Appeal

India

Emergency Drought Relief ASIN-02

Appeal Target: US$ 1,083,684

Geneva, 12 May 2000

Dear Colleagues,

A severe drought has gripped large parts of the Near East and South Asia. The affected region cuts like an east-west swathe from Orissa to Rajasthan through central India and beyond through Baluchistan and Sindh in Pakistan, south and central Afghanistan and into Iran, Iraq and Jordan. The UN’s Food and Agriculture Organization reports that it is part of the wider climatic phenomenon that has also adversely affected a number of countries in northern and eastern Africa.

In India alone, more than 100 million people are affected by the drought, which has cast its shadow over 12 states. The worst affected states are Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

ACT members, Church’s Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) and Lutheran World Service (LWS) India have visited the affected region and met with local partners as well as with UN, NGO and government officials. The following proposals to provide much needed relief assistance to the most vulnerable sections of the distressed population are a result of the visits and meetings.
Both CASA and LWS India will concentrate on provision of water, food and fodder as these are presently the most critical needs.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CASA</th>
<th>LWS-I</th>
<th>TOTAL US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Appeal Targets</td>
<td>528,163</td>
<td>555,521</td>
<td>1,083,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Pledges/Contr. Recd</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance Requested from ACT Network</td>
<td>528,163</td>
<td>555,521</td>
<td>1,083,684</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project completion date is November 2000**

Please kindly send your contributions to the ACT bank account and inform the Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroeafrica (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. Please note the Pledge Form is no longer attached with the Appeal.

Account Number - 102539/0.01.061 (USD)
Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together
Banque Edouard Constant
Cours de Rive 11
Case postale 3754
1211 Genève 3
SWITZERLAND

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

**For further information, please contact:**
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or
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ACT Web Site address: http://www.act-intl.org

Ms. Geneviève Jacques     Thor-Arne Prois     Rev. Rudolf Hinz
Director               ACT Coordinator       Director
WCC/Cluster on Relations LWF/World Service
I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

♦ Church’s Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBERS & PARTNER INFORMATION

ACT member 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.

CASA has a history of responding to emergencies and disasters since 1947. CASA’s response is regardless of considerations of caste, creed, language, religion, ethnic origin or political affiliation. Operating on an all-India basis, CASA responds to 60-70 emergencies, both natural and man-made, per year. CASA has a decentralized 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 the 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.

GUJARAT PARTNERS

♦ The Gujarat Diocese of the Church Of North India
   This Diocese is involved in institutional programmes like schools, hostels and hospitals and has been an active partner of CASA in emergency response by providing personnel, storage facilities and assistance in actual programme implementation. The Diocese will conduct the programme in Lusadiya and Jamnagar areas with the help of their development wings and other bodies.

♦ Seva Mandal
   This is a Gandhian organisation working for small and marginalised farmers of about fifty villages in Sabarkantha district for the past two decades and has been associated with CASA’s Food for Work and Food for Community Development (FFW/FFCD) programmes for a long time. This organisation will be responsible for carrying out the programme in its work area.

♦ Marthoma Church
   This is located in Gandhidham town and the members and clergy were actively involved in the work with Kandla Port labourers during the last Gujarat Cyclone Relief Programme of CASA. Their recent interaction with Government Officials provided them with a challenge to respond to the present drought in three to four villages around Gandhidham town.

♦ Kutch Vikas Trust
This Trust is a development organisation working in Bhuj for the past one decade. Their initial interventions were through educational institutions, they are now responding to the needs of the tribals and saltpan workers through an integrated programme. They were also actively involved in CASA’s Gujarat Cyclone Relief Programme and planning of Food for Community Development programmes. The Trust will be an active partner in the proposed Drought Relief programme.

RAJASTHAN PARTNERS

♦ Rural Education Development Society
Rural Education Development Society, Barmer is engaged in rural development work since 1988. REDS is active in 2031 villages of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts. The main focus of this organisation is on literacy, employment for rural women, environmental awareness and strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

♦ Society to Uplift Rural Economy
Society to Uplift Rural Economy (SURE) Barmer is non-profit voluntary organisation and has been active in rural development work since 1991. The work of the organisation is spread over 60 villages of Chohtan sub-division of Barmer district. The primary focus of the organisation is towards the improvement of quality of life of the poor community by promoting educational and literacy work, integrated rural development and capacity building of the local community.

♦ Shiksha Avem Jan Kalyan Samiti
Shiksha Avem Jan Kalyan Samiti (SJKS) Khichan, Jodhpur, is a grass-root level voluntary organisation engaged in development work since 1990. Its project area is spread over Phalodi sub-division of Jodhpur district. The organisation is active in 88 villages of this division. The primary aim of the organisation is to improve the quality of life of poor and marginalized communities by undertaking educational, health, water management and capacity building interventions.

♦ Vikas Bal Niketan Society
Vikas Bal Niketan Society (VBNS) Bikaner, began its work informally in the year 1970 and later registered in the year 1977. Initially the organisation promoted literacy, health, slum development and employment oriented work in the nearby area of Bikaner. The primary focus of the organisation now is to involve the local community in planning and monitoring of development work through awareness and capacity building.

♦ Kelanser Vikas Samiti
This organisation is operational in Khichan block of Jodhpur district. Its focus is on countering the desertification process through plantation and other appropriate measures. The organisation is also involved in strengthening Panchatyati raj (local self government) institutions.

MADHYA PRADESH PARTNERS

♦ Asha Gram Trust
Asha Gram Trust is a grass-root level NGO working in in Badwani district of MP. The Trust is operational in 25 villages inhabited by the Bhil tribes. The Trust’s activities are
directed towards socio economic empowerment of the tribal community.

♦ **Kasturba Banwasi Kanya Ashram**
Kasturba Banwasi Kanya Ashram is known for its selfless work among the tribal communities. The activities of the Ashram are being carried out in Dhenora and Sandhwa blocks of Khargone district in MP. Major issues addressed by the organisation relate to loss of control of tribals on the local and natural resources including forests and enhancing the status of women.

♦ **Action for Social Advancement**
The registered office of Action for Social Advancement is in Dahod, Gujarat and operates in the border areas of Gujarat and MP, dominated by the Bhil tribes. The organisation is working in 30 villages with an integrated approach.

♦ **Prayas**
The registered office of the organisation is also in Dahod, Gujarat operates in the border areas of Gujarat and MP as well which are dominated by Bhil tribes. The organisation is working in 25 villages with an integrated approach.

♦ **Adivasi Chetna Shikshan Seva Samiti**
The organisation is working in the tribal dominated villages of Jhabua district of MP. The Samiti’s area of operation is 10 villages, covering 1500 families. Most of the population belong to the Bhil and Pateliya tribes. The Samiti is helping tribals to regain their dignity through resource development and capacity enhancement.

♦ **Adivasi Sewashram Trust**
The organisation is operational in 10 villages of Nalchha block in Dhar district of MP. The area is predominantly tribal with the majority of the population being either Bhil or Bhilala tribes. Lack of basic amenities like electricity, education, drinking water, health and approach roads etc. are common problems of the area. Basic issues addressed aim at empowerment of the community with special focus on women.

♦ **Prasoon**
This organisation is operational in 20 villages of Khandwa district in MP. Issues addressed by the organisation are land and water management, environment degradation and gender equality. The other related issues also receiving attention from the organisation are migration, indebtedness, low agricultural yield, etc.

♦ **National Centre for Human Settlement & Environment**
The centre is operational in Dhar and Jhabua districts of M.P. The organisation covers 25 villages covering a population of about 6000 - 8000 families. Issues addressed are related to land, environment and gender.

♦ **The New Life Centre**
The New Life Centre is working for the poor tribals and backward communities in Ratlam and Jhabua districts of MP. The area is mostly inhabited by the Bhil tribes. These village communities live below the poverty line and are unorganised. Illiteracy, indebtedness, water scarcity, low agricultural production, lack of employment opportunities, are common problems in the area. The Centre is working on these issues.
♦ **Sampark**  
The organisation is involved in 20 villages of Jhabua district in MP comprising mainly of poor tribals. It follows a people centred approach and has excellent rapport with the community in the area.

### III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

#### Background
A colossal drought has gripped large tracts of 12 States affecting more than 100 million people. The vice like grip of this drought is expected to only get tighter as the rains are months away and it is getting hotter and drier by the day. The states of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are among the worst affected. This situation is largely due to shortage of rainfall during previous monsoons and over exploitation of ground water through tubewells and borewells for agriculture and industrial use. The massive expansion of tubewells since the 60s has led to over-exploitation of groundwater and a decline in water tables across the country. It is this decline in groundwater tables that has increased the country’s susceptibility to drought. Over 90 per cent of our rural population still depends on groundwater to meet its drinking water needs. The decline in groundwater reserves affects the poor the most because it is their shallow dugwells that go dry first. The rich, with access to tubewells and borewells, can go deeper to get water.

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. Women in particular, wake up in the early hours to trek for a pot of water. Almost every tap, pond, well, tank and river is dry. As the situation is equally bad with regard to food supply, fights and scramble for water and food grains is on the increase. The assets of the poor and marginal farmers namely land and cattle are wasting away in front of their eyes. People have consumed the seeds kept aside for the next crop and consequently face a dark future. The landed have become landless and the landless have started begging for food. In thousands of villages, thirsty and starving people are waiting for relief to avoid death. People are migrating in search of food and water from many of the worst affected areas abandoning their livestock which have turned into bones.

In the face of a calamity of such grim and extensive magnitude, CASA and its partner organisations are working hard to respond to the needs of the victims in a speedy and effective manner. The primary emphasis of the relief programme is to provide the affected population with adequate and safe drinking water. The Food for Community Development programmes will however have a longer-term perspective that will provide food and enable the community to develop assets incorporating preparedness and mitigation aspects to counter future disasters. In order to safeguard the livestock of the victims, fodder will also be provided. These measures will check the large-scale migration that is becoming rampant.

#### Current Situation
As stated earlier 12 Indian states are facing acute drought conditions affecting almost 100 million people. Out of these, CASA and its partners propose to work in some of the severely affected areas in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. A brief summary of the situation in these states follows:
Gujarat
In Gujarat, 25 million people in 17 of the State's 25 districts are faced with acute drought conditions. The survival of 60 million heads of cattle is also at stake. The depletion of the ground water table in the drought stricken State has reached alarming levels with some villages recording no signs of potable water even after digging more than 1800 feet below the surface. This apparently is a manifestation of the myopic vision of the State and the local administration, who to date choose to largely rely on deep bore pumps for drinking water supply rather than place emphasis on the long term water conservation programmes.

With water being made available once in three days or more and crops in the region withering due to the severe drought conditions, the farming community in these areas is engaged in relief work to eke out a living.

Rajasthan
In Rajasthan 26 out of 32 districts have been affected by drought impacting upon 23,406 villages with a population of 26 million people. The pre-drought cattle population of 37 million heads of cattle has been decimated with thousands of heads perishing each day in the absence of fodder and water. When Rajasthan was formed in 1949, only five of its towns had a water supply system. By the Third Plan, all 222 towns and now all except a couple of hundred revenue villages have a water supply system. With water available in the tap, people neglected the traditional practice of collecting rainwater in tanks, ponds and wells for their use. Ironically while water consumption increased, the effort involved in getting it declined and the “baoris”, “kundis” and wells were closed.

Dependence on tubewells grew and ground water level fell to dangerous levels in many areas, sucking the wells and ponds dry. Consecutive years of monsoon failure aggravated matters. People ran out of food stocks, then, with no earnings, fell short of money. Entire villages fell in debt as people borrowed to purchase food and water for themselves. The livestock were worse off. There was no fodder and its supply from outside was both unsuitable and short of requirement. The little drinking water available was taken by humans, leaving the livestock to survive on saline or sewage water. Depletion of livestock has been the most damaging aspect of this drought. It wiped out the means of livelihood of many. Rajasthan has the largest livestock population in the country and a substantial part of the state’s economy comprises earning from cattle wealth.

Madhya Pradesh
In Madhya Pradesh 2.6 million people in 10 out of the State's 45 districts and spread over 3780 villages are affected. 3.4 million heads of cattle are at peril. The situation is alarming, as there are reports of tribals migrating from the Malwa-Ninar regions in search of employment. With the ground water level gradually declining, water supply has been affected in some parts of the State. Some parts of Chhattisgarh region were also reported to be reeling under drought like conditions. The Mahakaushal, Vindhya and Gwalior-Chambal regions are simultaneously facing grim water problems. The villages of Ratlam district and the tribal dominated Bastar region are also facing unprecedented water scarcity. This has led to crop failure, acute water shortage and heavy migration of people in search of livelihood. The cattle population has been very badly affected and the loss is phenomenal.

Efforts initiated by the State governments are miniscule and not visible. Thus there is a need
for immediate intervention from the voluntary sector. In view of the disaster prone characteristics of this area, it is desirable to base such a plan on local needs and characteristics in order to be successful at community level.

**Key Problems and Issues**

**Potable Water**
One of the critical elements 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, 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 on a vast scale.

**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. Although food is available, the poor lack purchasing power. Consequently millions of people are malnourished and face 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. As food, water and fodder becomes increasingly scarce the cattle and livestock of the rural families are being abandoned to fend as best as they can in a hostile environment. The result is that tens of thousands heads of livestock perish daily.

**Impact On Human Lives**
As stated earlier, 100 million people in 12 States have been affected. Even though no starvation deaths have yet 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 and migration has assumed massive proportions.

**Description of Damages**
Almost all rivers, streams and rivulets, wells and other traditional water harvesting structures have run dry. And in many areas the main crop has failed for the third consecutive year. The sharp decline in the water table has also caused tubewells, handpumps and deepwells 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. The water shortage is also impacting the health and lives of people.

**Locations for Proposed Response**
Gujarat: CASA proposes to work in the drought affected parts of Jamnagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha and Rajkot and Panchmahal districts. The programme will be implemented through 4 partner organisations described previously.
Rajasthan: The proposed response towards drought mitigation will be in worst affected districts of Jodhpur, Sirohi, Jalore, Barmer and Bikaner of Western Rajasthan. 5 partner organisations of CASA, who are already working in the drought affected areas, will implement the programme.

Madhya Pradesh: The proposed relief intervention in Madhya Pradesh will be taken up in the districts of Jhabua, Badwani, Khargone, Dhar, Khandwa and Ratlam. The relief activities will be carried out by CASA in association with 10 of its partner organisations listed above.

The Partner Organisations in all three States have been working with the poor and the marginalised groups of people over a period of time and have the required capacity and infrastructure to handle programmes of this nature.

### Disaster and Emergency Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>PEOPLE AFFECTED</th>
<th>DRY DISTRICTS</th>
<th>CATTLE AFFECTED</th>
<th>FOODGRAIN SHORTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GUJARAT</td>
<td>25 MILLION</td>
<td>17 OF 25</td>
<td>7.1 MILLION</td>
<td>-30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>26 MILLION</td>
<td>26 OF 32</td>
<td>37 MILLION</td>
<td>-23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>2.6 MILLION</td>
<td>10 OF 35</td>
<td>2.6 MILLION</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. GOAL & OBJECTIVES

The project aims to minimise the adverse effect of the drought on human and livestock population in the affected areas and to reduce its impact in future.

**The specific objectives of the project are:**
- to provide food to the affected people
- 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

**Activities and Outputs**
- Provision of safe drinking water for 48000 people.
- Provision of fodder and water for 6500 livestock population.
- Provision of food grain through Food for Community Development Programme generating 170,000 workdays for the human population.

### V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

**Number and Type of Targeted Beneficiaries**
CASA will be targeting 48,000 of the most affected drought victims. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable sections among those affected such as women, children the aged, scheduled tribe and scheduled caste 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.

**Beneficiary Selection Criteria**

It will be ensured that at least one person from each Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe family from the category of agricultural labourer or small and marginal farmers will be given preference for employment in the Food for Community Development programmes. Preference will also be given to women 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 the society. The project will however have to resort to rationing of water and fodder.

**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.

**VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE and IMPLEMENTATION**

Food for Community Development Programmes which will primarily focus on improving water-harvesting facilities in the areas will be taken up in order to curtail migration and to meet immediate food and nutrition requirements. Each family will receive 5 kgs. wheat per day of work.

In the case of fodder, the partner organisations will set up fodder camps with full community participation. Livestock owners will be able to either collect fodder or bring their animals to the camp for feeding. 8 kgs. of fodder will be provided per head of cattle per day.

Water distribution will be centralised with tank storage and distributed on a regular basis at preset times and durations to be made known to the community in advance. The community shall collect water from these sources every day for daily use. The ration of water will be 25 litres per family per day and 25 litres per head of livestock per day.

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 its partners in the three States and do 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.

**Transition from Emergency**

CASA’s 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.

VII. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING, REPORTING

Project Administration
CASA has worked in the area of disaster management and response for 52 years. Thus the experiences of several 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 in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The CASA Director is coordinating the overall operation from Delhi and in this he is being assisted by his staff at the head quarters level, which includes expertise in disaster response, logistics and emergency communications.

The coordination at the state levels is with the Zonal and Project offices of CASA in the three states. Coordination, monitoring, consolidation of reports and accounting will be the main functions of these coordinating offices.

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

Project Finance Management and Controls
The overall financial management and control will be with the CASA Headquarters. At the State level it will rest with the Chief Zonal Officer/Project Coordinator of CASA's Zonal/Project office. At the implementing agency level, the Chief Functionaries of the partner organisations will be responsible for financial monitoring and control.

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

The field staff will report to the Chief Zonal Officer/Project Coordinators who in turn will consolidate all reports and accounts of the partner organisations in their respective states and submit the same to the Headquarter on a monthly basis.

Preparation of the consolidated financial report of the project and the final audit of the account would be done at the headquarters level.

Project Monitoring
Monitoring of the project would be done on a regular basis through field visits, submission of reports, staff-partner meetings and interaction with beneficiaries. CASA and its partner organisations would 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 for ensuring that it progresses along the planned framework, and also in order to fine-tune it as and when required, based on field responses. Progress reports will be prepared on a regular basis.

VIII. COORDINATION

CASA headquarter will be constantly in touch with ACT. Linkages with other development actors working within the project area pre-exist, based on CASA’s prior activities and NGO partnerships in the area. A total of 19 NGO partners who have played an active role in development activities in the affected areas will implement the programme. Besides, CASA will be working in coordination with other NGOs and will be networked with them for ensuring coordinated implementation of its programmes so as to complement and supplement those being implemented by other agencies.

At the district, block and panchayat levels too, CASA is in constant touch with the Government authorities, local panchayat leaders and the NGOs.

CASA and LWS I have already established contact with each other for purposes of information sharing and coordination.
## IX. BUDGET

### ACT-CASA Estimated Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type of Unit</th>
<th>No of Units</th>
<th>Unit Cost (INR)</th>
<th>Budget (INR)</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. DIRECT ASSISTANCE</strong> (Crisis Phase)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food distribution (Wheat)</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>7,650,000</td>
<td>177,907</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinking Water</td>
<td>Tanker</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>55,814</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fodder input (Grass)</td>
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<td>3150</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>9,450,000</td>
<td>219,767</td>
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<td><strong>Sub total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,500,000</td>
<td>453,488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **II. MATERIAL TRANSPORT, STORAGE, WAREHOUSING, HANDLING** | | | | | |
| Food | Trucks | 95 | 15,000 | 1,425,000 | 33,140 |
| Fodder | Trucks | 630 | 1600 | 1,008,000 | 23,442 |
| **Sub total** | | | | 2,433,000 | 56,581 |

| **III. PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT** | | | | | |
| Project Staff Salaries | Month | 27 | 5,000 | 135,000 | 3140 |
| Local & Regional Travel | Month | 27 | 5,000 | 135,000 | 3140 |
| Telephone and Fax | Month | 3 | 6,000 | 18,000 | 419 |
| Vehicle Operations | Month | 3 | 15,000 | 45,000 | 1,047 |
| Audit & Evaluation | Lumpsum | | | 45,000 | 1,047 |
| Reporting, Promotion & Visibility | | | | 90,000 | 2,093 |
| **Sub total** | | | | 468,000 | 10,884 |

| **IV. OTHERS** | | | | | |
| Emergency Management Training (1%) | | | 224,030 | 5,210 |
| Communications (ACT CO) | | 86,000 | 2,000 |
| **Sub total** | | | 310,030 | 7,210 |

**ACT-CASA TOTAL APPEAL TARGET & EXPENDITURE** | 22,711,030 | 528,163 |

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Exchange Rate: INR 43 = US$ 1
I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

♦ Lutheran World Service (LWS) India

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER and PARTNER INFORMATION

Lutheran World Federation/World Service India Programme (LWS-India) is a relief and development organisation, established with the mandate to alleviate the suffering of distressed groups irrespective of caste, religion, gender or political affiliation. LWS India has been implementing Integrated Development and Disaster Response projects since 1974 in several States of India. LWS I projects’ continue to receive strong support and cooperation from the respective State Governments.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background
During 1999-2000, 126 districts in 11 States were officially declared drought affected. In most parts of these States, the monsoon rains were less than normal in 1999. The situation was further aggravated by the failure of the usual post monsoon rains. Media reports and the situation on the ground indicate that despite being aware of the erratic rainfall, the state machinery may not have taken adequate disaster preparedness measures. There is little evidence of efforts to construct water-harvesting structures, stock-pile fodder for cattle or employment generation programmes to compensate for the failure of crops. With the onset of summer, the drought situation in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and parts of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have become acute. In many of the affected parts of these states a near famine condition exists today. The total affected population is estimated to be more than 100 million while several million heads of cattle are also affected.

Current Situation
Water sources have dried up and the underground aquifers and the ground water table have dropped to alarming levels. Large scale destruction of crops, death of cattle, malnutrition and hunger and acute drinking water crisis have been reported.

Rajasthan: 26 of the 32 districts have been declared drought affected. More than 26 million people and 35 million heads of cattle spread across 23,406 villages, face near famine conditions without food, fodder or drinking water.

Gujarat: The State is facing one of the worst droughts in the last 100 years. More than 25 million people living in approximately 9000 villages have been affected. These villages are spread across 17 of the 25 districts of the State. Unlike previous years, the current drought has also ravaged many districts, which are normally not drought prone. Almost all water sources have dried up and there is also an acute shortage of food and fodder. The crisis for fodder will threaten the lives of more than 7 million heads of cattle.

Madhya Pradesh: Approximately 3 million people in 7 of the 45 districts of the State, particular those districts adjoining the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat, are under the spell of a
severe drought. Like other affected regions, these districts also face an acute shortage of food, fodder and water. The ground water level has dropped drastically and most of the drinking water sources have dried up.

**Andhra Pradesh:** More than 40 million people in several districts of the state are suffering from the effects of drought. While the Telengana and Rayalseema regions are reportedly the worst affected, the drought has also not spared several coastal districts like Guntur and Prakasam. With more than 18 of the 23 districts affected, Andhra Pradesh is also facing an acute crisis.

**Orissa:** More than 8000 villages in the southern and western parts of the State in districts like Phulbani, Sundargarh, Ganjam, and Rayagada are drought affected.

**Impact on Human Lives**
There is an acute crisis of drinking water, food and fodder and a near famine condition exists in the drought affected States. Officially no deaths have been reported but there are unconfirmed reports of starvation deaths. The media has also reported the sale of children and women from some parts of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. The drought affected population have begun to migrate in large numbers to neighbouring states in search of employment and food. The reports from Rajasthan alone state that more than 2 million people have migrated.

**Description of Damages**
Ponds, tanks, dams and reservoirs have dried up. There is an acute crisis for drinking water. Hundreds of thousands of heads of cattle have already perished due to hunger, malnutrition and thirst. In Rajasthan, it is reported that crop failure is between 75 – 100% in 18,085 of the affected villages. The number of cattle deaths is put at 100 thousand.

In Orissa the crop failure is estimated to be more than 75% in 8000 of the affected villages. Similar reports of crop failure, death and loss of cattle lives have been reported from other States also.

**Locations for proposed response**
LWS I proposes to work in some of the worst affected districts in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. These districts have been chosen on the basis of the acuteness of the drought and availability of necessary infrastructure and network of local organisations and institutions. LWS I will work in Barmer district in Rajasthan, in Dahod and Godhra districts of Gujarat, in Guntur and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh and in Phulbani, Koraput and the undivided Kalahandi and Bolangir districts of Orissa. In Gujarat and Rajasthan, LWS I has already established contact with well equipped and competent local NGOs working in the region and whose network will be used to implement the programme. In Andhra Pradesh, LWS I will use the network of Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Churches while in Orissa LWS I will use its own existing establishments.
Current Security Situation
There have been unconfirmed reports of looting and snatching of relief materials from some of the affected areas. However LWS I does not anticipate this to have any effect on the programme as their activities will be implemented in coordination with the local Government Authorities and the project will also use the network of well established NGOs familiar with the situation in the affected areas.

IV. GOAL & OBJECTIVES

The project aims to provide immediate relief assistance to the drought affected population to alleviate the suffering caused by lack of water, food and fodder.

The specific Objectives are to:
♦ Organise mobile distribution of safe drinking water
♦ Organise mobile distribution of cattle fodder to prevent large scale death of cattle
♦ Provide food aid to families facing acute food crisis
♦ Develop permanent sources of safe drinking water like tubewells and underground water storage tanks.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Number and Type of Targeted Beneficiaries
LWS India’s relief assistance will benefit communities and groups worst affected by the current drought. The vast majority of the beneficiary families will be from the socially and economically marginalised groups such as landless peasants, marginal farmers, nomadic cattle rearing groups and others belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Criteria for Beneficiary Selection
LWS India will use the support of local government administrative machinery and the network of local NGOs to identify villages and population groups most seriously affected by the drought situation. The relief programmes will be implemented in villages with a high concentration of socially and economically marginalised population groups such as the scheduled caste and the tribal people. Tubewells and underground water storage structures will be constructed in villages without access to safe water sources and, which are chronically drought prone.

Number of Targeted Beneficiaries According to Proposed Assistance
- Mobile distribution of water will benefit 20 villages with a population of approximately 10,000.
- Mobile distribution of fodder will benefit approximately 2000 families and 10,000 heads of cattle
- Food aid programme will benefit 2000 families or approximately 10,000 population
- 200 tubewells and 100 underground water tanks will be developed in 300 villages and will benefit approximately 70,000 people.
VI. PROPOSED ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

♦ **Mobile distribution of drinking water** - Safe drinking water will be distributed twice a week (on an average) to approximately 20 villages for a period of two months. Approximately 2000 families/10,000 people will benefit. The water distributed will be stored in underground community storage structures. Existing structures will be repaired and strengthened and in communities without adequate structures, new ones will be constructed.

♦ **Mobile distribution of fodder** - Approximately 4800 MT of dry fodder is planned for distribution. This is estimated to be adequate for a cattle population of 10,000 heads for a period of two months. The fodder will be procured and transported from the neighbouring states which are unaffected by the drought.

♦ **Food aid** - 600 MT of local staple cereals (millet/rice) will be distributed to 2000 families over a period of 3 months. On an average each family will receive 100 kgs of cereal per month.

♦ **Provision of drinking water** - In villages where it is feasible the programme proposes to install rig bored tubewells for supply of safe drinking water. An estimated 200 tubewells will be installed in an equal number of villages. In areas where installation of tubewells is neither possible nor feasible, underground water storage tanks will be constructed. Such underground water tanks are a part of the traditional coping mechanisms, where the communities harvest and store run-off rainwater for drinking purposes. 100 such traditional underground water storage tanks (Tanka) will be constructed in an equal number of communities.

Implementation Description per Activity

LWS I personnel assisted by local NGO workers and village youth volunteers will distribute the relief materials - food, fodder and water from distribution centres located at central points. The beneficiary families will collect the material from these distribution centres. Proper use of aid materials will be monitored by project personnel and community leaders.

Tubewells will be drilled using rigs and crews hired locally. These hired teams will work under the direct supervision of drillers and other senior members of the LWS I Drinking Water Development Unit. Underground water storage structures, will be constructed by skilled masons, also under the supervision of LWS India personnel. The sites for installation of tubewells and construction of underground water storage tanks will be given by the local government agencies and communities. Materials for installing tubewells and construction of underground tanks will be transported by community representatives to the villages from road heads and stockyards.

**Procurement process**

Materials required for relief and rehabilitation programmes will be procured locally and in accordance with ACT/LWS India financial norms and procedures.
VII. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING, REPORTING

Project Administration and Finance Management:
LWS - India has 25 years of experience of planning, implementing and monitoring relief and rehabilitation projects. It has well established internal administration, personnel, financial and material management as well as reporting systems. The Head Office in Calcutta which consists of the director’s, finance as well as the disaster response unit offices, will be responsible for overall administration of the project.
From the Head Office, the head of the disaster response unit, will be directly responsible for overseeing this programme. At the field level, a project coordination unit will be set up under a project coordinator to plan, implement and monitor the progress of the project.

Project Monitoring Procedures
Overall planning and monitoring of the programme will be done by LWS India Head Office. Head Office personnel will visit the project sites at regular intervals to monitor and guide the implementing staff. For each of the operational districts a Project Coordination Unit, will be set up to supervise the programme implementation. Project personnel responsible for implementing activities at the village level will report on a weekly basis to the coordination unit. The Project Coordination unit will submit statistical and narrative reports, including financial and material use reports, to the Head Office on a monthly basis. Reports will be sent to ACT Geneva Office as per schedule.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

Crisis phase activities will be initiated from mid May 2000 and will be completed by mid November, 2000. Activities like distribution of food, fodder and water will be completed in about 3 months, latest by end August 2000. Installation of tubewells and construction of underground water tanks will take longer and is planned to be completed by end November 2000.

IX. COORDINATION

The relief and rehabilitation programmes will be implemented in close coordination with the district administration and the representatives of the local self-government agencies. LWS India will also use the network of local partner NGOs to identify worst affected areas and coordinate distribution of relief and rehabilitation materials with them. Broad lists of beneficiaries as well as sites for sinking tubewells and construction of underground water storage structures will be provided by the respective district and local authorities while communities will be consulted to identify the most affected areas and groups in need of immediate assistance.

LWS India has already established contact with CASA for purposes of information sharing and coordination.
X. BUDGET

**ACT-LWS India Estimated Expenditure**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type of Unit</th>
<th>No of Units</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
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Exchange Rate: INR 43 = US$ 1