



Foreign, Commonwealth  
& Development Office



## INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CLIMATE RESILIENT GROWTH (ICRG)

# Community-Led Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

October 2020- March 2024



## ■ Background

The Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth (ICRG) Programme is a technical assistance (TA) programme, being delivered in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development [MoRD], Government of India [GoI], and supported by the UK government's Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO). The programme focuses on enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change impacts. Amid the COVID-19 crisis in 2020, ICRG adapted its plans to address the needs of vulnerable households, particularly women, socially excluded communities, and distressed migrant workers across **Bihar, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh**.

Through partnerships with government and community, Partnering Hope into Action (PHIA) Foundation responded to health and economic challenges induced by the COVID-19 pandemic and facilitated the delivery of social protection schemes, ensuring rapid access to essential resources such as food, cash, and employment opportunities. Post-July 2021, ICRG shifted its focus towards climate mitigation goals and resilience building among vulnerable communities through livelihood and social protection measures. **Leveraging India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)<sup>1</sup>, the programme aims to enhance ecosystem services, particularly for agriculture, fishery, and forest-based livelihood activities.** Additionally, the programme expanded into Madhya Pradesh in mid-2022, collaborating with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to scale up the Climate Resilience Information System Planning (CRISP-M) tool for MGNREGS. Through a theory of change aligned with adaptive social protection principles, the programme aims to tackle climate risks effectively while promoting better ecosystem services crucial for livelihoods and climate goals.

## ■ Key Areas of Work



Capacity building of community volunteers/internet saathis (internet friends) and front-line workers



Awareness on social protection schemes and preventive measure of COVID 19



Linking vulnerable community to social protection schemes



Capacity building of climate saathis



Capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) members, MGNREGS functionaries and front-line workers



Establishment and strengthening of community-based organisations (CBOs), women leaders through Self Help Groups (SHGs)



Engagement with blocks, districts and state government, technical partners (Krishi Vigyan Kendra-KVK, Agriculture Technology and Management Agency-ATMA) and line departments for livelihood convergence



Skills development and livelihood linkage



GIS based mapping, climate resilient structure development and livelihood promotion.

## ■ Key Geographies

The PHIA Foundation worked in Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh states acknowledging the urgent need for assistance in these regions due to the high concentration of poor, marginalised, and migrant populations severely affected by the pandemic and its associated crises.

<sup>1</sup> Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the world's largest social welfare scheme in India for the poverty alleviation through rural employment generation. MGNREGA plays a key role in managing droughts and water, even helping create more carbon sinks.

## Programme coverage across various levels of administration

## Total numbers reached

Number of Districts	10 Districts [3 Districts in Bihar, 2 Districts in Madhya Pradesh and 5 districts in Jharkhand]
Number of Blocks	14 Blocks (3 in Bihar, 5 in Jharkhand and 6 in Madhya Pradesh)
Number of Gram Panchayats	142 Gram Panchayats (42 GPs in Bihar, 50 GPs in MP and 50 GPs in Jharkhand)
Number of Villages / Hamlets	788, Villages (200 villages in Bihar, 205 villages in MP, 383 villages in Jharkhand)

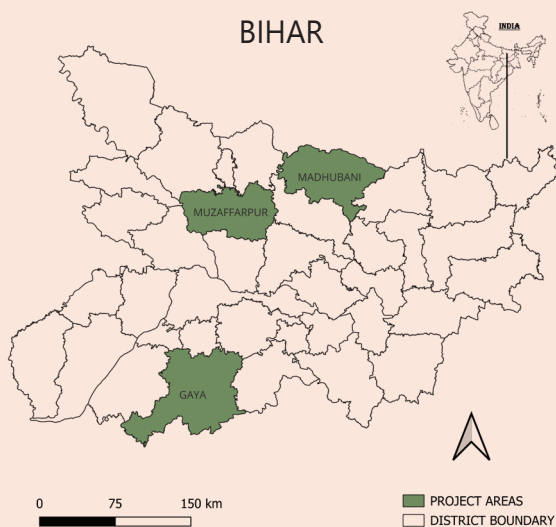
**GAYA**  
Barachatti Block,  
13 GPs, 82 Villages

**MUZAFFARPUR**  
Sakra Block,  
14 GPs, 67 Villages

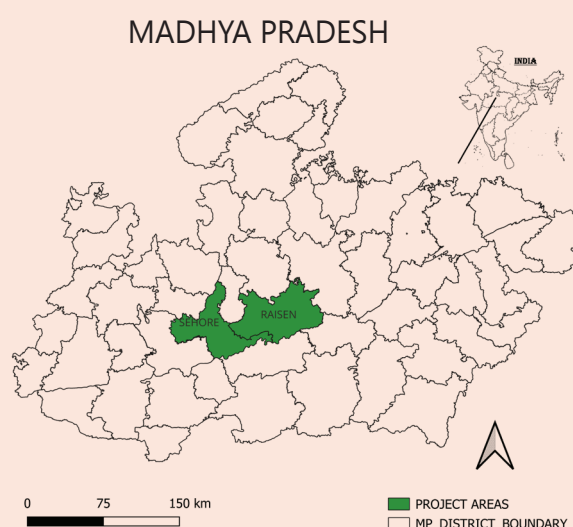
**SEHORE**  
Obedullaganj, Sanchi, Silwani  
3 Block, 25 GPs, 69 Villages

**MADHUBANI**  
Madhepur Block, 15 GPs, 51 Villages

**RAISEN**  
Icchawar, Narsullaganj, Sehore  
3 Block, 25 GPs, 136 Villages



**BIHAR**  
3 Districts, 3 Block, 42 Gram Panchayats, 259 Villages



**MADHYA PRADESH**  
2 Districts, 16 Blocks, 50 Gram Panchayats, 200 Villages



**SIMDEGA**  
Thethaitanger Block,  
12 GPs, 52 Villages

**PALAMU**  
Chainpur Block,  
14 GPS, 70 Villages

**PAKUR**  
Littipara Block,  
7 GPS, 119 Villages

**LATEHAR**  
Mahuadanr Block,  
10 GPS, 75 Villages

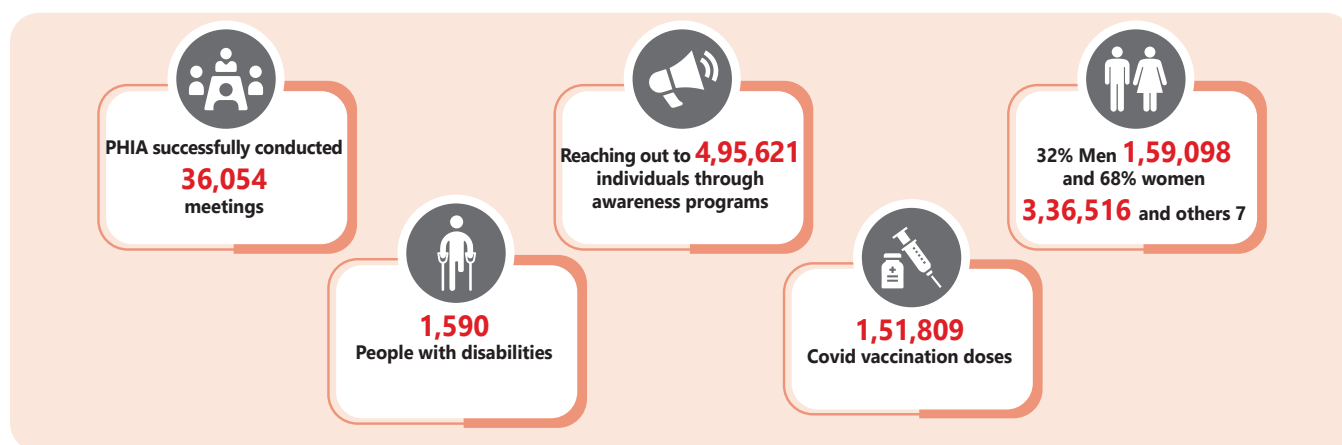
**KHUNTI**  
Rania Block, 7 GPS, 67 Villages

**JHARKHAND**  
5 Districts, 5 Blocks, 50 Gram Panchayats, 383 Villages

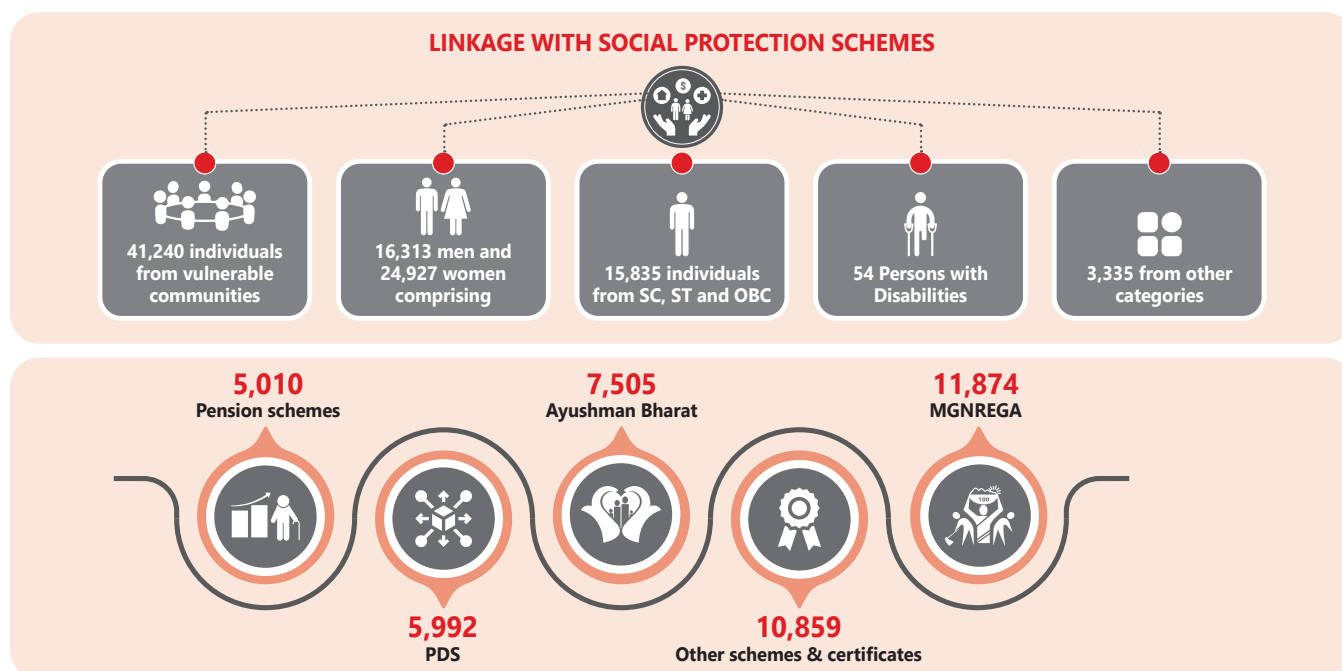
## ■ Key Programme Highlights and Achievements

### Empowering Local Communities from the most vulnerable sections through awareness programmes & linkage with social protection schemes:

- Through the Internet Saathis<sup>2</sup> digital COVID-19 awareness drive and 36,054 meetings, PHIA directly reached out to 4,95,621 individuals, covering diverse demographics including 32% men (1,59,098) and 68% women (3,36,516 & others 7), with 241,988 from Scheduled Caste (SC), 121,400 from Scheduled Tribe (ST), 10,508 from Other Backward Classes (OBC), 1,590 people with disabilities, and 121,718 others. These efforts led to the administration of 1,51,809 Covid vaccination doses, comprising 94,076 first doses, 55,953 second doses, and 1,780 booster doses.



- 41,240 individuals from vulnerable communities, including 16,313 men (40%) and 24,927 women (60%), with 15,835 individuals from SC, 13,242 from ST, 8,828 from OBC, 54 Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), and 3,335 from other categories, were successfully linked with social protection schemes including MGNREGA works, skill trainings and other livelihood support related to climate resilient farming package of practices, bamboo handicrafts, organic manure, bio fertilisers, mushroom farming, animal husbandry etc.

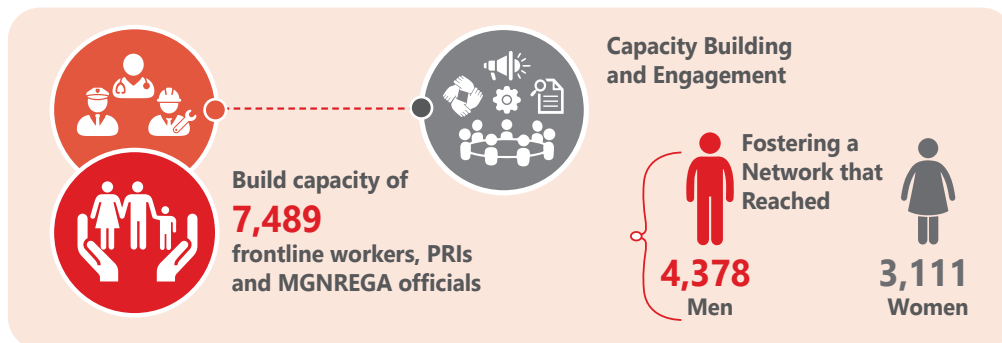


<sup>2</sup> Internet saathis - A network of women from rural areas established by PHIA comprises 20,000 Internet Saathis across PHIA intervention states. These Internet Saathis have reached out to over 12 million women in 70,000 villages, offering guidance on internet usage for accessing information, enhancing livelihoods, and understanding rights and entitlements. The Internet Saathi cadre was involved in raising awareness and facilitating access to social protection schemes among the most marginalized communities.

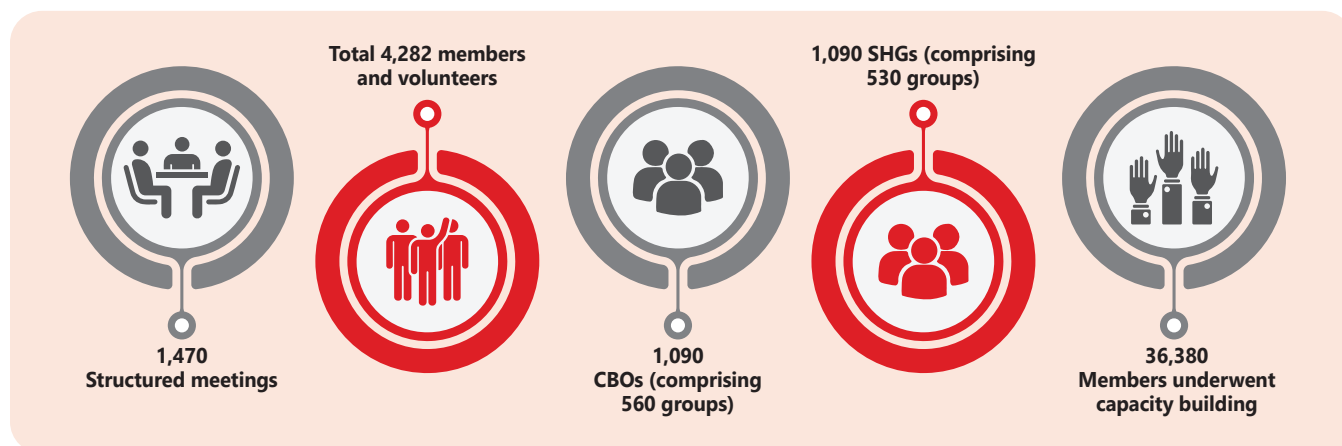


## Strengthening community-based institutions & local champions on climate resilient planning & climate action for village and panchayat development –

- Strengthening the capacity of frontline workers and PRI members** involved building the capacity of 7489 frontline workers, PRIs and MGNREGA functionaries reaching 4378 men (58.4%) and 3111 women (41.5%). Capacity building facilitated through trainings, orientations, inputs to PRIs and MGNREGA officials during the planning processes, handholding support in ward and gram sabhas for work selection, work sites identification and verification, support in developing design of the structures etc. PRI members including mukhiya, sarpanch, panchayati samiti, ward members, Panchayat Rozgar Sevak, MGNREGA Programme Officers & Frontline Health Workers (FWs) like ASHA, ANMs were sensitised.



- Efforts were made to strengthen Community/Village-Based Institutions (CBOs, SHGs) for inclusive development**, with 1,470 structured meetings involving various CBOs organized. A total of 36,380 members underwent capacity-building, with 4,282 actively engaged members and volunteers. Furthermore, 1,090 CBOs (comprising 560 groups) and SHGs (comprising 530 groups) were established and activated.



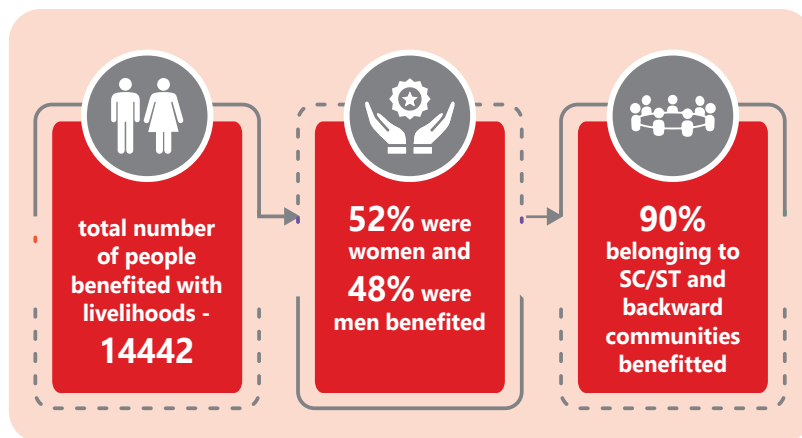
- Significant steps were taken to strengthen the Gram Sabha and MGNREGA officials.** This included promoting the concept of Gram Sabha Secretariat in Jharkhand, with 50 secretariats strengthened as models. Efforts were made to build the capacity of Gram Sabha Secretariats to serve as dedicated offices for Gram Sabha activities. Meetings were conducted with PRI members and traditional leaders to establish Gram Sabha Secretariats for climate action planning. MGNREGA officials received training in climate-resilient planning, resulting in 594 plans proposed during gram sabhas. This collaboration fostered productive exchanges with MGNREGA officials, addressing developmental gaps in villages. The resultant plans are poised to benefit vulnerable communities, particularly focusing on improving outcomes for women.

**Empowering Panchayats by building Climate-Resilient Water Conservation Structures as Catalysts for Change:** Total 594 climate resilient structures were identified and integrated into the MGNREGA action plan.

- Bihar:** 105 NRM works worth of INR 1.56 crore budgetary allocation directly benefitted 1,992 households and 10,911 people belong to Schedule Caste, minority, and other backward castes.
- Jharkhand:** 145 NRM works that encompassed structures such as Trench Counter Bund (TCB), Loose Boulder Structure (LBS), dug wells, ponds, farm bunds, plantations, percolation tanks, check dams, etc, with budgetary allocation of INR 2.47 crores. The direct beneficiaries of these NRM structures are 201 households having 804 people, out of which 6 were women-headed households.
- Madhya Pradesh:** 397 NRM and non-NRM work plans to the gram sabha, consisting of 298 NRM-related plans and 99 non-NRM plans

### Empowering communities with skill-building and climate-resilient livelihoods:

Throughout the project duration, 14,442 individuals were engaged in various livelihood and skill-building programs. Of this total, 1,691 individuals were associated with farm and non-farm livelihoods, 11,874 benefited from the MGNREGA, and 877 received upskilling training for income enhancement. Notably, among the 14,442 participants, 52% were women and 48% were men benefited, with more than 90% belonging to SC/ST and backward communities. Moreover, there has been a consistent annual increase in wage days in both Bihar and Jharkhand, ranging from 2% to 10%, alongside a rise in daily wages.



### Creating & leveraging Innovation through technology:

- **Creating & leveraging innovation through technology:** ICRG engaged community leaders and PRIs in participatory exercises for creating Village Development Plans for Climate Resilience Works (CRW). During this process, PHIA implemented and helped scale up the JHAR-CRISP (Jharkhand) and CRISP-M (Madhya Pradesh) tools (see below for more details on this). Integration of the two tools with village level planning yielded three key outcomes:
  - **Gender and Intersectionality:** Technology empowered women with better access to information, enabling their active involvement in village meetings and leadership in addressing their needs.
  - **Inclusion for vulnerable groups:** Participatory vulnerability assessments empowered marginalised groups to prioritize their demands, fostering leadership within these communities.
  - **Landscape-based Planning:** Participatory village resource planning facilitated widespread community participation, ensuring land development and water conservation efforts for enduring drought proofing.



Visit of British High Commission (BHC) Ambassador to Jharkhand to meet community related to ICRG programme. This visit was facilitated by PHIA Foundation (Christian Aid's partner organisation) in collaboration with Change Alliance and two other local NGOs.

- **Implementation of Jhar-CRISP in Jharkhand state:** In 2022, PHIA prepared a draft MoU for the implementation of JHAR-CRISP tool and shared with the Department of Rural Development. A meeting held at the MGNREGA cell along with the IIED team on December 27, 2022, agreed to expand the pilot implementation to all FCDO project areas.
- **Scaling up of CRISP-M tool in Madhya Pradesh:** PHIA Foundation expanded the Climate Resilience Information System and Planning (CRISP-M) developed by IIED and jointly scaled up by PHIA & IIED in Raisen and Sehore districts in Madhya Pradesh, covering 50 Gram Panchayats. Launched officially in October 2022, the CRISP-M app was deployed, and barefoot volunteers, 'Climate Sathis,' across 205 villages were trained on its usage.

## Fostering Impact at scale at the Policy Level:

- Launching of JHAR-CRISP tool in Jharkhand:** The Climate Resilience Information System and Planning (CRISP-M) tool,<sup>3</sup> integrating climate information into Geographic Information System (GIS)-based watershed planning under MGNREGA, was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Shri Hemant Soren, and the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom to India, Mr. Alex Ellis, on August 23, 2022. A subsequent technical workshop on August 24, 2022, in Ranchi gathered key officials from various departments, FCDO, and civil society to discuss the tool's implementation scope in the state.
- Facilitating the visit of COP 26 President for better understanding of climate vulnerabilities impacting migrant workers:** Mr. Alok Sharma, MP & President of COP 26, UK Government, engaged with migrant community workers in Kapashera, Delhi-NCR region on July 22, 2022. Facilitated by PHIA Foundation in collaboration with Change Alliance and local NGOs, the visit aimed to understand the climate vulnerabilities impacting the lives and livelihoods of migrant workers from states like Jharkhand, Bihar, and West Bengal.<sup>4</sup>
- Launching 'The power of 'tech plus people' report:** The international knowledge sharing event on October 20, 2022, witnessed the release of the report titled 'The power of 'tech plus people' in collective climate action,' developed by IIED in collaboration with PHIA Foundation. The event saw participation from dignitaries such as Hon'ble Minister Shri Giriraj Singh from the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, and Alex Ellis, British High Commissioner to India, representing the UK Government.
- ICRG project lesson learning workshop & visit of FCDO, MGNREGA officials, UNDP & other CSO partners to Madhya Pradesh to explore PHIA's innovative programme approaches:** A project lesson learning workshop held in New Delhi on August 31, 2023, shared insights from the 8-year journey of integrating Climate Risk Management strategies into MGNREGA. This was followed by a visit to Bhopal and Sehore in Madhya Pradesh on September 1, 2023, where experts, government officials, and representatives from various states explored innovative approaches developed through the integration of climate risk management strategies into MGNREGA.
- Unveiling of a compendium of 75 case stories from the ICRG Programme on India's 75th Independence Day:** The international learning meeting, organized by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, FCDO, UNDP, PHIA Foundation, and IIED, featured the unveiling of a compendium of 75 case stories from the ICRG Programme on India's 75th Independence Day. PHIA Foundation contributed to documenting success stories highlighting the program's impact on vulnerable communities. Minister of State for Rural Development, Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti, inaugurated the International Lesson Learning Workshop of the Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth programme, unveiling a book showcasing these 75 success stories. For further details, please refer to: [https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-10/75\\_stories\\_of\\_climate\\_resilience.pdf](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-10/75_stories_of_climate_resilience.pdf)
- Finance leveraged:** Total INR 211.46 million leveraged through different sources. INR 105.57 million through access to social protection schemes and MGNREGA, INR 105.89 million leveraged through scale up of projects on similar work through other donors.

In community-driven processes, we focused on engaging with target communities, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, with a special emphasis on women. Our approach involved understanding their unique challenges and collaboratively designing and implementing activities.



Visit of British High Commission (BHC) Ambassador to Jharkhand to meet community related to ICRG programme. This visit was facilitated by PHIA Foundation (Christian Aid's partner organisation) in collaboration with Change Alliance and two other local NGOs.



Meeting with Mr. Alok Sharma, MP & Chair of COP 26, who interacted with a few migrant workers in Kapashera, Delhi-NCR region on 22 July 2022. This visit was supported by Change Alliance and PHIA Foundation team.



Interaction with Climate Saathis by the FCDO delegation along with government officials in Sehore district, Madhya Pradesh



Climate saathis felicitated during CRISP-M launch event in Bhopal



Minister of State for Rural Development, Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti, inaugurated the International Lesson Learning Workshop of the Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth [ICRG] Programme, unveiling a book showcasing these 75 success stories

<sup>3</sup> IIED and Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology designed an online tool to support rural communities suffering from the impacts of climate change. The Climate Resilience Information System and Planning Tool for MGNREGS (CRISP-M) is a user-friendly app that allows rural households to find and share localised climate data, as well as access resources that can help protect their livelihoods when faced with climate crisis.

<sup>4</sup> For more information, see the below tweets in the public domain on this initiative: [https://twitter.com/AlokSharma\\_RDG/status/1551872195110076416?t=mwzvxLNVt3mfhmLx9vA&s=08](https://twitter.com/AlokSharma_RDG/status/1551872195110076416?t=mwzvxLNVt3mfhmLx9vA&s=08) [https://twitter.com/AlokSharma\\_RDG/status/1550782169471131648?s=20&t=dSOILm7meHc6VMtYyFYQ](https://twitter.com/AlokSharma_RDG/status/1550782169471131648?s=20&t=dSOILm7meHc6VMtYyFYQ)



## STORY 1

### Empowering Musahar Community: Overcoming Challenges through MGNREGS

*"We are poor, illiterate, and never thought of work under MGNREGS as the work is largely done by machines and people close to the PRIs usually get the work. Constant awareness and interaction with the PHIA team gave us the confidence to demand the work in this crisis we are thankful for getting the work in the extreme financial crisis situation."*

Munna Manjhi, Beneficiary, and community member

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Musahar community in Gorpa village, Bihar, faced dwindling job opportunities. Munna Manjhi, grateful for the PHIA team's support, encouraged community members to explore work under MGNREGS. With local job opportunities diminishing, Gorpa village experienced economic strain, especially for the Musahar and Ravidas community members. Recognizing the need for intervention, the PHIA team initiated a community consultation process and formed a team to approach the Mukhiya for MGNREGS work. Despite initial reluctance, the Mukhiya facilitated the linkage, and the employment initiative began, providing crucial support during challenging times. The Mukhiya's commitment to providing dry ration support further addressed immediate food security concerns, showcasing the positive impact of community collaboration and government intervention during crises.



Convergence facilitated with MGNREGA for migrant labours during COVID 19 pandemic

## STORY 2

### Skill Enhancement for Sustainable Livelihoods: Lac Bangles Making

Muzaffarpur district in Bihar is renowned for lac bangle production, with a thriving market both locally and abroad. Originating from Rajasthan, the Manihar community migrated to Bihar, where lac bangle making has become a significant livelihood, particularly for women from vulnerable backgrounds. Under the SFURTI programme, Real Scholar Society has conducted 28-day training sessions for women across Sakra block's panchayats, aiming to enhance their skills in lac bangle production. With PHIA's assistance, 230 women from Scheduled Caste communities were identified and trained between December 2022 and March 2023. Equipped with this new skill, women are earning between Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 per month, providing them with a sustainable source of income and the flexibility to work from home.



Women participating in upskilling training on bangle making



### STORY 3

### Enabling Climate Resilience and Enhanced Income Through Mango Plantation

**G**oir village of Sode gram panchayat in Rania block of Khunti district in Jharkhand is covered with dense forests over surrounding hillocks. The PHIA team conducted several community meetings and awareness drives in the village about climate resilient works to make vulnerable communities more resilient. The participatory vulnerability mapping exercises and focused group discussions identified water unavailability as one of the most critical problems which impacted all the villagers equally. It was also identified that heavy rainfall erodes their soil thus making their lands more infertile.

To address these issues a few community sites were identified for plantation. As a result of this planning process, mango plantation in 6.5 acres of land amounting to INR 21.20 lakhs, two wells of 12' by 35' amounting to INR 6.48 lakhs and a pond of 80' by 80' amounting to INR 3.50 lakhs were proposed and sanctioned for the village under MGNREGA.



Mango plantation site facilitated through convergence with MGNREGA

*"These plantation drives along with other specific work under MGNREGS will provide direct benefits to us. Water storage structures will also help us in meeting our water needs. Plantation work not only increases the green cover of the village but also helps in soil treatment and checking the run-off water. In future, these saplings will grow into trees which will provide us with an additional source of income for the families. Now, we have started seeing MGNREGA as an opportunity to create the assets which aid in our livelihoods and in restoration of the village habitat which the village elders often talk about."*

*Farmers, Goir village*

### STORY 4

### Upskilling on artisans on bamboo-based handicrafts

**B**amboo-based products have long been crafted by artisans from specific vulnerable communities, serving as a vital source of livelihood. However, changing market dynamics and consumer preferences threaten their traditional craft. To tackle this, a 20-day upskilling training programme was conducted for 40 artisans in Bihar and Jharkhand, with a focus on women artisans. After the training, artisans learned to craft 16 types of bamboo products across various categories, equipped with knowledge on finishing and coloring techniques to enhance their income. Additionally, they received Bamboo Tool Kits and a Drill Machine, enabling them to produce higher-quality products at a faster pace. With support from various organizations, including the National Bamboo Mission and PHIA, artisans are now able to participate in exhibitions, access government schemes, and showcase their products at local events for wider publicity and increased income.



Artisans showcasing their bamboo products made during the bamboo handicrafts training

## STORY 5 River Rejuvenation by engaging community members

**B**hitar Chetma is a small hamlet of village Chetma of Aksi Panchayat of Mahuadanr block of Latehar District in Jharkhand. The hamlet is situated on the foothills of the densely covered forests of the Aksi hill range and inhabited by Korwa tribe. In order to reach to this hamlet, one has to walk around 1.5 kilometres across the dense shrubs of lantana and other weed varieties crossing small rivulets and climbing uphill to reach the habitat. The land on which they reside belongs to the forest department and due to lack of information, availability of basic documents and exclusion from the mainstream communities of the village and the panchayat, they have been unable to make claims of the land under Forest Rights Act, 2006.

Through a series of participatory exercises and meetings with the community it was felt unavailability of water is a major issue of the community. The village has a handpump, a dysfunctional Jal Minar (community overhead tank) & a dysfunctional well. The community meets its water needs mainly from a small river stream which flows through the village originating from Aksi hills. The project made use of GIS based planning application along with participatory exercises to understand the geo-morphology of the hamlet which showed the small river stream originates from the Aksi hill and which flows through the village has a fractured lineament. To meet their water needs, the project team decided to make “Bori Baandhs” across the stream channels as a pilot intervention. The idea was well accepted by the community members after several meetings, and they agreed to contribute their share in terms of “shramdaan” (free labour). With community participation and project’s minimal contribution three Bori Baandhs were constructed and as a result, within a span of 3-4 days, the stream path which only gave the tinge of wet surface, a river stream filled with water was visible and available for community use. Buoyed by its success, the community has started growing vegetables around the stream. The success is now, not limited to the hamlet alone. Communities from other nearby villages now visit to this site and look for such possibilities in their village too.

Gabriel Kowra the traditional village headman of the hamlet says, **“Hume dekhne to bahut log aaye...par aaplog saath chale, humaare saath saath humaare nadi naaloh ko samjha. Ye Paani.. pure gaaon ki soch badlega.”** (Many people came to see us, but your team supported and worked with us, you understood us and our river as well, this water will change the thinking of the entire village in coming times).



*Bori bandha (temporary bund) made by community for water conservation*



## ■ Lessons learnt

- **Community Engagement for Resilience:** Through engagement and investment in capacity-building initiatives targeting women, youth, and vulnerable communities, their voice and influence have significantly strengthened. This empowerment has facilitated their access to rights and active participation in village-level planning processes, effectively fostering resilience within these communities. Additionally, it has provided them with agency to represent their concerns and issues in local governance processes.
- **Connecting with and Supporting Government Flagship Programs:** The ICRG program successfully established connections with vital government initiatives such as MGNREGA, as well as other programs targeting rural livelihoods and agriculture. This demonstrated the benefits of integrating climate resilience into village development, enhancing farming practices, and preserving the environment, thereby promoting more sustainable community development.
- **Enhancing Climate Resilience through Integrated Approaches:** The program adopted integrated approaches, centered on livelihoods and other social safety net programs, with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA as the cornerstone, marked a significant achievement. This shift has led to enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in project outcomes. Collaborative efforts involving Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), communities, and the government have strengthened government buy-in and coordination. Consequently, this collaborative approach has facilitated smoother implementation and improved resource utilization for climate resilience initiatives.

## ■ Recommendations:

- **Inclusive Local Climate Action:** Fostering inclusive and participatory climate actions at the local level is essential for tackling climate change. Collaborative efforts between communities and local governments in co-creating sustainable, inclusive, and actionable climate action plans are instrumental in building resilience and mitigating the impact of climate change.
- **Community-Led Climate Literacy:** Building individual and collective climate change "literacy" requires tailored strategies for diverse localities, identities, and interest groups. Establishing community-led solutions rooted in traditional knowledge and practices promotes green agriculture, water & soil conservation, and sustainable livelihoods, enhancing climate resilience through the integration of technology-based solutions.
- **Convergence for Livelihood Enhancement:** Enhancing livelihood opportunities for the poor & vulnerable through convergence with rural development programmes helps absorb climate shocks. District-level committees and plans bring together social programmes like the Public Distribution System (PDS), agricultural subsidies, and MGNREGS, supporting overall welfare and agricultural production of the poor.
- **Climate-Proofing Rural Infrastructure:** Implementing climate-proofing measures for rural infrastructure involves incorporating resilience strategies to withstand climate change impacts. By improving the resilience of infrastructure supporting rural livelihoods like agriculture and fisheries, households can better cope with climate-related challenges, ensuring sustainability and adaptability in changing climate conditions.



## About us

### **About Government of the UK, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office**

The UK partners and invests with India in development to tackle some of the biggest challenges nationally, regionally, and globally, in line with the International Development Strategy. The British and Indian Prime Ministers agreed the 2030 Roadmap in May 2021 and elevated the relationship to a comprehensive strategic partnership between the UK and India. Comprising 5 pillars and more than 100 lines of activity, the scope of our shared Roadmap reflects the breadth of our relationship with India.

**About Partnering Hope Into Action Foundation (PHIA)** is a Charitable Trust registered in India in 2005. PHIA has a vision for a society free from poverty, exclusion and discrimination where all people live with justice, peace and dignity. PHIA works for the eradication of poverty among the poor, vulnerable, and marginalised communities in India and empowers them to be in charge of their own development. It works on the themes of - Access to Essential Services, Reducing Inequality and Bridging Gender Gap, Ensuring Sustainable Livelihoods and Humanitarian Response and Mitigating Climate Change responding to the calling of the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs). Gender equality crosscuts all of PHIA's work. PHIA's interventions and programs are focused in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi NCR and Leh District in Ladakh. It works on both short term and long-term development interventions and humanitarian responses.

### **About Change Alliance**

Change Alliance Private Limited (CAPL) ([www.changealliance.in](http://www.changealliance.in)), established in 2013, is a socially driven organisation providing consultancy and advisory services with a mission to create social and community impact with a particular focus on helping the underprivileged sections of society. In about a decade CAPL has worked with more than 50 clients delivering more than 70 assignments, created a niche in advisory and consulting services focused on impact advisory, corporate social responsibility, gender, diversity and inclusion, climate change adaptation- community led processes, Business and Human Rights, with high-quality social impact consultancy services including project implementation, strategic advisory, complex evaluations, study, research, M&E systems development, participatory assessments, etc. Specifically, the organisation has in-depth experience of inclusion, diversity and working with vulnerable and marginalised groups having implemented gender equality programmes, promoting responsible migration, decent work, better working conditions, innovative approaches to create awareness on laws and access to rights of migrant workers.

### **Partnering Hope Into Action (PHIA) Foundation**

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