



phia
to end poverty

HOPE IN ACTION

ANNUAL REPORT
2022-2023

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

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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.

THEMATIC FOCUS



Access to essential services



Reducing inequality and bridging gender gap



Ensuring sustainable livelihood



Humanitarian response and climate change

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





It is with a profound sense of purpose and gratitude that I present to you this Annual Report of PHIA Foundation for the financial year 2022-23.

Message from the Managing Trustee

The past year has been marked by unprecedented challenges, with the shadow of climate change looming large across the globe. Climate change is no longer a distant threat; it is a stark reality that affects every facet of our lives. It is, however, imperative to recognize that the most marginalized and vulnerable communities bear the brunt of its impact. The poor and marginalised, who have contributed the least to this crisis, are paradoxically suffering the most.

In the geographies that we work in, we witness first-hand the adverse

consequences of climate change on the very people who have the least means to adapt. We have seen the climate crisis intensifying migration from rural to urban centres on the face of water table depletion, erratic rainfall, unviable agriculture and dwindling natural resources, compelling many to seek subsistence livelihoods elsewhere. There are myriad other issues that affect their well-being, from healthcare disparities, education gaps, governance deficit, social and economic inequalities and climate injustices.

PHIA Foundation remains committed to addressing these challenges, employing an inclusive and comprehensive approach, underpinned by strong community action, multi-stakeholder collaboration, working with the state and technology integration. **Our Annual Report for 2022-23** underscores the creative solutions to further build resilience and adaptation capabilities within the communities.

In this report you will find a glimpse of the creative solutions, that we have co-created with the communities, around how we are strengthening Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats in tribal areas of Jharkhand, turning around the WASH services and facilities situation in government schools in Bihar, empowering communities in Madhya Pradesh to carry out climate informed planning for MGNREGS, and engaging with youth to redefine the notions of masculinity and promote gender equality among many other exciting and sustainable change processes.

We recognize that our work is only possible through community leadership, both men and women, the generous support of our

resource support partners, fellow civil society organizations and well-wishers, along with the passion and commitment our team members bring. We share a vision for a more equitable society and resilient communities. Together, we are trying to make a lasting impact in the lives of those who need it the most.

With great humility and gratitude I am happy to share that PHIA has been able to touch and impact 969365 lives for good.

I invite you to read our annual report as we share our insights and learnings. I also invite you to become a part of our mission to build a society free from poverty, exclusion and discrimination and all people living with justice, peace and dignity.

Dr. Belinda Bennet
Managing Trustee, PHIA Foundation

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Strengthening WASH, Climate Resilience, Nutrition, and Child Protection in Schools, Anganwadi Centres, and Child Care Institutions

With the transformative impact of the Swach Bachpan, Muskurata Bachpan for the past few years in the schools and Anganwadis in Bihar, UNICEF supported PHIA foundation's WASH intervention in partnership with Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC) last year was able to include two critical aspects to its WASH intervention, by incorporating Nutrition and Climate change adaptation as pivotal themes.

Climate-Smart Schools:

Our endeavour was to establish 40 climate-smart schools, serving as beacons of sustainability. Spread across Purnea and Sitamarhi, these schools exemplify wise water and waste management, Nutri-gardens, improved Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities, enhanced sanitation, hygiene, and behavioural change initiatives. This initiative empowered children and stakeholders to embrace a holistic approach to climate resilience.

Nutrition and Health:

Central to our project was the enhancement of nutrition and health programs, including the Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) initiative of the government. The goal was to improve the health and nutrition outcomes among children, contributing to a reduction in malnutrition and supporting the healthy development of children in the region.

Capacity Building:

Building local capacities is the cornerstone of sustainable change. We closely collaborated with District/Block Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) functionaries and Anganwadi workers to impart knowledge and establish benchmarks for Wash-Compliant Anganwadis through consultative processes in the target districts.

Partners (Funder/CSO): UNICEF
Geographical Reach Sitamarhi and Purnea Districts



Making a Difference:

Climate-Smart Schools:

We successfully established 40 climate-smart schools, with two in Purnea and two in Sitamarhi receiving recognition at the state-level Bihar Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar. A middle school Ramanand Gadhbaneli, in particular, stood out, attracting visits from Niti Ayog delegates, district administration officials, and retired principal secretaries. This school serves as a shining example of best practices in climate-smart interventions, MHM facilities, Nutri-gardens, disaster risk reduction, and WASH compliance. It has garnered appreciation from educational authorities at both the state and district levels.

Saheli Kaksha:

Our innovative 'Saheli Kaksha' initiative, implemented in 28 schools, has evolved as a cornerstone intervention. These dedicated restrooms for menstruating girls have significantly benefited over 6,000 students.

Nutritional Self-Screening:

We conducted height-weight measurements and Body Mass Index (BMI) screenings in 40 schools after providing weight machines and height charts. Over 10,000 children have undergone this screening, with 40 functional nutri-gardens developed and demonstrated in these schools.

WASH Retrofitting:

We planned and facilitated retrofitting works related to WASH facilities in 40 schools, improving sanitation and hygiene for 28,147 enrolled children.

Awareness Initiatives:

Special days, such as World Toilet Day, Global Handwashing Day, and Swachhta Pakhwada, were observed in 40 schools, reaching more than 15,000 enrolled children.

Community Support:

We effectively leveraged funds from panchayat development budgets through community meetings to strengthen schools. This support included initiatives like boundary wall construction, soak pit installation, and toilet construction.

District-level Recognition:

The district ICDS department in Purnea recognized and awarded the PHIA team for their invaluable contributions.

Key Numbers:

- **Swachta Action Plans:** We initiated Swachta Action Plans for 1,018 schools through workshops, trained 88 district-level functionaries and 1,055 teachers in Purnea and Sitamarhi.
- **NADEP Pits:** We facilitated construction of 30 NADEP pits for organic composting.
- **IFA Uptake:** We increased the uptake of Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets through a convergence review workshop with representatives from the health and education departments.
- **Training:** We trained 450 Anganwadi workers, lady supervisors, and Child Development Project Officers on improving WASH in Anganwadi centers and organized consultative workshops to develop benchmarks for Anganwadi centers.

Through our efforts in Sitamarhi and Purnea, we have not only developed climate-smart schools but also nurtured a culture of sustainable nutrition and health practices. This program is a testament to the positive impact that dedicated efforts can bring to the lives of children in Bihar, ultimately shaping a healthier and more sustainable future.

CASE STORY:

Adarsh Ramanand Middle School Gadhbaneli: Empowering a School for Climate Resilience and Sustainability

Located 26 kilometers from the district headquarters in Kasba Block and established in 1956, Adarsh Ramanand Middle School Gadhbaneli (ARMS Gadhbaneli) is home to 1,300 enrolled children. Step into the world of ARMS Gadhbaneli, a school nestled amidst lush greenery, where a transformative journey towards sustainability unfolds. Overcoming initial challenges, the school, in partnership with the PHIA Foundation and UNICEF, embarked on a mission to become a climate-smart institution. Together, they implemented a series of initiatives that have not only improved the physical environment but also nurtured a sense of pride and ownership among the students.



Early Challenges:

ARMS Gadhbaneli faced several environmental hurdles, including a daunting pile of garbage next to the nutrition garden and inadequate sanitation facilities. Plastic waste littered the campus, and waterlogging during heavy rainfall highlighted the school's inadequate infrastructure. The infrastructural issues coupled with an inactive child cabinet ranked the school at '2 stars' in the Bihar Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar rating prior to the intervention year. The Poshan Vatika was a grassy fenging land. Waterlogging in the school made the school campus muddy. MHM facilities in the school were lacking, forcing girls to skip school during their periods. Community participation and support for the school were hardly witnessed for a long time. PHIA Foundation, with the support of UNICEF, embarked on a mission to tackle these challenges head-on.

Empowering the Agency of Children for Behavioral Change:

The first step toward change was the sensitization and empowerment of the Bal Sansad (Children's Parliament) and Meena Manch (Girls' Forum), thereby enhancing their engagement in driving the change. The appointment of Climate Change Ambassadors further heightened awareness about climate issues among the student body. Regular capacity-building sessions on WASH, Nutrition, and DRR unleashed a fresh zeal and enthusiasm among the children. Participation in school cleanliness gradually improved. The issue of food and water wastage gained increased attention and acceptance among the children through a series of facilitated discussions. Children learned to reduce food and water wastage with active support from the team, MDM staff, teachers, and child cabinet members. The children enjoyed setting up Nutri-gardens and growing vegetables.

Strengthening the Infrastructure for Improved Amenities:

Strengthening the Infrastructure for Improved Amenities: The key to the change was the investment in improving WASH-related infrastructural facilities within the school. This included MHM-friendly toilets, construction of handwashing units, setting up of NADEP pits for composting, establishing Poshan Vatika (Nutri Garden), and dozens of IEC materials promoting behaviour change and knowledge enhancement. Community members were then mobilized to witness the on-going

change and appealed to extend their critical support in developing a model school. The process entailed several rounds of talks and meetings with prominent members, resulting in a conducive environment for community engagement.

The introduction of Saheli Kaksha in the school received enormous support and accolades from the community, girl children, education functionaries, and members of the Panchayati Raj. "Saheli Kaksha," a dedicated room for girl children to comfortably manage menstruation, was equipped with beds, mattresses, pad vending machines, changing corners, soap and pad banks, and engaging IEC materials on MHM. This initiative resulted in a sea of change among the girl children and impacted remarkably in improving girls' attendance, pad usage, and safe disposal within the school.

Impactful Transformations:

The school witnessed remarkable changes across various areas, including waste management, nutrition, water conservation, menstrual hygiene, and community engagement.

Achievements and Future Goals:

ARMS Gadhbaneli has made significant strides in becoming a climate-resilient institution. The School Swachhta Action Plan was successfully implemented, while waste management practices and the elimination of single-use plastics have become integral to the school's culture. Health and nutrition education sessions, Safe Saturday activities, and Bagless Days continue to enrich student learning beyond the classroom. Moreover, open discussions surrounding menstrual hygiene have helped break societal barriers and promote inclusivity.

The transformation of the school exemplifies the power of collective action and unwavering dedication. By engaging students, teachers, and the community and implementing sustainable practices, the school has emerged as a shining example of climate resilience and community empowerment. The students, now equipped with knowledge and enthusiasm, have become catalysts for change, extending their impact beyond the school grounds.

The school went on to win the prestigious Swachhta award "Bihar Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar" at the state level. PHIA contributed immensely to developing a replicable model school, improving the 50 indicators of the BSVP award. The axis of change lies with the school head teacher Mr. Jalaj Lochan, playing a very critical role in extending support and showing readiness for the change. The UNICEF grant towards strengthening WASH infrastructure eased the resource challenge, and the school Swachhta action Plan was realized as planned. Delegates from Niti Ayog, UNICEF India, Sri Lanka and Japan country offices, Assistant Chief Secretary of Education department, Bihar, District Development Commissioner, Mayor of Purnea city, and many others visited the school, appreciating the efforts and change.

Zero Hunger Panchayats: A Collaborative Government-CSO Initiative in Jharkhand

Zero Hunger Panchayat, a consortium of civil society organization comprising of PHIA Foundation, PRADAN and Sampurn Gram Vikas Kendra (SGVK) in collaboration with the Department of Rural Development to access welfare schemes specific to food, nutrition , livelihood and social security through establishment of Nagrik Sahayta Kendra (NSK) across 100 blocks of Jharkhand. The NSK or the Citizen's Help Desk acts as bridge between the administration and community to support for hassle free access to public schemes. The technical support is being provided by Welthungerhilfe (WHH), German Cooperation (BMZ).

Nagrik Sahayta Kendra (NSK) is a physical center which are set up within the block administration premise, where trained volunteers known as NSK fellows are available to support community members who are eligible to access government schemes related to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Food Security Act (NFSA) and National Social Assistance Program (NSAP).

PHIA is intensively working across 8 districts and 24 blocks by creating awareness among the community on public schemes, supporting in grievance redressal of citizens related to public schemes and maintain record of the grievances through a web based MIS platform to disseminate the analysed data with the required officials for quick redressals.

Partners (Funder/CSO): Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and German Cooperation (BMZ)

Geographical Reach Intensively working in 8 districts, 24 blocks, 24 panchayats, and 394 villages.



Making a Difference:

Households Reached:

PHIA extended support to 55,696 vulnerable households, who are largely dependent on forest and agriculture, including Adivasi , Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG), Dalits and migrant families through creating awareness about various provisions under the National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Food Security Act (NFSA), and National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) which includes old age, widow, disability and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) pension. Notably, these awareness meetings witnessed a significant 58% participation rate by women.

Nagrik Sahayata Kendra (NSK):

Four Nagrik Sahayata Kendras (NSKs) were successfully established across Karra, Dumri, Pakartarn, and Bano at the block administration premise. These NSK are catering to the needs of the community members for accessing the public schemes.

Applications Received and Addressed:

A total of 26,773 applications for enrolments in ration, pension, MGNREGA, labour registration and basic certificates such as birth, death, residential, income etc, were received across 24 blocks, where 70% of these applications (grievances) were successfully addressed by the NSK team.

Web-Based MIS:

A web-based Management Information System (MIS) application system was developed and implemented, across 60 blocks by the consortium of civil society to record and track the status of the grievances.

Support for MGNREGA:

PHIA provided support to 9,089 job cardholders in generating work demand under MGNREGA. A total of 4,090 individual benefit schemes were approved through the support of NSK team, covering various aspects such as Staggered trenches, Didi Badi (kitchen garden), farm ponds (Doba), land levelling, Trench cum Bund (TCB), wells, soak pits, Mango plantations, and livestock sheds (poultry, pig, cow, goat).

Capacity Building:

Twenty-four capacity-building training sessions were organized for the 52 NSK team members comprising of block, district and state team, covering topics such as Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM), MIS systems, Zero Hunger Panchayat concepts, project deliverables, understanding of various acts and their provisions, and orientation on the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of NSK.

INRM Process:

PHIA supported the Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) process in 25 villages, with 32% of households participating, including 44% women. The INRM is 3-day long microplanning process which includes development of resource and social map, transect walk of the village to understand the land patterns and then developing a detailed plan for asset creation at the village level to facilitate soil and water conservation. It is a participatory approach where the Gram Sabha (village assembly) are trained to play an active role in leveraging funds through MGNREGA for implementation of plans and simultaneous monitoring of these plans.

Strengthening Gram Sabha Standing Committees:

PHIA has provided eighteen training sessions to 944 participants comprising of traditional leaders, active leaders of community and PRI members. These trainings emphasized the importance of Gram Sabha, the PESA Act, standing committees, and the roles and responsibilities of each standing committee.

Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) and Compendium:

PHIA, in collaboration with the consortium, finalized the Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) of NSK and a compendium of government schemes which is a handy reference material for the NSK team as well as the community to learn about the provisions and linkage process of schemes focussed on MGNREGA, NSAP and NFSA

Exposure visit:

PHIA organised four exposures visit for the NSK team members to functional NSK of PRADAN and Multi Art Association (MAA) in Bokaro, Lohardaga, Shikaripara and Manika blocks respectively to learn about the documentation and operation process of established NSKs. The visit included an interaction with the community members to understand the impact of the NSK.

Annual Review Meeting:

The first Annual Review Meeting took place from January 23rd to 25th, 2023, in Puri, with participation from all consortium partners. The key outcomes included the need to continue focusing on ultra-poor families and exploring convergence with line departments for different schemes. Alignment with the planning of Right To Food Campaign for wider outreach was also emphasized, especially for special day's celebrations and important events like the millet campaign.

This program has been able to reach the 55,696 marginalised families situated across South Chotanagpur, Kolhan and Santhal Pargana administrative divisions of Jharkhand to improve their livelihood, food, nutrition and social security by strengthening the grievance redressal mechanism, ensure transparency and accountability towards good governance, and simultaneously making it a testament to PHIA's unwavering commitment to building a brighter future for vulnerable communities.

CASE STORY:

Facilitating action to change lives: NSKs removing the last mile hurdles



This is the story from a village named Chhota Urikel, nestled in Karra block of Khunti district, Jharkhand, comprising of 75 households. Approximately 15 to 20 years ago, Chhota Urikel was surrounded by ponds, waterfalls, and semi-dense forests. It was a self-sufficient village with abundant natural resources. However, today, water scarcity plagues the village, particularly during scorching summer months, when the sole well in the village runs dry. This dire situation forces women to embark on arduous journeys to neighbouring hamlets in search of water for their daily needs. This water scarcity has not only impacted livelihood opportunities but also triggered migration of community members to distant cities in search of employment. This migration has disrupted family life and left Chhota Urikel in desperate need of change. Furthermore, a pervasive lack of awareness about government schemes and an unsupportive response from the Block office and Panchayat secretary have contributed to financial distress within the community.

One of the villagers, Budhni Herenz, a 70-year-old widow living with her son and daughter-in-law, had been struggling for years to access government pension benefits. She had submitted her widow pension application numerous times, only to see it consistently rejected. She initiated the application process when her daughter was still young, initially hoping that the pension would ease her financial difficulties. Unfortunately, her applications were continually declined, leaving her to grapple with significant challenges in supporting her family's needs. These hardships forced her to work as a daily wage labourer in a stone quarry due to limited employment options, making agriculture even more challenging due to the lack of ploughing and irrigation facilities available at her house. The entire village was dependent on rainfed agriculture.

Punam Kumari, an NSK Fellow representing the PHIA Foundation's Zero Hunger Panchayat initiative in Karra Panchayat, conducted an awareness meeting about the program in a Gram Sabha. During this session, Budhni shared her long-standing pension issue with the NSK Fellow, who empathetically listened to her story and offered to help.

Punam took immediate action to inquire about Budhni's situation, visiting the Block office to inquire about the status of her pension application. With the visit, Punam discovered that Budhni's pension had, in fact, been approved long ago, but a discrepancy in the account holder's name had gone unnoticed. Punam then engaged in a conversation with the bank manager, explaining the issue. The bank manager provided Budhni with an application form and requested her to complete it, along with the necessary supporting documents. With the unwavering support of Punam, Budhni successfully completed the documentation process at the bank.



After completing all bank formalities, it was found that a substantial amount of pension money had accumulated in her account. Budhni was elated with joy on hearing the amount of Rs 40,000 in her bank account. Empowered by her newfound financial resources, Budhni made a quick decision for a substantial investment for purchasing two bulls. This investment allowed her and her family to engage in agricultural activities, including the cultivation of crops like paddy and vegetables. Not only did these crops cater to their daily needs, but the surplus could also be sold in the market. Looking forward, Budhni expanded her agricultural areas by cultivating millets and black lentils. She also diversified her assets by acquiring goats, further enhancing her family's economic stability.

Budhni expresses her gratitude, saying, "I was unaware of pension money getting deposited into my account. I was surprised and happy to see money in my account. With the widow pension's money, I bought two bulls, which is a big support for my family. With the help of the bulls, we are able to use our land and grow paddy, potatoes, and vegetables."

Budhni's story is a testament to the transformative power of the Zero Hunger Panchayat initiative, which not only addresses critical issues but also empowers individuals to build sustainable livelihoods and create a brighter future for their families and communities.

Empowering Lives through Education

In 2022, PHIA Foundation started its intervention in Karkar Model in Ghaziabad district along with one existing location in Bhowapur. Both locations have a huge population of migrants from different parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal. The majority of migrant workers are from Bihar who are working as unorganised sector workers such as daily wage labourers, factory labours, sanitation workers, waste collectors, hawkers, vegetable sellers, domestic workers etc. The children of these migrant workers also migrate with their families and live a miserable life and have no good facilities of education, health services, water supply, functional community toilets, housing etc. Over the years, PHIA had worked on education of children from underprivileged backgrounds towards better access to quality and enabling education. Over a period of 8 years approx. 300 children have been mainstreamed into formal schools and are getting remedial support to cope up with the formal school curriculum and to fill the learning gaps.

Partners (Funder/CSO): Christian Aid, UK and Gripple Hanger & Joiners System (I) Pvt. Ltd

Geographical Reach: Bhowapur Slum & Karkar Model



Making a Difference:

Through the project, 300 children are continuing their education in bridge classes in Bhowapur 183 out of 200 children are retained in government schools. Out of 183 children, 23 were enrolled in schools in academic year 2023. In Karkar Model, total 100 children are getting bridge classes and out of school children are being prepared for school admission. Total 19 children got admission in government schools in Karkar Model.

In 2023, 7 children (5 girls and 2 boys) out of 9 have passed board exams of class 10th and 5 (3 girls and 2 boys) out of 5 have passed class 12th. All these 12 children are first person in their respective families reached up to 10th or 12th classes.

Children in Bhowapur and Karkar Model began aspiring for higher studies beyond class 12th and for different career aspects. Subsequently parents have been great support and aspirations for children's education and career. Now parents are focusing equally on boys and girls' studies and extending emotional and financial support equally to daughters.

PHIA in collaboration with Haqdarshak and Shakti Foundation, organized camps in the slums for application filling for various social protection schemes. We were able to submit the applications for 259 community people from both the locations. Besides social protection schemes. Apart from SP schemes, 47 community people got sensitised and linked with Anchal Charitable Trust to get health services on subsidised rates.

We empowered and educated a total of 117 young mothers and adolescent girls about essential menstrual hygiene management, equipping them with crucial knowledge for healthier lives.

100 community members received comprehensive training in effective water purification techniques, promoting a safer and more sustainable environment.

We fostered holistic child development through engaging puppetry workshops, enhancing children's confidence, creativity, and interpersonal skills.

30 enthusiastic youths have been trained in Para Medical courses, equipping them with valuable skills and opening doors to a brighter future in healthcare.



CASE STORY:

Gudia: A Trailblazer as the First Graduate in her Family



Gudia's story stands as a beacon of resilience and determination amid life's challenges. Despite early marriage and motherhood, she navigated her educational journey with the unwavering support of the PHIA Foundation. Gudia not only secured admission to Delhi University for a BA program but also contributed back as a volunteer and later a remedial teacher at PHIA. Graduating with an impressive 7.6 CGPA, she achieved a significant milestone, becoming the first in her family to do so.

In this challenging environment, in year 2018; 15-year-old Gudia enrolled in class 9 emerges as a beacon of determination. She stands as the most educated student in PHIA's Jugnu Education Center at Bowapur. Balancing her studies with the responsibilities of being the eldest unmarried girl in a family of 10, Gudiya's day begins at 5 a.m. Her mornings are dedicated to managing the household chores while her mother toils all day collecting garbage, ensuring Gudia's chance at an education. Despite a 40-minute walk to the Government school in Delhi, Gudia diligently attends her classes. Afterward, in Jugnu Educaiton Centre, she delves into remedial lessons, focusing particularly on mathematics, a subject that once threatened to hold her back in class 8. Post-lessons, she assists her mother in segre.

In addition to her academic pursuits and family obligations, Gudia has taken on the role of a part-time teacher at Jugnu education center, where she herself spent years studying. Her journey, which began with her own thirst for knowledge, has now transformed into a mission to empower others. With a heart brimming with happiness and a spirit that knows no bounds, she joyfully guides and supports other children, enabling them to fulfill their dreams of education.

In her own words, Gudia shared, "After finishing my 12th grade, the fear of dropping out haunted me. However, my commitment to education remained intact, thanks to my work at the Jugnu Center where I studied. This support was my lifeline, preventing me from being entirely dependent on my partner for expenses and allowing me to maintain control over my life. Earning income while working with PHIA not only stabilized my finances but also deepened my understanding of the curriculum. Now, I eagerly anticipate enrolling in the B.Ed program, determined to advance my educational journey further."

Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG) Program

PHIA, in collaboration with the Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO), has been diligently steering the Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG) program across the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh. This initiative has been strategically crafted to fortify the resilience of marginalized communities against the deleterious impacts of climate change. The approach involves the seamless integration of climate information services into infrastructure projects, livelihood development, and social protection endeavors.

The core objective of the Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG) program is to augment the capability of marginalized communities to adeptly confront the challenges posed by climate change. This is realized through the harmonious fusion of climate information services and risk management into projects designed for climate-resilient infrastructure, livelihood enhancement, and social protection endeavors.

In our journey, we have reached out to a staggering 55,953 individuals, facilitating various forms of support. This includes linking 2,001 people to invaluable social protection schemes and empowering 2,209 beneficiaries with sustainable livelihood opportunities. Moreover, we have actively contributed to the enrichment of knowledge and skills for 1,926 Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and frontline workers, underscoring our commitment to building climate resilience at the grassroots level.

Partners (Funder/CSO): Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO)

Geographical Reach:

Our impact has been expansive, extending across the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh, touching 779 villages spanning 142 Gram Panchayats and encompassing 14 Blocks in 10 Districts.

Program Update Highlights:

Awareness Reach:

A remarkable outreach effort has touched the lives of 55,953 individuals.

Social Protection Scheme Linkages:

We've successfully forged linkages for 2,001 individuals, providing them with a safety net in times of need.

Livelihood Support:

A total of 2,209 beneficiaries now have access to sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Capacity Building: Our initiatives have empowered 1,926 Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and frontline workers with essential knowledge and skills to face the challenges of climate change.

CASE STORY:

The Pyne project of Jaigir Sangram Village

Jaigir Sangram Village is located in Rahua Sangram Gram Panchayat of Madehpur Block in Madhubani district. Primarily comprising of small and marginal farmers, 120 households mainly depend on the agriculture-based livelihood. In recent years, these farmers have faced huge losses due to low productivity, water logging, and lack of proper drainage channel in their agriculture lands. To address these issues raised by the community members, the ICRG Team selected and recommended the sites for reexcavation of pyne in Jaigir Village. ICRG field team along with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA functionaries discussed with the community members to identify the most pressing challenges and demands, where it was noted that the pyne was not conserving water after rainy season. The Gram Sabha proposed pyne de-siltation work, which would not only generates employment for wage seekers but would also help in improving irrigation in the area. Identified climate resilient works were integrated into Mahatma Gandhi NREGA action plan through Gram Sabha. De-siltation was carried out on a total length of 2400 ft of the pyne; a 0-3% slope was maintained every 100 ft from bottom to side; the top width of the pyne was increased from 7ft to 10ft while the bottom width was increased by 3 ft. These interventions facilitated the smooth flow of floodwater and increased the capacity of the pyne to hold water. The total cost of the structure was s INR 4.95 lakhs. About 60 -70 ha of land are treated by this ICRG intervention.



Continuous community engagement, visits and technical support of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA along with ICRG team has helped us to identify the actual problems, its cause and solution which has benefitted our agriculture activities and income.

Community members,
Jagir Sangram village, Madhubani, Bihar.

ENSURING ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

PHIA strongly believes in reaching the last mile by ensuring that the poor, vulnerable and marginalised communities have equal opportunities to access various social security measures, basic services essential for their well-being, avenues to enhance their livelihoods and other measures essential for a thriving life. PHIA facilitated in bridging the knowledge as well as the access gap in the marginalised communities through the following key programmes.

Access to COVID-19 Vaccination for people in Hard-to-Reach areas

The 'Access to COVID-19 Vaccination for people in Hard-to-Reach areas of Jharkhand', project supported by Crypto Relief, concluded on December 15, 2022, in Jharkhand. It facilitated in administering a total of 200,866 COVID-19 vaccine doses to underserved and underprivileged communities in hard-to-reach areas across five districts and 11 blocks. The project successfully minimised the

cost of accessing vaccination services, ensuring affordability and accessibility. The collaborative efforts of Crypto Relief, COVID Action Collaborative (CAC) and the PHIA Foundation received recognition and appreciation from the Jharkhand government and the communities for bringing vaccination services directly to their doorstep, making vaccination more accessible and convenient.

SDGS: 3, 16, 17



Funding Partner: Crypto Relief



Geography Covered

1230 villages, 164 Gram Panchayats in 11 blocks, 5 districts (Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, and Ranchi) of Jharkhand

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

The PHIA team was able to facilitate the administering of a total vaccination dose of 2,00,866.

The project provided employment opportunities to more than 250 young local community cadres for six months.

Provided mobility support to government health staff - ANM taking vaccination facilities in hard-to-reach areas on motorbikes for smooth COVID-19 vaccination services in 11 blocks.

Social behaviour change model for household water treatment storage (HWTs) and community managed drinking water systems, contributing to reduction in diarrheal incidences

PHIA made significant inroads by reaching out to 2,934 households to raise awareness about critical sanitation practices, including toilet usage, safe drinking water consumption, proper handwashing with soap, and the reinforcement of menstrual hygiene management. The data from the project demonstrates a substantial improvement in reducing cases of childhood diarrhea in both Khunti and West Singhbhum districts. In Khunti, there was

a remarkable reduction of diarrhea cases among children aged 6-14 years, in contrast to 24 cases reported during the initial assessment. Similarly, West Singhbhum witnessed a substantial decrease in diarrhea cases across age groups, with a 3.8% reduction in children aged 0-5 years and a 1.1% decrease in the 6-14 years age group, underscoring the positive impact of PHIA's efforts in promoting better health and sanitation practices.



SDGS: 3, 6, A16, 17



Funding Partner: Jhpiego (NISHTHA: Transforming Comprehensive Healthcare in India Promoting Healthy Hygiene Behaviours for Primary Care Achievements)



Geography Covered
West Singhbhum & Khunti district, Jharkhand

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

997 families who were motivated by the team to use toilets regularly. Use of toilets was discussed with the communities and SHG members which is essential for safe disposal of human waste.

1105 households have established functionality in terms of keeping the cleaning articles in coordination with the Village Water and Sanitation Committee in the villages of Khutpani block of West Singhbhum district and Karra block of Khunti district.

24 households have constructed an Incinerator in both the districts of Khunti and West Singhbhum to reach 348 people for safe disposal of use of sanitary napkins.

50 wells of which 39 in Karra block (Khunti) and 11 in Khutpani block (West Singhbhum) were disinfected by bleaching action with the help of Jal Sahiya and Swasth Sahiya (ASHA) to avoid contamination during the monsoon.

61 hand pumps in the villages of Khutpani block of West Singhbhum and Karra block of West Singhbhum. Weeds were removed from all sides, along with proper wastewater disposal and bleaching powder spraying in the presence of Jal Sahiya, Village Munda, SHG members, and Anganwadi workers.





Gurukul – Mobile Library on Wheels

PHIA's efforts to make education more engaging and accessible for tribal children have been underway through a combination of online and remedial classes, with a focus on nurturing curiosity and creativity. This initiative has successfully connected 486 children to online learning and remedial classes, bridging educational gaps. Additionally, a 'mobile library

on wheels,' was introduced within the community, fostering a love for reading among children. The project benefits from the dedicated involvement of two "Shiksha Saathis" and 10 volunteers who tirelessly conduct daily learning activities, ensuring that education becomes an enjoyable and enriching experience for these young learners.

SDGS: 4, 16, 17



Funding Partner: Sonalika Social Development Society



Geography Covered:

36 villages from Khunti district, Jharkhand

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

Children and parents engagement has increased as well as schools are opening their doors for online sessions as well as starting a reading corner



REDUCING INEQUALITY AND BRIDGING THE GENDER GAP

Focusing on equality, inclusion, empowerment and strong leadership of poor, vulnerable and marginalised communities, especially women through transparency, responsive governance and effective implementation of programmes and policies. PHIA Foundation last year implemented several projects across India on this theme.

Strengthening Components of Local Democracy to Improve Health Outcomes for Poor and Vulnerable

The ongoing project titled “Strengthening components of local democracy to improve health outcomes for poor and vulnerable in selected blocks in selected districts of Jharkhand” from August 2022 to July 2025 is the second phase of intervention on Local Democracy initiated in Jharkhand in December,

2017. The project aims to strengthen the components of local democracy through facilitating an inclusive approach for the vulnerable and marginalised communities in 6 blocks in 4 districts of Jharkhand so that they could be a part of the development agenda for themselves and influence health outcomes

SDGS: 1,3 & 10

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

1 NO POVERTY

Location: Jharkhand

Funding Partner: Azim Premji Foundation

Geography Covered
 4 Districts, 6 blocks,
 482 Villages Jharkhand

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

Facilitation of Gram Sabha Meeting: 1479 Gram Sabha Meetings have been facilitated. In the past one year, communities have shown enthusiasm to learn about Gram Sabha, what can they do. Members are getting mobilized to at least sit once a month and discuss issues they feel are relevant to their village.

Facilitated 482 Village Development Plans: Participating intensively in the VDP Process has given the field team an opportunity to understand what are the immediate development issues the community is concerned with

Establishment of Gram Sabha Secretariat & Gram Kosh: Establishmnet of Gram Sabha Sachivalaya is signature to PHIA's intervention on Local Democracy. 223 Gram Sabha Sachivalayas and 83 Gram Kosh were establishd in the new intervention areas.

Initiating Health Governance: The seed for health governance has been sown in the communities, in some areas the community is realizing the need of why they should think of health collectively and the need to hold health providers accountable.

Empowering Young People to Challenge and Change Gendered Ideas and Promoting Positive Actions

Programme aims to challenge and change gendered stereotypes, norms, attitudes, and behaviour including notions of masculinity and femininity. We work on changing the perceived ‘masculine’ and ‘feminine’ mindsets, attitudes and behaviour around the following five key themes: language, freedom of choice, honour, parenting and division of labour at home. While the program primarily engages with young people of all gender identities, young men and boys are its focused target group. Young people as “Change Makers” are guided to explore, challenge and change their own gendered ideas and actions along with engaging in dialogues and conversations with family, friends and peers to initiate the process of the change in their environment. In the programme, we engage with youths in the age group of 18 to 35 years from all four intervention states and lead them towards transforming themselves as Change Makers through a self-reflective journey over the course of six months to one year. Young people as ‘Change Makers’ are guided to explore, challenge and change their own gendered ideas and actions along with engaging in dialogues and conversations with family, friends and peers to initiate the process of the change in their environment as well as taking it to the public.

The programme collaborated with civil society organizations, educational institutions, youth groups, brands and like-minded individuals on gender and masculinity issues. Partnership with colleges and brands supported in reaching masses on the issue and Partnership with media brands like Canon and Panasonic provided technical support to change makers interested in making gender oriented short films and documentaries. 15 films were created by change makers highlighting different forms of gender discrimination and emphasized on portrayal of ideas to change the narrative towards gender equality.

The programme has guided youths to see from a gender perspective and develop understanding about issues related to it around them. They often shared how the learning has helped them to understand things better and bring change in their life. This also guided them to work towards it through public engagements and discussing in their personal network. The partner organization/academic institutions often open new engagement scope like micro-site, film festivals, capacity building of team which can be more fruitful in bringing change. Thus, this indicates the willingness of them to incorporate the gender aspects within their structure.

SDGS: 5

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Location: Christian Aid, UK, Partners: Amity University, Pratigya, Xavier Institute for Social Services, Ankur, Yuva Chetna, Sansthan, Modern Girls College, Aarambh, United Way, Yuva

Geography Covered
 Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi





KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

2 day session was organised for 40 students from the Humanities department, Amity University on Masculinity and consent.

307 youth from Modern girls college, Amity University, Yuva, Aarambh, United Way, Pratigya and Ankur Yuva Chetna Sansthan (AYCS) participated in orientation, training and competitions on issues of Gender-Based Violence, Masculinity, Consent, Language, Parenting and division of labour at home.

6 new partnerships (Pratigya, Aarambh, AYCS, Aagadhbodh) with youth organisations and academic institutions were formulated in all the intervention states followed by a series of orientations conducted for their youth groups on campaign themes.

Three-day workshop on film making and content writing was organised for 50 students in collaboration with Amity University and Panasonic. Followed by production of 7 films released in a film festival on Gender Equality.

Collaborated with 10 youth influencers. These collaborators were involved in live streaming on Instagram and Facebook during the Men's Day Break The Mould campaign

Collaborated with Panasonic for conducting a film festival at Amity University and received technical support during the entire process

Overall impression of 2,50,000 reached through online engagement.

Rolled 1 online campaign during International Men's Day titled Break The Mould

Women's Day engagement where women from the field have shared their stories of change and inspiration.

8 Videos recorded of Youths and Change Makers covering how Patriarchy and Masculinity impacted their lives

2 Youthsav organised in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh: Youthsav was a dynamic and interactive platform that featured various activities centered around gender and masculinity, including Nukkad Natak, Film Screening, Panel Discussion, Open Session with Poetry and Storytelling, Interactive Stall, cultural program. Both were carefully designed to be enjoyable and engaging while addressing critical issues related to gender and masculinity. The objective was to encourage both the public and participants to start thinking about these issues, which was successfully achieved. 270 people actively participated in both YouthSav events combined, contributing to meaningful conversations and actions on gender and masculinity. These YouthSav events have played a vital role in sparking discussions, challenging stereotypes, and promoting positive actions related to gender and masculinity in both urban and rural communities.



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Reducing the impact and fallout of disasters with a rapid response in the form of aid in emergency situations is a critical and compassionate approach to mitigating the devastating consequences of natural or man-made calamities. PHIA's approach places a primary emphasis on the immediate need to protect and preserve the lives and livelihoods of individuals and communities who are often most vulnerable in disaster-prone regions.

Safe and Responsible Migration Initiative (SRMI)

The SRMI, supported by the Department of Labour, Employment, Training, and Skill Development, and led by partner organizations such as Policy Development and Advisory Group Consulting LLP, Partnering Hope into Action Foundation, Centre for Migration for Inclusive Development (CMID), and Indian School of Business (ISB), aims to implement robust policy actions focused on migrant workers in Jharkhand. The initiative focuses on evidence-based, data-driven policymaking concerning issues faced by migrant workers, including increased social security and welfare coverage, systematic planning at the district level, and mass awareness campaigns promoting Safe and Responsible Migration practices. Highlights from the year's work

include the registration of 80,672 migrants, emergency responses, skill mapping for 11,753 migrants, counselling for 5,825 during the pandemic, and rescue operations for 438 in distress. PHIA has successfully addressed 1,218 grievances, facilitated disbursement of due payments of INR 2.46 crore (INR 24.5 Million) to 11,626 workers, and provided awareness on online registration process to obtain a labour card to 1,31,500 workers, ensuring social security linkages to 23,140 individuals. Additionally, PHIA established Safe and Responsible Migration Facilitation Centres (SRMCs) in Jharkhand and other destination states, along with conducting data revalidation exercises and a state migration survey.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- A total of 80,672 migrants were registered under the Jharkhand Migrant helpdesk.
- The State Migrant Labour Control Room became a crucial point of contact for emergency responses to migrants stranded across different parts of the country and abroad.
- Skill mapping efforts identified 11,753 skilled and unskilled migrants.
- The help desk provided direct counselling to 5,825 migrants during the pandemic period.

- Home return support was provided to 144 international migrants (West Africa, Dubai, Saudi, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan).
- The State Migrant Control Room successfully coordinated the rescue and airlifting of 438 migrants in special circumstances in collaboration with the state government.
- A total of 1,449 grievances related to abuse, atrocities, non-payments, deaths, compensation, human trafficking, missing cases, and others were registered, with 1,218 grievances resolved.

- Payment Disbursement: Due payments of INR 24,58,0310 (INR 24.5 Million) were disbursed to 11,626 workers, and mortal remains were brought back with INR 1,47,75,940 in compensation, addressing 271 grievances.
- Mass awareness campaigns reached 1,31,500 workers, facilitating worker registrations, labour card issuance, and social security benefits for 23,140 individuals.
- A total of 472 girls were linked with textile industries for employment.

The initiative supported 189 students returning from Ukraine.

- Under the initiative, 3 Safe and Responsible Migration Facilitation Centres (SRMCs) were established in Jharkhand.
- Two SRMCs were made functional in selected destination states, Kerala and Ladakh.
- Data of approximately 4.37 lakh individuals has been mapped for the facilitation of social protection linkages for migrant workers at the source district.

Other Significant Details:

- The initiative actively participated in the 'Aapki Yojana, Aapki Sarkar, Aapke Dwar' campaign, a public service delivery program of the State Government.
- Data revalidation exercise of COVID-19 pandemic data from 2020 was conducted to identify migration corridors, major work sectors, seasonality, and economic status of migrant workers.
- A Jharkhand State Migration survey was completed for all 24 districts, and a migration report cum white paper will be submitted to the Department of Labour, Employment, Training, and Skill Development, Government of Jharkhand.

SDGS: 10



Funding Partner: Policy Development and Advisory Group (PDAG), LLP



Geographical Reach:

Gumla, Dumka & West Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand



SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Reaching out to poor, vulnerable and marginalised communities to establish sustainable and resilient livelihoods with income viability is a crucial development goal for PHIA. PHIA Foundation aims to empower individuals and communities in rural areas to break the cycle of poverty, build economic resilience, and withstand various challenges, including environmental, economic, and social factors.

Dignified Livelihoods through Vegetable Cultivation & Bamboo-Based Craft

In this initiative, PHIA focuses on strengthening the livelihoods and enhancing the incomes for 120 most marginalised families from the Musahar and Dom communities in West Champaran district of Bihar. The project seeks to combat poverty and enhance food and nutrition security at the household level. With a strong emphasis on sustainable agriculture and empowerment.

The program outcomes included an impressive vegetable production, increased revenue, land cultivation, higher income for the families involved, input cost reductions, and significant production increase through climate-smart practices. The program has brought about substantial changes in the lives of the targeted marginalized communities in West Champaran district.

SDGS: 13, 15, 5 & 8



Funding Partner: Not Applicable (NA)



Geographical Reach:

- State: Bihar
- District: West Champaran
- Blocks: Nautan and Lauriya

Program Update Highlights:

- Introduced climate-smart and resilient agricultural practices to transform production systems and food value chains.
- Promoted sustainable development for enhanced food security under changing climatic conditions.
- Achieved a remarkable production of 1.36 lakh kgs of vegetables.
- Generated revenue of 28.78 lakhs for the families from the sale of vegetables.
- Distributed a total of 1,141 kg of high-quality vegetable seeds of 13 different vegetables.
- Seeds were provided during four seasons, resulting in a total vegetable production of 1.36 lakh kgs.
- Community capacities were built through conducting 54 training sessions on improved management practices for Rabi, Kharif, and Zaid seasons which engaged 1,562 participants, with 78% female participants.
- Enhanced management practices contributed to production increases ranging from 30% to 50%.
- Trained farmers in the production and application of bio pesticide (Brahmastra).
- 45 farmers produced a total of 600 litres of Brahmastra, reducing cultivation costs by 10-15% and increasing production by 15-20%.
- Established and capacitated CBOs focusing on climate-resilient agriculture practices, bamboo craft, vegetable cultivation, rice production, and goat vaccination.
- Facilitated 161 social security scheme linkages, including E Shram Card, Ayushman Card, Old Age Pension, and PM Awas Yojna, primarily for women members of targeted families.
- Facilitated exposure visits for 17 farmers on vegetable cultivation and climate-smart practices.
- Trained 128 households rearing goats on deworming and vaccination for improved livestock practices.
- Introduced 40 kitchen gardens to enhance nutritional intake and dietary diversity.
- Upskilling training organised for 12 artisans from the Dom community in bamboo-based handicrafts.

These highlights underscore the program's significant impact on livelihoods, agriculture, and craft-based income generation for marginalized communities in West Champaran district.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

A total of 718 farmers piloted the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method for plantation, while 358 farmers experimented with sustainable practices for farming and vegetable production.

The project actively promoted millets and multi-layered, multi-crop farming methods, diversifying agricultural practices in the region.

The adoption of these sustainable practices led to a notable 7-10% increase in paddy productivity, coupled with a cost reduction of more than 20%.

Farmers increasingly adopted technology and facilities like drip irrigation, enhancing agricultural efficiency.

Farmers embraced the use of biofertilizers and biopesticides, discontinuing the use of harmful chemicals in their farming practices.

The initiative witnessed increased participation and ownership by women farmers, contributing significantly.

A total of 718 farmers adopted natural farming methods across two blocks in Jharkhand. There are hopes that farmers practicing natural farming will collaborate and form an association to facilitate knowledge sharing.

Strengthening Natural Farming Systems in South Chotanagpur, Jharkhand

We are implementing a sustainable, climate-resilient natural farming project among small farmers from tribal communities in Jharkhand's Khunti and Simdega districts. The project goals were to enhance awareness of climate-resilient agroforestry, piloting sustainable

resource management, and establish livelihoods rooted in natural farming and millet promotion. The project achievements include a 7-10% rise in paddy productivity, a 20% cost reduction, promotion of millets, and the empowerment of women farmers

SDGS: 13 & 8



Funding Partner: New Venture Fund



Geographical Reach:

Khunti (Rania) and Simdega (Thetaitanger) blocks in Jharkhand.



PHIA's IMPACT

6

STATE

45

DISTRICT

72

BLOCK

3047

VILLAGE

87180

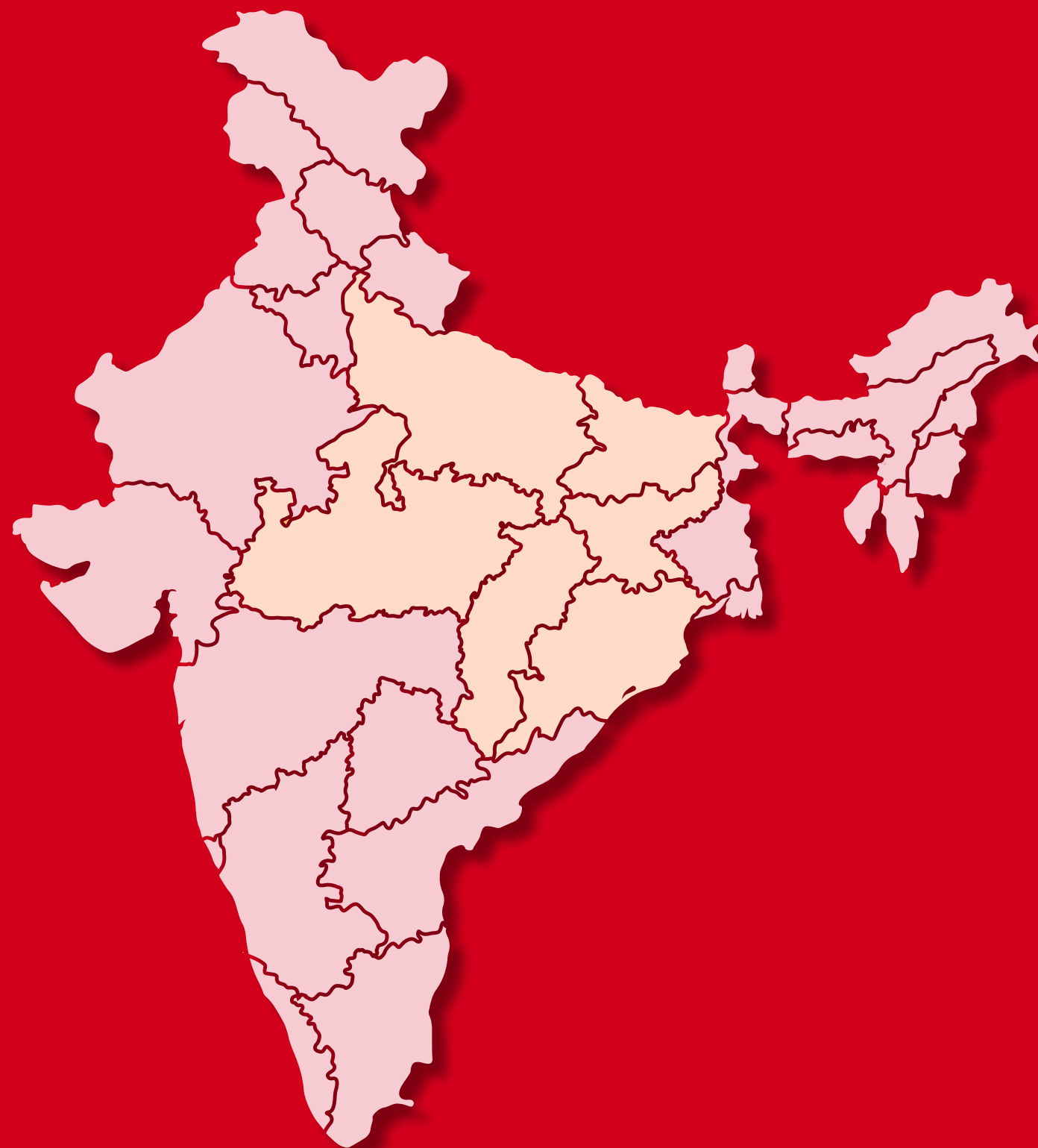
HOUSEHOLD

969365

DIRECT BENEFICIARY

2908095

INDIRECT BENEFICIARY



Team PHIA narratives: Stories from the field



Avinav Kumar

Head of Programmes and Fundraising

My journey with PHIA began almost a decade back when the idea of a legacy institution for the PACS Programme was mooted. PHIA for me has always been like a co-designed and co-created bridge to reach out the poor, vulnerable and the marginalized. My time with PHIA has always been marked with enormity of hope and generosity of my team-mates. A culture of conversation without the notions of hierarchy, a safe space to critique an idea or action, and a trust of coming together for that cup of coffee (or tea) after a day's work has been our strength and kept me and others going. PHIA has provided me an opportunity to lead, learn and demonstrate and define my own horizon and co-create one for the organization. Over the years, it has become less of an organization and more of an extension of me. For me the beauty of PHIA lies in its thriving culture of diversity, co-creation, action and bonding.



रश्मि

Program Implementer Block (PIB)

मेरा नाम रश्मि है और मैं ICRG कार्यक्रम में Program Implementer Block के पद पर 2021 से जुड़ी हुई हूँ। इस संस्था में काम करने पर पता चला की इसका मैनेजमेंट बहुत अच्छा है। महिलाओं को बहुत सम्मान दिया जाता है और उन्हें ना केवल सहयोग किया जाता है बल्कि उनके सम्मान एवं सुरक्षा का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है। PHIA के साथ काम करना हमारे लिए सुखद अनुभव है। कार्यक्षेत्र की बात करें तो एस सी (SC) समुदाय के लोगों को जागरूक कर उन्हें सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना से जोड़ना, या फिर महिलाओं को सशक्त कर उन्हें उनके अधिकार के बारे में बताना। बुजुर्ग महिला जिसका कोई नहीं था और वह बिचौलियों के द्वारा ठगी जा रही थी, उसे वृद्धा पेंशन और राशन कार्ड की सुविधा दिलवाना बहुत सुखद रहा। यह जानकर बहुत खुशी होती है की PHIA ने हाशिये पर रह रहे समुदाय के जीवन को बेहतर करने का काम किया है।

संतोषी चिडार



मेरा नाम संतोषी चिडार है और मैं अनुसूचित जाति से हूँ और वर्तमान में मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित सीहोर ज़िले के इछावर ब्लॉक में जीवन परियोजना के अंतर्गत ब्लॉक समन्वयक के पद पर कार्यरत हूँ। PHIA फाउंडेशन से मेरा जुड़ाव 9 फरवरी 2018 में इंटरनेट साथी के रूप में डिजिटल लिटरसी (Digital Literacy) कार्यक्रम से हुआ। तब मैं एक हाऊस वाइफ थी जिसको काम करने के तरीके व एन.जी.ओ. का कोई भी अनुभव नहीं था। उन दिनों घूँघट में रहते हुए मोबाइल की जानकारी होना अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी चुनौती थी, स्मार्ट फोन चलाना तो बहुत दूर की बात थी। PHIA फाउंडेशन के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों से ना केवल मोबाइल चलाना सीखा बल्कि काम करने के तरीके को भी जाना। साथ ही साथ अपना घूँघट भी कम किया। मैंने कभी सोचा नहीं था की मुझे मेरे नाम से जाना जायेगा और सम्मान से पहचाना जायेगा। इसका पूरा श्रेय PHIA को जाता है। PHIA ने मुझे मौका दिया खुद को साबित करने का जिसे मैंने अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी समझ कर बाखूबी निभाने की कोशिश की। कार्यक्रम ने 700 महिलाओं को मोबाइल सिखाने का कार्य किया और जिसमें मुझे PHIA द्वारा गोवा में डिफिकल्ट डायलॉग (Difficult Dialogue) कार्यक्रम में शामिल होने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। मैं अपने जीवन में पहली बार प्लेन में बैठी, जो की मेरे लिए बहुत सुखद व नया था। PHIA फाउंडेशन से मिली अच्छे कार्यकर्ता की पहचान के कारण 4 वर्ष समर्थन संस्था में वूमन प्लस वाटर एलायंस (Women + Water Alliance) परियोजना में मैंने कार्य किया और पूरे सीहोर में मुझे पहचान मिली। स्मार्ट फोन सीखने से मुझे संस्था के mWater ऐप इस्तेमाल करने में मदद मिली। एक बार फिर मुझे 2022 में PHIA के साथ काम करने का नया अवसर मिला। मुझे ब्लॉक समन्वयक के रूप में इछावर ब्लॉक में कार्य करने का मौका प्राप्त हुआ, जिसमें मैंने 8 पंचायत के 17 गांव में ICRG परियोजना के तहत कार्य किया जिसमे समुदाय को जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए संवेदनशील करने के साथ लोगों को सरकार द्वारा संचालित कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में जोड़कर समुदाय को जागरूक करने का भी काम करने का अवसर मिला। मैं वर्तमान में इछावर ब्लॉक के 5 पंचायत के 13 गांव में कार्य कर रही हूँ, जिसमें वंचित आदिवासी समुदाय के किसानों, महिलाओं और युवाओं की समस्याओं को समझने और कैसे उन पर काम किया जाए, उस पर कार्य कर रही हूँ। जीवन परियोजना एवं जल वायु परिवर्तन अनुकूल वातावरण निर्माण करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। PHIA एक संस्था नहीं है, मेरा परिवार है जिससे जुड़ने के बाद मेरी ऊर्जा, मेरा आत्मविश्वास और मेरा उत्साह बढ़ गया है। PHIA हमें अपने अधिकारों की पहचान कराता है, हमें मान सम्मान के साथ जीना सिखाता है और सभी कार्यकर्ताओं को अपनी बात रखने का एक मंच प्रदान करता है।



Abdul

Finance Manager, Ranchi

My experience working with PHIA as Finance Manager has been very positive. I have enjoyed the challenge of leading and motivating a team of people, and proud of the accomplishments we achieved together. One of the things I enjoyed most about my management role was the opportunity to help my team members grow and develop. I would regularly meet with my team members to discuss their career goals and to provide them with feedback and support. I also encouraged them to take on new challenges and to learn new skills. At PHIA, a participative team culture is encouraged and I feel privileged to have been a part of fostering an environment of collaboration. It is ensured that the team's successes are celebrated together. And assistance is provided for teammates to grow and keep learning new things. PHIA gave me a space to execute my ideas and take initiative, I am grateful to have had the opportunity of working with such an organization.



Dr Ramnath Ballala
Director Health Systems
Blockchain for Impact

Q. MDGs to SDGs have always focused on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being as a key theme area, for the past few decades. Given that much effort has been made on this front, what in your opinion are the influencing factors with regards to promoting healthy lives and well-being, in our country. Your views please.

A. I believe numerous determinants have exerted a significant influence on public health and overall well-being. In recent times, several encouraging developments have transpired in this domain. Health has increasingly assumed a prominent role as a subject of political concern, receiving the required attention, albeit India's allocation for healthcare expenditure remains relatively modest. The government's endeavours to strengthen primary care services hold promise, contingent upon the steadfast adherence to the core tenets and values of primary care.

In addition to the aforesaid, the advancement in economic growth, literacy rates, enhanced awareness, and augmented access to both public and private healthcare services have collectively contributed to the improving healthcare and overall well-being. On the flip side, the prevailing economic disparities and inequalities, starkly exposed during the COVID-19 pandemic, have

reminded us of the depth of disparity in India. The issues with accessibility to high-quality and affordable healthcare, the state of mental health, issues stemming from inadequate governance, and various adversities precipitated by the ramifications of climate change constitute detrimental factors that affect well-being negatively.

Q. A significant portion of the population still lacks access to vital healthcare services. There is a need to bridge this gap and ensure equitable healthcare provision, addressing disparities is critical. What do you perceive as critical challenges?

A. To name a few (top critical issues) are, Poor Governance, corruption and poor program design has led to inefficient public health systems. Weak accountability mechanisms also make it difficult to hold healthcare providers and policymakers responsible for their actions or inactions.

Market Failure in healthcare due to high cost of healthcare especially the private healthcare sector in India, which is often unaffordable for a large segment of the population, leading to financial barriers to access. Moreover, a significant portion of healthcare expenses in India are borne by individuals, leading to catastrophic

healthcare expenditures for many households. This can push people further into poverty. To add to the above, information asymmetry where patients often lack information about healthcare quality, pricing, and available services, which can lead to suboptimal decision-making and long-term impact on morbidity and mortality. Another critical challenge is India's public expenditure on healthcare as a percentage of GDP has historically been low, resulting in underfunded and overcrowded and poor quality public healthcare facilities in many districts in India. India's fragmented healthcare system and lack of comprehensive and inclusive healthcare system, has led to inequalities in access to care across various levels. There are also disparities between states and regions in terms of service availability and quality is also a huge concern to wellbeing.

Q. I believe that you would agree that COVID-19 has kind of accentuated the whole crisis for all, particularly for the marginalised and vulnerable. Now we are almost into a post-COVID world, what do you perceive should be the strategies to mitigate any such pandemic in future. Your views please.

A. To mitigate future pandemics in India requires a multi-pronged approach. First, we should invest in a robust healthcare system strengthening strategies, upgrading infrastructure, ensuring adequate hospital beds, adequately trained and skilled staff and medical supplies. Second, setting up/ strengthening early detection and rapid response systems are crucial, with widespread testing and contact tracing will help in managing the pandemic in early stages. Additionally, promoting public health measures like vaccination campaigns and making sure health and hygiene education is provided to the people. Strengthening research and robust data systems along with detection and prevention of false news, myths and fear mongering is crucial to making strategic decisions. Lastly, sustainable practices, including wildlife conservation and responsible farming, can reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases spilling over to humans. I know this is a long list, but by combining these strategies, we can better prepare and protect ourselves from future pandemics.

Q. Ensuring healthy lives for all requires a strong commitment. You would agree that the benefits outweigh the cost. Healthy people are the foundation for healthy economies. There is a need for a convergent effort and decisive actions to predict and counteract health challenges. What could be those efforts?

A. I agree that ensuring healthy lives for all is of utmost importance, and the benefits certainly

outweigh the costs. Healthy individuals are not only happier and more productive but also form the foundation for robust and sustainable economies. Lots of research in recent times has proven that. To achieve this goal, there are several key efforts that can be undertaken.

- First and foremost is to make sure that health is a constitutional right and implement universal health care systems to ensure that everyone has access to essential quality healthcare services without financial hardship.
- Increase the health care spending by the government to improve health service delivery, enhancing health workforce capacity, ensuring access to essential medicines and technologies, strengthening health information systems, providing robust health financing mechanisms, and effective leadership and governance. By addressing these pillars, health systems can become more resilient, responsive, and better equipped to provide quality healthcare services, ultimately contributing to the goal of universal health coverage and healthier populations.
- Investing in preventive, promotive health and primary health care strategies, this will save a lot of burden on the secondary and tertiary care, reduce morbidity and mortality and unnecessary human suffering.
- Strong community engagement and ground up problem solving by involving local communities in healthcare decisions and programs. They can provide valuable insights and contribute to effective healthcare solutions which are affordable, culturally acceptable and effective.
- Strong Political will to implement and enforce healthcare-related legislation and regulations to ensure quality, safety, and fairness in healthcare delivery along with legislations ensuing humane, safe working environments, laws that promote healthy food and nutrition etc
- Recognize the link between environmental factors and health. Implement policies to reduce environmental pollution and promote healthier living environments.
- Investing in research, strengthening robust monitoring and evaluation systems, use of appropriate technology will enable the system to make evidence-based decisions.
- Setting up of safety nets to address disparities in healthcare access and outcomes among different genders, vulnerable and minority groups, including ageing populations.

Q. PHIA firmly believes that collaborative work and partnerships with different stakeholders is imperative to be able to address the issues of public health in our country. Be it the government, the

private sector or civil society organisations, what are some of the key strategies/ approaches to build an effective partnership model going forward?

- A. The approach to collaboration should begin with the unwavering foundation of trust and respect among partners. It is imperative that we break the traditional hierarchy of donor-donee relationships that have persisted across all levels. Our collective mission should be to establish a true partnership, one where all stakeholders are firmly united by a shared dedication to addressing the central problem at hand. Through this the unique strengths of each partner are not merely recognized but harmoniously harnessed to address the challenges before us. In the pursuit of this collaboration, it is essential to move away from the transactional mindset when dealing with government stakeholders. We must transition from being perceived as mere "vendors" to becoming indispensable "Partners." This transformation is characterised by mutual investment and accountability, not just to each other but, more significantly, to the very populations we are committed to serving. This I believe will foster collective efforts and unleash the full potential of partnerships to bring about

transformative change and address the most pressing challenges we face currently.

Q. Any concluding message for PHIA Foundation's work

- A. I would like to express my deep appreciation for the remarkable contributions of the PHIA team in critical areas such as improving access to essential services, reducing inequality, closing the gender gap, and ensuring sustainable livelihoods for the most vulnerable populations. Your recent humanitarian efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly your successful immunisation of over 300,000+ resistant populations in Jharkhand through the Vaxnow program, as well as your work on migrant issues, are truly commendable. These initiatives are in perfect alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At BFI, we look forward to collaborating, learning, and engaging in "public problem solving" with you through the IDFS program. We firmly believe that your in-depth understanding of the local ecosystem, as well as your comprehensive insight into the specific context of the region, along with your commitment to promoting human development, make you an ideal partner for advancing our shared goals.



Partner's Column



Sasmita Jena
State Coordinator
Welthungerhilfe

Q. How significant do you think WHH's partnership with PHIA has been for 'Strengthening Rural Governance for the Right to Adequate Food' and how has it contributed to your organizational goals?

- A. The partnership between WHH (Welthungerhilfe) and PHIA has been important in advancing our mission of 'Strengthening Rural Governance for the Right to Adequate Food.' Through this collaboration, we have been able to implement targeted initiatives and community-driven projects that directly address the root causes of food insecurity in rural areas. By combining WHH's expertise in sustainable development and PHIA's innovative approaches, we have created impactful interventions that empower vulnerable communities through improved governance and social accountability. Together, we are fostering lasting change and ensuring the fundamental right to adequate food for those who need it the most.

Q. Participation of women in decision making is critical. What in your opinion are the key steps that are required to make decision making and policy more inclusive, especially in regards to food security?

- A. To promote inclusive decision-making in the local governance system, especially in the

context of food security and governance, several key steps are essential. First and foremost, raising awareness about the importance of women's participation is crucial, breaking down traditional stereotypes and highlighting the valuable perspectives they bring to the table. Secondly, providing education and skill-building opportunities for women for effective participation in local governance, ensuring they are equipped with the knowledge and confidence to actively engage in decision-making processes. Creating supportive policies and legal frameworks that promote gender equality and protect women's rights is another vital step. Moreover, establishing mentorship programs and platforms for women to share experiences and learn from each other can boost their confidence in participating in governance-related discussions. Lastly, fostering a culture of inclusivity within institutions and governments by encouraging diverse voices, valuing different viewpoints, and actively involving women in all stages of planning and decision making in the realm of food security and governance.

Q. Climate Change is happening and will continue to disrupt food production systems across the world,



given that food prices are rising globally, what in your opinion are the urgent steps that are required in policy and strategy making for addressing zero hunger keeping climate change in mind?

- A. Addressing zero hunger in the face of climate change requires urgent and comprehensive policy and strategy making. Firstly, investing in climate-resilient agricultural practices and promoting the adoption of sustainable farming techniques is paramount. This includes supporting smallholder farmers with knowledge, resources, and technology to adapt to changing climate conditions. Additionally, advocating for international collaboration and agreements to combat climate change collectively is essential, as no country can tackle this issue in isolation. Lastly, empowering local communities by providing them with the necessary skills and resources to cope with climate change effects, while ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable populations such as women and indigenous groups, is key to building resilience and achieving zero hunger amidst the challenges posed by climate change.

- Q. *Given that India has a history of Public Distribution System and other food security related entitlements, in your opinion what are the factors that have worked in its favour and what have not performed that well. What in your opinion are the*

specific challenges it faces today?

- A. India's Public Distribution System (PDS) has been instrumental in providing subsidized food grains to millions, serving as a critical safety net. Factors that have worked in its favour include the vast reach of the system, providing essential commodities at affordable prices to marginalized communities, thereby reducing hunger and poverty rates. Additionally, digital initiatives have potential to improve efficiency, minimizing leakages and ensuring better targeting of beneficiaries. However, challenges such as corruption, inefficiency in targeting the right beneficiaries, and inadequate infrastructure in remote areas have affected its performance. In Jharkhand, specific challenges persist. One major issue is the identification of genuine beneficiaries, as inaccuracies in the beneficiary list can lead to exclusion of needy families and inclusion of ineligible ones. Infrastructure limitations, especially in hilly and tribal areas, hinder smooth distribution. Moreover, inadequate storage facilities and transportation logistics often lead to spoilage and wastage of food grains. Ensuring timely and reliable delivery of entitlements, addressing corruption, and improving last-mile connectivity are critical challenges faced by the state's PDS, which are vital for enhancing food security effectively.

Strengthening partnerships: PHIA's current partners



REFLECTION WITHIN

Understanding the understanding: Why communities' knowledge is the first step to combat climate change?

After a rather stretched day of community meetings in the villages in Latehar district of Jharkhand around climate change and its impact I could still see feel an alienation of the people from the issues. My team had spoken on a range of issues from burning fossil fuel to dwindling ground water to melting glaciers to rising sea levels. However, I was not surprised on the lack of stimulation among those with whom we were trying to crack the climate change riddle, as probably the nearest glacier was no less than 1,500 kms and the seacoast around 800 Kms. These distances do not mean much to many of us but in the context of the people we were sitting with they almost seemed unsurmountable.



Avinav
Kumar

Suddenly a voice asked, 'Have you heard of *Gungu Patta*'?

Luckily for me and for most of my team members it was not an unfamiliar term. Known by the names of *Maholan* or *Gungu Patta* locally, *Bauhinia vahlii* is a gigantic climber whose seeds are also eaten, and the leaves have found its way into myriad usages in the lives of the *Adivasi* communities in Jharkhand, including protective headgears during rains.

The gentleman went on to explain that the biggest climate change indicator for him is that up till 15 years back he needed at least 10 to 12 *Gungu Patta Topi* or head gear during one spell of monsoons and now even 2-3 suffice.

This seemingly unimportant statement was the beginning of a wonderful and long conversation with the people around and resulted into a series of experiences and indicators that were hyper local but were lived and understood clearly by those living there. For me it was the first step towards embarking on an arduous yet necessary journey of

combating and adapting to the climate change impacts for the people of *Chota Chetma*, the village where this conversation was taking place.

One challenge in addressing climate change is that it's often discussed in complex terms that may not resonate with everyone. Imagine placing a frog in a pot of cold water and gradually increasing the temperature. The frog, not noticing the gradual change, ultimately boils to death. The reality of climate change for many communities is like the frog, slow and insidious, making it challenging for them to perceive the urgency and act upon it.

This, however, doesn't mean that communities don't care about climate change or are ignorant of its effects. All of them are already experiencing its impacts in their daily lives. The key is understanding their 'climate language' and connecting the universal narrations to their everyday experiences.



To effectively engage communities and communicate to them the urgency of climate change, it's crucial to recognize and emphasize the indicators that matter most to communities. Learning from our experiences, these indicators are often linked to local environmental, cultural, and economic factors. At times they are specific to a particular village or community group, but recognizing the wisdom hidden in these hyperlocal realities can be the starting point of an engaging conversation and exchange of ideas and knowledge around adaptation and resilience.

To inspire action, the calls for 'climate change action' must be relatable and meaningful to the people it intends to engage. For this reason, co-creating action agenda and plans that resonate with local understanding and realities

is critical. The need is for involvement of local and traditional leaders, *Gram Panchayats*, community members, civil society organisations, state representatives and climate change experts working together to develop strategies that address the specific challenges and concerns identified by each community. Recognizing the language and understanding of the communities paves way for the creation of efficient, locally owned, locally managed and equitable solutions.

In case of *Chota Chetma* while the immediate intervention was harvesting water from a perennial stream through low-cost solutions, a larger process for climate informed planning involving the Forest Department, the Gram Panchayat and other stakeholders has already ensued.

Human-Centered Design: Bridging Past and Future for Impact

Today's development paradigm poses a significant challenge. It requires a profound understanding of local contexts, involving the target communities in designing solutions that are tailored to their specific development needs and aspirations, rather than imposing solutions prescribed by external entities like consultants and contractors. Often, community involvement as planners and solution providers is overlooked in favor of external agencies and individual consultants following various models (tender, RF, EoI, etc.).



Johnson
Topno

In the realm of interactive systems development, Human-Centered Design (HCD) emerges as a guiding philosophy. HCD seeks to create systems that are not only functional but also highly usable and meaningful. It revolves around understanding users' unique needs,

leveraging human factors/ ergonomics, and employing usability principles. The primary goal is to improve effectiveness, efficiency, user well-being, satisfaction, accessibility, sustainability, and to mitigate potential adverse effects on human health, safety, and performance.



Origins and Evolution

HCD's roots delve deep into various disciplines, including engineering, psychology, anthropology, and the arts. The concept of placing humans at the forefront dates back to the inception of Stanford University's design program in 1958, led by Professor John E. Arnold, and design firm IDEO in Silicon Valley, US.

This human-centered design process follows five core stages: Empathize, Define, Ideate, Prototype, and Test. Even Mahatma Gandhi's approach to innovation embodies key elements of this approach, such as empathy, experimentation, and user experiences when designing solutions.

Applying HCD for Impact

At the PHIA Foundation, we've embraced HCD as a powerful tool to address complex societal challenges. Our approach is rooted in putting people first. We believe that by truly understanding the needs and aspirations of end-users, especially those in poor rural and urban communities, we can create solutions that are not just functional but deeply resonate with them.

One of the cornerstones of our work is building trust within communities. We recognize that trust is essential for any successful endeavour. By acknowledging the shared responsibility of government and communities in relationships, we've developed innovative models that place trust at the core of our initiatives.

We are excited to pilot HCD initiatives in collaboration with Blockchain for Impact in Jharkhand's West Singhbhum and Khunti districts. We invite partners, funders, and experts to join us on this journey. Together, we can introduce and elucidate key HCD processes in health programming, align HCD with traditional approaches, develop

metrics to track its integration, and produce evidence of its outcomes.

As we take forward HCD in local settings, our vision is to create solutions that deeply resonate with people and have a lasting impact on their lives. By applying human-centered design, we are shaping a brighter future that is user-focused, impactful, and sustainable.

In the ever-evolving landscape of interactive systems development, Human-Centered Design remains our guiding star. It reminds us that the heart of any solution is its impact on people. This philosophy has transformed over time, evolving from its historical roots to its present and future applications. At the PHIA Foundation, we are dedicated to shaping a society where human needs take precedence, and every solution is a testament to the power of Human-Centered Design.

Join us on this journey towards innovation, impact, and a future where people remain at the core of everything we do.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023

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 2023 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 2023 and,
- (b) in case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the Surplus for the year ended on that date.

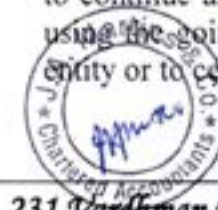
Basis for Opinion

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.



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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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

J. A. Martins
M. No. 082051
Proprietor

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

UDIN: 23082051 BG NH PK 4822

Place: New Delhi

Date: 04-10-2023

PARTNERING HOPE INTO ACTION FOUNDATION
NEW DELHI

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Sch. No.	As At 31st March 2023 (Rs.)	As At 31st March 2022 (Rs.)
Funds Employed			
Reserves	1	38,85,471.70	44,47,488.93
Designated Funds	2	8,48,690.00	3,51,000.00
Programme Balance	3	5,05,80,055.04	2,81,51,288.08
Current Liabilities	4	3,79,923.46	1,70,714.00
Fixed Assets Control A/c (As per contra)	5	35,12,429.80	25,53,837.80
Total		5,92,06,570.00	3,56,74,328.81
Assets			
Fixed Assets			
Gross Block	6	69,03,058.00	45,78,082.00
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		33,90,628.20	20,24,244.20
Net Block		35,12,429.80	25,53,837.80
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	7	5,40,57,602.20	3,21,73,591.01
Other Current Assets	8	16,36,538.00	9,46,900.00
		5,56,94,140.20	3,31,20,491.01
Total		5,92,06,570.00	3,56,74,328.81

For & on behalf of management

S. Kumar



Place : New Delhi

Date : 04-10-2023



J. A. Martins

J. A. Martins
Proprietor
M. No. 082051

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

**PARTNERING HOPE INTO ACTION FOUNDATION
NEW DELHI**

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31st March 2023

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2023 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)
INCOME			
Contributions & Donations	9	1,60,910.00	2,68,581.44
Bank Interest and Other Income	10	1,65,626.98	3,34,096.00
Education - Training / Awareness Creation Receipts	11	58,24,170.00	43,71,040.00
Grant Allocated towards Expenses (transfer from Schedule)	3	13,50,00,684.03	19,67,09,430.00
Total		14,11,51,391.01	20,16,83,147.44
EXPENDITURE			
Education Expenses			
Strengthening WASH, Climate resilience , nutrition and children protection interventions in schools, anganwadis and CCIs - SBMB 4	12	57,10,274.00	-
Strengthening WASH, Climate resilience , nutrition and children protection interventions in schools, anganwadis and CCIs - SBMB-3	13	5,75,921.00	-
Internet Saathi, Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Uttar Pradesh	14	1,87,502.95	-
Enhancing Education through Sonalika Gurukul	15	94,108.00	-
Busara Survey - Increasing uptake of Injectables training and implementation in Bihar	16	61,625.00	-
Awareness and accessibility of Social Protection / Welfare Schemes to Marginalised	17	9,55,069.00	8,04,931.00
Educating Tribal Children through Digital Platform in Rural Jharkhand	18	2,10,057.00	1,32,271.00
Education of Children of Rag pickers in Urban Slums	19	1,55,458.00	1,25,749.00
To Provide access to Education, Health and Hygiene for Rag Picking	20	16,48,551.78	25,91,634.00
Strengthening livelihoods in south odisha; and Promotion of sustainable livelihood in Bihar	21	3,16,979.00	3,18,116.00
Swachh Bachpan Muskurata Bachpan 3 - An initiative to improve Wash Facilities and practices in Schools and Anganwadi Centres of Bihar	22	-	48,87,528.00
Swachh Bachpan Muskurata Bachpan 2 - An initiative to improve Wash Facilities and practices in Schools and Anganwadi Centres of Bihar	23	-	15,76,713.00



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2023 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)
Resilience of existing Internet Saathis and Conducting Survey to capture project impact and sustainability, in UP and Jharkhand	24	-	15,13,319.00
Strengthening existing policies of the Government to combat human trafficking of tribal women and girls in Jharkhand	25	-	7,59,620.00
Gender Equality Programme (GEP): gender sensitization and trainings of factory level workers to facilitate safer workplace for women	26	-	2,93,769.00
Transform Aspirational Districts Initiative in Jharkhand	27	-	2,12,805.00
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
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in UP	29	-	1,46,000.00
Internet Saathi 2.0-Digital Livelihoods programme training and Implementation in Jharkhand	30	-	1,37,015.00
Applying the DELTA Framework 85 most backward districts of India through the Transformation of Aspirational Districts (TAD) Program of 5 Districts	31	-	1,34,733.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Jharkhand	32	-	1,23,180.00
Internet Saathi, Digital literacy program's training and implementation Jharkhand	33	-	1,17,961.00
Internet Safety & Security Project implementation in Chhattisgarh	34	-	82,708.00
Digital Livelihood training and implementation in Chhattisgarh	35	-	25,513.00
Preservation of Environment			
Effective Implementation of Community Forest Rights (CFR)	36	2,67,667.00	24,41,097.00
Trafficking and Climate Change	37	2,178.00	12,06,009.00
Medical Relief			
Jharkhand Integrated Healthcare Response	38	63,16,819.00	2,92,60,048.00
Vaccination Campaign through Arogya Jharkhand Civil Society Network (AJCSN) in hard-to-reach areas of Kolhan Region, Jharkhand	39	4,68,299.00	2,98,57,789.00
Vaccination Campaign through Arogya Jharkhand Civil Society Network (AJCSN) in hard-to-reach areas of Palamu Region, Jharkhand	40	2,45,427.00	1,57,45,425.00



Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2023 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)
Relief of Poor			
Strengthening the components of Local Democracy to improve health outcomes for poor and vulnerable in selected districts of Jharkhand	41	1,79,74,777.69	-
Access of COVID-19 Vaccination for people in hard-to-reach areas across twelve blocks in six districts of Jharkhand	42	1,25,57,540.78	-
Co-designing and implementation of social behavior change model for household water treatment storage (HWTS) and demand-driven, community managed drinking water systems, contributing to a reduction in diarrhea incidences	43	33,73,000.10	-
Sustainable Livelihood Interventions for Dalit Empowerment	44	10,73,308.00	-
Improving Education, Nutrition, Health of migrant communities children in Delhi-NCR	45	9,67,056.00	-
Enhancement of resource and improvement of productivity and development of effective marketing solutions for bamboo project in Kerala	46	5,43,504.00	-
Addressing Present Vulnerabilities and Planning Future Resilience for Vulnerable Communities across Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Delhi (NCR)	47	3,58,65,281.53	2,57,54,504.00
Zero Hunger Panchayat: A Joint Government - Civil Society Initiative to Promote Access to Government Services in Jharkhand, India	48	95,97,872.46	8,36,739.00
Strengthening Rural Governance for the Right to adequate Food	49	88,39,072.58	1,39,55,847.00
Health and Social Protection Interventions in East Singhbhum and Khunti Districts of Jharkhand	50	71,58,129.78	14,18,498.00
Strengthening Local Self Governance in selected blocks in Jamtara, Gumla and West Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand	51	60,00,120.00	1,46,01,059.00
Strengthening Civil Society Action in the four states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	52	55,70,914.28	34,62,632.00
Strengthening Natural Farming Systems in two blocks of South Chotanagpur Region, Jharkhand	53	37,23,594.62	2,25,032.00
Empowering Young People to Challenge and Change Gendered Ideas and Actions	54	35,83,371.78	29,66,141.00
Dignified Livelihoods for the most marginalised communities in west Champaran district of Bihar through vegetable cultivation and bamboo based crafts	55	7,90,597.70	5,38,860.00
Empowering Traditional Artisans to preserve and promote their livelihood	56	93,830.00	68,531.00

Particulars	Sch. No.	For the year ended 31st March 2023 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2022 (Rs.)
Provide Marginalised Community with Immediate Health Care & Food and Cash Support	57	-	1,93,95,569.00
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	58	-	83,91,138.00
Strengthening Local Self Governance in selected blocks in Jamtara, Gumla and west Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand	59	-	53,26,527.00
Support for running Migrant Labour Resource Centre (Centre Control Room at Labour Dept.)-I	60	-	19,02,685.00
Management of Migrants Labour Control Room and Covid - 19 Helpline in Jharkhand	61	-	17,35,225.00
Shraya Hasta Covid Response	62	-	15,94,004.00
Support for running Migrant Labour Resource Centre (Centre Control Room at Labour Dept.)-II	63	-	13,60,334.00
Promote Gender Equality and Empower Factory Women Workers	64	-	2,55,400.00
Dignified Livelihoods for the most marginalised communities in west Champaran district of Bihar through vegetable cultivation and bamboo based crafts	65	-	2,26,772.00
Equality in Diversity – A Fellowship Program for Promoting and Strengthening Constitutional Values and Provisions	66	70,151.00	-
Reducing Vulnerabilities and Promoting Climate Resilient Living among marginalised communities	67	2,626.00	-
Training Programme Expenses	68	13,50,00,684.03	19,67,09,430.00
Administrative Expenses	69	61,19,331.00	17,27,372.00
Depreciation	6	1,87,543.21	2,78,660.09
Less: Allocation from Fixed Assets Control A/c	5	14,13,07,558.24	19,87,15,462.09
Total		13,66,384.00	10,43,089.00
Excess of Income over Expenditure		(13,66,384.00)	(10,43,089.00)
Transferred to General Reserve		14,13,07,558.24	19,87,15,462.09
Total		14,11,51,391.01	20,16,83,147.44

For & on behalf of management

[Signature]



[Signature]
J. A. Martins
Proprietor

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

Place : New Delhi
Date : 04-10-2023



YEAR IN PICTURES: A VISUAL NARRATIVE

