

# Appeal

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India

## Relief Assistance to People Affected by Floods in Tamil Nadu - IND104

**Appeal Target: US\$ 648,770**

***Balance Requested: US\$ 598,770***

Geneva, 18 January 2010

Dear Colleagues,

The persistence of a low pressure in the Bay of Bengal brought heavy rains in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry from mid November 2010. The months November and December mark the monsoon period but this was quite different from the usual, with continuing low pressures resulting in sustained rains for more than two weeks. Even districts which do not normally get much monsoon rain have received substantial rains this time. These heavy rains and subsequent flooding and landslides have created serious damage and displacement, rendering thousands of people homeless.

The ACT Secretariat launched the Preliminary Appeal on 20 December 2010. According to the three requesting ACT members, **Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)**, **the Lutheran World Service India Trust (LWSIT)** and **the United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India (UELCI)**, the situation has not improved much since then. This full Appeal includes proposed relief assistance (food aid, basic non-food relief items) and basic repair to huts.

**Project Completion Date:**

CASA	-	28 February 2011
LWSI	-	31 March 2011
UELCI	-	31 March 2011

**Reporting schedule:**

	<b>Interim Narrative &amp; Financial Report</b>	<b>Final Narrative &amp; Financial Report</b>	<b>Audit</b>
<b>CASA</b>	N/A	30 April 2011	31 May 2011
<b>LWSIT &amp; UELCI</b>	N/A	31 May 2011	30 June 2011

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

	<b>CASA</b>	<b>LWSIT</b>	<b>UELCI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Appeal Targets	238,392	123,074	287,304	<b>648,770</b>
<b>Less: Pledges/Contr Recd</b>	--	25,000	25,000	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>238,392</b>	<b>98,074</b>	<b>262,304</b>	<b>598,770</b>

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together**

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

**Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jean-Daniel Birmele (jbi@actalliance.org) and Regional Programme Officer, Sudhanshu S. Singh (sss@actalliance.org, phone 41 22 791 6035 / mob. +41 79 285 2916) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.**

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 Acting Deputy General Secretary, Barbara Wetsig (phone +41 22 791 6230) **or** ACT Regional Program Officer, Sudhanshu S. Singh (phone +41 22 791 6035).

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>



Barbara Wetsig  
Acting Deputy General Secretary  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBERS**

- Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) in India
- Lutheran World Service India Trust (LWF/DWS)
- United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India (UELCI)

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBERS AND PARTNER INFORMATION**

The relief programme will be implemented directly by Act Partners in India, with the assistance of their respective partner agencies, churches and networks spread across the Tamil Nadu state. CASA will play the role of the lead agency. We give below a brief write up on LWSIT, UELCI and CASA.

### **LWSIT**

LWS India Trust (LWSIT) was registered on September 4, 2008 to take over, manage, operate and own and continue the India Program of the Lutheran World Federation/Department for World Service, Geneva. The United Evangelical Lutheran Church in India (UELCI) and the National Council of Churches in India (NCCI) are the key stakeholders, thus upholding the Trust's identity as a Christian ecumenical organization.

Lutheran World Service India (LWSI), the India program of the Lutheran World Federation, Department for World Service, became operational in 1974 in response to the refugee problems in West Bengal after the Bangladesh War of Independence. Over the years LWSI, expanded the scope of its work to other states and continued to work with the poorest of the poor and those affected by disasters without regard for race, sex, creed, caste, nationality or political conviction. Over these years, LWSI has rendered disaster relief and development assistance in the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Trust, as the successor to LWS India, has inherited a rich legacy of experience of operating rural and urban development projects, disaster preparedness and response projects across India.

The Trust is continuing the work of LWSI with the underprivileged rural and urban communities. Social mobilization to promote collective approach to address their socio-economic challenges is the key intervention strategy. Awareness raising, sensitization and training programs are organized for the community representatives to develop their common understanding of developmental issues. In this approach people are placed at the centre, and external support is viewed as complementary and supplementary.

The Trust continues to implement Disaster Response Projects under the ACT Appeal mechanism in different parts of the country. LWS India always tries to adhere to the SPHERE standards in its implementation of disaster response programmes. The Trust also continues to implement Social Transformation, Economic Empowerment and Risk Reduction Projects in rural and urban communities as continuation of the a) Urban Development Project b) Rural Development Project c) Disaster Preparedness Project implemented by LWS India.

### **UELCI**

THE UNITED EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIA (UELCI), with its secretariat based in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, is a communion of twelve member churches from the Lutheran churches in India and Nepal. The communion was originally founded in 1926 as the Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India, and was a national member of the Lutheran World Federation from 1948. It became known as UELCI with a change of its constitution in 1975. The Indian Lutheran communion is composed predominantly of 'dalits' (outcast people in the caste system) and 'adivasis' (indigenous or tribal people). The Division of Social Action (DSA), formed in 1978, is the emergency and development department of the UELCI and coordinates and supports the emergency and development operations both for and/or on behalf of its member churches and partners. Since that time, UELCI has been involved in emergency response and development with its member churches, first with the support of the LWF emergency desk, and later with ACT International and now with ACT Alliance. UELCI is committed to working amongst the poor and the marginalised with a participatory methodology. With respect to emergency response, UELCI has focused its operations throughout India. In the case of major emergencies, the ACT members discuss over phone and

through e-mail share about the coverage of the affected areas. It is part of the coordination. It was involved in the implementation of the ACT–UELCI flood relief program to Cyclone Laila in May 2010 and Orissa Flood in August 2010

The twelve member churches of UELCI are as follows:

#### **Northern, North-Eastern and Central States**

Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Himalayan States (ELCITHS) [*Manipur, Assam*]

Northern Evangelical Lutheran Church (NELC) [*Bihar, Assam*]

NELC- Nepal ( Nepal, Viratnagar Area)

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Madhya Pradesh (ELCMP) [*Madhya Pradesh*]

Jeypore Evangelical Lutheran Church (JELC) [*Orissa, Madhya Pradesh*]

Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church (GELC) [*Jharkund, Bihar, Delhi, Assam, West Bengal, Andaman Nicobar*]

#### **Southern States**

Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church (TELC) [*Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman & Nicobar*]

India Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELC) [*Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka*]

Arcot Evangelical Lutheran Church (ALC) [*Tamil Nadu, Karnataka*]

Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church (AELC) [*Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Tamil Nadu*]

Good Shepherd Evangelical Lutheran Church (GSELC) [*Andhra Pradesh*]

South Andhra Lutheran Church (SALC) [*Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu*]

#### **CASA**

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 only 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.

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 considerations of caste, creed, language, ethnic origin or political affiliation. Priority is given to families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women headed households, the aged and infirm and other economically backward 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 our call for assistance at short notice, in consultation with and on behalf of the Churches in India. This network is backed by relief materials purchased and pre-stocked at CASA's warehouses at strategic locations throughout the country. The quantum of relief material stored at these locations at any given time is determined on the basis of hazard mapping done by CASA, and is subject to constant review and update.

#### **Partner organizations in Tamil Nadu:**

The programme will be implemented by CASA in collaboration with local partners who are operating in the operational areas as given below.

Sl. No	State	District	Partner Organization/Church
1	TAMILNADU	Chennai	Tamilnadu Christian Council (TNCC)
2		Chennai	Evangelical Church of India (ECI)
3		Chennai & Cuddalore	CSI Madras Diocese
4		Cuddalore & Villupuram	Arcot Lutheran Church (ALC)

5		Cuddalore & Nagapattinam	Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church (TELC)
6		Nagapattinam & Trichy	CSI Trichy Tanjore Diocese
7		Ramanathapuram	CSI Madurai Ramnad Diocese
8		Tuticorin	CSI Tuticorin Nazareth Diocese

### III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

#### Background

##### DETAILS OF THE EMERGENCY

The persistence of a low pressure in the Bay of Bengal brought heavy rains in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry which lasted more than two weeks from mid November 2010. Schools in eleven districts including Chennai, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Trichy were shut down. Fishermen were warned not to venture into the sea due to strong onshore winds from northerly to north-easterly direction with speeds occasionally touching 45-55 km along and off Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry coasts.

In Tamil Nadu the months of November and December mark the monsoon. During the past five years, the monsoon rains have been erratic with heavy downpours within a short span of time. Most often the low pressure formed becomes a depression, deep depression and finally a cyclone causing widespread disruption to life, livelihood and properties. The year 2010 was quite different with the rains being very static and centred with many low pressures resulting in sustained rains for more than two weeks. Even districts which do not get much monsoon rains had received substantial rains this time.

Since, the rains continued for more than two weeks, almost all the water bodies in the state received substantial inflow of water filling the water bodies to full capacity. Moreover, the gradual rains also raised the groundwater table. The heavy downpour during the final three days added to the unrest already existing within the communities as the flooding became rampant, inundating and disconnecting many villages and disrupting normal life. It brought to light, the plight of the affected communities and their normally poor living conditions. Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Villupuram, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanapuram, Kanyakumari, Chennai are some of the districts where the floods occurred, amongst which Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur were rated as the worst affected.

The following data show the rains in the some of the districts since October 10 to 5<sup>th</sup> Jan 11,

source The Hindu – 31.12.10, 06.1.11

Cuddalore	11970 mm
Chennai	768 mm
Pondicherry	1148 mm
Ramanathapuram (Pamban)	995 mm
Karaikkal	1034 mm
Nagapattinam	1,177 mm
Kanyakumari	696 mm
Coonoor	933 mm

The rains in first week of December 2010 (4 – 6) were heavy downpours lasting for 3 to 5 days and leading to the closure of schools for 3 – 5 days in around 15 districts of the state. The rains had a devastating effect on the agricultural sector and more than 150,000 hectares of standing crops were estimated to be damaged. The rains also caused widespread damages to the roads. The final heavy downpour had also its impact on the coastal fishing communities, where some boats and nets were damaged due to the heavy waves at sea.

The incessant rain on 7 and 8 December in the southern parts of Tirunelveli district and entire Kanyakumari district inundated several hamlets. Tanks at Panagudi, Pudukulam, Sivakamipuram, Lebbaikudiyirrupum, Radhapuram and Neduvazhikualm overflowed and caused heavy flooding. Around 500 houses at Panagudi, Sivakamipuram, Thalavaipuram, Rosemiyapuram, Kalakad located along these tanks were inundated and the fire service and police assisted the people to move to safer places.

Flood water from the Pazhayaru (Kanyakumari district) submerged around 1,000 acres of transplanted paddy. Hundreds of people residing in the low-lying areas were shifted to nearby marriage halls, schools and temples. The river Tamirabarani in Kanyakumari district crossed the danger mark and water surrounded three residential areas – Vaikaloore, Parthibapuram and Paruthikadavu at Ezhudesam town panchayat. Though most of the families had been shifted to safer places, around 2,000 men and women were not able to leave in time and had to climb the roof tops of their houses. The fire service along with the local police and the community brought 37 boats to rescue the stranded people. (Source: Deccan Chronicle 09/12/2010)

A flood relief centre was setup at Nithiraivilai Government Higher Secondary School in Kalkulam area. In this camp a feeding programme was started and medical assistance was given to the people. According to the data collected from the revenue sources, more than 7,000 people were rescued from Munchirai Block and Ezhudhesam Townpanchayat Area. Thirty three flood relief centres were set up at 15 places in Vilavankode taluk, 7 in Kalkulam, 3 in Thovalai and 8 in Agastheeswaram. Indian Coast Guard, Navy and Army personnel and 34 commandos from the National Disaster Management Authority Arakonam are deployed to aid in relief and rescue efforts.

In Kanyakumari around 150,000 people were directly affected and around 7,000 people were internally displaced. There were 15 deaths. Around 4,000 houses including thatched huts and mud wall houses, houses damaged. Around 600 irrigation sources were damaged.

Though there were no heavy rains reported in the second half of December, cold and foggy conditions were witnessed throughout the month of December in many places of Tamil Nadu, where these kind of climatic conditions have not been experienced in the recent past. There were occasional rains which were sometimes severe. Kanyakumari District reported heavy showers for 2 days in the first week of January 2011. This exaggerated the already prevailing conditions.

The increase in the water level, led to the release of water, breaching of bunds or forced cutting of the bunds, which in turn made the flooding much worse. Since Tamil Nadu was experiencing drought, conserving water in reservoirs or other water bodies is vital.

In Cuddalore, north Tamil Nadu, water bodies are at full capacity. Agricultural crops on about 90,000 hectares were submerged in Cuddalore district, roads and parts of the state highways were damaged. Apart from this, around 2,000 houses were destroyed. The Cuddalore district officials distributed food packets to 14,100 affected people. The administration had also set up a 24-hour toll-free control room to assist the people affected by the monsoon.

Damages due to the rains in Tuticorin district was estimated to be around \$43,000,000. Maniyacthi in Ottapidaram constituency recorded the highest rainfall of 692mm in just one month in November against the total annual rainfall of 650mm in Tuticorin District. (Source: Deccan Chronicle, 07.12.10)

In Nagapattinam district eight persons were reported dead. More than 45,000 people were staying in 100 relief camps in various parts of the district. (Source: The New Indian Express, 07.12.10)

With all the water reservoirs in Tamilnadu at full capacity and some already overflowing during the heavy downpour, another spell of rains could create havoc.

#### IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED RESPONSE

As of 8 December 2010 the damages are as follows

##### Tamil Nadu Floods Damages (Govt Sources and Media)

Loss of Life	-	203 <sup>1</sup>
No. of districts Affected	-	20
No. of Taluks affected	-	124
No. of Revenue villages affected	-	3,707
No. of huts fully damaged	-	8,702
No. of huts partly damaged	-	41,663
No. of pucca/kutchra houses partly damaged	-	318,694
Crop Damage	-	5.04 lakhs Hectare
Length of roads affected		
National Highways	-	713.86 Km
State Highways	-	11,224.03 Kms
Municipalities	-	1,524.47 Kms
Town Panchayat	-	711.24 Kms
No. of Culverts and Bridges Damaged	-	2,924
No. of breaches in river bunds and tanks	-	4,559
No. of Public building damages	-	2,240

The Government has been responding since the time the rains became continuous downpours. Some NGOs and INGOs also are responding in a limited way. The government has announced the following compensation for the flood affected people, based on assessments done by the State Secretariat in the eight worst affected districts, however there has been some revisions done recently. The state government has requested \$ 407,111,111/- (Rs.1832 Crores) from the Central Government for Flood Relief Assistance (govt press release, 31.12.2010)

- \$ 4,444/- has been announced for the families who have lost lives
- \$ 222/- for cattle loss (\$ 0.66 for each piece of Poultry, Goats – \$22/-, Cow/Ox – \$.222/-, Calf – \$ 111/-)
- \$ 56/- for partially damaged house
- \$ 111/- for fully damaged houses
- \$ 33/- for houses in the habitats inundated with water
- \$ 55/- for boats and nets with Minor damages
- \$ 167/-for boats and nets with Major damages
- \$ 220/- per hectare with damages of paddy exceeding 50%, other crops would be done as per norms. Comprehensive Assessments to be done after water recedes
- \$ 167/- per hectare for crops other than paddy
- \$ 89/- for rain fed crops

Assessment was carried out by the ACT member agencies' staff. The government response was found to be relatively slow. The ACT partners plan to take up the issue with the Government as a long term measure through IAGs and not within the range of the current appeal. The field visits also gave an insight to the overall situation about the affected communities. The government responses have not reached the community in many places. This has added to the already existing problem of food insecurity. Moreover the communities do not have employment. The damages to the fields have left the agricultural labourers without work for more than three weeks already. The work in the agriculture sector is expected to start again only after the water recedes and the government provides the compensation. Added to this is the recent inflation in the country where prices of essential commodities have increased drastically. The government also has not

<sup>1</sup> Indian Express 8 December 2010.

given the dry ration packages. Distribution of rice has been done while the affected communities were in the Relief Centres. The rice was basically used for food in the relief centers. Apart from this there has been no additional rice provision. Distribution of cooked food was carried out by the government immediately following the floods but this was largely sporadic.

The sources of livelihood of people have been adversely affected and there is large scale loss of personal property. The majority of the people belong to the marginalized sections and are the worst affected, having no resources to fall back on. The living conditions in the affected areas are appalling. For their survival and recovery it is essential that timely and precise relief is provided at this hour of need.

## **KEY PROBLEMS AND ISSUES**

### **1. Food & Livelihood**

- Due to the heavy rains and flooding, affected communities have not been able to get any work since 10 November 2010. In view of the rains, employment opportunity was not available.
- As their huts and villages were damaged and inundated many have lost their food provisions (e.g. rice, lentils, oil) and kitchen utensils. This has resulted in the inability to procure and cook food. The present inflation of food prices affects the vulnerable and economically backward communities the most.

### **2. Shelter & Household items**

- The continuous rains have weakened the flimsy huts. These huts need at least to be rebuilt. However, as the government support may not be sufficient, support to supplement the government assistance is required.

### **3. Sanitation & Health**

- The exposure to the rain, cold climate and the prevailing wet environment has exposed the affected communities to health hazards such as cold, cough, fever, head ache etc. With the December to February being the winter season in Tamil Nadu and the climatic conditions really changing with more coldness than experienced in the recent past, there is a threat of certain health hazard. Chickanguniya, a tropical disease, has found its prevalence in Tamil Nadu in the last two or three years and the season for this is the northeast Monsoon. The stagnant water and poor sanitation allowing breeding of mosquitoes may increase the threat for tropical diseases like these.

## **V. LOCATIONS FOR PROPOSED RESPONSE**

CASA office in Chennai has been in touch with the UELCI office in Chennai and the LWSI office in Kolkata. Apart from this there were also field level discussions. CASA Sector Resource Centre staff at Nagapattinam and Tirunelveli, were in touch with the LWSI staff in Cuddalore, TELC in Nagapattinam, ALC in Cuddalore and IELC in Kanyakumari to discuss plans and ensure there would be no duplication of relief.



**LWSI**

District	Name of village	Total Household
Nagapattinam	Kumaranatham	75
	Varisaipathu	135
	Suburayapuram	105
	KBS Nagar	30
	Kattur	125
	Vadi	150
	Vembadi	85
	Iruvakollai	102
	Kaduvatti	110
	Menaiiruppu	115
	Achankadu	92
	Nariyantheru – East	101
	Nariyantheru – West	64
	Kuthuvakarai	53
	Manalveli	76
	Nanalpadugai	102
	Pilpadugai	106
	Mudhalaimedu	88
	Mudhalaimedu Thittu	55
	Mahendrapalli	195
	Vettathankarai	152
	Keelagaram	150
	Iruvakollai South	30
	Vellamanal	99
	Kavalmaniyam	102
	Ayampettai	64
	Maniiruppu	132
	Gothandapuram	70
	Itchiladi	110
	Keelatheru	179
	Sengamedu	144
	Anumanthapuram	156
	Thittupadugai	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 villages</b>	<b>3527</b>

**UELCI**

District Name	Serial Number & Name of the Village	Total Number of Families
Villupuram	1. Vadathorasalur	100
	2. Thiyaaduruagam	75
	3. Kariyalur	75
	4. Kongarayapalayam	75
	5. Kallakurichi	100
	6. Chinnasalam	50
	7. Alathy	55
	8. Vadakkanandal	50
	9. Melvellar	30
	10. Sanakrapuram	50
	11. Karunapuram	50
	12. Ulundurpet	100
	13. Vallavanur	50
	14. Pudupettai	30
	15. Salaiyampalayam	25
	16. Melmampettu	25

	17.T. Edayar	30
	18.Mazhavarayanur	35
	19.Elantharai	35
	20.Suvisheshapuram	100
	21. Odiyandal	50
	22.Parikkal	50
	23.Eraiyyur	50
	24.Athamangalam	50
	25.Kalarpuram	50
	26.Elavanasarkottai	50
	Sub-total-I	1440
Cuddalore	1.Allapakkam	65
	2.Villiyannallur	55
	3.Thondamanatham	100
	4.Pakkiripalayam	60
	5.Thokkanampakkam	50
	6.B. Mutlur	50
	7.Silambi Mangalam	25
	8.Kattumailur	55
	9.Sethuvarayamkuppam	60
	10.Ooamangalam	60
	11.Bethanaickkam kuppam	50
	12.Kazhudur	55
	Sub-total-II	685
Puducherry:	1. Chinna Babu Smuthiram	38
	2. Periya Babu Samuthiram	37
	Sub-total-III	75
Tanjavur	1.Budalur	100
	2.C.K.Patti	150
	3.T.K.Palli	100
	4.Anaikkadu	150
	5.Athirampattinam	100
	6.Madukkur	100
	7.Kumbakonam	150
	8.Kanjanur	150
	Sub-total-IV	1000
Nagapattinam	1.Nagapattinam	40
	2.Karuvelankudi	60
	3.Tranquebar	100
	4.Velipalayam	150
	5. Sirkali	100
	6.Kuruchi	50
	Sub-total-V	500
Tiruvallur	1.Pandur	150
	2.Kaivandur	100
	3.Kanagavallipuram	100
	4.Pattaraiperumputhur	150
	5.Sendrapalayam	150
	6.Placepalayam	150
	Sub-total-VI	800
Kanyakumari:	1.Thathiarkulum	100
	2.Thirupathitharam	40
	3.Nanjilnagar	40
	4.Veeranamangalam	60
	5.Thazhakudi	80
	6.Poolankuzhi	40
	7.Thovallai	200
	8.Varndimangalam	60

	9.Kandankuzhi	60
	10.Kokamvillagam	50
	11.Marukalthalai	50
	12.Naduvoor	40
	13.Chekkadi	80
	14.Keerankulum	50
	15.Kattupdur	50
	Sub-total-VII	1000
Chennai: (Slums)	1. Mutamil Nager	100
	2. Annai Indra Nager	100
	3. Bharati Dasan Nager	100
	4. Tambram	200
	Sub-total-VIII	500
Total 8 Districts	Total 75 villages, 4 slum areas	Total Families: 6000

### CASA

The emergency relief programme is proposed to be undertaken in the following 24 villages in eight districts of Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, , Trichy, , Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin and Kanyakumari.

Name of the District	Village Name	No. of beneficiaries
<b>KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT</b>	Ariyaperumalvilai	150
	Thirupasathiram	80
	Eluthesam	348
	Aruthesam	575
	Munchirai	285
	ST Mangadu	130
	Pudhukadai	200
	Kalingarajapuram	30
	Valayathuvayal	100
	Medukumpal	350
	Pallikal	75
	Vaikallur	125
	<b>12 villages</b>	<b>2,448</b>
<b>THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT</b>	Valasamuthiram	515
	Muthiahnagar	135
	Epodhumuvendran	150
	<b>3 villages</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT</b>	Pamban	500
	<b>1 village</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT</b>	Pallaiya Atrangerai	220
	Muniyan Koil	51
	Lingathadi	261
	Velankani Moonjal	70
	Thalainaeyur Agraharam	50
	Siruthalai kadu	300
	<b>6 villages</b>	<b>952</b>
<b>CUDDALORE DISTRICT</b>	Kumaratchi Vadakutheru	150

	Kumaratchi Odakarai	150
	<b>2 villages</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>5 districts</b>	<b>24 villages</b>	<b>5000</b>

### **TARGETED BENEFICIARIES**

Priority will be given to the most vulnerable sections of the affected people such as the marginalised communities, excluded communities, widows, physically challenged, single female headed families and children. The most vulnerable sections among the excluded communities (including dalits), and other marginalized sections of the society will be given priority. It is an unfortunate fact that these dalit communities are socially, economically and culturally excluded from the mainstream of development and rehabilitation processes. The proposed relief/rehabilitation programme will make special efforts to be inclusive in its approach and give priority to these excluded communities.

### **CRITERIA FOR BENEFICIARY SELECTION:**

#### **LWSIT**

LWSIT assessment team in the affected areas completed an on the spot assessment of damage and relief needs. LWSIT will work with the local government agencies, identified partners and the village leaders to identify those whose needs are the greatest in the process of identifying those who will be assisted. This may be measured in terms of the relative loss suffered (both in terms of people and property), socio-economic background of the selected beneficiary, and also the vulnerability factor of women and children, the elderly and infirm. Members of the target group will be involved in identification of families to receive assistance and will also be involved in all facets of the programme intervention right from the planning to implementation, to promote transparency and ownership. Local community based organisations, traditional village panchayat, local elected panchayat and village administrative officers will be consulted during the selection of the beneficiaries. The Village Development Committees (VDC) formed in the previous projects will be the coordinating agency in the village level.

Criteria's for beneficiary selection, lists and quality of humanitarian assistance to be provided and the beneficiary list will be displayed in the local language at the distribution point. For an inclusive approach, relief distribution points will be fixed taking into consideration the accessibility of female members of the family. Efforts will be made to set up a complaints mechanism that is effective, accessible and safe in consultation with representatives of the beneficiary communities. All complaints received will be verified and handled according to set procedures.

Experienced LWSIT staff along with representatives of the local administration and community leaders will carry out the beneficiary selection.

Since LWSIT was operation in the area through an ongoing three year project, the staff on the ground visited the most severely affected villages and conducted a quick assessment with the involvement of the DMT task force of the community on the immediate needs and damages caused by the floods. The team is also in touch with the district administration and is coordinating with identified local churches/institutions in assessing the situation and formulating a mechanism to coordinate the relief response.

#### **UELCI**

Primary targets for assistance are families belonging to the most vulnerable sections of the affected communities including female headed families, the physically challenged and the elderly, who were displaced due to flooding, whose huts have been damaged or who have not received adequate assistance from the Government.

UELCI staff in the field along with the member churches staff members took the support of local panchayats and congregations members and selected the beneficiaries according to above mentioned criteria.

## **CASA**

CASA has been in touch with the local stakeholders and has directly visited the flood affected area to assess the situation. Discussions have been held with the local community leaders, local partners and, based on need, the following villages are being proposed in Nagapattinam, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Ramnad and Cuddalore District. The areas which have been selected were severely affected by the floods and the most of the affected belong to the economically and socially lower class with also all of them being dalit who depend on daily labour. Most of the villages have suffered persistent water logging for more than 2 to 3 weeks which has seriously hindered the normal life of the people

Beneficiaries will be identified in cooperation with partner agencies. The local government agencies and the village leaders assisted in the identification process. This was measured in terms of the relative loss suffered (both in terms of lives and property), socio-economic background of the selected beneficiary, and also the vulnerability factor of women and children, the elderly and infirm.

The heaviest burden imposed by the flood has been on the womenfolk who have to look after the welfare of the entire family in an abnormal and adverse situation. The provision of relief materials consisting of household goods will go a long way in reducing their hardship.

**The involvement of the PRI (local self government) leaders, local NGOs and CBOs, Block Development Officers would be sought wherever and whenever needed.**

**Local participation:** Members of the target group will be involved in identification of families who will receive assistance and all efforts will be made to involve them in all facets of the programme intervention to promote transparency and ownership. Participation by these stakeholders will result in a wider impact of the programme.

CASA will ensure active involvement and participation of the beneficiaries, churches, partner organisations and panchayat leaders in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project activities. An element of effective co-ordination also would be there between the ACT Forum Members to review the situation and analysis the targeting issues which will also focus on micro level needs as well as special needs

## **VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

#### **GOAL:**

The goal of the project will be to mitigate the effects of the northeast monsoon floods on 14,500 families and help them on the path of recovery.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

The specific objectives of the project are for CASA to:

- support 5,000 people with cooked food for 2 days
- provide family relief kits consisting of 2 mats, 2 woollen blankets, 1 dhoti, 1 saree, kitchen utensils (14 pieces), hygiene kits, and 2 pots to 5,000 families
- provide dry ration kits consisting of 10 kgs rice, 2 kgs lentils, 1 litre cooking oil, 1 kg salt, 100 gm turmeric powder and 100 gm chilli powder to 5,000 families
- ensure proper sanitation in the project villages by providing bleaching powder to 5,000 families

For LWSIT to provide:

- sleeping materials – two blankets and one sleeping mat to 3,500 families
- clothes – for men, women and warm clothes for children to 3,500 families
- To provide food ration consisting of 10 kgs rice, 1 kg Dal, 1 litre cooking oil and a packet of glucose biscuits for 3,500 families.

For UELCI to provide:

- food ration consisting of 10 kg rice, 2 kg dhal, 1 kg oil, 1 kg salt, 1/2 kg chilly powder to 6,000 families.
- one blanket and clothes for men and women to 6,000 families.
- small cash support to enable families to buy necessities such as soap, candles, additional food items.
- shelter support to 1,000 families

### **PROPOSED ASSISTANCE**

In view of the present emergency situation, the following activities are proposed under this appeal. These activities are based on discussions with the community while carrying out the assessments. LWSIT, CASA and UELCI have discussed the type of intervention to be provided which will be based on the locations and the needs of the affected community.

However while analysing the proposed assistance it was found that all the three agencies are catering to the basic needs which are similar in nature, though there may be some small differences.

### **CRISIS PHASE:**

#### **LWSIT**

##### **Proposed assistance**

From the assessment carried out by LWSIT staff and local administration, there is an urgent need for providing dry food rations for sustainability, proper shelter and essential household items such as winter clothing etc. In the given context, saving the lives of the marooned people is of prime importance. Hence the following interventions have been planned.

- **Sleeping materials:** The living condition of the affected families is very difficult as walls have collapsed and the floors are very damp making sleeping on the floor dangerous. Since sleeping materials have been damaged by the flood waters, LWSIT proposes to provide affected families with a family size sleeping mat along with two blankets. Since the north east monsoon has been very active, it is expected that this winter could be quite chilly. Hence the blankets will be very handy.
- **Clothing for men, women and children:** As mentioned earlier, the floods have damaged most of the huts and as a result all the household materials, including clothing and sleeping materials have been damaged. As a possible mitigation measure, LWSIT proposes providing lungi/dhoti for men, sarees for women and sweaters for children.
- **Dry food ration:** Though the local administration was initially running community kitchens for the affected families, it has now been discontinued. As most of people from the affected communities are agricultural labours their livelihood is lost as the entire cultivable land are immersed in water. There is an urgent need for food and LWSI plans to provide affected families with a bag of 10 kg rice, 1 kg Dal, 1 litre cooking oil and a packet of glucose biscuits for sustainability.

#### **UELCI**

- Provide food for 6,000 families for 15 days per family 10 kg rice, 2 kg dhal, 1 kg oil, 1 kg salt, 1/2 kg chilly powder.

- And non food items: 1 item of clothing for men and one for women along with 1 blanket for each of 6,000 families.
- Huts repairing materials @ Rs.1,000/- Per family providing among 1,000 families.

### **CASA**

- ⤴ **Feeding:** 5,000 people will be provided with cooked food for 2 days
- ⤴ **Family Relief Kits:** 5,000 relief sets each will be provided in Tamil Nadu. Each set will consist of the following items:
  - 2 mats
  - 2 woollen blankets
  - 1 dhoti (a garment worn by the men)
  - 1 saree (women apparel),
  - A set of aluminium/stainless steel utensils
  - 1 Hygiene Kit (2 Soap, 200 ml bottle dettol, 1 pack cotton, 1 tooth paste, 4 tooth brushes)
  - 2 pots (local water containers).
- ⤴ **Dry Rations:** It is proposed to provide 5,000 dry ration kits to affected families in Tamil Nadu (each dry ration kit consists of 10 kgs rice, 2 kgs lentils, 1litre edible oil, 1 kg salt, 100 gm turmeric powder and 100 gm chilli powder).
- ⤴ **Bleaching Powder:** 5,000 packets of bleaching powder will be distributed to the families as a means to develop precaution on issues concerned with sanitation in and around their houses and in the village.

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY**

#### **LWSIT**

LWSIT will directly implement the project, as per usual practice. Local partners (VDC's) in the communities, have already started the process of identifying the relief recipient families so that the distribution can begin immediately on receipt of the funds from ACT Alliance.

The LWSIT headquarters in Kolkata, which includes expertise in disaster response, logistics and emergency communications, will coordinate the overall operation. Coordination will be done at state level with the LWSIT zonal office in Chidambaram.

A report will be submitted on completion of the intervention. At the end of the programme, a review will be conducted to assess the impact and document lessons for future planning. The overall financial management and control will be with the LWSIT Kolkata headquarters.

#### **UELCI**

UELCI member churches ALC, TELC and IELC will form local church committees in their respective areas. These committees will include experienced emergency staff members along with a UELCI staff member to support the relief program implementation according to plan. The Director and Project Officer of the Division of Social Action/ UELCI will monitor the implementation programme according to plan. Four Coordinators, four Supervisors, 15 field staff and 30 volunteers will implement the programme for a period of three months. The UELCI secretariat will purchase relief goods from nearby towns and will limit transportation costs of food and non food items materials. As goods are not available in the immediate locality, they will be purchased from nearby towns and transported to the affected 15 distribution centres.

## **CASA**

CASA will be the main implementing partner and will be directly responsible to the resource sharing partners in all respects. CASA will do periodic reporting on the progress of the programme. All finances will be received and accounted for by CASA. The existing staff of CASA will be used for organising the various activities. The CASA Delhi headquarters, which includes expertise in disaster response, logistics and emergency communications, will coordinate the overall operation. Co-ordination, monitoring, consolidation of reports and accounting will also be done at the headquarters.

Members of the target group will be involved in identification of families who will receive the relief sets. The assistance of the local community will also be solicited during the actual distribution of the relief material. Government and local church representatives will be invited to witness the distribution wherever possible.

Some of the relief material (dhotis and blankets) will be sourced from LWSIT existing disaster preparedness stocks in Kolkata and the remaining balance will be purchased locally by deputed purchase committees. LWSIT will ensure the active involvement and participation of the beneficiary communities in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project activities.

### **Specific inputs for project implementation:**

#### **LWSIT**

##### *Direct project-related costs - Personnel:*

One (1) Project Coordinator, (1) Accounts Officer, 4 community organisers, and 4 volunteers will be involved in the direct implementation of this project at field level.

##### *Direct project-related costs – Administration and Operational:*

Under this, expenses incurred for staff travel, office running costs and other operational expenses such as printing and stationary, communication (postage and telephone) and visibility through posters, banners, caps etc. for direct implementation of this project at field level will be covered.

Transport: Trucks will be hired for the transport of relief materials, food grains etc. from office warehouse to the distribution sites. One four wheeler vehicle and two wheeler vehicles belonging to LWSIT will be used for staff movement.

#### **UELCI**

##### **Food Items:**

###### **Per family:**

- 1) 10 kg rice
- 2) 2 kg Dal
- 3) 1 kg Oil
- 4) 1kg Salt
- 5) 200 gm Chilly

###### **Non Food Items:**

- 1) 1 Saree
- 2) 1 Dhoti
- 3) 1 Blanket

**1000 families** provided material assistance for huts reconstruction  
@ Rs.1000/- cost per family.



**Personnel:**

Four Coordinators, four Supervisors, 15 field staff and 30 volunteers will be appointed to implement this program in 8 districts and 4 slum areas in Chennai. These chosen personnel are experienced in relief and rehabilitation programs and provided good services during UELCI Tsunami program operations.

**Transportation:**

15 centers are chosen for these 8 districts hence the materials will be purchased by UELCI secretariat from nearby towns and will be kept in these 15 centers and the transportation will be organized from the centers to the relief distribution villages by the staff members.

**CASA**

⤴ **NFI Kit, Dry Ration Kit and Bleaching Powder:** summarized above.

⤴ **Transport:** Truck rental and related costs for relief material movement to local warehouse and distribution point:

- The first item under this heading relates to cross-country movement of relief materials to local warehouses.
- The second item under this heading relates to secondary transport for material movement from warehouses to distribution points.
- Three four-wheel vehicles will be used for the relief operation in the target districts. Therefore, fuel and maintenance charges for the same are budgeted.

⤴ **Loading and unloading charges for relief commodities:** This line covers the charges necessary for loading and unloading of relief sets during the transportation and distribution processes. The price is based on the familiarity with local standard rates.

⤴ **Personnel, Administration, Operations and Support:**

- **Travel: For the travel of regional and Headquarters staff, a budgetary provision has been created.**
- **Volunteers:** Twelve volunteers will work with CASA staff for this project and will be allocated full-time for this project in the coordinating office at the field level. A daily allowance is based as per the scale of the organisation.
- **Boarding and Lodging:** Four field staff will be allocated full-time for flood relief and rehabilitation operation in the two districts. This will cover the cost of their boarding and lodging.
- **Insurance:** Four staff of CASA will be covered under personnel accident insurance who will work full-time for the programme.
- **Office Utilities:** This amount covers all office utility costs for field staff and field office.
- **Warehouse:** This amount covers the cost for storage of relief material for onward distribution in the operational areas.
- **Office Stationery:** This line covers all office stationery at the project, supervisory and field offices related to flood relief programme.
- **Mobile Phones:** This line covers the usage of mobile phones by Field Coordinators & project staff in the implementation and monitoring of this project.
- **Fax and Email:** This amount covers all fax and email costs incurred for the implementation of the project.
- **Documentation, Reporting, Promotion and Visibility:** This cost covers the documentation; reporting, promotion and visibility of funding partner work in the operational areas including process documentation and still/video photography.

**Code of Conduct and Sphere Standard:**

The staff involved in the project will be sensitised on the need to follow the Code of Conduct of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief as well as the ACT guidelines on prevention of sexual abuse and gender, while implementing the project. The contextualization of the Sphere Standards to meet Indian norms is currently being worked upon by Sphere India (of which CASA and LWSIT is a founder Member) and the National Disaster Management Authority of the Government of India. Once jointly finalized and adopted these sectoral standards will become binding on both Government and the civil society organizations in humanitarian action. CASA currently views the International Sphere Standards as guiding principles to be conformed to the extent possible given our contextual realities. There is however no compromise on the quality of relief supplies provided to restore the life of the affected people at least to the level at which they were before the disaster and/or in line with the existing conditions prevailing in the area.

**Planning, Assumption, Constraints and Prioritization:****LWSIT**

After the relief intervention, the Village Development Committees (VDC) formed in these villages will take care of the community for the development and preparedness activities. Communities will be organised for the lobbying and advocacy activities facilitated by these VDCs. LWSIT will guide them and assist them to document the future activities. During the relief distribution, LWSIT will train them to lobby the Government to carry out the development and rehabilitation work. However, possibilities for long term intervention based on the further needs in these areas cannot be ruled out at this juncture.

Transportation of materials to the distribution point will be an area of concern, due to damage to the road infrastructure. Attempts will be made to procure food items and other material from nearby places to reduce transportation costs. Hence, disruption of road communications will continue to pose problems.

Should there be insufficient funding priority will be given to the dry food ration, followed by sleeping materials and clothing.

**CASA**

Given the period of intervention time CASA would try to further study the implications of the government response. If there are genuine cases of exclusion it may be taken up with the District Administration. Efforts will also be taken to look into the long term issues of DRR through the network like IAG in the state level and other forum in the district level.

It is believed that the possibility of rains would be less and the programme would not be hampered because of climatic conditions. However this year being the election year of Tamil Nadu, there seems to be some politically motivated activities in the flood affected areas. The prevailing political environment may change in the event of announcement of elections.

**Procurement**

LWSIT, UELCI and CASA have their own respective procurement policy. Each organization will carry out separate procurement, following its own policy, as the target locations are different for each agency. Moreover, given the uncertainty of funding, each organization may not receive funding simultaneously to do common procurement.

**PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**

The total project duration of this relief intervention will be for a period of 3 months, where LWSIT and UELCI will complete the activities in 3 months and CASA in 1 ½ months (from the date of receipt of funding).

## **VII. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE**

### **LWSIT**

The Director has the overall responsibility for the project and guides strategy development and overall monitoring. The Assist Manager for Emergencies at Head Office will be directly responsible for the project and will be assisted by other members of the program unit. S/he will keep a constant eye on the project and will guide the implementation team in the field to ensure systematic and timely implementation. S/he will keep track of all developments in the field.

Senior staff members will lead the projects on the ground and will be responsible for implementing and monitoring the activities. They will be assisted by an accountant and two community organizers working directly with the beneficiaries. The project will engage local volunteers from the operational communities. Day to day operations and administration will be handled by the field office. The Head Office will provide orientation, guidance and support as and when needed.

The Finance Manager at Head Office will have overall control of all financial matters. The accounts officer at the project level will take care of the day to day financial matters, including budget control. Money will be sent to the projects from Head Office against proper requisitions.

As is the practice, all procurements under this project will be in accordance with LWSIT procurement policies and financial norms. The Head Office procurement committee will oversee and be involved in the process. As local purchase is encouraged, field offices will send necessary requisitions, quotations, recommendations, etc., to the Head Office for approval. Quality and adherence to SPHERE standards is assured in all procurements.

### **UELCI**

The over all financial administration and management will be with the UELCI head office. During implementation, under the direction of Executive Secretary UELCI and the DSA Director, the Project Officer, finance officer and Field coordinators will be responsible for financial monitoring and management.

The financial accounts will be maintained by a UELCI qualified finance officer and the project accounts will be maintained at the UELCI head office. All the financial reports and audits will be done at UELCI head office. Co-ordination, monitoring, overall financial management, and consolidation of narrative, financial and audit reports for reporting to ACT will be the main tasks of the UELCI secretariat, in direct communication with the ACT Coordinating Office.

### **CASA**

The overall financial management and control will be with the CASA Headquarters. At the implementing level the Field Coordinators will be responsible for financial monitoring and control. The accounts will be maintained by qualified accountants and the entire project account will be consolidated at the field level. Preparation of the financial report and the final audit will be done at the headquarters level.

## **VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION**

### **LWSIT**

The officer in-charge and designated staff will be responsible for carrying out the monitoring on the ground. Monitoring visits will be conducted from the head office at regular intervals. The beneficiaries and communities themselves will carry out day to day monitoring and quality control of all the activities.

LWSIT Head Office will send all necessary reports (statistical, narrative and financial) as required by ACT Alliance. The officer in-charge from the field will send reports to head office on a monthly basis. The project officer will get reports in turn from the staff members who are actually implementing the project.

### **UELCI**

UELCI and its member churches will monitor the programme on a regular basis. Field level staff will be responsible for daily monitoring and controls. UELCI will ensure timely reporting to ACT.

After completion of this emergency program the Director of the DSA/UELCI along with the beneficiaries and member churches emergency desk staff will evaluate the programme.

### **CASA**

Monitoring of the programme at the field level which will be done on a regular basis through field visits, submission of reports, staff-partner meetings and interaction with beneficiaries.

CASA 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 that it progresses along the planned framework, and also in order to fine-tune it as and when required.

A report will be submitted on completion of the intervention. At the end of the programme, a review will be conducted to assess the impact of the programme and document learning for future planning.

## **IX. COORDINATION**

The ACT partners in India - LWSIT, UELCI and CASA are co-ordinating at the field level and at head office level. All the ACT partners have a strong presence in their respective intervention areas and also have a good rapport with the local agencies and government mechanism. At the field level informal discussion have taken place between the staff of CASA, LWSIT and UELCI and also partner churches ALC, TELC, IELC. The ACT partners will involve and work closely with the local bodies and the district administration in the local co-ordination meetings to plan and to ensure that the intervention reaches the neediest people. Linkages with development actors working within the project area pre-exist based on ACT partners' prior activities and NGO partnerships in these areas. ACT partners will be working in coordination with other NGOs and will be networking with them to ensure a coordinated implementation so as to complement and supplement those being implemented by other agencies. At the district, block and panchayat levels too, ACT India is in constant touch with all three State Government authorities, local panchayat leaders and the NGOs.

Once there are pledges against the Appeal, the ACT partners will meet periodically to review and appraise the situation and provide complementary support to each other accordingly. The ACT members will also meet after completion of the project to develop common reporting standards. CASA will be the lead agency, coordinating the planning, implementation and reporting phases of the Appeal.

The coordination meetings would also look into the possible advocacy issues, and preferably to take them up through IAG or other district forums.

CASA and LWSIT are members of networks such as Sphere India which also takes a lead in coordination at the national level. The ACT partners are members of the Inter Agency Group in Tamil Nadu, which is a coordination mechanism of Humanitarian Agencies in Tamil Nadu.

The Humanitarian agencies in Tamil Nadu have formed a co-ordination mechanism which is the Inter Agency Group and the Additional Emergency Officer from CASA, Chennai is the convenor of the same. Apart from ACT Forum members, CASA has been in touch with other agencies on assessing the situation and convening emergency meeting.

**X. BUDGET****CASA ESTIMATED BUDGET**

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost INDR	Budget INDR	Budget US\$
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>CRISIS PHASE</b>					
<b>Food Relief Assistance</b>					
<b>Feeding Programme</b>					
Cooked food to 5,000 people once a day @Rs25 per meal per person X 2 days	persons	10,000	25	250,000	5,556
<b>sub total:</b>				<b>250,000</b>	<b>5,556</b>
<b>Dry Ration Kit</b>					
Rice 10 Kgs	Kgs	50,000	25	1,250,000	27,778
Lentils (2Kgs)	Kgs	10,000	90	900,000	20,000
Edible Oil (1 litre)	litre	5,000	85	425,000	9,444
Salt	kgs	5,000	10	50,000	1,111
Turmeric Powder (100gms per pkt.)	packet	5,000	25	125,000	2,778
Chili Powder (200 gms per packet)	packet	5,000	33	165,000	3,667
Tamarind (100 gm)	packet	5,000	10	50,000	1,111
Polybags for packing	piece	5,000	15	75,000	1,667
<b>sub total:</b>				<b>3,040,000</b>	<b>67,556</b>
<b>Non Food Relief Assistance</b>					
<b>Relief Set</b>					
Mat (2 pcs)	piece	10,000	50.00	500,000	11,111
Woolen Blankets (1 Pc.)	piece	5,000	104.49	522,450	11,610
Dhoti (1 pc.)	piece	5,000	74.00	370,000	8,222
Saree (1pc.)	piece	5,000	64.00	320,000	7,111
Al. Utensils (12 pcs.)	set	5,000	472.50	2,362,500	52,500
Plastic Kudam (Traditional Water Container - 2 pcs)	piece	10,000	80.00	800,000	17,778
Hygiene Kit (Soap -2, Tooth Paste -2, Tooth Brush - 4, Dettol 100 ml, Cotton Roll)	set	5,000	180.00	900,000	20,000
Polybags for packing	piece	5,000	15.00	75,000	1,667
<b>sub total:</b>				<b>5,849,950</b>	<b>129,999</b>
<b>Health and Sanitation</b>					
Bleaching Powder - 1 kg	packet	5,000	30	150,000	3,333
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>150,000</b>	<b>3,333</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>9,289,950</b>	<b>206,443</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
<b>Transport</b>					
For Crisis Phase					
Truck rental for relief material movement to local warehouse	truck load	8	35,000	280,000	6,222
Secondary transport (warehouse to distribution point)	Lumpsum			150,000	3,333
Fuel & Maintenance charges for 3 Four Wheel Vehicles	month	1.5	80,000	120,000	2,667
<b>Handling</b>					
Loading & unloading charges	lumpsum			70,000	1,556
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>620,000</b>	<b>13,778</b>
<b>PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
<b>staff benefit</b>					

<b>per diem</b>					
D.A. for 4 Field Officers @ Rs150/- per day	month	1.5	18,000	27,000	600
D.A. for 3 Drivers @ Rs 150/- per day	month	1.5	13,500	20,250	450
Honorarium for 12 Volunteers @ Rs 150/- per day	month	1.5	54,000	81,000	1,800
Boarding & Lodging for 4 Field Staff for crisis phase	month	1.5	72,000	108,000	2,400
Insurance for 4 Staff for crisis phase	lumpsum			4,000	89
<b>sub total :</b>				<b>240,250</b>	<b>5,339</b>

<b>Travel</b>					
Local & Regional travel of senior & field staff	Lumpsum			40,000	889
<b>sub total :</b>				<b>40,000</b>	<b>889</b>
<b>Office</b>					
Office utilities for crisis phase	month	1.5	30,000	45,000	1,000
Godown rent for crisis phase	month	1	30,000	30,000	667
Office Stationery for crisis phase	lumpsum	1.5	30,000	45,000	1,000
<b>Communication</b>					
Usage of 4 mobile phones	month	1.5	20,000	30,000	667
Usage of Fax & Email etc. for crisis phase	month	1.5	10,000	15,000	333
Documentation, Reporting, Promotion and Visibility	lumpsum	1.5	30,000	45,000	1,000
<b>sub total :</b>				<b>210,000</b>	<b>4,667</b>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>490,250</b>	<b>10,894</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR CRISIS PHASE:</b>				<b>10,400,200</b>	<b>231,116</b>
<b>Audit of Funds &amp; Auditors Field Visits</b>	Lumpsum			<b>15,000</b>	<b>333</b>
<b>Grand Total for Crisis Phase</b>				<b>10,415,200</b>	<b>231,449</b>
<b>ACT COORDINATION FEE - 3%</b>				<b>312,456</b>	<b>6,943</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>10,727,656</b>	<b>238,392</b>
<b>EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD</b>	45				

### LWSIT ESTIMATED BUDGET

Description	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	INR	INR	US\$
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>CRISIS PHASE</b>					
<b>Sleeping materials for 3500 families</b>					
Sleeping Mat - family size	Nos	3,500	75	262,500	5,833
Blankets - 2 pcs per family	Nos	7,000	150	1,050,000	23,333
Plastic bag with logo for packing all items	Nos	3,500	50	175,000	3,889
<b>Sub-Total:</b>				<b>1,487,500</b>	<b>33,056</b>
<b>Clothing for 3500 families</b>					

Saree for women	Nos	3,500	120	420,000	9,333
Dhoti/Lungi for men	Nos	3,500	75	262,500	5,833
Sweater (winter garment) for children	Nos	7,000	125	875,000	19,444
<b>Sub-Total:</b>				<b>1,557,500</b>	<b>34,611</b>
<b>1 week Ration for 3500 families</b>					
Rice - bag of 10 kg	packet	3,500	200	700,000	15,556
Dal (Lintel) - pack of 1 kg	packet	3,500	75	262,500	5,833
Cooking Oil - 1 litre pouch	Pouch	3,500	75	262,500	5,833
Glucose Biscuit - 1 big pack	packet	3,500	50	175,000	3,889
<b>Sub-Total:</b>				<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>31,111</b>
<b>Direct Costs Personnel</b>					
Project Coordinator - 01 person	months	3	20,000	60,000	1,333
Accounts Officer - 01 person	months	3	15,000	45,000	1,000
Community organizers - 4 persons	months	3	40,000	120,000	2,667
Local Volunteers 04 persons	months	3	24,000	72,000	1,600
<b>Sub total:</b>				<b>297,000</b>	<b>6,600</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>4,742,000</b>	<b>105,378</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION &amp; WAREHOUSING</b>					
Truck Hire Charges	trips	12	5,000	60,000	1,333
Loading and unloading	trips	12	2,500	30,000	667
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT &amp; WAREHOUSING</b>				<b>90,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>Indirect Operational &amp; Administration</b>					
Travel - local & Regional travel of senior & field staff	months	3	30,000	90,000	2,000
Stationary and postage / communication	months	3	7,500	22,500	500
Office Rent / Electricity	months	3	7,500	22,500	500
Visibility - posters, banners, caps etc.	LS			40,000	889
Share of H.O.salary cost	months	3	80,000	240,000	5,333
Head Office operational and admin cost	months	3	30,000	90,000	2,000
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS</b>				<b>505,000</b>	<b>11,222</b>
<b>Audit</b>	<i>Lump sum</i>			<b>40,000</b>	<b>889</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>5,377,000</b>	<b>119,489</b>
<b>ACT CO Appeal Fee 3%</b>				<b>161,310</b>	<b>3,585</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>5,538,310</b>	<b>123,074</b>
<b>Exchange Rate 01 USD =</b>	<b>45</b>				

## UECLI ESTIMATED BUDGET

Description	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	INR	INR	USD
<b>ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>Crisis Phase - 6000 Families</b>					
<b>Food Relief Assistance for 7 days</b>					
Rice - 10 kg per family	Ton	60	25,000	1,500,000	33,333
Dhal - 2 kg per family	Ton	12	90,000	1,080,000	24,000
Oil - 1 kg per family	Ton	6	85,000	510,000	11,333
Salt - 1 kg per family	Ton	6	10,000	60,000	1,333
Mirchi Powder 200 Gram per Family	Ton	1	33,000	39,600	880
Cash Assistance ( for 7 days @ Rs.50/- Per day)	Family	6,000	350	2,100,000	46,667
Polythene Bags	family	6,000	18	108,000	2,400
<b>subtotal</b>				<b>5,397,600</b>	<b>119,947</b>
<b>Non Food Relief Assistance - 6000 families</b>					
Men's cloths (Dhoti)	family	6,000	120	720,000	16,000
Women's cloths (Saree)	family	6,000	190	1,140,000	25,333
Sleeping material (Blanket)	family	6,000	210	1,260,000	28,000
<b>subtotal</b>				<b>3,120,000</b>	<b>69,333</b>
<b>Assistance for Temporary Shelter</b>	family	1,000	1,000	1,000,000	22,222
<b>subtotal</b>				<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>22,222</b>
<b>Direct Programme Related Costs</b>					
Salaries & benefits for staff					
Staff Salaries- Field staff - 15	Months	3	90,000	270,000	6,000
Volunteers honorarium - 30 volunteers	Months	3	60,000	180,000	4,000
Food for volunteers	Days	90	6,750	607,500	13,500
Travel	Area	10	20,000	200,000	4,444
Accommodation for the staff	Area	15	25,000	375,000	8,333
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1,632,500</b>	<b>36,278</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>11,150,100</b>	<b>247,780</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					
<b>Transport</b>					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles & Rental of Warehouse	Area	15	30000	450,000	10,000
Loading and Unloading Charges	Area	15	5000	75,000	1,667
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>525,000</b>	<b>11,667</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
<b>Staff salaries</b>					
Salaries - Coordinators - 4	Month	3	60,000	180,000	4,000
Other staff - 4	Month	3	34,000	102,000	2,267
<b>Office Operations</b>					
Office Utilities	Month	3	20,000	60,000	1,333
Office Stationery	Month	3	10,000	30,000	667
<b>Communications</b>					
Telephone and fax	Month	3	15,000	45,000	1,000
<b>Other</b>					
Visibility, Documentation and Reporting	Lumpsum			60,000	1,333



Travel	Lumpsum			200,000	4,444
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>677,000</b>	<b>15,044</b>
<b>AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>					
Audit of ACT Funds	Lumpsum			50,000	1,111
Monitoring & Evaluation	Lumpsum			150,000	3,333
<b>TOTAL AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>				<b>200,000</b>	<b>4,444</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM COST</b>				<b>12,552,100</b>	<b>278,936</b>
<b>ACT International Coordination Fee 3 %</b>				<b>376,563</b>	<b>8,368</b>
<b>ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>12,928,663</b>	<b>287,304</b>
<b>EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD</b>		45.00			