

ACT

International

Action by Churches Together

150 route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100
1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

Tel: 41 22 791 6033 Fax: 41 22 791 6506

e-mail: act@act-intl.org

Coordinating Office

Appeal

India

Assistance to Drought Affected ASIN42 Appeal Target: US\$ 949,279

Geneva, 27 May 2004

Dear Colleagues,

In spite of a fairly good monsoon in most parts of the country in 2003, large tracts of the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra did not receive adequate rainfall. For some of the areas 2003 was the fourth consecutive year of drought.

The failure of crops has seriously affected the household economy in these rural areas, greatly increasing the incidence of indebtedness. Large scale migrations are taking place due to shortage of drinking water, scarcity of food, lack of employment and lack of fodder for livestock. In some places cattle camps have been set up and the fodder supply is organised through assistance from the government and from philanthropic organisations. Almost every water source is dry due to the third year of insufficient monsoon rains. Women in particular find life harder than usual having to wake up earlier for a long trek to get water for the family.

The Dalits and marginal farmers who, even in “good times”, have to take out loans to cultivate the lands leased to them by landowners, are falling deeper into debt due to the consecutive crop failures. Possessions of value are being sold off to provide basic necessities. Pressure and exploitation by unscrupulous money lenders on the Dalit and marginal farmers to repay loans with interest further aggravates conditions.

ACT member **Church’s Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)** is proposing to assist the most vulnerable of the affected population with: Food for Work (rice / wheat); potable water, drilling of tube wells and fodder for livestock

This appeal may be revised to include a proposal from the **United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India**.

ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

Project Completion Date:

31 December 2004

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested

Total Appeal Target(s)	<u>US\$</u> 949,279
<u>Less:</u> Pledges/Contr. Recd.	<u>0</u>
Balance Requested from ACT Network	949,279

Please kindly send your contributions to the following ACT bank account:

Account Number – 240-432629.60A (USD)
 Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together
 UBS AG
 8, rue du Rhône
 P.O. Box 2600
 1211 Geneva 4
 SWITZERLAND
 Swift address: UBSW CHZH12A

Please also inform the Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira (direct tel. +4122/791.60.38, e-mail address jkg@act-intl.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers, now that the Pledge Form is no longer attached to the Appeal.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Director, Thor-Arne Prois (phone +41 22 791 6033 or mobile phone + 41 79 203 6055)

or

ACT Appeals Officer, Mieke Weeda (phone +41 22 791 6035 or mobile phone +41 79 285 2916)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.act-intl.org>

Thor-Arne Prois
 Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

▪ Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

CASA is registered as a Society under the Societies' Registration Act XXI of 1860. Its members consist of 24 Protestant and Orthodox Churches in India and CASA functions as the outreach arm of these Churches. As the Related Agency of the National Council of Churches in India, CASA is mandated to do relief work on behalf of all the Protestant Churches in India.

CASA has a history of responding to emergencies and disasters since 1947 and is mandated to work in a purely secular manner in all spheres of its programme activities including humanitarian assistance programmes. CASA's response is regardless of caste, creed, language, ethnic origin or political affiliation. Priority is given to families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, female headed households, the elderly and infirm and other vulnerable people. Operating on an all-India basis, CASA responds to 60-70 emergencies – both natural and man-made – per year.

CASA has a decentralised disaster preparedness plan. This system has been created through the establishment of a wider and more effective infrastructure network and capacity building programme for CASA staff, representatives of churches, and identified partner organisations, both at the disaster management and grassroots level, who can respond to a call for assistance at short notice. This network is backed by relief materials purchased and pre-stocked at CASA's warehouses at strategic locations throughout the country.

MAHARASHTRA

CASA and its partners will work in 15 blocks of 6 drought affected districts in Maharashtra namely Ahmednagar, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Latur and Aurangabad.

Comprehensive Rural Health Project (CRHP) - is a pioneering organisation which has been working in the field of comprehensive health care for the rural people for many years. It has also, in association with CASA, been implementing Food for Work Programmes for small and marginalised farmers for the last 29 years. CRHP will carry out drought relief work in **Ahmednagar** district under this proposal.

Social Centre - works towards alleviating the poverty and hardships of the small and marginal farmers through development of water resources and increased agricultural productivity. The Centre has striven for integration of the community as a whole into the socio-economic, political and cultural life of the village. This organisation will carry out drought relief work in **Ahmednagar** district under this proposal.

Samajik Nyai Pratishthan (SNP) - works for the development and empowerment of the Dalit community and women. SNP focuses on agricultural development as well as building awareness of the importance of health and education etc. It has carried out various advocacy activities during the drought such as campaigning for the Government to control the commercialisation of crops and to provide water tankers. SNP will implement drought relief work in **Satara** district under this proposal.

Institute of Self Development and Social Action (ISSA) Most of its board members work in Miraj Hospital and reside in Miraj slum areas. The institute was created by the hospital workers with the aim of assisting the development of slum dwellers. CASA has been associated with this organisation since the 1980s and has initiated various FFCD programmes both in slums and villages of Sangli district through them. ISSA will implement drought relief work in **Sangli** district under this proposal.

Hindustani Covenant Church (HCC) – HCC aims "to actively support and work towards a just and sustainable society by creating conditions for meaningful and disciplined involvement of all people in the development process which is based on macro approach and to facilitate networking of their organisations at various appropriate level." CASA has worked with HCC in various socio-economic and disaster response programmes. This organisation will implement drought relief work in **Solapur** district under this proposal.

Christa Seva Mandir works for the empowerment of the poor and marginalised, particularly the women, in Osmanabad and Solapur districts. They have been working in development for more than 30 years and have worked with CASA and other donors in implementing various development programmes. They will be one of the implementing partners in **Solapur** District.

Marathwada Samajik Unnati Mandal (MSUM) was founded in 1992 to take up the issues of the Dalits and issues of land and agricultural development in Deoni Taluka, District Latur. The organisation has been associated with CASA for the past 4 years and is one of the members of Marathwada NGO Forum. MSUM will carry out activities related to conserving soil and water and also developing barren land for agricultural purposes in affected villages in **Latur** district.

Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC) - their vision is to create a sustainable rural society, where there is equal respect, equal rights and privileges for women, where there is peace and justice and gender equality and where everyone shares the resources of the place without exploitation and oppression of the weak and downtrodden. They work in 10 villages of Gangapur and Vaijapur Talukas, and will provide work through FFCD and implement projects such as farm ponds, recharging of wells and checking of dams. They will be implementing in **Aurangabad District**.

Drought relief activities under this programme will also be taken up in CASA's Core Programme areas under its resource centres in Ahmednagar and Aurangabad districts.

TAMIL NADU

CASA and its partners will work in 22 drought affected districts in Tamil Nadu namely Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Tanjore, Nagai, Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Theni, Madurai, Sivagangai, Erode, Karur, Ramnad, Vellore, Villupuram, Chennai, Chidambaram, Trichy, Tiruvannamalai, Coimbatore and Kanyakumari. The details are as follows:

CSI Madurai & Ramnad Diocese has a separate department with sufficient staff for planning, monitoring and implementation of socio-economic development projects and relief and rehabilitation projects. CASA has been implementing development and relief programmes through this diocese for more than 50 years. They will be one of the implementing partners in their operational areas in **Ramnad, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Dindigul, Sivagangai Districts**.

CSI Vellore Diocese - CASA has been associated with this Church for more than 30 years. They are currently participating in CASA core programmes through Social Action Cells. They will be one of the implementing partners in their working areas in **Vellore, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai Districts**. Since certain parts of the diocese also cover the adjacent state of Andhra Pradesh, CSIVD will also work in **Chittoor district** of that state.

Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church (TELC) has a Socio Economic Development Board (SEDB) with sufficient staff for planning, monitoring and implementation of socio-economic development projects and relief and rehabilitation projects. CASA has implemented various development activities and relief programmes through this diocese over the years. They will be one of the implementing partners in their working areas in **Chennai, Chidambaram, Nagai, Tanjore, Perambalur, Trichy, Pudukkottai, Ramnad,**

Virudhunagar, Madurai, Coimbatore and Theni Districts.

Centre for Development & Education (CDE) works to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor through activities such as skills training, micro-enterprise, community health, education and capacity building amongst others. They will be one of the implementing partners in their working areas in **Kanyakumari District**.

Drought relief activities under this programme will also be taken up in CASA's Core Programme areas under its resource centres in Tirunelveli, Trichy, Madurai and Erode districts.

ANDHRA PRADESH

CASA and its partners will work in 5 drought affected districts in Andhra Pradesh namely Chittoor, Cuddapah, Khammam, Nellore and Guntur.

Integrated Rural & Tribal Development Society (IRTDS) has been associated with CASA since 1986. It is involved in agricultural land development for small and marginal farmers, training programmes and workshops/seminars for the rural poor in the rural areas of Prakasam and Guntur Districts of Andhra Pradesh. They will be one of the implementing partners in their working areas in **Guntur District**.

All Christian Evangelical & Social Service Fellowship has been associated with CASA since 1991. Their activities include community development, child care projects, counselling services, Leprosy rehabilitation as well as running a centre for street children. They will be one of the implementing partners in their working areas in **Chittoor District**.

Tamilnad Christian Council, Chennai is a regional council of the National Council of Churches in India. The Economic Life Committee implements rural and urban development programmes for the weaker sections of the community. CASA has been associated with this organisation for 35 years through FFCD and emergency relief programmes. They will be implementing in their working areas in **Chittoor District**.

Drought relief activities under this programme will also be taken up in CASA's Core Programme areas under its resource centres in Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Khammam and Nellore districts.

KERALA

CASA and its partners will work in drought affected districts in Kerala namely, Wayanad and Idukki.

Malankara Jacobite Syrian Orthodox Church has for the last 5 years been actively involved in implementing CASA's disaster intervention activities in northern parts of Kerala state, particularly in Wayanad district. They will be one of the implementing partners in their working areas in **Wayanad District**.

Arshabharath is a voluntary development organisation established in 1985. It has implemented a wide range of initiatives and programmes, including education, skills training, women's self-help groups, environmental protection, health and sanitation, income generation, counselling and advocacy. In 2001 CASA implemented a Food For Community Development Programme through Arshabharath. They will be implementing in their working areas in **Wayanad District**.

Drought relief activities under this programme will also be taken up in CASA's Core Programme areas under its resource centres in Idukki and Wayanad districts.

KARNATAKA

CASA and its partners will work in drought affected districts in Karnataka namely, Bellary, Haveri,

Bagalkot, Chamraj Nagar and Bidar.

CSI Karnataka Southern Diocese (CSI KSD) has undertaken many project activities under CASA FFW programmes as well as flood and drought relief activities. They will be one of the implementing partners in their working areas in **Chamraj Nagar District**.

CSI Karnataka Northern Diocese (CSI KND) works in the areas of agricultural skills development, health education/care and family welfare programmes. It also runs boarding homes and hostels for orphans, the destitute and handicapped children. CSI KND has been associated with CASA for over 40 years and has carried out community development projects under FFCO. They will be one of the implementing partners in their working areas in **Bellary, Haveri and Bagalkot Districts**.

Drought relief activities under this programme will also be taken up in CASA's Core Programme areas under its resource centre in Bidar district.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

In spite of a fairly good monsoon in most parts of the country in 2003, large tracts of the states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka, did not receive adequate rainfall. For some this was the fourth consecutive year of drought.

A documentary film on the drought situation titled "DRY" has also been produced by CASA and is being sent to CASA's resource sharing partners by courier along with a compilation of articles related to the drought situation from print media sources.

MAHARASHTRA

Maharashtra has been drastically affected by drought conditions, with the worst affected areas being western Maharashtra, Marathwada and Khandesh regions. Despite a good countrywide monsoon, rains failed in 11 districts in these regions and agricultural operations in these districts have been adversely affected.

In terms of severity, western Maharashtra has been the most affected, with almost all the districts except Kolhapur suffering. However there are variations in the severity and extent of the drought within districts with some sub-districts being more affected than others. Marathwada, Osmanabad and Beed districts are seriously affected, whereas Khandesh, Ahmednagar, although experiencing drought, are slightly better off.

As the majority of the population in the drought-affected districts, except Pune and Nasik, live in rural areas, the total population affected by drought is very large. Due to poor rainfall during the last three years agricultural productivity has suffered considerably. The availability of employment and food supplies is minimal due to a nearly 50% reduction in the kharif crop yield. The estimated loss of area under cultivation due to drought is about 1,167,000 hectares which includes 730,000 hectares of unsown area.

The failure of crops has seriously affected the household economy in these rural areas, greatly increasing the incidence of indebtedness. Another important observation is that the drought has affected households both above and below the poverty line, and people from relatively affluent families are also being employed on the EGS work. Almost all the districts in western Maharashtra are considered to be more developed and affluent, with lesser incidence of poverty yet the consequences of drought are severe for all segments of the rural population.

People are experiencing severe disruption to their normal lifestyles and to their environment. Large scale migrations are taking place due to shortage of drinking water, scarcity of food, lack of employment and lack of fodder for livestock. In some places cattle camps have been set up and the fodder supply is organised

though assistance from the government and from philanthropic organisations. Almost every water source is dry due to the third year of insufficient monsoon rains. Women in particular find life harder than usual having to wake up earlier for a long trek to get water for the family.

The majority of the villages in the drought affected districts are supplied water through tankers. But these tankers do not reach the village regularly and the supply is not sufficient. Consequently there are fights and scrambles around the water tankers in many places.

The assets of the poor and marginal farmers, namely the land and cattle are wasting away. In many sub-districts the horticulture production have been completely destroyed due to the shortage of water. The landless agricultural labourers along with the landed farmers are crowding to the relief work sites organised by the Government. There is very little work for the many people who are looking for an income of some kind and livelihood support.

TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu has experienced poor rainfall for the last 4 years. 29 out of 30 districts have been officially declared as drought-hit. Scanty rainfall during north-east and south-west monsoons, failure of summer rains, over exploitation of ground water, the irresponsible attitude of people towards water harvesting and conservation, unsustainable agricultural methods among other things have contributed to the effects of the drought.

Due to the lack of rainfall over the past four years 90% of the surface water sources such as wells, lakes, tanks and reservoirs have dried up in Tamilnadu and people are facing an acute shortage of drinking water. Even those people situated nearer the perennial river Cauvery are facing water shortages as the ground water table has sunk so drastically. In some areas sea water is encroaching where the ground water has sunk significantly.

Agriculture prospects have been devastated by the failure of monsoon rains and more than 1,388,000 coconut trees have perished. The Dalits and marginal farmers who, even in “good times”, have to take out loans to cultivate the lands leased to them by landowners, are falling deeper into debt due to the consecutive crop failures.

There is a dire shortage of fodder and grass resulting in the forced sale of livestock at give-away prices and even though farmers are prepared to sell their lands and cattle at cheaper rates, there are no buyers. Any possessions of value are being sold off to provide basic necessities. Pressure and exploitation by unscrupulous money lenders on the Dalit and marginal farmers to repay loans with interest further aggravates conditions. Erratic and unfair distribution of free rice by the authorities means that less than 50% of those eligible for assistance receive any aid. Mass exodus of labourers to nearby cities, towns and to adjacent states in search of jobs leaving behind the old and the children is commonplace. The coming months will lead to the further deterioration and aggravation of the existing conditions and see an increase in the number of deaths due to hunger.

ANDHRA PRADESH

The failure of the monsoon for three consecutive years has had a severe impact on the agriculture sector and the people dependent on it. The heat wave, lack of employment opportunities and consequent impact on household food security has resulted in a death toll of over 1,200 the majority of whom are from families that fall below the poverty line – daily wage earners, Dalits and scheduled castes. This number has been augmented by the suicide of some debt-ridden farmers. Acute malnutrition has been the main cause of many deaths.

Andhra still accounts for one of the highest concentrations of the country’s poorest; an estimated 11,900,000 people in this state live below the poverty line. The authorities are instructing people to remain indoors out

of the heat, but the fact remains that the poor cannot afford this luxury! For many the case is “if we don’t work, we don’t eat.” As per official estimates, with the state in the grip of the second successive drought, the severest in 40 years, an estimated 13,800,000 agricultural labourers have not been able to find work in the fields.

Over two million hectares of land has been left unsown this year, while 83 medium and 10,713 minor irrigation projects have dried up.

Drought affected districts and mandals (communities)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total Mandals (communities)	Mandals Declared
01.	Srikakulam	38	11
02.	Vizianagaram	34	11
03.	Vishakapatnam	43	7
04.	East Godavari	60	3
05.	West Godavari	46	10
06.	Krishna	50	13
07.	Guntur	57	1
08.	Prakasam	56	39
09.	Nellore	46	39
10.	Chittoor	66	43
11.	Cuddapah	51	32
12.	Anantapur	63	62
13.	Kurnool	54	31
14.	Mahabubnagar	64	19
15.	Ranga Reddy	37	5
16.	Hyderabad	16	0
17.	Medak	46	19
18.	Nizambad	36	21
19.	Adilabad	52	7
20.	Karimnagar	57	41
21.	Warangal	51	16
22.	Khammam	46	0
23.	Nalgonda	59	23
Total		1128	453

KERALA

The state of Kerala is in the grip of an unprecedented drought with 11 of the 14 districts officially declared drought affected. Palakkad, Wayanad, Idukki and Kuttanad (part of Kottayam and Alappuzha districts) are the worst affected areas. Shortage of rainfall, lack of knowledge about water harvesting and conservation measures, unrestricted and irresponsible use of water, over exploitation of ground water resources for commercial purposes amongst other things has contributed to the situation.

During 2003 Kerala state experienced a shortage of 27 percent of the usual rainfall. According to the meteorological department there has been a steady decrease in the rainfall since the year 2000. 99 percent of agriculture crops, both cash and food have withered due to the lack of rains. The agriculture loss of the state due to drought is astronomical. Large numbers of livestock have also perished due to lack of water and fodder.

The paddy crops in Palakkad and Kuttanad are completely dried up and the small farmers, most of whom have taken up loans, find themselves in ever increasing debt. The situation of farmers involved in the production of vegetables and other food items is similar and their losses cannot be compensated in the near future. The employment opportunities in the agriculture and allied sectors are considerably reduced.

There are frequently reports in the media of farmers who have committed suicide under the pressures provoked by the drought - economic demands, harassment by financial institutions or money lenders for repayment of loans, etc. There have also been several reports of people who have died of starvation or of lack of medical care as they had no means to pay for the services.

More than 80% of the surface water sources such as open wells, ponds, springs and rivers have dried up creating an acute drinking water shortage all over the state. The people in Palakkad and Wayanad are very badly affected. Women have to walk many kilometres to draw fresh drinking water. Both public and private agencies are trying to respond to this crisis by making drinking water available through tankers. It is now usual to see rows of buckets and pots on either side of the roads awaiting the arrival of water tankers. The intake of contaminated water has led to the outbreak of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea and jaundice.

The Water Department of Kerala state has warned that the under-ground water table has sunk by up to three metres. The under ground water table of almost all districts except Kottayam has decreased. The ground water table of Palakkad district has sunk more than ten metres and that of Malappuram over six metres.

KARNATAKA

Karnataka, which has the second largest rain fed area in the country, is facing a devastating drought situation for the third year in succession. 162 sub-districts out of 176 are reeling under the effects of drought following failure of the monsoons. This has had a major impact on both surface water and ground water systems and has affected agriculture throughout the Cauvery basin. According to figures released by the Karnataka Government, the normal area sown in the areas of the Cauvery river system is 450,000 hectares. In 2001 – 2002 and 2002 – 2003 the sown area was only 239,000 and 238,000 hectares respectively. This dropped to 210,000 hectares in 2003-2004 only 46 percent of the normal area. Rainfall in the area has fallen from a norm of 776 to 247 millimetres over the past four years. The temperatures recorded during the past two years in these areas have shown the maximum ranging from 45 to 48 degrees Celsius.

Karnataka State is facing a very serious situation and the Central Government sanctioned the release of 200,000 tonnes of food grains. However, the Food Corporation of India does not have the required stocks at the district headquarters.

According to official statistics over 650 farmers, unable to cope with three successive years of crop losses and mounting debts, have committed suicide in the past 10 months. In each village, an average of 40 to 45 families out of every 100 have migrated in search of jobs. Mechanisation of public works resulting in further decreased rural employment opportunities, depleted ground water table, increases in the cost of production owing to the lifting of subsidies on crucial agricultural inputs like electricity, fertiliser, water and seeds, and the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities, have totally broken down the farmers coping mechanisms.

To alleviate the effects of this catastrophic situation CASA and its partners plan to take up relief work in the more severely affected areas in the 5 states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.

Key Problems and Issues

- **Food** - The acute water scarcity has led to near total crop loss, depletion of food and cash reserves, rural indebtedness, and lack of employment opportunities. While food is available the poor lack purchasing power. Consequently millions of people are malnourished and faced with the threat of starvation.
- **Fodder** - The repeated crop failures and prevailing hot and dry conditions have led to massive fodder shortages in the affected areas of Maharashtra. As food, water and fodder becomes increasingly scarce the cattle and livestock wealth of the rural families are being abandoned to fend as best as they can in a hostile environment.
- **Potable Water** - One of the critical elements in Maharashtra is the acute shortage of drinking water. This is mainly caused by the depletion of ground water resources due to over exploitation and the drying up of surface sources as a result of inadequate monsoons and poor water and environment management. The condition has further been aggravated by unusually hot summer conditions. All these factors have combined to create an ominous life-threatening situation in the affected villages which requires external assistance.
- **Gender & Women's Needs** - The drought has imposed the heaviest burden on the womenfolk who now have to trek for increasingly longer hours and distances in search of water for their families and surviving livestock. They also have to look after the food and fodder needs within the remaining time. Their needs are of critical importance and need to be responded to on a priority basis.

Impact On Human Lives

As stated earlier five states have been affected. Many deaths due to starvation, heat stroke and debt induced suicide have been reported. Extreme malnutrition prevails especially among women, children, the elderly and infirm due to lack of sufficient food and potable drinking water. The depletion of family food and cash reserves and lack of employment opportunities is forcing the poor to borrow at exorbitant rates of interest. Livestock, which in many cases is a primary source of income, is rapidly dwindling. Migration has assumed massive proportions.

Description of Damages

Almost all wells, other traditional water harvesting structures, streams and rivulets have run dry. The sharp decline in the water table has caused tube wells, hand pumps and wells to dry up. Water has become an increasingly scarce commodity. The shortage of fodder and water in the affected areas has put the entire cattle population of these areas at risk.

Security Situation

Generally, there are no prevalent security threats. CASA and its partner organisations have been working in this area for many years, and have established a rapport not only with the villages around but also with officials at different levels. This rapport itself provides a security cover to CASA personnel and to the operations carried out by it. It is unlikely that there will be any threat to the vehicles carrying food and fodder during transition.

Locations for proposed response**Partner Organisations in Maharashtra for Drought Relief Programme**

Sr. No.	District	Names of the Project Holder	Wheat (MT)/ Persondays (pds)	Fodder (MT)	Drinking Water (In Tankers)	Drilling of Borewells
1	Ahmednagar	Dr. Arole CRHP, Jamkhed, MS	100 MT (16666 pds)	70 MT	60	
2	- do -	Mr. Suresh Navgire, Coordinator CASA HRDC Ahmednagar	80 MT (13333 pds)	70 MT	60	15
3	- do -	The Secretary Social Centre Ahmednagar	120 MT (20000 pds)	70 MT	60	
4	Satara	Mr. Ashok Bhosale Samajik Nyai Pratisthan Tal. Mann	100 MT (16666 pds)	70 MT	60	
5	Sangali	The Secretary ISSAC Miraj,	50 MT (8333 pds)	70 MT	60	
6	Solapur	Mr. Philip Nadvi Hindustani Covenant Church Solapur-413001	80 MT (13333 pds)	70 MT	60	
7	- do -	Mrs. Meera Barnabas Christa Seva Mandir Neighbourhood House Solapur-413001	120 MT (20000 pds)	70 MT	60	
8	Latur	Mr. Dnyaneshwar Suryawanshi Marathwada Samaji Unnati Mandal Dist. Latur-413 519	120 MT (20000 pds)	70 MT	60	
9	Aurangabad	Mr. Sunil Gaikwad, Coordinator CASA RC Centre At Ektuni, Tal. Paithan Maharashtra	100 MT (16666 pds)	70 MT	60	15
10	- do -	Fr. Wilfred Saldanha Human Resource Development Centre Wahegaon, Tal. Gangapur Maharashtra	130 MT (21666 pds)	70 MT	60	
		TOTAL :	1000 MT (1,66,666 person day)	700 MT	6000 Tankers	30 Drilling Bore wells

Partner Organisations in South India for Drought Relief Programme

Sr. No.	District	Names of the Project Holder	Wheat (MT)	Persondays (pds)
	TAMIL NADU			
1	Tirunelveli & Tuticorn	Mr M.M. Taylor RC Coordinator CASA Tirunelveli Dist., T.N.	100	20000
2	Trichy	Mr T. Pears Christopher	100	20000

	Perambalur Pudukkottai Tanjore Nagai	RC Coordinator CASA Resource Centre Trichy, T.N.		
3	Dindigul Virudhunagar Theni Madurai Sivagangai	Mr G. Kalyanaraman RC Coordinator CASA Resource Centre Madurai Dist., T.N	75	15000
4	Erode Karur	Mr V. Martin Mathivanam RC Coordinator CASA Resource Centre Erode Dist., T.N	90	18000
5	Ramnad Virudhunagar Madurai Dindigul Sivagangai	Bishop CSI Madurai & Ramnad Diocese, Madurai, T.N.	120	24000
6	Vellore Chittoor Villupuram Tiruvannamalai	Bishop Y. William CSI Diocese of Vellore T.N.	100	20000
7	Chennai Chidambaram Nagai Tanjore Perambalur Trichy Pudukkottai Ramnad Virudhunagar Madurai Coimbatore Theni	Bishop T. Aruldoss TELC Tiruchirapalli-620 001 T.N.	250	50000
8	Kanyakumari	Mr J.D. John Jaya Raj Centre for Development & Education Punnamootukadia Kanyakumari district, T.N.	18	3600
9	Chittoor	Ms. V. Esther Kathioli Tamilnad Christian Council Chennai, T.N.	20	4000
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1	Chittoor Cuddapah Kurnool	Mr D. Karunakaran RC Coordinator CASA Resource Centre A.P.	36	7200
2	Khammam	Mr SK. Noor Sherief Social Worker, CASA West Godavari Dt. A.P.	18	3600
3	Nellore	Mr Abdul Salam Ariff Social Worker, CASA Nellore Dist. A.P	40	8000
4	Khammam	Mr D. Srinivasa Rao Social Worker, CASA	18	3600

		Khammam Dist. A.P		
5	Guntur	Mr K. Navaneetha Raju IRTDS, Guntur Dist., A.P.	40	8000
6	Chittoor	Pastor S. Suder Rao ACEASSF, Mission Comp. Chittooor Dist., A.P.	20	4000
	KERALA			
1	Wayanad	Mr K. Selvaraj Social Worker, CASA Kerala	80	16000
2	Idukki	Mr Benny Joseph Social Worker, CASA Kerala	100	20000
3	Wayanad	Bishop Y. Mar Philoxinos Malankara Jacobite Syrian Orthodox Church, Kerala	100	20000
4	Wayanad	Mr M.M. Augustine ARSHA BHARATH Meppadi-673 577, Kerala	100	20000
	KARNATAKA			
1	Bellary Haveri Bagalkot	Bishop Paul J.K. Balmi CSI Karnataka Northern Diocese, Dharwad, Karnataka	75	15000
2	Chamraj Nagar	Bishop C.L. Furtado CSI Karnataka Southern Diocese, Mangalore-575002 Karnataka	100	20000
3	Bidar	Mr P. Shivaraj Social Worker, CASA Bidar Dist., Karnataka	100	20000
		TOTAL :	1700 MT	340000 Persondays

IV. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

CASA will be targeting the most affected drought victims. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable sections among those affected such as women, children, the elderly, scheduled tribe (ST) and scheduled caste (SC) categories who are generally agricultural labourers, share croppers or small and marginalised farmers comprising the bulk of the poor and the marginalised sections of Indian society.

Criteria Utilised In Beneficiary Selection

It will be ensured that at least one person from each family falling under the category of SC and ST either agricultural labourers or small and marginal farmers will be given preference for employment. Preference will also be given to female headed households, the handicapped and families with acute illness. In the case of fodder and water distribution the total affected population in the village, irrespective of caste, will be considered since the drought is affecting the entire spectrum of society. However, there will have to be rationing of water and fodder.

Women's Needs

The heaviest burden imposed by the drought has been on the womenfolk who now have to trek increasingly longer hours and distances in search of water for their families and surviving livestock. They also have to look after the food and fodder needs within the remaining time. Their needs are of critical importance and need to be given priority.

Primary Stakeholders

These are families that have lost their means of livelihood particularly marginal and landless farmers, female

headed households, children and those with low access to basic services.

Secondary Stakeholders

These include Panchayati Raj (local self government) leaders, local NGOs and CBOs, Block Development Officers and District and State level relief, revenue disaster management and rehabilitation bureaucrats and co-ordinators.

Local participation

CASA adopts a participatory approach to its programmes and places emphasis on local capacity building, education, awareness and training. Participation by the secondary stakeholders is expected to result in a wider impact of the programme. CASA will ensure active involvement and participation of the beneficiaries, partner organisations and panchayat leaders in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project activities.

V. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Goal

The Goal of the project will be to minimise the effects of drought on the human and livestock populations in the drought-affected areas and to reduce its impact in the future.

Objectives

- to provide nutritional aid and help in asset creation
- to provide adequate and safe drinking water in the affected areas
- to provide fodder for livestock
- to reduce mass migration of people from the area
- to create community assets for water harvesting
- to provide gainful employment opportunities for people dependent on agriculture
- to develop capacities and perspectives of the implementing partners and other key stakeholders

Activities and Outputs

- Provision of safe drinking water for 20,000 people in Maharashtra.
- Provision of fodder for approximately 3,900 livestock in Maharashtra.
- Provision of food grain through Food for Community Development Programme generating 506,666 person days and benefiting about 42,222 of the population (8,444 families) through distribution of 1,000 tons of wheat (in Maharashtra) and 1,700 tons of rice (in the southern states).
- Construction of Water Harvesting Structures through FFCD
- Drilling of 30 tube wells and installation of hand pumps in Maharashtra
- Perspective building on drought prevention and mitigation through 2 regional workshops

Description of Assistance

There is an immediate need to improve the short term food security of vulnerable and landless families. The expected outputs are:

Livelihood Provision - Up to 8,444 landless and marginalised families have increased their household food security through Food for Community Development Programmes and community infrastructure rehabilitation. This will involve work totalling 506,666 person days of work over a period of 60 days. The expected outcome is that the most vulnerable families have access to food and non-food items through their wages.

Food-for-Community Development programmes will primarily focus on improving water harvesting facilities and land improvement in the areas through creation of farm ponds, percolation tanks, repairs, gully plugs, check dams and construction of farm embankments etc.

In the affected areas of the state of Maharashtra wheat is the staple food grain. CASA will purchase 1,000 metric tons of wheat for the state which will be distributed @ 6 kilograms per person day worked irrespective of the fact whether the worker is male or female. 166,666 person days of work will be generated.

The southern states are predominantly rice eating therefore CASA will purchase 1,700 tons of rice which will be distributed @ 5 kilograms per person day. This will generate 340,000 person days of work. The reduction in the quantity of grain distributed per person day is taking into consideration that the cost of rice will be higher than that of wheat. For the sake of budgeting an average cost has been taken.

Cattle Support Projects - The fodder situation in the southern states is more manageable than in Maharashtra where there are pockets of acute shortage. It is therefore proposed to procure 700 metric tons of dry fodder which will be used by CASA and its partner organisations for setting up cattle camps with full community participation. Livestock owners will be able to either collect the fodder or bring their animals to the camp for feeding. Three kilograms of dry fodder will be provided per head per day. 3,900 head of livestock will be provided with fodder over a period of 60 days.

Water Distribution/Drilling of Bore wells - The drinking water situation in Maharashtra is acute and it is therefore proposed to provide 6,000 tankers of water - each tanker contains 5,000 litres of water. The proposal is to augment the existing water supplied by the government and to meet the needs of some of deprived sections of people and localities in the affected area. Water distribution at the village level will be centralised with the employment of water tankers at pre-set times and on a daily basis to be made known to the community in advance. The ration will be 25 litres per family per day and will be a supplement to the water being provided by the Government. Approximately 20,000 families will be provided with safe drinking water under this scheme..

Thirty tube wells will be drilled (where the water table can sustain such an intervention) in 30 villages facing an acute lack of potable water in the districts of Aurangabad and Ahmednagar. These tube wells will be installed with MKIV hand pumps and will benefit at least 2,400 families.

Drought prevention and mitigation

It is proposed to organise 2 workshops on drought prevention and mitigation - one in Maharashtra and the one for the other four southern states using the current scenario as a basis. The workshops will be helpful in strengthening the understanding of the partners, the duty holders and be helpful in jointly developing strategies to counter the recurrent problem of drought in the affected areas.

Project implementation methodology

CASA's experience of many drought and famine relief programmes taken up in the past will form a platform of knowledge and experience for implementing the proposed drought relief programme. CASA will be the main implementing partner and will be directly responsible to the resource sharing partners in all respects. CASA will supervise and monitor the working of the partners and carry out periodic reporting on the progress of the programme. All finances will be received and accounted for by CASA.

The existing staff of the partner organisations and CASA will be used for organising the various activities.

The CASA Delhi headquarters will co-ordinate the overall operation which includes expertise in disaster response, logistics and emergency communications.

The co-ordination at state level is with the Zonal offices of CASA in western and southern India. Co-ordination, monitoring, consolidation of reports and accounting will be the main functions of these co-

ordinating offices.

At the field level the partner organisations have independent structures and the Chief Functionary of each organisation will be responsible for the co-ordination, monitoring and accountability of resources made available to them for the implementation of the projects in their area.

Planning assumption, constraints and prioritisation

The consecutive years of drought and the severity of the current drought has seriously impacted food and fodder supplies. It will be a challenge for the proposed project to tap the outlets for wheat, rice and fodder supply at the proposed rates as they are currently fluctuating towards the higher rate due to the demand/supply gap. Transportation will be another area of concern, due to reduced availability of truckers. CASA will make attempts to procure food grain and fodder locally or from nearby areas to reduce the transportation costs. Availability of tankers would also be critical due to a current high demand for tankers.

It is hoped that after three to four years of drought the monsoon rains will be substantial this year.

Unfortunately some obstacles will be raised by moneylenders and people with vested interest as the project interventions will be against their interest. People's groups will be mobilised to organise the communities to combat these challenges.

Implementation timetable

The total project duration will be 6 months from its inception. There may be some delays during the months July and August due to rains, but these have been taken into account in the proposed timeline.

Transition From Emergency

Partner organisations are already engaged in long-term development programmes in these areas. The support provided through this intervention will reduce the negative impact of drought on the ongoing development work and the forward integration will be smooth as the organisations have resources for long-term interventions.

VI. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Administration and Finance

The overall financial management and control will be with the CASA Headquarters. At the zonal level it will rest with the Chief Zonal Officer. At the implementing agency level the Chief Functionaries of the partner organisations will be responsible for financial monitoring and control.

VII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATION

The Zonal offices of CASA have the requisite infrastructure and personnel for continuous monitoring of each partner organisation who will be implementing the programme at the field level. The concerned field officers will visit the partner organisations every fortnight and ensure that proper procedures and accounting systems are being followed.

The field staff will report to the Project Co-ordinators who in turn will consolidate all reports and accounts of the partner organisations in their respective states and submit the same to the respective Chief Zonal Officer on a monthly basis. Preparation of the consolidated financial report of the project and the final audit will be done at the headquarters level.

Monitoring of the project will be done on a regular basis through field visits, submission of reports, staff-partner meetings and interaction with beneficiaries. CASA and its partner organisations will ensure the active involvement and participation of the beneficiaries in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation

of the project activities. The programme will be constantly monitored to ensure progress according to plan and also in order to fine-tune it as and when required. Progress reports will be prepared on a regular basis. At the end of the programme review would be conducted to assess the impact of the programme and lessons learnt for future planning.

Reporting Schedule:

First interim report - 30 September 2004

Final narrative and financial report to be received by ACT CO within three months of closing date of 31 December 2004.

Note: if you have back-donor funding please refer to the Co-operation Agreement for the reporting schedule.

VIII. CO-ORDINATION

CASA will involve the churches and the regional/local NGOs in co-ordinating the relief intervention. The programme will be conducted with the approval and co-operation of the State Government and district officials.

CASA maintains regular contact with local administration for proper co-ordination and effective implementation of the proposed programme. CASA is already participating and will continue to participate in co-ordination meeting called by state/district administration .

Members of the target group will be involved in identification of families who will receive assistance and every effort will be made to involve them in all facets of the programme intervention to promote transparency and ownership.

Linkages with development actors working within the project area pre-exist based on CASA's prior activities and NGO partnerships in the area. A total of 20 Church/NGO partners who have played an active role in development activities in the affected areas will implement the programme. CASA will be working in co-ordination with other NGOs and will network with them to ensure a co-ordinated implementation of its programmes so as to complement and supplement those being implemented by other agencies. At the district, block and panchayat levels CASA is in constant touch with the Government authorities, local panchayat leaders and the NGOs.

IX. BUDGET**ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost INR</u>	<u>Budget INR</u>	<u>Budget USD</u>
DIRECT ASSISTANCE					
Food Relief Assistance					
Food for Work: Wheat/Rice	Ton	2,700	10,000	27,000,000	627,907
Drinking Water	Tanker	6,000	400	<u>2,400,000</u>	<u>55,814</u>
Sub Total :				29,400,000	683,721
Fodder for livestock	Ton	700	4,000	2,800,000	65,116
Drilling of Tubewells & installation of hand pumps in Maharashtra	unit	30	34,000	<u>1,020,000</u>	<u>23,721</u>
Sub Total :				3,820,000	88,837
Direct Programme Related Costs					
Field Officer (2) per state x 5 states	month	6	120,000	720,000	16,744
Direct Programme Related Costs Perspective Building					
Drought Prevention & Mitigation (state level workshop)	unit	2	200,000	<u>400,000</u>	<u>9,302</u>
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				<u>34,340,000</u>	<u>798,605</u>
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
Transport					
Truck rental (9 Ton) & related cost for Wheat/Rice	truck	300	8,000	2,400,000	55,814
Secondary transport (W/house - Distrib Point)	month	6	100,000	600,000	13,953
Hire charges for 5 Four wheel vehicles	month	6	60,000	360,000	8,372
Fuel & Maintenance for 20 Motorcycles	month	6	4,000	480,000	11,163
Warehousing					
Rental 5 warehouse storage wheat/Rice	month	6	30,000	180,000	4,186
Handling					
Loading & unloading wheat & fodder	Ton	3,400	150	<u>510,000</u>	<u>11,860</u>
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				<u>4,530,000</u>	<u>105,349</u>
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
Staff salaries					
Co-ordinator (1) per state	month	6	70,000	420,000	9,767
Support Staff (2)					
(1 for Maharashtra & 1 for South)	month	6	20,000	120,000	2,791
Accountant (2)					
(1 for Maharashtra & 1 for South)	month	6	20,000	120,000	2,791
Travel					
Local & Regional travel (19 persons)	month	6	15,000	90,000	2,093
Travel & hotel accommodation (for outstation staff & visitors)	month	6	25,000	150,000	3,488
Staff benefits					
D.A. of 19 staff @ Rs 150/- per day	month	6	85,500	513,000	11,930
Insurance for 19 staff	Person	19	2,000	38,000	884

India –Assistance to Drought Affected

19

ASIN42 Appeal

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost INR</u>	<u>Budget INR</u>	<u>Budget USD</u>
Office Operations					
Office Utilities	month	6	5,000	30,000	698
Office stationery	month	6	10,000	60,000	1,395
Communications					
Telephone and fax	month	6	10,000	60,000	1,395
Mobile telephony	month	6	8,000	48,000	1,116
Other					
Promotion & visibility	lumpsum		100,000	<u>100,000</u>	<u>2,326</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT				<u>1,749,000</u>	<u>40,674</u>
Audit of ACT Funds	lumPsum		50,000	50,000	1,163
Monitoring & Evaluation	lumPsum		150,000	<u>150,000</u>	<u>3,488</u>
TOTAL AUDIT & MONITORING				<u>200,000</u>	<u>4,651</u>
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				40,819,000	<u>949,279</u>

Exchange Rate: US\$ 1 = 43.00