- **298 Gram Sabhas** formulated community-driven COVID-safety norms

- **4,936 new cards** for needy household under MGNREGA

- **4,164 MGNREGA** job card renewed

- Work demand raised from **12,191 job card holders**

- Support to Health Committee members from **357 villages** with hygiene kits and orientation on COVID-19 control protocols

- **72422 people vaccinated** with **1st dose; 92805 people** vaccinated with **2nd dose**

Good governance is a prerequisite for local democracy to function in a vibrant manner. Despite multiple PRI empowerment initiatives over the years, some PRIs, especially Gram Sabhas, continue to struggle in fulfilling their roles and responsibilities. Traditional systems of governance and community platforms continue to be male-dominated and limited to settling village conflict, disputes over land, etc. Gram Panchayats are understood to be Mukhiya-centric with decision making at the discretion of the Mukhiyas. Most of the time the needs of the excluded and the vulnerable are not reflected or actualised in the GP processes. There is a sizable population that does not believe in Gram Sabhas. The larger role of Gram Sabha is not understood as envisaged in Schedule V of the Constitution of India - specifically, the provisions of Panchayat - Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996 (PESA).

PHIA Foundation, with the support of Azim Premji Foundation, initiated a programme in 2017 to deepen democracy and strengthen local self-governance in several districts of Jharkhand. PHIA's work on local democracy integrated the traditional system with the constitutional provisions. The process included making the community aware of their rights, roles and responsibilities, nurture community leadership, and hold local representatives and service providers accountable and responsive. The programme aimed to ensure equality, inclusion and holistic development of the vulnerable and marginalised groups in decision making by increasing their participation in the Gram Sabha processes under the PESA Act. The project provided a framework of good governance, collectivisation 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. In addition, PHIA has also implemented a Fellowship program on strengthening constitutional values from April 2019 to March 2020.

Despite over three years of intervention, there was a need to extend the programme to other blocks and districts. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, this need was felt even more when the existing gaps in public service delivery at the village-level accentuated rapidly. Experience from another programme of PHIA's - Jharkhand Integrated Development of Health and Nutrition (JIDHAN), also strongly indicated the need to work on improving delivery of public health systems and services through improved rural governance mechanisms. Thus, in 2021, the programme adapted to the needs of the current times. Since the usual course of action was disturbed due to COVID-19 in 2020 and the situation was not conducive to continuing with the regular programme activities, the priority of the programme was shifted to strengthening community-based response to contain the spread of COVID. The project leveraged and built upon its past work to have a focused intervention on health - capitalising on the community institutions and local democracy initiatives carried out in the previous years.

This year, the programme strengthened various components of local democracy through facilitating an inclusive approach for the vulnerable and marginalised communities in three districts of Jharkhand so that they could themselves participate in the development agenda

"In the last 4 years of our journey, with very innovative programming PHIA has delivered at community level, district level and at the state level. PHIA Foundation has a bright future ahead and we look forward to build this partnership further and work towards the betterment of marginalised and vulnerable communities."

*- **Arghya Mukherjee,** Azim Premji Foundation*

and influence health outcomes. As part of the primary activities, PHIA facilitated traditional leaders' forums and Gram Sabhas to take an active leadership role in forming and promoting COVID-19 safety norms and protocols (isolation, barricading, social distancing, avoid gathering of people, testing and vaccination) at the block and Panchayat levels. It also facilitated exposure visits for PRI representatives from neighbouring districts to Manoharpur and Chainpur blocks for cross-learning and established a process for establishment of Gram Sabha Parishad covering four Gram Panchayats.

Since livelihoods of people were hampered during the pandemic, PHIA listed and mapped the most vulnerable households endorsed by Gram Sabhas and organised Gram-Sabha led entitlement drives to link these deprived individuals/families with relevant social security schemes at the village level. Specifically, it organised work demand campaigns to enhance access to services under MNREGA and other rights and entitlements under the Government of Jharkhand initiative '*Aapka Adhikar, Aapki Sarkar, Aapke Dwar*'.

As a result of the continuous handholding and capacity building workshops, communities in the project areas developed a better understanding of their rights and entitlements, which in turn led them to effectively demand for entitlements and services, using the processes already present in the local governance framework. The communities also became more empowered to engage in local governance and find their own solutions for local issues.

Market of Joy

For years Timra, a village in Manoharpur block of West Singhbhum district suffered from lack of market place for their agricultural produce. Located in the beautiful Saranda forest, it is home to 130 families who rely on agricultural and forest produce which they sell in a market in Manoharpur about 17 kms from their village. With very limited transportation available for them to transport their heavy sacks of vegetables and forest produce to the market, the community many a time had to undertake arduous journey on foot and with heavy loads on their back. With awareness generated through the initiative about their rights, community members raised the issue in Gram Sabha meetings and with regular persuasion from the community, Gram Sabha agreed to set up a market in the village itself. This has been a gamechanger for the community as they are able to sell their produce at the comfort of their villages without going through the hassle of travelling long distances. The market is organised once a week on every Tuesday and under supervision of the Gram Sabha. This step has gone a long way in restoring faith of the community in their local and immediate governance institution as a reliable institutional process where community issues will be heard, deliberate, discussed and acted upon.

ADDRESSING PRESENT VULNERABILITIES AND PLANNING FUTURE RESILIENCE FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES ACROSS BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

SDGs - 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17

Location:

Bihar – Gaya Barachatti Block, Gaya District; Sakra Block, Muzaffarpur District; Bahadurganj Block, Kishanganj District; Madhepur Block, Madhubani; Agion Block, Bhojpur District

Jharkhand – Thethaitangar Block, Simdega District; Chainpur Block, Palamu District; Littipara Block, Pakur District; Mahuadanr Block, Latehar District; Rania Block, Khunti District

Partners: Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Government of UK

About the Programme

Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth [ICRG] Programme is a Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO), UK funded technical assistance programme, delivered in partnership with Government of India. ICRG interventions focus on improving the abilities of poor and vulnerable people to cope with climate change impacts by building climate resilient infrastructure and promoting sustainable livelihoods. Under the ICRG Programme, PHIA Foundation is implementing a project titled, "Addressing Present Vulnerabilities and Planning Future Resilience for Vulnerable Communities in Bihar, Jharkhand". The project is being implemented across 8 community development blocks across 8 districts of these two states and has a coverage of around 583 villages.

The programme was envisioned to enhance the climate resilience of people, environment and economy by integrating climate information services into the design and delivery of social protection architecture in India. It aimed to create resilient communities that are able to sustain their lives through unforeseen events such as pandemics and climate shocks by having better access to their rights, entitlements and livelihood opportunities.

The first phase of the project which started during the peak of the pandemic and ended in June 2021 primarily focussed on awareness on COVID-19 and social protection schemes and linking the communities with various social protection schemes. The second phase of the project started in July 2021 and ended in March 2022, which focussed on strengthening village institutions and community cadres on climate resilient works (CRW), promotion of Geographical Information System (GIS) based planning of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (MGNREGS), ensuring public participation in planning of CRWs and integrating it in the Gram Panchayats Development Plans (GPDP) apart from vaccination drive and linking vulnerable groups with Social Protection schemes.

PHIA initiated the programme by building rapport with the community by mobilising Ward Sabhas and conducting village meetings. The programme aided Gram Sabha in locating and mapping distresed villages, particularly tribal and Dalit hamlets and villages with high concentration of returning migrants who were economically vulnerable. PHIA facilitated linkages to various social security schemes (pension, e-Shram Card, ration card, MGNREGA) and provided COVID relief to ensure immediate sustenance.

To enable civil society networks and organisations with the capacity to respond to the vulnerabilities within the communities, PHIA anchored multiple training workshops for PRI members, frontline workers, CBO representatives on a range of themes such as COVID-19, Climate Resilience Works (CRW), MGNREGA and Social Protection.

With the support of UNDP, PHIA also liaised with the MNREGA Cell, Government of Jharkhand and trained Technical Engineers, community members and other state and district resource persons to develop social and resource maps and use GIS tools to identify the best sites for developing Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG). It also facilitated the Gram Sabha to incorporate the identified sites in its work register. In the process of developing ICRG at the village and GP levels, the programme was also able to employ returning migrants through MNREGA for construction and augment in-situ work opportunities for people at a time when most were losing their jobs and livelihoods due to COVID-induced lockowns.

As the project enters its third phase it continues to build on the work done till now and integrates technology aided and climate information integrated planning for enhanced climate resilience among the communities. This is being done through the use of CRISP tool developed by IIED, UK

The Climate Resilience Information System and Planning (CRISP) tool is a decision support tool for MGNREGS and was launched last year by the Honourable Union Minister for Rural Development for Government of India. It is a web and mobile based GIS aided tool to support planning, implementation and monitoring of MGNREGS. The tool has the following three components:

▶ GIS-assisted asset planning Tool: Climate risk informed planning of the integrated natural resource management assets of MGNREGS to strengthen climate resilience.

▶ CRISP-M Mobile application: Creating transparency and accountability by remote sensing based and community-based monitoring and planning

▶ Drought Assessment Tool: Drought concurrent monitoring and reporting system to support early warning and early action.

Key Outcomes:

◉ **4,28,312** individuals were covered through awareness programmes on COVID-19 preventive measure

◉ **1,42,011** COVID-19 vaccination doses facilitated by PHIA team

◉ **72,726** individuals were covered with outreach interventions to make them aware of social protection schemes

◉ Network building with **5,968** frontline workers like health workers and local governance representatives for facilitating social protection schemes for the poor, vulnerable and marginalised

◉ **30,192** individuals were linked to social protection schemes like MGNREGS, housing,food security schemes, health insurance, pensions etc.

◉ **9,228** livelihood opportunities, kitchen gardening for nutritional enhancement of the family and animal sheds like cow shed, piggery shed etc. through MGNREGS

◉ **572** members and representative of the local governance mechanism oriented and their capacities enhanced on integrating climate resilience in the works taken up in the villages

Case story :

Manjoliya village, located 3kms from the block headquarter in Sakra has seen a remarkable feat of pond rejuvenation by its community members. One of the village's rain-fed ponds, surrounded by 60 Scheduled Caste households, had turned into a dumping space for household waste over the years. Its catchment area experienced severe clogging due to growth bursts of water hyacinths during monsoons. This frequently damaged crops of neighbouring agricultural fields. PHIA Foundation influenced the village CBO to make constructive use of the pond through new livelihood initiatives. 5 SC families invested INR 45,000 to clear the pond and start fish farming. The Dept. of Fisheries extended technical support to the farmers for increased production. To further diversify livelihood avenues for the villagers, 600 fruit and timber saplings including guava, mango, blackberry, mahogany and sagwan timber were planted in an acre of land adjoining the pond. Community members are taking care of the plants by watering them on a regular basis and protecting them from the animals. A water inlet and outlet pipe have been proposed as an ICRG structure in the pond to regulate the water flow and prevent flooding of neighbouring fields and damage to crops during rainy seasons.

THE UNDERLYING LINK BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY: PATHWAYS FOR POSITIVE CLIMATE ACTION AND MITIGATION VIS-A-VIS MIGRATION

Insight from a report Co-Authored by PHIA Foundation and IIED

Climate change is upon us, with frequent extreme climatic events like floods, droughts, cyclones, heatwaves etc. vulnerable communities around the world are facing the double whammy of increasing climate change stressors and existing socio-economic marginalisation. India is no exception, rather situated in an extreme climate change-vulnerable region and marred with a larger population living under extreme poverty, it is one of the growing hotspots of this crisis. An estimate from 2020* suggests that more than 20 million people were affected by climate change-related issues. The trend is going to increase multifold in coming years potentially putting the lives and livelihoods of millions of people at risk due to climate change.

With these disruptions felt strongly in regions where opportunities are hard to come by and amidst growing food insecurity vulnerable communities are compelled to adopt migration as a coping strategy. This with the pre-existing trend of migration (both short-term and long term), is accelerating outward migration to urban centres at an alarming pace. With no or very little social security net existing for migrants, they are often faced with distressing situations like forced labour, bonded labour, debt bondage, wage withholding and exploitative and unsafe working conditions. And it gets even more complicated for those who are left behind especially women, the elderly and children.

If we have closer look at the drivers of climate-induced migration, be it slow-onset disasters (droughts, crop failures) or rapid-onset disasters (floods, cyclones) or an amalgamation of conflicts and climate change events, we can pinpoint climate change to be rapidly adding to exploitative conditions for migrants, unfortunately, many a time manifesting in modern-day slavery-like condition and trafficking.

So how can we tackle this burgeoning issue? Well, there is no panacea or one size fits all solution for this evolving crisis. A clear, cohesive and compressive strategy needs to be in place that factors in both the socio-economic and climate reality of marginalised regions of the country. Multiple well-coordinated and interlinked steps need to be taken to mitigate the situation at every level be it at the state, national or international level.

At the state level, it is imperative that climate risk management is integrated into social protection schemes like MNERGA and then leveraged to build adaptive capacity of households by providing access to food, water, credit, health, education and skill development.

Increasing the outreach and coverage of social protection programmes towards the most vulnerable households and individuals in areas prone to high climate impacts that are driving distress migration and displacement and subsequently are becoming trafficking hotspots.

Registering migrants with labour welfare boards to track the flow and status of migrants i.e., where they are employed, whether their rights and entitlement have been met or any other compliance issue. Similarly, they should be registered at their destination site at the Village Panchayat and the Panchayat needs to be empowered to issue licences under Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979. Subsequently, more labour inspectors are needed to be placed to ensure effective implementation of the act and while registering their skills mapping should be done to ensure linking them with appropriate livelihood opportunities. Use of digital technology and interface should be used to keep an up-to-date database and tracker of the moving population and their requirements.

One measure that can go a long way is to improve the coverage of food and nutritional security programmes by identifying food insecurity hotspots and ensuring doorstep delivery to ensure they don't fall victim to traffickers out of despair. Similarly, for those left behind, state governments should link especially women to livelihoods and entrepreneurship locally, which can substantially reduce their economic burden.

At the national level, a climate-considered/sensitive view should be mainstreamed into any policy and planning, especially vis-a-vis climate-induced migration. The more it factors in climate change in mitigating strategies for safer migration, the more it is likely to have a resilient outcome for vulnerable communities which are compelled to migrate to urban and semi-urban areas. Further, smart climate solutions for agriculture should be provided to communities, as most migrating populations are otherwise engaged in farming.

The policy should be based on local-level research and evidence; empirical evidence needs to be generated through rigorous field research to develop need-based and area-specific policies that address climate change-driven displacement. Policymakers need to consider vulnerability to human trafficking in social protection and climate risk management frameworks, this would mean strengthening social safety nets and adopting a right-based framework to ensure that migrants have the sufficient coping capacity in the face of climate and other crises be it food, shelter, healthcare, justice and livelihoods and skilling opportunities.

Trafficking issues need to be integrated into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which will then lead to ensuring climate finance commitments. NDCs need to identify policies and actions for providing safe migration pathways and addressing human trafficking. This can help in creating the demand for climate finance (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund).

The portability of entitlements to migrant workers across the country is a requisite and would go a long way in ensuring safe migration. The Indian government has already piloted portability of entitlements for subsidised food grain through the One Nation One Ration Card scheme. This 'Aadhaar'-based portability needs to extend to other social protection schemes like employment, healthcare and integrated child development services. This would make basic services and entitlements available to migrants at the destination

At the international level firm climate actions on reducing risks of human trafficking should be taken, the international climate policy needs to recognise the scale of climate impacts leading to displacements and distress migration. Firm targets and actions must be considered within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) mechanisms. This should be in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 8.7, which calls for effective measures to end forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking, as well as child labour in all its forms.

There are several ongoing international efforts that target climate-induced migration and displacement. A coordination amongst all such existing initiatives to achieve cohesiveness will help tackle the issue in a more rounded manner.

There is a need for a coordinated, inclusive approach that complements and draws upon the work of existing bodies and expert groups. This can facilitate continuous and well-structured dialogue, coordination and engagement among a range of relevant organisations, bodies and networks to foster the sharing of expertise and learnings across regions and countries.

Preventive measures should be taken along with advance planning to relocate and resettle displaced communities: as climate shocks and stresses are going to be more severe resulting in the displacement of millions in the coming decades. Anticipatory action to move people to safety before disasters strike, including plans to relocate and resettle displaced communities, can help counter the vulnerabilities that lead to trafficking. India should sync its climate change action policy considering the future risk, international good practices and learnings from regions that are effectively pre-empting and managing climate-induced migration and trafficking.

All this requires moving out of silos and working in a cohesive manner with a spectrum of stakeholders, making a pressing case for government and civil society collaboration. Many CSOs are already working at the grassroots level to tackle these issues, a localised framework could be devised for every migrant exporting state in which state governments along civil society networks can create comprehensive migration management, skill and sustainable local opportunities mapping systems to better track and manage migration from their respective states. The sooner we are able to incorporate climate-induced migration and trafficking into our climate change agenda, the less likely will be the ramifications and challenges of displacement, migration and trafficking in the future.

THEME: REDUCING INEQUALITIES

With a focus on equality, inclusion, empowerment and strong leadership of marginalised people, especially women through transparency, responsive governance and policy-formation. PHIA Foundation last year implemented several projects across India on the theme.

1

PROGRAMME NAME:
"EMPOWERING YOUNG PEOPLE TO CHALLENGE AND CHANGE GENDERED IDEAS AND ACTIONS: IT'S POSSIBLE CAMPAIGN"

Geography Covered: Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh; Ranchi, Jharkhand; Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

Funding Partner: Christian Aid

SDGs Covered: 3, 5, 8, 10, 16

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	5 GENDER EQUALITY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Key highlights:	More than 28 Creatives, 3 podcasts, 14 videos developed and shared on social media on breaking gender stereotypes	110+ people and 30+ colleges participated in dialogues, plays and 16 days of activism on gender stereotypes, masculinity and in across all the states	650 people reached with awareness on non-binaries, gender-based stereotypes & women's equality

Running successfully for the 5th year in a row, It's Possible campaign continued to work towards a gender equal society focusing on different aspects of masculinity and sensitising youth around it. This year, the campaign was able to reach a large section of youth through online and offline means, this included on-ground activities with over 100 changemakers in three states and collaborative engagement with institution like IIFM, JLU, XISS, Amity University, Lucknow University, Amity University Ranchi, HER Initiative & Youth Group Utthan, Barkatullah University, BSSS, IHM-Bhopal, Ansh Happiness Society and Pratigya. Digitally too, It's possible further expanded its reach with several online events being organised and content being disseminated throughout the year.

2

PROGRAMME NAME:
"EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS IN JHARKHAND"

Geography Covered: Gumla and Simdega districts, Jharkhand

Funding Partner: Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)

SDGs Covered: 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17

CSO Partners: AROUSE & Shramjivi Mahila Samiti

Key highlights:	Reached 666986 individuals and 124437 households from 702 villages	Village Forest Rights Committees formed in 2200 habitations	Community Forest Rights Claim documents submitted by 462 habitations to the SDLC

PHIA continuously works with socially excluded communities and this year, with support from FES and its implementing partners AROUSE and Sharamjivi Mahila Samiti, it steered a multi-state programme called 'Effective Implementation of Community Forest Rights in Jharkhand'. With the aim to sensitise and build capacities of the forest dwelling communities about their rights and entitlement over natural resources, the programme was able to reach 702 villages, 124437 households and a total of 666986 individuals. Programme has also facilitated claims for Community Forest Rights and focused on post-claim management, especially CFR, strengthening of Gram Sabha and the functions of Forest Rights Committees. This has led to communities being more confident and informed about protection schemes, and their rights as well as proactively planning and organising Joint Forest Rights Committee meetings with other villages for managing their natural resources.

3

PROGRAMME NAME:
**"STRENGTHENING
RURAL GOVERNANCE
FOR THE RIGHT TO
ADEQUATE FOOD"**

Geography Covered: Karra block, Khunti district; Manika block, Latehar district; Jharkhand

Funding Partners: Welthungerhilfe and BMZ

SDGs Covered: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 17

Key highlights:

Ensuring last-mile delivery of essential public schemes and services has been at the core of PHIA Foundation's actions in India. Supported by Welthungerhilfe, PHIA Foundation is promoting the right to adequate food for vulnerable communities Khunti and Latehar districts of Jharkhand by strengthening rural governance in these areas. This year, PHIA Foundation coalesced with the Right to Food Campaign (RTFC) to monitor the performance of PDS for particularly vulnerable tribal groups and resolve and advocate for pending ration and other services under the National Food Security Act and Jharkhand Food Security Scheme through web publications. To further strengthen governance at the village level, workshops were organised to train staff and community members with the required skills for advocacy including taking photos through phone cameras, writing reports, posting on social media, etc. and applying for social security. Nutrition Sensitive Micro Planning and Community Score Cards were prepared for 50 villages, resulting in a new AWC being set up on the demand of the Gram Sabha as well as ~500 people being linked to job, ration, pension or work demand cards. To improve nutrition, maternal and child health workers were oriented on ICDS services and vegetable seeds distributed to 1000 households for setting up kitchen gardens. Service delivery has significantly improved in the regions where mapping was done. With regard to the scaling of the Community Score Card (CSC) exercise as part of the social accountability process to the project villages, the team was successfully able to pilot CSC in 2 villages and administer CSC in 18 project villages. In total, action plan in CSC process have been developed for 20 project villages

4

PROGRAMME NAME:
"ZERO HUNGER PANCHAYATS: A COLLABORATIVE GOVERNMENT-CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION INITIATIVE TOWARDS ACCESSING PUBLIC SERVICES IN JHARKHAND, INDIA"

Geography Covered: Khunti, Gumla, Simdega, West Singhbhum, Dumka, Pakur, Sahibganj and Jamtara districts in Jharkhand

Funding Partners: Welthungerhilfe and BMZ

SDGs Covered: 1, 2, 3, 8, , 10,

Key highlights:	An MOU was submitted to MoRD, Jharkhand along with the consortium partner PRADAN, WHH and SGVK.	Draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for NSK operations completed in three day writeshop	State, district and block level team onboarded and oriented about the program
	Draft compendium of schemes developed.	8732 community members sensitised about the MGNREGA, NFSA, NSAP and workers registration processes.	10410 eligible beneficiaries identified across 24 blocks for linkages with various schemes related to social, food and livelihood security schemes

In many places across India, citizens are not able to access rights and entitlements and are even denied claims without specific reasons. An effective mechanism for grievance redressal by the state is not in place and thus the citizens' complaints go unheard. In such cases, we find the most vulnerable populations like tribals, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG), dalits , women ,elderly and migrants are adversely impacted. Hence Nagrik Sahayata Kendra /Citizen's Help Desk is being established across 100 blocks to act as a bridge between the community and administration. It will play a pivotal role in improving the access to various schemes through an effective grievance redressal mechanism. The program Zero Hunger Panchayat is a collaborative Government and consortium of Civil Society Organisations (CSO) comprising PRADAN, PHIA and SGVK initiative towards accessing public services in Jharkhand, India. It is technically supported by Welthungerhilfe and BMZ.

The program's overall objective is to contribute towards reducing poverty and hunger , through improved transparency and accountability in public schemes focussed on food, nutrition, social and livelihood security. The program focuses on four main pillars:

A	B
Establishing 60 functional NSK at block level and scale up to 40 new with the support of CSO and government	**Capacitate the NSK functionaries through a cascade model**

C	D
Capacity Building of Village level committees and assemblies (Gram Sabha) for development, implementation and monitoring of participatory micro plans	**Leverage the learning and best practices for policy changes and knowledge exchange.**

THEME: HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

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, especially through these grave COVID times.

1

PROGRAMME NAME:
"ESTABLISHING VILLAGE-LEVEL COMMUNITY CARE CENTRES TO MAP, MANAGE AND MITIGATE COVID-19 SPREAD IN RURAL AREAS OF JHARKHAND"

Geography Covered: Gumla and West Singhbhum districts in Jharkhand

Funding Partner: Ashray Hastha Trust

SDGs Covered: 3, 6, 9, 10, 15, 17

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

15 LIFE ON LAND

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Key highlights:

In 2021, the second wave of COVID that devastated India did not spare even the remotest and the rural. Villages were badly hit, overburdening the existing rural health facilities with an unprecedented number of cases that they were not equipped to handle. There was an urgent need to strengthen COVID-handling capacities of the villages. With funding support from Ashray Hastha Trust, PHIA Foundation started a programme to establish village-level community care centres in Gumla and West Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand to map, manage and mitigate the spread of COVID-19. Under the programme, PHIA Foundation oriented Arogya Mitras, Gram Sabha members and Response Coordinators on the functioning of the care centre. Suspects were tested, infected were isolated or referred to hospitals. **6743 individuals were monitored under health surveillance work and a total of 7712 (5945 first & 1768 second) COVID-19 vaccination doses were administered, facilitated by Arogya Mitras.** Decentralising COVID care has also encouraged Gram Sabhas in taking ownership of running and managing the care centres. The community has also made financial contributions for minor renovations at the centres.

2

PROGRAMME NAME:
"VACCINATION CAMPAIGN THROUGH AROGYA JHARKHAND CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORK (AJCSN) IN HARD-TO REACH AREAS OF PALAMU AND KOLHAN REGION, JHARKHAND"

Geography Covered: Palamu and Kolhan regions in Jharkhand

Funding Partner: Azim Premji Foundation

SDGs Covered: 3, 6, 9, 10, 17

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Key highlights:

- **60 BLTF** Meeting held
- **99% of villages** (**2496 villages out of 2501 villages**) have been surveyed and data captured uploaded in vaxIT app.

Unavailability of vaccines coupled with widespread myths and hesitancy amongst the community pertaining to vaccination uptake was witnessed across the project area. Frontline workers all over the country faced difficulties in vaccinating people in remote villages who lacked access to adequate information and resources about the virus. But they could not be left behind. With additional funding support from Azim Premji Foundation, PHIA Foundation designed a campaign to increase the vaccination uptake in hard to reach regions of Palamu and Kolhan districts of Jharkhand. This vaccination campaign was launched by PHIA as a joint civil society initiative   under the banner of Arogya Jharkhand Civil Society Network (AJCSN. Itused multiple localised strategies in mobilising the community and planning, setting up of community-based COVID response mechanisms to prepare for the potential challenges of the future waves of the virus. Under the campaign, multiple training sessions were organised to skill 666 Panchayat volunteers and 28 block coordinators in the usage of the Vax-IT application. 2496 villages, out of the targeted 2501, were surveyed for vaccination status and all the data gathered was uploaded on the Vax-IT portal. The due-lists prepared under the campaign were ultimately adopted by the block and district level administration to develop their vaccination rosters. As a result of generating strong awareness through the campaign, the COVID vaccination coverage also went up in 5 non-intervention blocks surrounding the project regions. Communities were mobilised and sensitised in such a way that they themselves came forward to take the 2nd dose on the due date. This greatly contributed to the goal of achieving 100% vaccination in the villages.

3

PROGRAMME NAME:
"HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 SECOND WAVE IN INDIA: SUSTAINING COMMUNITY CARE CENTRES TO MAP, MANAGE AND MITIGATE COVID-19 SPREAD IN RURAL AREAS OF JHARKHAND AND SUPPORTING EXTREMELY VULNERABLE FAMILIES WITH UNCONDITIONAL CASH SUPPORT IN BIHAR"
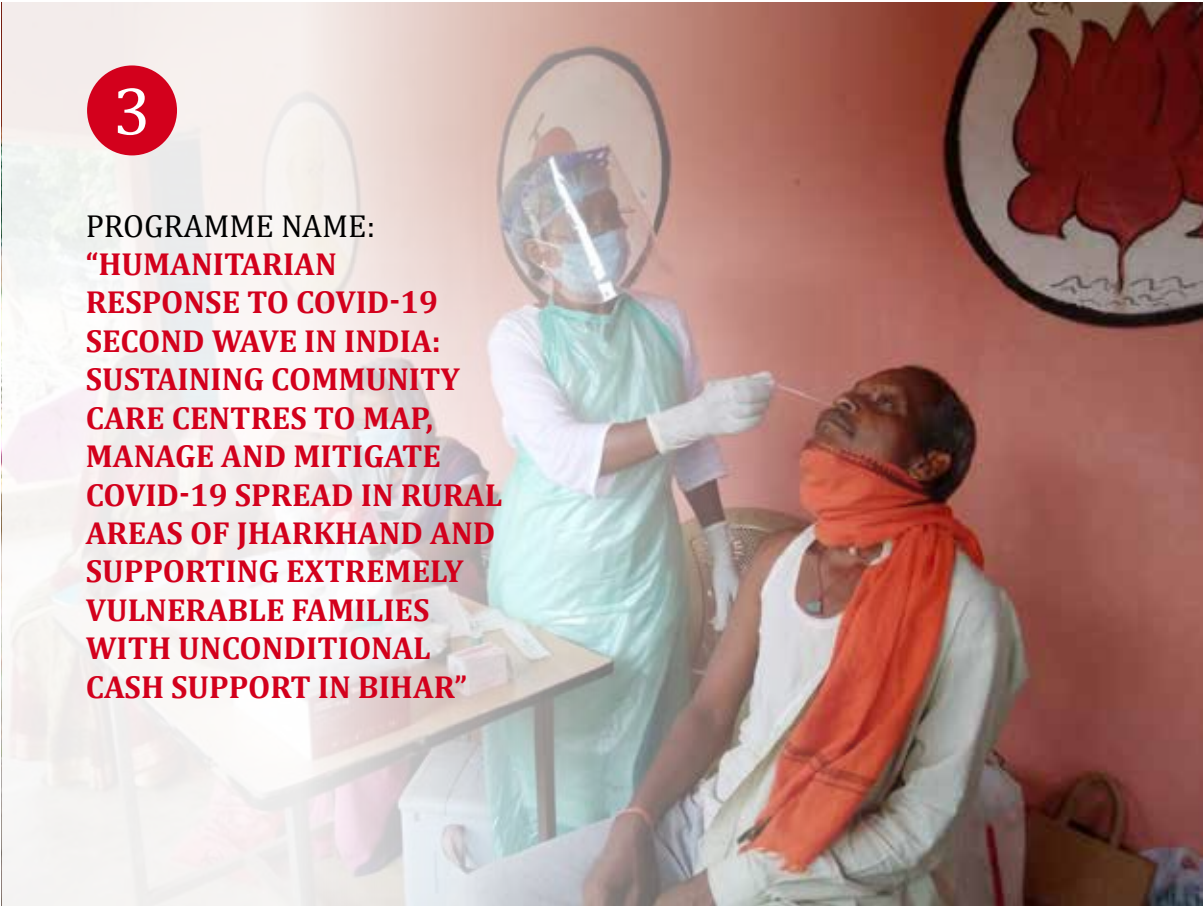
Geography Covered: Palamu, Simdega, Gumla (Jharkhand), Madhubani (Bihar) and Delhi NCR

Funding Partners: DEC and Christian Aid

SDGs Covered: 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 17
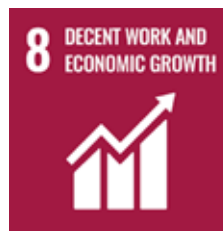
Key highlights:

- **545 families** (with a focus on homeless) were given dry-ration and COVID-19 care packs.

- **2756 applications** for social security schemes were filled namely pensions, Awas, PDS, E-Shram Card, birth , residential certificates, Adhar, Pan card.

- Approximately one lakh community members were part of the different awareness activities like meetings, door-to-door visit, wall painting, miking, nukkad natak etc.

- **35 volunteers** and 1 district coordinator were trained on Safeguarding policies and Code of Conduct.

- **30 Community** volunteers (Arogya Mitra) and **100 field** team to were trained on "COVID vaccination and social protection schemes"

- The community volunteers along with JIDAN and FCDO team supported the block administration in mobilising for the government's campaign of "Aapke Adhikar, Aapki Sarkar Aapke Dwar" which aimed at creating awareness on government schemes and supported citizens in filling around 7000 applications for social protection schemes.

- **Around 480 corona** samiti members and key influential members of the communities were capacitated on the sustainability of the community COVID Care Centres and how they can use their past experiences for mitigating any future pandemic situation.

For vulnerable groups, COVID emergency needs varied from accessing hospitals, vaccines and food ration to money for sustenance. To address these needs, PHIA Foundation partnered with DEC and Chritian Aid and ran a humanitarian response for vulnerable groups in Bihar, Jharkhand and Delhi-NCR. In Delhi, for addressing immediate humanitarian needs of the vulnerable groups, PHIA Foundation identified households of migrants involved in informal livelihoods who had lost their income due to COVID and supported them 500 families with multipurpose / unconditional cash transfer of INR 5000. 545 homeless families were given dry ration and COVID-19 care pack. In Bihar, the team surveyed 1200 vulnerable households to check eligibility for cash transfers. In Jharkhand, 30 COVID Care Centres (CCCs) were set up in schools and Panchayat Bhawans for surveillance of COVID cases. Volunteers, Mukhiyas ANMs, ASHAs, Sahaiyas were trained in managing the centres including following the Safeguarding Policies and Code of Conduct prepared by the project team. The volunteers also raised vaccination awareness through community meetings, door to door visit, miking, wall painting and nukkad natak and reached 15,000 people from the villages. Members of the community opting for vaccination saw a boost with 58% of the target population completing both their doses in 30 Gram Panchayats. All the CCCs were successfully handed over to the Gram Sabha with proper documentation and asset verification.

4

PROGRAMME NAME:
"JIDHAN (JHARKHAND INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT FOR HEALTH AND NUTRITION)"

Geography Covered: Khunti district - Karra block, Gumla district - Raidih, Dumri, Kamdara, and Simdega district - Bano and Pakartanr, Jharkhand

Funding Partner: Azim Premji Foundation

SDGs Covered: 3, 10, 17

Supporting Partners: PRADAN, TRIF, Government of Jharkhand

Key highlights:

- Due lists prepared and uploaded and updated on VAXIT portal for **499 villages** for real-time tracking
- Gram Sabha meetings in **89 villages**, SHG, VOs, and CLF meetings in **367 villages** and GPs; **6 traditional leaders'** meetings organised
- **13 new Gram Sabha** Secretariats established in Bano & Parkatanr blocks
- **126104 people** screened through e-JIDHAN portal
- **114550 people** COVID-tested in the camps
- Health camps organised and **1100 people** checked in **13 vaccine-hesitant villages** of Simdega district
- **499 villages**, 73 GPs, 78774 households, 412350 individuals

Tracking and containing the spread of the COVID infection required a functional public healthcare system that could quickly respond to the rural needs of COVID India and benefit even the most remote communities where vaccine hesitancy and misinformation was high. To strengthen disease surveillance in the villages, a consortium of PHIA Foundation, TRIF and PRADAN implemented the programme 'Jharkhand Integrated Development for Health and Nutrition'' (JIDHAN) in the rural pockets of Khunti, Gumla and Simdega districts of Jharkhand. To dispel vaccination myths, Village-level Corona Samitis were formed to conduct awareness drives in local languages using miked-vehicles and community-meetings. The programme significantly increased vaccine coverage by diligently screening 26104 people from 499 villages through the e-JIDHAN & VAXIT portals and vaccinating the unvaccinated through mobile health camps. 114550 people were tested for COVID in camps organised under the programme and the infected patients were isolated in the Community Care Centres set up at the village level. A decentralised COVID response system has prepared the villages to better tackle future waves of COVID or other public health emergencies.
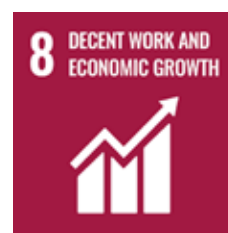
5

PROGRAMME NAME:
"IMPLEMENTATION OF HII - HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY PROTECTION INTERVENTION IN EAST SINGHBHUM AND KHUNTI DISTRICT (JHARKHAND)"

Geography Covered: East Singhbhum - Dumaria and Musabani; Khunti - Khunti Sadar, Jharkhand

Funding Partner: Skoll Foundation

SDGs Covered: 1, 2, 3, 8, 17

Key highlights:

- Target - **100000 households** as direct beneficiaries

- **208 community** meetings organised across project area to create awareness on thematic issues of health and vaccination

- **74 village Gram Sabhas** organised where Gram Pradhan, Community Traditional leaders, and PRI Members were oriented on the project objectives

- **43 SHG meetings** conducted to sensitise the community on gender equality and social inclusion and social security schemes

- **202 meetings organised** with youth, adolescents & frontline workers to mobilise support and establish coordination for ensuring services reached to communities

- **12422 individuals** reached through awareness efforts on health services, COVID vaccination, social security and livelihood schemes

- COVID vaccination facilitated for **1539 people**

- **418 beneficiaries** linked with basic health services

- **1266 Individuals** have been linked with social security protection and livelihood benefits

- **93 meetings** held with **Gram Pradhan**, Community Leaders & PRI Members

COVID pandemic has affected millions and the people of Jharkhand were no exception to the disruptions that resulted from the pandemic. The rural community in Jharkhand were vulnerable as many of their relatives as migrant workers had been stranded in different parts of the country. Further the state reeled under the pressure of limited access to essential services and facilities such as food, health services and social security benefits for being safe against disruptions. Realising the need to extend support and regularise coverage for the basic services, PHIA Foundation, with support from Skoll Foundation, accelerated relief and awareness efforts in 93 villages across East Singhbhum and Khunti district in Jharkhand. Under the project intervention, field staffs from PHIA Foundation conducted extensive sensitisation meetings with community leaders, PRI representatives, youth, adolescent and frontline workers to raise awareness of a targeted 200000 individuals; created linkages with various social security and livelihood benefits to 10000 people and with health services including COVID vaccination for 90000 individuals. The programme helped in supporting the efforts of ANM, ASHA, AWW and school teachers to address vaccination uptake whereby issues of gender equality and social inclusion in accessing vaccination and other essential health and social services were addressed. In the process, the programme strengthened the public health infrastructure for tackling public health emergencies, especially supporting the COVID pandemic related services.

THEME: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

A sustainable livelihood 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.

1

PROGRAMME NAME: **"DIGNIFIED LIVELIHOODS FOR THE MOST MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES THROUGH VEGETABLE CULTIVATION AND BAMBOO-BASED CRAFTS"**

Geography Covered: Nautan and Lauriya Blocks, West Champaran District, Bihar

Funding Partner: Erbacher Foundation

SDGs Covered: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15

Key highlights:

- **239 intervention households**, including Dalit farmers, started vegetable farming (bitter gourd, ladyfinger, ridge gourd, pumpkin, round gourd, spinach and radish); **50 more households** from the community began learning vegetable farming
- Net income of. **INR 2.25 lac** reaped from crops
- **5 Farmer** Interest Groups formed (39 males and 33 females)
- **40 kitchen gardens** and **8 nurseries** set up
- **392 people** got access to various social protection schemes; **132 e-shram cards** received
- **149 farmers** received seeds input
- **423 farmers** attended training on nursery management, intercropping, etc.

Upholding its belief in sustainable livelihood opportunities for all, PHIA has partnered with Erbacher Foundation to boost agri and allied entrepreneurship in marginalised farming communities from 6 villages in Nautan and Lauriya blocks of West Champaran district in Bihar. The programme promoted cultivation of vegetables and making of bamboo handicraft amongst farmers and farmer interest groups for food and livelihood security. Five Farmer Interest Groups were formed with improved female membership. FIGs were trained by Krishi Vigyan Kendras to practise climate-smart vegetable cultivation methods and provided with quality agri-inputs to build kitchen gardens. Since most of the households also rely on livestock farming, PHIA also promoted livestock health and security by organising vaccination of goats with support from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Dairy. This year, in an effort to improve overall social security, 239 Musahar and Dom families were linked to social entitlements including work opportunities through e-shram cards. They now have more financial independence and nutrition and livelihood security as a result of the programme's initiatives.

2

PROGRAMME NAME:
**"SUSTAINABLE
LIVELIHOOD
INTERVENTION
FOR DALIT
EMPOWERMENT
(SLIDE)"**

Geography Covered: Nautan & Lauriya Blocks, West Champaran District, Bihar

Funding Partner: Karuna Trust

SDGs Covered: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13

Key highlights:

- **51 Dalit** (Musahar) farmers started vegetable farming
- **2 Kharif** and **6 Zaid Vegetable Nurseries** were established in **2** and **6 villages** respectively
- **130 families** organised into **7 groups**

Aligned with its core philosophy of working towards sustainable livelihoods and working for the socio-economic upliftment of the marginalised communities, PHIA Foundation with support from Karuna Trust implemented the Sustainable Livelihood Intervention for Dalit Empowerment (SLIDE) programme in West Champaran, Bihar. The programme aimed at engaging farmers in farm-based livelihoods through skilling, establishing basic input infrastructure and vegetable cultivation practices. Throughout its course last year, the programme showed encouraging results with over 50 farming households directly taking up vegetable farming, nurseries for Zaid and Kharif crops being established in villages as well as over 130 households being directly benefited from the programme.

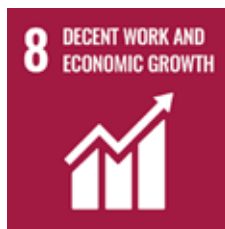
3

PROGRAMME NAME:
"EMPOWERING TRADITIONAL ARTISANS TO PRESERVE AND PROMOTE THEIR LIVELIHOOD IN BHOPAL, MADHYA PRADESH"

Geography Covered: Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Funding Partner: MTX IT Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd.

SDGs Covered: 1, 5, 8, 10, 17

Key highlights:

- Social media pages started to digitally market Gond Art products created by artisans' group
- **Around 50 products** created by artisans with raw materials provided to them
- **Over 50 thousand rupees** worth of paintings and products sold

Promoting livelihood sustainability of tribal groups is at the core of PHIA Foundation's mission of ending poverty. The Gond artisans from Dindori district, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, known to be the birthplace of the art form, lost their steady stream of income as the lockdown and the regulations put a hold on trade fairs, exhibitions and other in-person opportunities for marketing and selling their art and craft pieces. The artisans needed a way to tell their story and sell their products online to sustain their livelihood.

With funding backing from MTX IT Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd., PHIA Foundation designed a strategy to promote and market the products created by the Gond artisans and give them a more sustainable and shock-resilient means of income. With a target to empower traditional artisans from Bhopal and preserve and promote their traditional artisanry, PHIA Foundation formed ten Gond artisans, all women, into a committee, namely the Pardhaan Gadh Chitra Mahila Samooh - and provided the Samooh with branding and upskilling support to digitally expand its sales outreach. The artisans were trained to improve their basic business and digital skills by practising accounting of profits and sales, pricing artwork, managing an inventory and handling smartphones and social media.

PHIA Foundation equipped the artisans through product development workshops, re-envisioned the look and feel of the brand by giving it a name and a logo and provided the artisans with raw materials to start making the products. With the raw materials, the artisans created 50 different products and promotional materials including paintings, notebooks and bags with their brand logo and Gond designs. The signature prints of the promotional materials - which retained the traditional Gond essence, greatly increased the visibility of the brand, giving it a fresh face.

Student interns from Indian Institute of Forest Management and Bhopal School of Social Sciences were engaged in setting up and engaging in online and offline channels for marketing and selling these products.. The programme also held a 3-day stall sale for the committee which helped the artisans sell products worth over INR 20,000. As a result of the intervention, the artisans now have an improved understanding of how to design and brand their products so they can attract suitable clients and fetch better prices, creating a stable market for Gond products and securing their traditions and livelihoods.
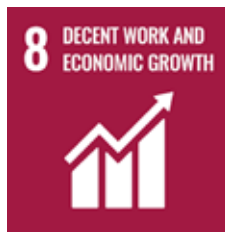
4

PROGRAMME NAME:
**"COVID RURAL
LIVELIHOOD
RESPONSE (CRLR)"**

Geography Covered: Bano block, Simdega district, Jharkhand

Funding Partner: Azim Premji Foundation

SDGs Covered: 1, 2, 8, 10, 17

Key highlights:

- Direct beneficiary - **16 GPs, 80462 households**

- Conducted baseline survey of **9000 households across 16 GPs**

- **Linked 1571 linked beneficiaries** to different social security entitlements such as MGNREGA, job cards, pension schemes, Didi Wadi yojana, e-Sharm cards, ration cards, Aadhar cards, PMY, etc.

- **Data of 4796 individuals** entered into the GEET application for monitoring linkage with various social security schemes

- Gram Sabha Secretariat office set up in **10 villages** across **7 GPs** for strengthening Gram Sabha processes

During the pandemic, ST & SC groups, especially migrants, struggled to access basic services and revive their livelihoods due to lack of linkages with social protection schemes. With a mission to ensure additional social security and work opportunities for the jobless, PHIA Foundation, with funding from Azim Premji Foundation, initiated a COVID Rural Livelihood Response (CRLR) in Bano block of Simdega district in Jharkhand. The programme piggy-backed on the interventions of project JIDHAN where trained JAM and JIDHAN didis conducted baseline household survey of 93 villages through GEET application and identified and linked 1571 individuals with MNREGA, job cards, pension schemes, e-Shram cards, AADHAR cards, and other social entitlements. Gram Sabha and CSO meetings were held for sensitising villagers on availing public schemes and Gram Sabha Secretariat has been set up in 10 villages to consolidate Gram Sabha processes. As a result of extensive capacity building efforts under the programme, the village-level institutions are better equipped to orient and help villagers on the application of social protection schemes.

5

PROGRAMME NAME:
"STRENGTHENING NATURAL FARMING SYSTEMS IN TWO BLOCKS OF SOUTH CHOTANAGPUR REGION, JHARKHAND"

Geography Covered: Rania and Thetaitanagar blocks, Jharkhand
Funding Partner: New Venture Fund

SDGs Covered: 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15,

Key highlights:

- Target - **295 direct** beneficiaries
- **22 collective** community meetings held in Rania and Thetaitanagar blocks
- **699 farmers** surveyed for access to basic documents for availing entitlements
- **700 farmers** motivated to adopt SRI technique of paddy/ millet cultivation
- **111 women trained** on mushroom cultivation

In India, the transition to natural and organic farming is slowed down due to lack of awareness of small and marginal farmers about government-supported farm-related entitlements. At the institutional level, the transition is challenged by inadequate understanding of climate-resilience at the grass roots. New Venture Fund is helping PHIA Foundation in promoting climate-resilient natural farming in Rania and Thetaitanagar blocks of Chotanagpur region in Jharkhand through giving vulnerable communities access to social security entitlements and strengthening local governance for humanitarian response and Disaster Risk Reduction. As a result of the programme's efforts, 700 farmers were motivated to grow kitchen gardens and adopt the SRI technique of paddy/millet cultivation and 111 women were trained to start mushroom cultivation. Community meetings have ensured that farmers are better equipped to scientifically plan the use of their natural resources such as water, forest and soil.

THEME: ESSENTIAL SERVICES

PHIA strongly believes in reaching the last mile by ensuring that the poorest and the most socially-excluded communities have equal opportunities to access their rights and entitlements. PHIA facilitated in bridging the knowledge as well as the access gap in the marginalised communities through the following key programmes.

1

PROGRAMME NAME:
"EDUCATING TRIBAL CHILDREN THROUGH DIGITAL PLATFORM IN RURAL JHARKHAND-SONALIKA E-GURUKUL PROJECT"

Geography Covered: Lodhma, Ghunsuli and Kachchabari GPs, Karra block, Khunti district, Jharkhand

Funding Partner: Sonalika Social Development Society

SDGs Covered: 4, 10

Key highlights:	**116** educational sessions organised in **21** villages	Directly reached **465** children and adolescent boys and girls through educational sessions	**700** children and **3500** households targeted for reach

Insufficiency of school teachers and lack of access to schooling hinder children from attaining basic education. With an aim to use digital platforms to diversify and enhance education for tribal children, PHIA, supported by Sonalika CSR Initiative, implemented the 'Sonalika E-Gurukul' project in three Gram Panchayats from Khunti district, Jharkhand. In the first year, it organised 116 digital Youtube educational sessions in 21 villages, educating 465 children and adolescent boys and girls. The educational sessions adopted a storytelling approach to enhance creativity and cognitive learning in children and instil environmental values in them. The programme also trained and upskilled teachers and volunteers to deliver better teaching methodologies. This way, children, especially from tribal groups, were connected to quality, interactive content that helped them to learn and explore more.

2

PROGRAMME NAME:
**"EDUCATION, HEALTH
AND HYGIENE
FOR RAG-PICKING
COMMUNITIES IN
NATIONAL CAPITAL
REGION OF DELHI"**

Geography Covered: Bhowapur and Madanpur Khadar, Ghaziabad and South-East Delhi, Delhi-NCR

Funding Partners: Christian Aid UK and Monsoon Accessorize Trust

SDGs Covered: 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17

Key highlights:

- **200 children** received masks; **50 adolescents** girls received sanitary pads
- **150 children** received nutritious food at the centre on a daily basis
- **110 children** supported in preparing for unit tests and half-yearly exams.
- **50 children** benefitted through data recharge for two months to attend online classes
- **90 children** benefitted through counselling sessions by expert on mental health
- A total of **644 children** participated in various competitions, play and various celebratory events

PHIA Foundation implemented a programme with funding support from Christian Aid-UK and Monsoon Accessorize Trust to ensure 'Education, Health and Hygiene for Rag-Picking Communities in National Capital Region of Delhi'. This year, PHIA Foundation ran a centre where 200 children from Bhowapur and Madanpur Khadar received non-formal education or remedial tuitions and mental-health counselling to prepare for exams or return to formal schooling. Since the children hail from economically backward families that cannot afford the basics required for safe schooling, masks, sanitary pads and nutritious meals were distributed to the children to promote health and safety and encourage regular school attendance. Mobile data packs of 50 children were also recharged for two months to enable them to attend online classes. Social skills and general awareness of children were also improved with ~650 children actively participating in competitions and celebrations. Children are physically and mentally healthier, with improved BMIs and are more aware of the importance of health and education in their lives.

INTERVIEW WITH DOMAIN EXPERT

Avinav Kumar from PHIA Foundation discusses climate change, its impact on marginalized and vulnerable population with Ritu Bharadwaj from IIED with Ritu Bharadwaj from IIED

Avinav Kumar
Head of Programmes for PHIA Foundation

Ritu Bharadwaj
Principal Researcher (Climate Governance and Finance Team), Climate Change

Avinav: When we talk about climate change, there's often a debate that countries which are witnessing fast economic growth, which India presumably is at this point in time, climate change comes in conflict with that growth and development. What are your views on this conflict between growing/aspiring economies and climate change?

Ritu: India is one of those unique cases globally, we have been developing at a very fast pace. When the whole world is looking at the cost-of-living crisis, India has not been affected to that extent. Having said that, India probably is one of those countries which is also very vulnerable to climate change. India in many senses, exists in two extremes. On one end you have an India which is prospering, there's a middle class which is growing and constantly aspiring and accessing a better quality of life. But on the other end, you have a huge development deficit. You have villages where you still go and see marginalisation, you still see a reconstitution. One witnesses, despite technology, despite digital access, despite having an app introduced almost on a daily basis where people can go and complain about, there's still leakages. So, while we are not dependent on international aid anymore, we still have communities that are still vulnerable and the fact is, these are the same communities which face the impact of climate crisis the most. You still have women who are not mainstream, you have people from underdeveloped, underprivileged castes who are still not integrated and part of the development story. Even one looks at climate crisis globally, Germany also suffered a very devastating flood last year. This year, Pakistan suffered a devastating flood. Germany bounced back. Not just bounced back, they bounced back better. But countries like Pakistan, take forever to recover from it. The situation is not very different in India. People who have resources, who are exposed to climate impact, bounce back, they have the cushion to recover back from it, but the vulnerable communities don't. And because the intensity and frequency of climate impacts are increasing, it means they will hardly be able to recover from one when they're pushed by into another and another, so they're in a perpetual recovery mode.

Avinav: I think you would not disagree that COVID-19 only has kind of accentuated the whole crisis for the poor and marginalised and those who are already vulnerable to the climate crisis and climate impacts. So in the kind of post-COVID world that we have more or less moved into, do you see anything changing in the key strategies or approaches towards mitigating climate change?

Ritu: COVID was just, I would say, a trailer in the way climate change would impact us. Like many other countries globally, India was not prepared to deal with a crisis of this scale, a shock of this scale. We've seen that in Pakistan last year, one-third of the country suffered, not just Pakistan, and Uganda this year also suffered a similar crisis. We can expect crises of a similar nature to happen more frequently because of climate change. Climate change is also creating health issues, anxiety issues, and a whole lot of other issues. All of this is compounding. If the next time we go into a crisis of this scale, we don't gear ourselves up for that crisis, then I would say we haven't learned from it. But we have learned! Recently we saw India's Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi announce that they are going to relook at the scheme, they are going to revise the scheme to make sure that there's more equity. So, I would say within the government at least, there is a concern and intent to address the gaps that are there in these existing schemes. But beyond that, what we really need to do is to understand how best we can have a contingency plan in all our programmes. When a crisis happens, the people who are most vulnerable and marginalised are the ones who get hit the most and then they get exposed to distress migration. And then that creates vulnerability to trafficking, slavery and so on. So, what we really need is not a knee-jerk reaction the next time a crisis like this hit, but proper pre-planned contingency plans. So, when a crisis hits, we know exactly how to do, how to reach the vulnerable geographies and how to target the most vulnerable.

Avinav: You recently participated in Cop 27. What are some of the key pointers which you feel are most relevant to India's commitment to climate change issues?

Ritu: One thing that is becoming starker is the issue of loss and damage. So, countries like India, we are not just facing climate impacts, we are facing climate impacts which are leading to loss and damage. For example, this year in Assam, they faced floods in May. Earlier, they have hardly ever experienced a flood so intense in the month of May. Then, there was another devastating flood within two months that impacted a huge population. The kind of impact we are seeing right is really difficult to adapt to. Until recently we thought that if we give enough resources to adaptation, we'd be able to save people from climate impacts. But that's not happening anymore. Where sea levels are rising you can't really reclaim that land back. So, you have to make anticipatory plans and move those people to safety. And that is something which has started emerging over the last few years. Developed countries have started recognizing this concept of loss and damages and this time in COP there was a discussion on creating additional finance to be provided to countries like India which are facing loss and damage to deal with it. While a fund has been announced for the same purpose, we now need to see how it gets resourced and helps countries dealing with loss and damage. Another positive thing that has happened this year was agreeing to the point of 1.5 degrees variation because it has always moved between 1.5 and two degrees. So at least there's still a commitment to keep the emissions to 1.5 degrees.

There was always pushback on the issue of mobility due to loss and damages in the international forum, for the first time, there was a recognition and a separate pavilion devoted only to discussing the issues of mobility and how loss and damage are leading to migration and how we need to support both internally displaced populations and those who are being displaced across borders.

Avinav:If I really ask you from a climate change perspective, what are some of the key climate actions that need to be taken by the state, civil society and the fraternity as a whole that would really ensure that there is greater equity in the system which at present is not there?

Ritu: If we look at our society, especially the rural community which is the majority of the population in India, we still have a caste system and it's not just a caste system on paper where we recognise people as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes. In fact, when you go to the field it is heartbreaking to see the extent to which the caste system is still prevalent, there are still dominant classes and there are still people who are extremely vulnerable and subjected to atrocities. And when climate impacts happen, they are the ones who are at the front line. They are the ones who suffer the most.

One of the key steps to deal with such predominant social divide has been devising social protection programmes. Programmes that can provide a safety net around these vulnerable households for enhanced resilience, well-being and better sources of livelihood. India has struggled to achieve this. India still suffers from multidimensional poverty, on top of that, when you add climate impact, it increases the vulnerability quotient multifold. What the Indian government really needs to do, especially at state and local governance level is the need to do is identify these pockets of vulnerable communities and map them. For instance, women even within a community, not all women are vulnerable. But single-headed household women might be more vulnerable. There would be women from Scheduled tribes who might be vulnerable more, there would be disabled people who might be more vulnerable and so on. So, what we really need, and one thing that I like within PHIA Foundation's work in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh was the way you carry out that social mapping. The way you have used social mapping to identify the most vulnerable households and ensure that those households get that last-mile connectivity of those social protection programmes. When communities are not pushed back into vulnerability they are not pushed into distress migration, they don't become vulnerable to slavery and trafficking. What we really need is very well-designed social protection programmes that reach the intended beneficiaries. While last mile connectivity is crucial, but there is also a need to strengthen some of these social protection programmes and making them right based. We need to ensure that at least four basic rights, like the **right to decent shelter, health, education, and livelihood** are protected as a matter of rights for every vulnerable household and the programme needs to be **portable**. No matter where they are, whether they're in their own village or working as a migrant labor in an urban city, the social protection scheme should cover them. Another thing we need is universal access to information. Social protection programmes are the first layer of support/shock-responsive treatment that you can extend to any vulnerable household. Once that happens, then you have to make sure that you create just a transition. If you look at Kendraprada (Odisha) where one can no longer practice agriculture because their agricultural land is covered by saline water, salinity or sand casting. So, in future, they want a livelihood shift it should be supported by adequate skill upgrades and skill development. We have some well-intentioned programmes, but probably they're not reaching the people who deserve it the most! So, another point is around making our cities more migrant compliant because we are going to see more and more migration to urban centres, how are we making tier two and tier three cities, not just metros but metros which are more migrant compliant? We need to ensure that migrant workers have basic human rights protected and bring in more private-sector investment in all of these areas. So, despite what we might say the private sector employs 90% of the population globally, unless we engage them in our effort, we can't really reach everyone in all our targeted facilities. So that's another area I think we should be working on.

Avinav: In a way, as PHIA, we believe that for this level of complexity to be addressed, we need a lot of heads coming together. Be it the governments, the private sector or civil society organisations, what are some of the key attributes to really building such a partnership model going forward?

Ritu: See, in every partnership, there's always power balance and when power balance is distorted, it spoils everything. I'll just start with our relationship. So the relationship between IIED and PHIA Foundation, that's in many senses it's a partnership of equity. You have the knowledge, you have the local connect and connection with the community, you have created a space to engage with the local government that we don't have. We probably bring in more of an international perspective, probably coming out with a good robust research design and how to ensure that our advocacy effort reaches the intended stakeholders. So, we bring in complementary skills. Likewise, any partnership must be based on mutual respect and mutual acceptance that one party is not bigger than the other. This is the kind of equity in a partnership that we need to see at every level. And that empowerment must happen to enable equitable partnership. In any meeting, in any decision-making, you must inform every stakeholder and you have to capacitate them. And that's the kind of transformation that you're bringing about by empowering them, by allowing one of their own members of their society to come in and explain, demystify some of these tools and provide them access to information. So that's the kind of approach we probably need at every level, not just at the level of a village or the village panchayat level, but also at the level of sub-national governments. For example, migration has emerged as such a big issue especially post COVID, but why is it still missing from the state climate change action plans?

To mainstream and integrate cross cutting issues and its impact at a state level can seamlessly only happen when various stakeholders are brought within the decision-making table. They need to be involved and invited to actively share and participate in conversations on how to create a state climate change action plan. Imagine, if we were doing our climate migration and slavery research without engaging with you. We would have probably come out with a paper anyways, or an outcome, but it wouldn't have been as robust as it has been now. I don't know whether you know, but the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking and Climate Change, quoted our paper at least four times in the UN General Assembly when she presented her findings. So that's the level of impact we were able to create because of our research. And that can only happen if you bring the relevant partners together and give them an equal voice by empowering them and giving them the knowledge and capacity. Just making plans would not be sufficient, but actually seeing them gets implemented and getting monitored in a transparent and accountability manner is what is needed.

Avinav: Any concluding message for PHIA Foundation's work?

Ritu: PHIA Foundation's work has been very, very inspiring for me. Wherever I go, anywhere, at any panel discussion and make sure I talk about PHIA Foundation because these are some practical examples of where you're really making change. There are a lot of organisations like yours which are doing good work, but what you have done is you also bring in innovation. You're not implementing the same social protection programme as anyone else; you're creating that kind of woman leadership model, you're creating those migration helplines. So, you're thinking out of the box and trying to solve the problem differently in a manner that it creates some transformational impact.

LIFE AT PHIA

RANJAN
Manager Strategic
Partnerships, Delhi

When I had joined PHIA six years back, as an organization, it was in its nascent stages of evolution. PHIA has not only nurtured me as a professional but holding true to its name and ethos, has also entrusted me to expand my horizon while deepening my experience of engaging with different issues and subjects. I have witnessed and experienced PHIA's unfaltering commitment towards the community it works for and practice the same values and beliefs in nurturing its staff and managing its internal operations. As an organization and with the leadership it has, PHIA inspires you to do more and be more!

VARNIKA SHARMA
Programme Documentation
and Data Analyst

Organizations often talk about being a 'one big family', at PHIA Foundation, you get to experience it. People from diverse backgrounds with various skill sets come together here and work towards a common shared goal and vision. PHIA -Partnering Hope Into Action, truly lives upto its name because not only does the staff at various levels works in tandem with each other but it also works in convergence with various stakeholders of the development sector.

My transition into a new workplace, a new city, culture wouldn't have been as smooth if it wasn't for the conducive environment, I was provided at PHIA Foundation. Whether it is the sharing and eating lunch together or the warm "good mornings or good evenings" you receive throughout the day, PHIA truly makes everyone feel like they belong.

RANI HASSA

फिया फाउन्डेशन संस्था के साथ मेरा कार्यानुभवः

मैं रानी हस्सा च॰। थ्वनदकंजपवद में 2020 से कार्यरत हूँ, जब मैं शुरू में आई उस समय लॉक डाउन था। लॉक डाउन के कारण से कोई ट्रेनिंग नहीं मिला था, इस कारण से काम करने में दिक्कत महसूस कर रही थी।

पर जब प्रषिक्षण मिलने लगा तो बहुत सारी जानकारियां मुझे मिली जो की फील्ड में काम करने में आसान होने लगा अ आंगनवाड़ी, पेंषन, मनरेगा, जान वितरण, पेषा, संविधान, माध्यान भोजन, महिला सषक्तिकरण जैसे नए नए विषय पर काम करना मुझे अच्छा लगता है। जैसे च॰। में आने के बाद मुझे इस विषय पर काम करने का मौका मिला। इसमें काम करके मुझे गाँव के जरुरत मंद और अंतिम व्यक्तियों जिन्हे सरकारी योजना के बारे में जानकारी नहीं मिली थी उन तक लाभ पहुँचाने का अवसर मिल रहा है। गाँव के लोग अपने हकअधिकार को जानने लगे हैं। इस में काम करके ग्रामीणों का लाभ केवल नहीं मेरा भी लाभ हुआ है अ मुझे भी प्रषिक्षण के माध्यम से बहुत सारी नयी–नयी जानकारी मिली।

VINAY

सिमडेगा जिले के ठेठईटांगर प्रखण्ड में 15 जनवरी 2021 को प्रखण्ड समन्वयक के रूप में मैं फिया फाउंडेशन संस्था के साथ जुड़ा, मेरे साथ ठेठईटांगर प्रखण्ड के 15 पंचायतों में पंचायत समन्वयकों ने भी फिया फाउंडेशन संस्था में ज्वाईन किया। कोविड काल होने के कारण FCDO परियोजना की शुरुआती गतिविधियाँ कोविड महामारी से संबंधित थी, साथ में हाशिये पर पड़े व्यक्ति को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं से जोड़ने का दायित्व भी था। प्रखण्ड स्तर की जिम्मेदारी मेरे लिए नई थी, गतिविधियों के क्रियान्वयन में चुनौतियां हर कदम पर थी, लेकिन स्टेट कार्यालय से हमारे पूर्व एवं वर्तमान परियोजना प्रबंधकों के सहयोग और दिशा निर्देशों के द्वारा हमलोगों ने परियोजना को समझने का प्रयास करते हुए गतिविधियों को क्रियान्वित करने का प्रयास किया, और अधिकांश समय हमलोग सफल भी रहे। फिया फाउंडेशन संस्था के अन्य परियोजनाओं के प्रबन्धकों और कर्मचारियों के साथ राँची आफिस आने जाने के क्रम में बातचीत और मिलना जुलना होता रहा है, सबका व्यवहार मैत्रीपूर्ण रहा है। कई बार बैठकों और कार्यशालाओं में संस्था के वरिय अधिकारियों को कहते सुना है और अब हमलोग भी कई अवसरों पर कहते हैं कि "फिया एक परिवार है"। संस्था में कार्य करते हुए मेरी व्यक्तिगत समस्याओं में भी संस्था के हमारे वरिय अधिकारियों ने एक परिवार की तरह मेरा सहयोग किया, किसी संस्था में कार्य करते हुए मेरा यह पहला अनुभव था। कार्यास्थल पर उत्तरदायित्व को लेकर मेरे और पंचायत समन्वयकों के बीच के मतभेदों में फैसला करते समय हमारे वरिय अधिकारियों की निष्पक्षता और हमें अपनी बात रखने का अवसर देना, इससे मुझे भी अपने व्यहार को बदलने और सीखने का अवसर मिला। व्यक्तिगत बातचीत में या बैठकों के समय संस्था के हमरे अधिकारियों ने और हमारे परियोजना प्रबंधक ने हमेशा हमारा क्षमतावर्धन किया है। फिया फाउंडेशन संस्था में प्रखण्ड समन्वयक के रूप में लगभग दो वर्ष काम करने के बाद मुझे लगता है कि जिस समय मैंने इस संस्था में ज्वाईन किया, मैं इस जिम्मेदारी के योग्य नहीं था लेकिन संस्था के अधिकारियों ने मुझपर विश्वास करते हुए मुझे अपनी क्षमताओं को निखारने और जिम्मेदारी निभाने का अवसर दिया।

PARTNERS

BALANCE SHEET

PARTNERING HOPE INTO ACTION FOUNDATION
NEW DELHI

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Sch. No.	As At 31st March 2022 (Rs.)	As At 31st March 2021 (Rs.)
Funds Employed			
Reserves	1	44,47,488.93	20,02,383.58
Designated Funds	2	3,51,000.00	1,000.00
Programme Balance	3	2,81,51,288.08	1,24,16,911.70
Current Liabilities	4	1,70,714.00	66,41,939.88
Fixed Assets Control A/c (As per contra)	5	25,53,837.80	9,49,514.80
Total		**3,56,74,328.81**	**2,20,11,749.96**
Assets			
Fixed Assets			
Gross Block	6	45,78,082.00	19,30,670.00
Accumulated Depreciation		20,24,244.20	9,81,155.20
Net Block		25,53,837.80	9,49,514.80
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	7	3,21,73,591.01	1,97,44,055.28
Other Current Assets	8	9,46,900.00	13,18,179.88
		3,31,20,491.01	2,10,62,235.16
Total		**3,56,74,328.81**	**2,20,11,749.96**

For & on behalf of management

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

Place : New Delhi
Date : 27-9-2022

INCOME EXPENSE

PARTNERING HOPE INTO ACTION FOUNDATION
NEW DELHI

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31st March 2022

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)
INCOME			
Contributions & Donations	9	2,68,581.44	73,798.98
Bank Interest and Other Income	10	3,34,096.00	4,47,708.00
Education - Training / Awareness Creation Receipts	11	43,71,040.00	71,78,250.00
Grant Allocated towards Expenses (transfer from Schedule)	3	19,67,09,430.00	12,52,01,896.82
Total		**20,16,83,147.44**	**13,29,01,653.80**
EXPENDITURE			
Education Expenses			
Resilience of existing Internet Saathis and Conducting Survey to capture project impact and suatainablity, in UP and Jharkhand_Frend (Grant ID 30095)	12	15,13,319.00	-
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Jharkhand-30040 (FREND)	13	1,23,180.00	-
Transform Aspirational Districts Intiative in Jharkhand-30028 (Niti Ayog & Tata Trust)	14	2,12,805.00	-
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Chattisgarh-30036 (FREND)	15	82,708.00	-
Awareness and accessibility of Social Protection / Welfare Schemes to Marginalised_APPI	16	8,04,931.00	-
Educating Tribal Children through Digital Platform in Rural Jharkhand_Sonalika	17	1,32,271.00	-
Swachh Bachpan Muskurata Bachpan 3 - An intiative to improve Wash Facilities and practicies in Schools and Anganwadi Centres of Bihar_Unicef	18	48,87,528.00	-

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)
Swachh Bachpan Muskurata Bachpan 2 - An intiative to improve Wash Facilities and practicies in Schools and Anganwadi Centres of Bihar_Unicef	19	15,76,713.00	29,33,045.00
Applying the DELTA Framework 85 most backward districts of India through the Transformation of Aspirational Districts (TAD) Program of 5 Districts - Grant_30091	20	1,34,733.00	25,11,070.82
Internet Saathi, Digital literacy program's training and implementation Jharkhand-10016 (FREND)	21	1,17,961.00	40,000.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in Jharkhand-20009 (FREND)	22	1,37,015.00	11,593.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in UP-20006 (FREND)	23	1,46,000.00	1,77,001.00
Education of Children of Rag pickers in Urban Slums - Grant Gripple (II)	24	1,25,749.00	68,409.00
To Provide access to Education, Health and Hygiene for Rag Picking	25	25,91,634.00	16,74,296.00
Strengthening existing policies of the Government to combat human trafficking of tribal women and girls in Jharkhand	26	7,59,620.00	16,11,640.00
Strengthening livelihoods in south odisha; and Promotion of sustainable livelihood in Bihar	27	3,18,116.00	11,94,646.00
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))	28	2,00,000.00	13,269.00
Gender Equality Programme (GEP): gender sensitization and trainings of factory level workers to facilitate safer workplace for women_Grant Sandvik	29	2,93,769.00	6,77,056.00
Digital Livelihood training and implementation in Chhatishgarh - Grant ID 20024	30	25,513.00	20,000.00

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)
Strengthening Local Self Governance in Selected blocks in Jamtara, Gumla and west Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand - APPI	31	-	8,68,487.00
Transform Aspirational Districts Intiative in UP-30027 (Niti Ayog & Tata Trust)	32	-	1,06,973.00
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Uttar Pradesh-10009 (FREND)	33	-	600.00
Educating Children of Rag Pickers in Urban Slums South Delhi, (Programme II)	34	-	10,000.00
Local Self Governance - Grant APPI	35	-	1,46,07,907.00
Access to Social Security by unorganized Workers (ACC)	36	-	12,69,237.00
Coalition on Child Rights and Developments (CCRD Projects), Phase - 3	37	-	77,310.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in MP-10026 (FREND)	38	-	3,606.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in MP-30042 (FREND)	39	-	1,25,460.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in MP-20008 (FREND)	40	-	1,53,261.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in Bihar-10021 (FREND)	41	-	2,63,574.00
Digital Literacy training and implementation in Bihar-10028 (FREND)	42	-	20,48,809.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Bihar-30034 (FREND)	43	-	2,05,182.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in Bihar-20007 (FREND)	44	-	15,736.00
Strengthening WASH in Schools Across Multiple Districts in Bihar	45	-	36,940.00
Unicef - Empowering Adolescent Voices - UNICEF Training and implementation	46	-	16,480.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in MP - Grant - 30057	47	-	15,791.00

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)
Google Bolo training and Implementation in UP - Grant 30058	48	-	1,04,725.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Chhattisgarh - Grant - 30059	49	-	3,23,200.00
Google Bolo training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant - 300561	50	-	1,15,310.00
Creating Rural Entrepreneurs in Bihar - Grand ID_30069	51	-	4,75,434.00
Creating Rural Entrepreneurs in UP - Grant ID 30070	52	-	6,65,590.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant ID_20033	53	-	1,40,445.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in MP - Grant ID_20032	54	-	1,47,176.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in UP - Grant ID_20031	55	-	1,77,200.00
Google Business Literacy training and implementation in Madhya Pradesh - Google 30080	56	-	92,118.00
Digital Literacy training and Implementation in UP - Grant 10035	57	-	1,79,458.00
Digital Literacy training and Implementation in MP - Grant ID_10036	58	-	64,93,240.00
Digital Livelihood training and implementation in UP - Grant 20043	59	-	13,59,410.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in MP Grant 20044 - MP	60	-	2,49,758.00
Digital Livelihood training and Implementation in Bihar - Grant 20045	61	-	5,46,276.00
HUL - Strengthening Nutrition Support training and implementation in UP - Grant 30072	62	-	1,93,809.00
HUL - Strengthening Nutrition Support training and implementation in MP - Grant_30073	63	-	2,73,403.00
Applying the DELTA Framework 85 most backward districts of India through the Transformation of Aspirational Districts (TAD) Program of 2 Districts- Grant 30092	64	-	11,00,468.00

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)
Tackling access to education issues of Rag Pickers Community	65	-	3,75,472.00
Outreach on Financial Instruments - Mutual Funds training & Implementation in MP-30052 (FREND)	66	-	41,502.00
ACC Vidyasarathi Scholarship flagship Programme	67	-	9,50,000.00
Digital Awareness and preparedness for Enhanced Resilience on COVID 19 among Rural Communities in Selected Districts of Bihar_Unicef	68	-	39,92,134.00
Preservation of Environment			
Effective Implementation of Community Forest Rights (CFR)	69	24,41,097.00	11,17,409.00
Trafficking and Climate Change_Grant IIED	70	12,06,009.00	-
Medical Relief			
Jharkhand Integrated Healthcare Response_APPI	71	2,92,60,048.00	1,82,57,150.00
Vacination Campaign through Arogya Jharkhand Civil Society Network (AJCSN) in hard-to-reach areas of Kolhan Region, Jharkhand	72	2,98,57,789.00	-
Vacination Campaign through Arogya Jharkhand Civil Society Network (AJCSN) in hard-to-reach areas of Palamu Region, Jharkhand	73	1,57,45,425.00	-
Relief of Poor			
Dignified Livelihoods for the most marginalised communities in west Champaran district of Bihar through vegetable cultivation and bamboo based crafts_Karuna Deutschland e.V.	74	5,38,860.00	1,04,847.00
Dignified Livelihoods for the most marginalised communities in west Champaran district of Bihar through vegetable cultivation and bamboo based crafts_The Karuna Trust	75	2,26,772.00	39,468.00

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)
Strengthening Civil Society Action in the four states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Mdhya Pradesh_Christian Aid	76	34,62,632.00	20,75,417.50
Empowering Young People to Challenge and Change Gendered Ideas and Actions_Christian Aid	77	29,66,141.00	11,41,552.00
Strenghtening Rural Governance for the Right to adequate Food_WHH	78	1,39,55,847.00	93,25,811.00
Addressing Present Vulnerabilities and Planning Future Resilience for Vulnerable Communities across Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Delhi (NCR)_DFID	79	2,57,54,504.00	1,13,98,501.00
Support for running Migrant Labour Resource Centre (Centre Control Room at Labour Dept.)_APPI	80	19,02,685.00	41,53,623.00
Strengthening Local Self Governance in selected blocks in Jamtara, Gumla and west Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand - APPI (2)	81	53,26,527.00	64,38,270.00
Empowering Traditional Artisans to preserve and promote their livelihood_MTX IT Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	82	68,531.00	-
Ashraya Hasta Covid Response_JH - Ashraya Hasta Covid Response	83	15,94,004.00	-
Management of Migrants Labour Control Room and Covid - 19 Helpline in Jharkhand_APPI	84	17,35,225.00	-
Dry Ration & Hygiene Kit to Households in Manoharpur block of west Singhbhum district, chainpur block of gumla, district and fatehpur block of jamtara district of Jharkhand_APPI	85	83,91,138.00	-
Support for running Migrant Labour Resource Centre (Centre Control Room at Labour Dept.)_APPI (Oct'21 - Dec'21)	86	13,60,334.00	-
Strengthening Local Self Governance in selected blocks in Jamtara, Gumla and west Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand - APPI (3) (Jul'22 - June'22)	87	1,46,01,059.00	-
Promote Gender Equality and Empower Factory Women Workers	88	2,55,400.00	-

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)
Provide Marginalised Community with Immediate Health Care & Food and Cash Support_Christian Aid	89	1,93,95,569.00	-
Zero Hunger Panchayat: A Joint Government - Civil Society Intiative to Promote Access to Government Services in Jharkhand, India_WHH IND-1384-21	90	8,36,739.00	-
Health and Social Protection Interventions in East Singhbhum and Khunti Districts of Jharkhand_Skoll Foundation	91	14,18,498.00	-
Strenghtening Natural Farming Systems in two blocks of South Chotanagpur Region, Jharkhand_NVF	92	2,25,032.00	-
Covid 19 and Flood Response in Bihar 2020 _ Christian Aid	93	-	23,29,587.50
Kerala Flood Response 2019	94	-	1,07,552.00
Livelihood Support for the marginalized in 3 flood affected districts of Kerala	95	-	41,09,702.00
Collaborative Equine Welfare Project_Brooke India	96	-	10,88,124.00
Covid-19 Direct Humanitarian support to the most marginalised vulenrable and needy people living in the urban slums and at various work sited in city of Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh_ The Karuna Trust	97	-	3,60,971.00
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 Districst 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
		19,67,09,430.00	12,52,01,896.82
Training Programme Expenses	101	17,27,372.00	61,21,620.00
Administrative Expenses	102	2,78,660.09	10,74,629.19
		19,87,15,462.09	13,23,98,146.01

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2021 (Rs.)
Depreciation	6	10,43,089.00	5,11,920.00
Less: Allocation from Fixed Assets Control A/c	5	(10,43,089.00)	(5,11,920.00)
Total		19,87,15,462.09	13,23,98,146.01
Excess of Income over Expenditure			
Transfer to Fixed Assets Control A/c		-	-
Transferred to General Reserve		29,67,685.35	5,03,507.79
Total		20,16,83,147.44	13,29,01,653.80

For & on behalf of management

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

Place : New Delhi
Date : 27-9-2022

AUDITOR'S REPORT

J. A. Martins & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Governing Body of "Partnering Hope into Action Foundation, New Delhi"

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of "**Partnering Hope into Action Foundation, New Delhi**" (hereinafter referred to as the "entity"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022 and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the entity in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, to the extent applicable and report as below:

(a) in case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs as at 31st March 2022 and,
(b) in case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the Surplus for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charges with Governance for the Financial Statements

The management of the entity is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the entity in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This responsibility also includes internal control as management determines necessary to enable preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

211 Vardhman Big 'V' Plaza, Plot No. 12, Community Centre, Road No. 44, Pitampura, Delhi 110 034
Tel.: 91 4752 8486; Email : ngo223@yahoo.com

J. A. Martins & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

Further, we report that:

(i) We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(ii) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the entity so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(iii) The Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account of the entity.

J. A. Martins
M. No. 082051
Proprietor
J. A. Martins & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 010860N
UDIN: 22082051AVMYHO1585

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27-9-2022

Annual Report
2021-2022

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

phia
to end poverty