



Annual Report 2015-2016



Church's Auxilliary for Social Action

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Vision of CASA



CASA's vision is inspired by the Christian Faith and values. CASA visualises a society in which peace, justice and equality prevail and wherein all citizens irrespective of caste, creed, language and religion—live in peace and communal harmony. CASA also envisages a society where

the poor, women, the marginalised and under-privileged lead a quality life with dignity and have equal opportunity for their involvement in the development process which is value based and sustainable, and also have an appropriate environment to develop their fullest potential.

Mission of CASA



CASA actively supports and works for a just and sustainable society by creating opportunities for the participation of socially and economically marginalised sections in the development process through networking, alliance building and strengthening of their organisation. CASA also supports local self-

governance, protection of human rights, peace and reconciliation and sustainable livelihood measures and responds to the environmental issues, natural and manmade disasters and strives to bring the victims to the mainstream while upholding the human dignity. CASA promotes gender mainstreaming at all appropriate levels, mobilises resources in favour of the poor and optimises all potentials and capacities existing within the organisation and other partners.

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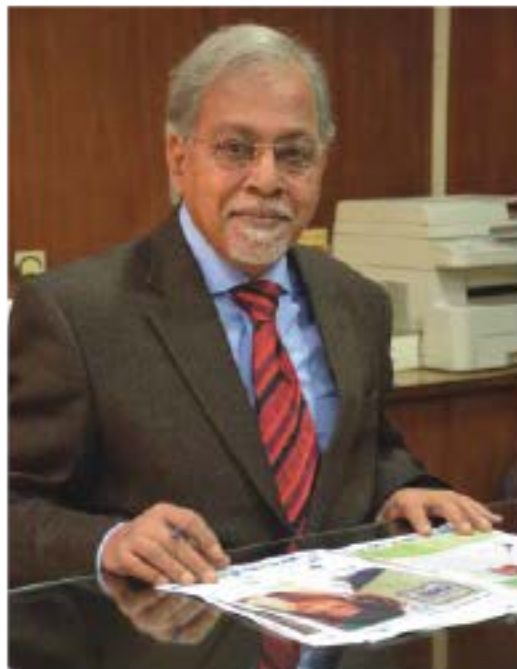
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Message from the **Director's Desk**



CASA has completed another year of journey in fulfilling its mandate in the field of humanitarian aid and long-term development assistance.

I am very pleased that through our approach, we have been able to reach out to the millions of people who are at distress and affected by catastrophe such as devastating floods in Tamil Nadu and Chennai during November-December 2015 and ever-growing inequality. Apart from humanitarian aid assistance, CASA has also very significantly contributed towards livelihood, children's education, skill building for alternate employment, support to farmers, assistance to Self-Help Groups and medical care.

CASA's geographical reach out has extended significantly due to our partnership programmes through like-minded NGOs and other civil society networks, who are actively engaged in the field of above mentioned areas of activities. CASA has presence in 24 states of the country, and apart from our direct engagement at the community level, we have partnership with about 150 NGOs and civil society networks in the country.

CASA has looked at the opportunities emerging from Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) and Climate Summit (COP21) for our future active engagements. We greatly appreciate the positive contribution and commitment of our government in the summits. We shall be actively engaged in such emerging challenges with responsibility and commitment.

During the year, the governance of CASA has taken a significant step towards public fundraising from within the country, acknowledging the fact that the development aid coming to India will reduce to a great extent. CASA will have to reduce its dependency on overseas resources for institutional sustainability. Plans are already in place now to initiate Local Resource Mobilisation (LRM) in a professional way from the financial year 2016-17.

I would like to extend our thanks and gratitude to all our constituencies for the partnership and contribution towards the nation building. I specially acknowledge the contribution of all my staff and colleagues in the organisation. We thank the state and central governments for the support and help received for CASA's programmes.

We are confident and must strive forward together in pursuance to our Vision and Mission and gear up for celebrating seven decades of CASA's service to the people of this great country in 2017.

In service to the people.


Dr. Sushant Agrawal
Director, CASA

editorial

Dear Readers,

69 years of service and a long way to go.

CASA's footprints in the developmental and humanitarian sectors have been growing steadily. Strategic implementation of programmes with an aim of overall development of beneficiaries along with the community has been the driving force for us.

In 2015, Tamil Nadu one of the worst floods. A large portion of the state was reeling under heavy rainfall for days causing a month-long flood situation with people battling for survival. CASA, with help from its volunteers, implemented feeding and relief programmes for the weaker strata of the society like landless labourers, women-headed households, widows and other marginalized sections who could not cope up with the loss.

While the southern India was recovering from the devastating floods, the north-eastern state Manipur was jolted by a 6.7 magnitude earthquake in January 2016 destroying thousands of shelters and rendering many homeless in severely cold weather. Swift action by CASA provided relief to the most vulnerable, socially excluded, women and other groups.

CASA's efforts in Lymphedema or Lymphatic Filariasis management gained a new momentum last year after the Odisha Government invited the organisation to facilitate its LF programme in two districts of the state.

During 2015-16, CASA's development programmes and rights-based approach strengthened further at community level as it witnessed an increased participation of rural women and people belonging from marginalised sections into decision-making.

Communities worked alongside CASA to create sustainable livelihood and food security options for themselves. The report includes success stories of people who were benefitted by our programmes. Stories ranging from how relief-aid restored normalcy in physically-challenged woman's life to how education in CASA's Bridge School played a transformative role in a former child labourer's life – the report opens up a range of life changing stories.

The greater challenge that lies ahead of us is not just effective implementation of the aforesaid programmes but also ensure efficient, proper and impactful continuation till the set goals are achieved. We hope you find the Annual Report 2015-16 useful and informative. Please feel to write to us if you need any further information on any of our programmes at any time.

Team CASA

Core Programme

The core programme is the direct intervention of CASA with the reference community where we focus on building and strengthening of Community Based Organization that are pivot for addressing issues affecting the life of the reference communities through a process oriented approach that are owned and managed by the community itself. It led to emergence of a large number of grass root level organisations of men and women for facilitating development action for change. These organisations thus acquired the capacity to understand and analyse the context and plan for addressing the issues of collective concern. It also led to the emergence of new leadership among men and women of deprived communities and other interest groups.

The approach termed as the People Action for Transformation (PAT) is the cutting edge of the core programme, which facilitates people's action. This approach has strengthened and promoted people's movement on different issues like untouchability, casteism, violence against women, inequality, deprivation, land rights, food security, etc. There are visible changes in favour of the poor, Dalits, tribal and women in the programme area.

CASA's Core Programme is operational in 15 new programme areas with accompaniment support to 30 PAT units in old areas. A new phase of core programme of CASA is being implemented in all its four zones and is directly operational in 489 villages and 16 districts of 12 states.

However, CASA continues to provide minimum hand-holding support to the People's Organisations which have emerged during the previous phase in the 3,573 villages where the Core programme's interventions were being carried out.

Issues addressed were:

Livelihood:

CASA's Core Programme has been engaged in strengthening people's livelihood and ensuring its sustainability through capacity building, awareness generation, and advocacy and lobbying for claiming rights and entitlements. To this effect, more than 500 village level and 46 state level initiatives including trainings, workshops and awareness programmes to ensure access, control and ownership of excluded communities over resources were organised last year.

A major focus is on addressing irregularities in MGNREGA and its proper implementation.

Food Security:

Social security schemes like ICDS, PDS and MDM act as safety nets for the rural population of India who face food insecurity for at least 4 months in a year. Core Programme is helping socio-economically backward communities to demand proper implementation of such schemes and address issues like inclusion of deserving BPL families in beneficiary lists, issuing of ration cards and food coupons, and proper functioning of ICDS and MDM, etc. In CASA's Core Programme operational areas, over 3 Cr BPL families are taking benefit of PDS shops, more than 1,80,000 children are receiving benefits of the ICDS scheme and about 2,00,000 children are receiving benefits of the MDM scheme. Core Programme is also working in synergy with the Food Support for Community Mobilisation programme to ensure food security and reduce seasonal migration with activities such as land treatment, soil and water conservation, and village development.

Governance:

People in rural areas who had hitherto been excluded from developmental

*Coverage for new core programme areas:

Zone	State	No. of districts	No. of villages	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	General	Total
East	3	4	120	54240	76576	15041	447	185	146489
West	2	4	120	3965	10086	9867	0	5901	29819
South	4	4	123	5378	2324	9833	2443	1455	21433
North	3	4	126	862	10006	2274	0	92	13234
Total	12	16	489	64445	98992	37015	2890	7633	210,975



processes are being encouraged to take an active part in the local governance and raise critical issues in the Gram Sabha, taking up decision-making positions while being aware of their rights and responsibilities. A notable achievement this year was the election of over 200 community members in the Panchayat Raj elections backed by the People's Organisations and collectives of which comprises of more than 100 are women representatives.

Land and Forest rights:

Land is a crucial component of people's livelihood in the rural areas and many communities depend on forests for sustenance. Core Programme, along with the people's collectives and their networks at the district, state and national levels, is deeply engaged in demanding the people's land and forest rights and proper compensation and rehabilitation of displaced communities. The programme also campaigns against land acquisition and violations of the Forest Rights Act. This year, over 4000 families received land pattas under Forest Rights Act (FRA).

Climate Justice:

Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives are being integrated into Core Programme activities to build resilient communities and reduce the impact of climate change on vulnerable sections of societies such as small and marginal farmers, women and manual labourers.

Traditional varieties of crops and seed storage methods, agricultural practices such as Systematic Rice Intensification (SRI) and Systematic Wheat Intensification (SWI), and low cost livelihood practices with optimum use of household wastes are being promoted. Capacity building for biodiversity conservation, understanding environmental issues and policies is also being conducted.

National Level Initiatives

1. Campaign on Right to Food- A national

level meeting of the Core Group of National people's Platform was held in Madhya Pradesh in July 2015 following which a nationwide campaign on the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 was launched to assess the status of implementation of the NFSA.

2. Leadership development of youth and women- several youth leadership programmes in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have been conducted with an emphasis on perspective building on different issues, developing skills of critical analysis of the context, responsibility of local self-governance, and budget available at Panchayat level for different schemes. Leadership development has been instrumental in mobilising critical mass around issues in different places.

3. CASA along with *Wada Na Todo Abhiyan* conducted a review of the 100 days of the NDA government. Consultations and focus group discussions were held on various aspects of political governance and status of government schemes in all Core programme operational areas. The findings of these discussions were published as a report by *Wada Na Todo Abhiyan*. CASA and WNTA have been working on various issues together and shall continue to do so in strategic partnership.

4. Village-level meetings with community members specifically geared towards discussions around the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005) and its provisions have been conducted. Gender task forces are being constituted. In Chhattisgarh, meetings of the women forums were organised where issues related to women and welfare schemes implemented by the government were discussed.

5. A national-level workshop on understanding the Policy Scenario and Budget Analysis was organised with an aim to develop understanding among CASA staff on different issues.

Participants were briefed on budget definition consent and budget analysis, the state and central allocations share in budget, political interference in budget allocation and the budget implications on Civil Society Organizations.

6. A Baseline Survey of all the Core Programme areas is ongoing to establish the socio-economic and political status of the reference communities and their environment, as well as to provide a benchmark against which future outcomes can be measured. A 3-day Training of Trainers programme was organised for Core Programme staff. Field testing of the draft formats was carried out in all the Core Programme states following which the survey formats are now being finalised.

7. A campaign on Community Forest Rights (CFR) was initiated in Chhattisgarh. Issues of implementation of CFR were taken up in community meetings and a two-day workshop on issues related to delayed/ non-issuance of Land Patta and misguidance of rural people by Forest department was conducted. 4 new proposals for Community Forest land were developed and submitted to the Gram Sabha. More than 2,300 fresh applications for Individual Forest Rights were also submitted for individual entitlements.

8. The concepts of Do No Harm (DNH) and Local Capacities for Peace (LCP) are being integrated in all the interventions of Core Programme. An LCP programme with youth has been initiated in Chhattisgarh to develop youth cadres for conflict resolution by applying the tools of LCP. A training programme was organised in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, where 38 youth received training on the objectives of LCP and 2 tools of conflict transformation. Conflict mapping, and dividers and connectors were discussed using an example of a local conflict situation. The next training programme would address the other tools for conflict transformation.



Collective Forms of Cooperation

Collective Forms of Cooperation (CFC) started as an instrument of Package in 1988 based on the common understanding of the contemporary development context.

The package model promotes a spirit of co-operation and coordination in order to bring about the collective understanding and action on issues affecting the lives of poor, marginalised, powerless, excluded and deprived sections of the society. The overall purpose of Package Partnership is to facilitate action for the aforesaid deprived sections of the society and advocate against the constant denial of human rights, dignity, participation, justice, space and opportunity in governance system.

The most important aspect of the Package Co-operation is gradual devolution of the power, roles, responsibilities and other functions to the partner organisations and the forum, and ultimately to the People's Organisations and their networks.

CASA's main task is to facilitate implementation of planned programmes around common identified issues and to enable the partner organisations to develop their inner potential, strengthen the existing skills and acquire Right-Based Approach (RBA) towards the development process.

Partner organisations' approach is to enhance capacity of the referral community as well as staffs of the

organisations. Village Groups and People's Organisations establish linkages with the NGOs and Civil Societies as partners and raise issues at various levels. This process has increased awareness and strengthened self confidence of the people enabling them to come on a common platform to address the challenges of life collectively.

State-level project progress

Jan Kendrit Vikas Mahasamiti (JKVM), UP

JKVM is a state-level platform evolved towards strengthening the collective action for democratic rights of the deprived and weaker sections of the society. The objective of these forums is

to strengthen voluntary action in the state through strengthening Pos/ Forums/ CSOs/ Networks and to promote collective efforts pertaining to access to government welfare schemes.

Marginalized sections like tribals and rural women have access to sustainable sources of livelihood (land, water and forest) and government welfare schemes. Proper disaster risk reduction efforts and plans, strengthening of local self governance system and addressing cases of atrocities against marginalized communities are other objectives of the package programme.

Three state-level deliberations were conducted on drought and crop loss compensation along with the issue of livelihood, identity and dignity of most vulnerable community. Since beginning of the project 20 such deliberations at different levels conducted in livelihood, disaster and other relevant issues.

A study report on the status of vulnerable communities was done in 60 gram panchayats from 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh. According to the survey, a 'padyatra' was organized in the 60 GPs with a purpose to create awareness among the voters for the right to exercise their franchise.

A state-level consultation on livelihood, identity and dignity of most vulnerable community – status and direction - was held on 9th March 2016 in which 500 members from vulnerable groups participated. A memorandum was submitted at the district-level authority to ensure the rights, livelihood and dignity for the most marginalized community.

At district-level, 10 demand notes were submitted to the district authorities on drought and crop loss compensation and 13 demand notes on NFSA. At state-level, 2 memorandums was submitted to the state officials on the issues of drought and crop loss and 1 was submitted through Jan Kendrit Vikas Mahasamiti (JKVM)/ Lok Haqdari Morcha(LHM) and another was through Inter Agency Group (IAG).

A survey was conducted by Jan Kendrit Vikas Mahasamiti and Lok Haqdari Morcha in 5 gram panchayat from 5 selective districts in U.P. On the basis of the findings, a memorandum was submitted in the district office and the findings were also discussed with the government official. The survey contains 500 HH as a sample. The major findings of this survey are:

- The total cultivable land of existing sample in year 2015-16 is more than 1,231 hectare but the total production was only 3,817 quintals.
- This survey states that 83% crop loss occurred due to drought in year 2015-16, only 17% food grain produced.
- This sample states that in the year 2015-16, the average employment is only 9 days per person in a year through MGNREGA scheme.

Successful implementation of the model:

In Mirzapur District, Naudinhwan gram panchayat was not listed as drought-affected by the state government. But after the completion of survey assessment by CASA, local community organization pressured the state government, as a result of which the gram panchayat was listed in the drought-affected GPs and at least 150 affected farmers got compensation against drought by the government.

Development Initiatives in Chhattisgarh

The objective of the project is to provide benefit to the poor and marginalized from policy influencing through People's Organization, Shakti and Lok Ahwan Manch (LAM). A strong state-level people's organisation forum LAM along with the separate youth and women's forums is addressing issues of forest rights, ecological farming security, (millet) entitlements, governance and women rights through adopting conflict sensitive processes.

As a result of the continuous campaigns, 40% of the target households were benefitted and are able to access their rights to forest, ecological farming security (millet farming) and other entitlements.

The forums also identified cases of

violence against women. Almost 25% of such cases in the targeted community were taken up for justice with legal mechanism at various platforms including legal justice system.

As many as 100 trained youths and 100 women are being given training in leadership building so that they can spearhead campaigns and be instrumental in conflict resolution. Out of total 23,997 targeted HHs, about 13,198 HHs are engaged in different campaigns; 1400 HHs are engaged in Forest Right campaign. Besides this in 95 villages, the process of claiming CFR and CFR post management is also going on, 1,100 HHs are involved in ecological farming/millet farming and 10,698 HHs are linked with campaigns related to MNRREGA and other entitlements and schemes.

Out of 23 POs from 3 POs 8 women leaders have been identified and trained on 'Sexual Harassment of women and Legal Aid' at national level, these members are associated with the Shakti (a state-level women forum) and are assigned with the responsibility of identifying and documenting the women harassment cases in the state. First draft on state women policy has been submitted to ministry; to achieve this continuous effort has been made by the partners and network partners. Previously, 105 leaders (youth and women) were capacitated to lead the campaigns on post management of CFR out of which 45 leaders are actively engaged in documenting the sensitive cases and developing the strategies to resolve the problem.

20 women and youth leaders from the 5 PIOs have been identified for facilitating the creation of forest management committee under sec 4(1)(e), 5 FMC formed (in 5 villages which received CFR title) out of which under the guidance of these leaders 2 FMC have develop their own bye-laws for good practices and judicious use of forest to avoid any kind of conflict.

Inclusive Development in Bihar

The CFC package programme 'Inclusive Development and Institutional building through sustainable livelihood' are being

implemented and monitored in 12 districts of Bihar. The objective of the project is to provide access to the livelihood options through government schemes and introduce a climate friendly agriculture patterns to the weaker sections of the society. As many as 14 farmers groups were formed, who were trained and given information on agricultural patterns like SRI and SWI method, kitchen gardening and vermi-compost. For kitchen gardening, women from the target communities were given training on the construction of the vermi-compost tanks with 13 tanks established so far. ☐

So far, 2953(7.9%) household members have applied and filled application for entitlements and other sources during this reporting period which are in process and have also adopted climate friendly agricultural patterns. As per the set benchmark, 258 landless, 86 women-headed, 657 Mahadalits, 311 Minorities and Others groups have been formed. As many as 107(1.9%) Mahadalit and dalit, 62(2.9%) minorities and others have started livelihood through 'papad' making, goat rearing and tailoring.

60% households are accessing the livelihood options through entitlements and other sources and adopting climate friendly agricultural patterns. 25% of landless, women headed and other vulnerable families attained sustainable livelihood. 23 Peoples Organizations of ST, SC, and women have emerged from grass-root level and have formed a Partnership Project Forum by developing a mechanism to address key issues collectively.

100 local leaders including women, minorities, Dalit and Mahadalit are active in grass-root organisations: 60% are regularly present in decision-making processes and 40% are represented in community driven monitoring mechanisms.

Integrated Development and Disaster Risk Reduction in West Bengal

Ensuring life with dignity through community-based adaptations and

integrated development towards justice within a sustainable framework, besides capacitating women on leadership roles within the reference community on gender discrimination issues, anti-human trafficking and during and post disaster are some of the objectives of this project in West Bengal.

A workshop was conducted on National Food Security Act (NFSA) and its effective implementation in the state. Project partners conducted sensitization and awareness programmes in villages on different schemes such as MGNREGA, NFSA, IAY, among others.

A baseline survey has been conducted by the PIOs in their respective field areas and data entry task is in process. Sensitization programme was conducted to identify community leaders, local youths and women pressure groups for negotiating with the local governance on several issues.

CASA along with partners conducted skill building training programme on Disaster Risk Reduction where handholding training on contextual analysis, Participatory Vulnerability Assessment for community planning were discussed. Capacitating women on leadership roles within the reference community is one of the major strengths of this project. Workshops were held where women were made aware of their roles and responsibilities in the society in order to address trafficking.

About 20 women's groups have been formed to address issues related to discrimination, atrocities and exploitations and anti-human trafficking.

Planning, Monitoring and Coordination of Package Programmes in Rural Areas (PMC)

National People's Forum (NPF), 12 People's Forums, 14 state Forums of partners collectives including Regional level Forum of NEI strengthened, 500 Youth, 500 Women, 500 Dalit, 500 Tribal leaders emerged and the focused 12 states to understand and initiate actions on the issues pertaining to their rights and entitlements which are critical for

sustaining their livelihood and self dignity.

Collective civil society action for policy advocacy at micro, meso and macro level by establishing linkages and networks of all the existing 12 People's Forums and 13 state level and 1 regional level (NEI) Partners collectives in the focused 12 states.

A national level forum (National People's Forum) and 6 out of 12 People's forums (state forums) in states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Mountains, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh with the support from multi stakeholder/actors have been able to formulate strategies to govern and function collectively to carry out activities related to advocacy, networking and pressure building on the issues of Right to Food, Forest Rights, social security schemes and Right to Information to make people aware of and being empowered to claim their entitlements. 6 people's state level forums in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal are in different stages.

State level convention 'Lok Shakti' was held on 19th March this year in Bhopal on the status of National Food Security Act 2013. A memorandum and Food Analysis Report was also submitted to the Food Commission of the State.

Preparation of Micro plan in 53 gram sabha under MNREGA: CFR was filed in 31 out of 548 villages. Baseline survey was conducted for mapping under FRA in 21 village staff of CASA, PIOs, networks and forums has acquired the capacity for effective management and coordination. Two workshops were organized with partner NGOs to institutionalize and strengthen PME system in their process.

APO, State Secretariat attended Pre-Evaluation Planning Meeting in January this year. Field visits were conducted in MP, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan and North Eastern states. In Uttar Pradesh, 4 days (6th to 9th January 2016) of workshop was conducted with chief functionary and coordinators of package programme of different states under CASA project areas.



Group discussion on Gender & Conflict

Accompanying Partners in Development, North-East India

Development in North-East India

In keeping with its commitment to social justice and promoting human dignity, CASA's intervention 'Accompanying Partners in Development in North East India' (APD-NEI) Project-20120330G was initiated in 2005.

The project was initiated with a vision of promoting people-based organisations and empowering the local leadership to sustain development processes within communities. This has entailed building of networks and forums to act on issues of common concerns at different levels.

The particular focus has been capacitating the regional platform of APD-NEI's regional cooperation of People's Empowerment (RECOPE) to play a greater advocacy role of mobilising communities and building cooperation.

Area of Operation:

APD-NEI project, also referred as Collective Form of Cooperation/Package programme, operates in 5 North East states namely - Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland - with an objective to promote people-based

organisations and empowering local leadership to shape development processes at the community level. CASA promoted 21 Partner Organisations called (PIO'S covering 5 states, 24 districts, 42 blocks and 921 villages).

Regional Level Consultation On Gender and Conflict:

Consultation programme on gender and conflict was organised on 28 and 29th September 2015 at RRC Mawlien, Meghalaya with the following objectives-

- Conceptual understanding of emerging issues on gender and conflicts
 - Preparation of Action Plan
- Presentation on gender and conflict, interaction with the participants, feedbacks from the facilitator and participants, group discussion state-wise were among other discussions held during the consultation programme.

Some of the important decisions were taken in the programme were:

1. The draft policy, incorporating all the materials developed from the group exercises, were reworked upon
2. The field officer of Mizoram will

rework the concept paper on gender and the field officer of Manipur will rework the concept paper on conflict

3. Publicity of the concept papers for future ministry of CASA /RECOPE
4. The discussions and suggestions to be incorporated before finalising
5. The process should begin and be completed within a given deadline. State-specific conflict affecting the lives of the common people to be incorporated with Assam facing complex issues like migration, land and cross-border problems. Common issues can be taken into account so that it can give a clear direction towards planning of new project.

Working together with churches:

As many as 100 churches in North-East India locked themselves in debate related to global warming and climate change. They have already started observing 'Green Sunday' with relevant activities. Three mainland churches in Mizoram (Lairam Jesus Christ Baptist Church, Evangelical Church of Maraland and Church of Jesus Christ) debated on issues faced as a result of global warming and climate change.

Churches in Meghalaya such as KJP Assembly, KJP Synod, CNI, EFCI, PCI, Baptist Church, Catholic, Christ Church, Church of God Ecclesia and Uniterian Church, Zeme Baptist Church Council, Konyak Baptist Association, Pochury Baptist Church Council and Yimchungru Baptist Association in Nagaland, Manipur Baptist Convention have been engaged in various ways and talks on climate change and global warming issues. Churches are actively engaged in organising seminars, workshops and consultations creating mass awareness.

Issue-based training (Mizoram)	Total participants	Men	Women
Sustainable Livelihood	2,389	1,615	774
Food Security	2,610	1,840	770
Climate Change	3,653	2,291	1,362
Disaster Preparedness	1,216	708	508
Gender equality & Justice	2,186	471	1,715

Five State Forums have been strengthened and able to facilitate the programmes

In Mizoram, district-level sensitisation workshop on 'Watershed Management' helped 271 participants as they understood the importance of the technique. **District-level water campaign programme** was held with 328 participants and they were made aware on the current scenario of water scarcity issues.

In Meghalaya, State Network SAST conducted programmes on various available schemes for village leaders and appraised them on Central sector schemes on livestock, agriculture and micro-finance for women empowerment on handloom and handicraft. Village leaders were made aware of the 6th Schedule of the Constitution of India which lays out 'Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.'

The discussion was held between members on the Charter of Tribal Rights to be upheld under the Constitution of India as recommend by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, pursue land and forest rights with state government.

Awareness programme on National Population Register - Aadhaar Card participants from various Churches and NGOs. Seven members were selected as working group Church, Student Union, NGO's and SAST, published an article on Aadhaar in local dialect. People were made aware on the the importance of gender mainstreaming and encouraged women to take active part in decision-making at all level.

In Manipur, the Manipur Baptist Convention on Environment and Climate Policy was officially dedicated on 20th September last year. ERDDW in Manipur had consultation on protection of forested areas with civil societies and made an appeal to Tangkhui Naga to take up effective implementation of land and its natural resource management.

In Tamenlong, DATP had held district-level programme on climate change, good governance and created mass awareness about the issues. People are now more sensitive towards protecting forest and animals as they concerned on the issue of climate change.

In Assam, Collective Action for Peoples Empowerment (CAPE) and CRMS jointly organised where people were made aware on the importance of watershed management. CAPE organised state-level consultation on network initiatives with the key Church leaders of Assam on the 23rd October 2015 to bring all the parent body of Churches for collective action on various issues and adopted resolution to pursue.

Workshop on food security was conducted on the 13th August creating awareness on not to use cultivable land for other purposes. Farmers have now started using organic manures and developed irrigation channels for cultivation. Church leaders were encouraged to play roles in advocacy for proper implementation of Public Distribution System (PDS).

The communities were made aware to stop selling their product outside their villages. A one-day block level consultation on food security was organised on 18 September followed by one-day mass rally on good governance on 25th September. District-level workshop on networking was organised on 22nd September with 60

participants. DCDP organised two days of long Consultation programme jointly with Sonitpur Baptist Christian Association on Climate Change and Global Warming on 5th and 6th June, 2015 on the lines of World Environment Day.

In Nagaland, State Network held programme with like-minded NGOs for collective action on climate justice, good governance, and, rights and entitlements. RERDA conducted training on Public Distribution System (PDS) on 10-11 April and 11-12 August last year where participants were made aware about PDS. Participants unanimously resolved and deposited their complaints directly to the sub-inspector food and civil supplies concerned through the village councils. Consultation programme on food security with village leaders, Church leaders and area leaders was organised on 7-8 May, 26-27 June and 4-5 September last year. The participants were better informed about the Right to Food. The village councils submitted complaint letter to administration for failing to distribute public entitlements in the village.

Three seminars on Gender Equality and Crime against women were conducted where the participants were given education on women rights act. Village-level committees have been formed to promote women rights through Pochury Hoho. RADS has conducted 2 workshops on rights and entitlements.

NEI Staff Meeting

NEI staff meeting was conducted on 27th and 28th January 2016 with a purpose to hold a discussion on the ground preparation for the New Package Initiatives and engagements of CASA and NEI staff for the period from January to 31st March 2016.

Certain important agendas were listed out which includes - review of the NEI staff meeting in September 2015, update of the organisational profile and project proposal of the shortlisted church and non-church organisations from five states, periodical action plan from January 2016 to March 2016 by field officers from five states including the In-charge of Regional Resource Centre, Mawliem, Meghalaya, presentation of the RRC renovation approval and propose plan activities, SHG activities report and survey data collection of Mawliem village on various issues by the In-charge.



A posh colony of Chennai city submerged in the flood water

Flood relief programme in **Tamil Nadu**

Low pressure over coastal Tamil Nadu unleashed heavy showers in the first week of November 2015 keeping most parts of the state inundated for almost two months. Chennai was particularly hard-hit by the floods as the city saw one of the worst rainfall in 100 years. According to India Meteorological Department, the exceptionally strong El Nifio along with a rare “coincidence of various factors” resulted in the heavy rains which pounded with rainfall exceeding normal limits by over three times.

Chennai recorded a whopping 1218.6 mm of rain – three times its monthly rainfall. The life in Tamil Nadu came to a standstill with help pouring from across the country.

The first intensive spell of rainfall was in 8th and 9th November followed by intensive rains again on 15th, 16th and

17th November, which was again followed by 28th Nov 2015 – spreading over with mild to heavy showers in the northern Tamil Nadu. From worst experienced floods in Cuddalore and Chennai, the impact of the rainfall was found in Kanchepuram, Tiruvallur, Tuticorin, Villupuram and Pondicherry.

The situation in Chennai became severe particularly after the 3rd spell of rains which was intensive and more focused in the city and the adjoining districts. Most of the people living in the city’s vulnerable locations were impacted by the floods. The plight of the communities in the lower rung of life was very pathetic their houses got flooded and people had to live in relief camps.

CASA implemented the relief activities with the help from its volunteers in the flood-affected slums of Chennai. CASA has emergency response plans with well-

designed tools and methods for relief and rehabilitation while maintaining transparency, quality, equity, timeliness and reaching out to the neediest and affected populations.

Within moments, the response of CASA began with provision of cooked food on 13th November 2015 and then on with the relief supplies and continued till January 2016.

In an effort to cater to the needs of the communities specially the excluded and marginalised, efforts were made to look into the needs of the most-affected. As the response was focused on worst-affected villages only, CASA’s approach was to look at the needs of the marginalised and excluded communities apart from looking at the needs of the worst-affected villages.

The target groups were the vulnerable

**Given below is a brief outline of
CASA's respond spread over in Tamilnadu**

District	Villages & Households	Type of Relief Support
Cuddalore	53 & 3783	Tarpaulins (3015), Non Food Item Kits (2815), Hygiene Kits (1450), Dry Ration Kits (600)
Kancheipuram	30 & 1530	Tarpaulins (2260), Non Food Item Kits (1530), Hygiene Kits (1080), Stoves (680)
Tiruvallur	8 & 630	Tarpaulins (630), Non Food Item Kits (630), Hygiene Kits (630), Stoves (630)
Chennai	15 & 2592	Tarpaulins (2353), Non Food Item Kits (1689), Hygiene Kits (1450), Stove (1450), Dry Ration Kits (1953), School Kits (1450)

sections that were not able to cope-up with the onslaught of the rains associated flood. They include excluded communities, landless labourers, women-headed households, widows and other marginalised sections of society.

The operational areas were identified in discussion with the District Administration Officials, Church Leaders, and local Village Development Committees.

The target communities were involved in the beneficiary identification process. A door-to-door survey of houses was also conducted out for the verification of the beneficiaries. Meetings and discussions were held with the affected communities to have a better understanding of the damages caused by the heavy rains and winds and the problems faced by them.

Chennai being the Capital of Tamil Nadu and the fourth biggest city in India suffered in the hands of incessant rains due to its poor drainage mechanism resulting out of poor maintenance of river bed and lake beds. The impact of the problem grew larger when the vulnerable lower-rung localities cropped up in the veins of the city with people migrating to cities in search for job opportunities and survival.

The factors which force the rural communities to migrate to cities in search of employment for survival forces them to settle in the vulnerable locations in the city which may be adjacent to a river or a lake where living is a danger. Over a period of time this became a settlement despite the risk involved during floods or

cyclone. But the impact of the floods in 2015 was severe with almost all these types of low-level settlements getting inundated.

The situation in Cuddalore, Kancheipuram and Tiruvallur was different with the situation becoming worse particularly after the third spell of rains, which also resulted in another flooding in the areas. This brings in the dimension of the changing nature of the disaster in the contest of Climate Change, where vulnerable communities become more vulnerable as the risk areas become more risky. The vulnerability and risk factors started spreading across the state as the communities who were not vulnerable before were now falling under the vulnerable zone.

There was an enormous impact on the settlements which are mostly in the low-level area near to water bodies. Water stagnation was a major problem apart from the damages to their huts. The situation posed a major threat to the dalits and tribal settlements that had no place or limited place to stay.

The incessant rains damaged the roofs of the huts dampening them and

weakening of the walls of the mud houses. In view of the continuous severe downpour, the roofs and walls were damaged beyond recovery. Water stagnation problem leading to issues on sanitation and hygiene was on one the major concerns among women, children and elderly.

Relief Support			
District	No. of Villages	No. of Households	Relief Supplies
Cuddalore	17	865	NFI, Tarpaulin
	24	2180	NFI, Hygiene Kit, Tarpaulin
	10	600	Dry Ration Kit
	10	500	NFI, Tarpaulin, Ground sheets
Chennai	6	503	Dry Ration Kit
	7	1450	NFI, DRK, Hygiene Kit, Tarpaulin, Stove
	1	239	Dry Ration Kit
Kancheipuram	1	400	Tarpaulin
	15	680	NFI, Hygiene Kit, Stove Tarpaulin, Ground Sheet
	8	450	NFI, Tarpaulin, Ground Sheet
Tiruvallur	7	400	NFI, Hygiene Kit
	8	630	NFI, Hygiene Kit, Stove, Tarpaulin, Ground Sheet





CASA staff & volunteers distributing relief aid to the victims

Flood and Landslide Relief Programme In West Bengal and Manipur

The goal of the programme was to mitigate the effects of the flood and landslide on human population. CASA implemented the relief activities directly with the involvement of village volunteers. Based on the ground realities, needs, coordination with other agencies and local government, the proposed Dry Ration Kit, Non-Food Items including hygiene kits were provided to the affected people in Thoubal, Chandel and North 24 Parganas districts of West Bengal and Manipur.

CASA's emergency response provides relief and rehabilitation to the people in distress while maintaining transparency, quality, equity, timeliness and reaching out to the neediest and affected populations.

1. Formed a village-level committee and identified volunteers to assist in organizing and conducting the relief operation.
2. A village-level survey was organized to identify the worst affected families in the village.
3. Tokens were distributed to the beneficiaries to avoid any duplicity in the field.
4. Procurement and transportation of relief materials to target villages.
5. In order to ensure smooth distribution, a team was constituted for proper implementation.
6. Distribution of relief materials in the presence of local Panchayat leaders and government officials.
7. Distribution of Dry ration kit, NFIs and hygiene kits to 1,690 families.

CASA decided to cover those particular communities on priority basis which were displaced and living in shelter camps. CASA's beneficiaries were:

1. Worst flood and landslide affected families who were displaced and living in small shelter camps.
2. Priority was given to the most vulnerable groups amongst the families living in shelter camps.
3. Socially excluded groups in the respective area.
4. Differently-abled persons who were in need of relief support.

Relief intervention:

CASA provided Food and Non Food Items including hygiene kit to 1,690 families in the worst flood and landslide affected areas in Thoubal, Chandel and North 24

Parganas districts in Manipur and West Bengal states. The relief items were decided based on the urgent need of victims and observation by the survey team of CASA.

The following section gives the details about the relief items distributed.

Dry Ration Kit:

Rice 15 kgs, Lentils 3 kgs, Soyabean Bari 1 kgs, Edible/ Mustard oil 1 liter, Turmeric & Chili Powder 200 grams each, Sugar 2kgs, Salt 1 kgs

Non Food Items:

Woolen Blanket 1 piece, Dhoti 1 piece (dress for man), Sari 1 piece (dress for woman)/ Printed cloth 1 piece, Utensil set 1- 12 pieces (Each Utensil Set consist of Aluminum cooking pot - 1pc - 9" dia with lid 450 gram wt. 150 gram wt for lid, Stainless Steel plate- 2pcs 11" dia 450 gram wt , Aluminum frying pan (Kadai) – 1pc 12" dia wt 500 gram and 230 gram wt for lid ,Steel Glass- 2 pcs 6.5"wt 150 gram . Steel Bowl- 2pcs 3"Dia wt 240 gram ,Steel Spoon/ Karchi- 2 wt 230 gram), Hygiene kit (Each hygiene kit consists of 1 dettol 100 ml, cotton roll 200gm, 1 kg detergent powder, 1 toothpaste 100gm, 5 tooth brushes, 1 pack sanitary napkin (8pcs.), 2 hand wash towel, 4 bath soaps, 1 soap case, 10 sachets of Sampoo,1 sewing kit (2 rolls of thread, 8 needles & 10 buttons), 1 mirror, and two combs).

Partnerships/ Coordination:

CASA coordinated with the District Administration, Block Administration, Local Churches/ Institutions, PRI Members and village committees from the affected villages right from the assessment of the situation and relief response. CASA identified the beneficiaries with the assistance of the local government agencies and the village leaders and the local partner to ensure that those in need are the largest receivers the assistance. It was 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, children, the elderly and the infirm.

CASA also maintained regular contact with local administrations for proper coordination and effective implementation of the relief programme. The coordination at the state level was with the regional CASA offices in Assam and Kolkata office and field teams camped in programme area at Manipur and West Bengal.

Protection Issues:

The staffs involved in the programme were sensitized to follow the Code of Conduct of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Flood and Landslide Relief as well as the ACT Alliance guidelines on prevention of sexual abuse and gender while implementing the programme. The contextualization of Sphere Standards to meet Indian norms were worked upon by Sphere India (of which CASA is a founding Member) and the National Disaster Management Authority of the Government of India. These sectoral standards are followed in humanitarian action in Manipur.

We viewed the International Sphere Standards as guiding principles to be conformed to the extent possible given our contextual realities. CASA did not 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.

CASA followed its standard operating procedures in selecting the affected villages, target families and in carrying out the relief operation. CASA's field team, its member Churches and local partner organisations surveyed the flood

and landslide affected areas and collected information on life loss, livestock loss and damages to infrastructure and property. Beneficiaries were selected with the support of the local Church / NGO partner, where the village community level groups and decision making bodies were also involved. The concerns of the women also addressed and an inclusive approach was adopted in beneficiary section process.

Priority was given to the most vulnerable sections of the affected people such as the marginalized, excluded communities, minorities, widows and destitute, physically challenged, single female-headed families and children. The most vulnerable sections and other marginalized sections of the society were also given priority.

CASA coordinated with the District and Block Administration and identified the beneficiaries with the assistance of the local gram panchayat's members and the village leaders to ensure that those whose needs are the greatest receive the assistance. This was measured in terms of the relative loss suffered (both in terms of livelihood 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 were involved in identification of families who should receive assistance and all efforts were made to involve them in all facets of the programme intervention to promote transparency, accountability and community ownership.

Beneficiary families were selected through a village level committee consisting of representatives from the village and CASA staffs also carried out survey to cross check the beneficiary list. Once the beneficiary list was finalized, beneficiary cards were distributed to the

beneficiary families for relief articles and the date and time of distribution was conveyed to the beneficiary families and accordingly the distribution was done. As our regular practice, the distribution records are maintained in the muster roll sheet and endorsed by the local governance authorities and government.

Challenges and Actions Steps Taken to Resolve:

The major challenge was identifying the beneficiaries amongst the affected as the resources were limited but the demand was more. However, through the formation of village committee and volunteers from within the village, CASA team ensured that the relief support reached to the most deserving families in the village.

Fluctuation in the market prices of the commodities was a concern at the initial stage as there were evidences of prices rise of essential commodities. CASA with its years of experience in the field were able to negotiate and procure materials at a reasonable price.

Transportation was a big challenge as the roads and bridges were damaged by landslide and flood water. So we had to use kacha road which was less travelled and to travel in the rain in order to reach to the most deserving and affected families on time.

Political and law and order situation was a big concern in the operating areas. CASA team managed the situation with the help of local governmental officials during the transportation and distribution of relief articles.

Short and Long Term Results

1,690 most vulnerable families received Dry ration Kits and these families' food needs are met for a period of two weeks. 1,690 most vulnerable families received Non food Items and Hygiene Kits and same are used by the targeted beneficiaries and their basic household needs are met.

Best Practices:

- Selection of beneficiaries: Conducting consultation meeting with church leaders and village leaders after briefing them clearly the purpose of emergency relief distribution in order to reach to the most deserving victims.
- Coordination with government authorities: Meeting with concerned govt. officials and making them involve in the process of the relief work for better coordination.
- Coordination with other lead agency who are taking up the relief work in order to avoid duplicity of the work.
- Distribution of the card to the beneficiaries before the distribution of the relief materials so that the distribution goes smoothly.

Quantitative Results:

SIKKIM

State	District	Block	Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages/ Wards
Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	Langathel	4 Wards
			Hodamba	1 Ward
			Phoudei Keirambi	1 Ward
			Wangbal	1 Ward
			Wangjing	3 Wards
			Tekcham le Ikai	2 Wards
			Mairenkul	1 Ward
			Nungphou	1 Ward
			Yeasom	2 Wards
			Pallei bazar	2 wards
	Kakching	Kakching	Kakching Irummapan	3 Wards
			Serou	3 Villages
			Sugnu	1 Village
			Wangoo	2 Wards
	Chandel	Chandel	Arom Nongmaikhong	1 Village
			Chakpikarong	11 Villages
			Tegnoupal	Not Applicable because these villages are from Hill districts.
Khengjoiy			2 Villages	
Chandel			1 village	
Machi	3 Villages			
				10 Villages

WEST BENGAL

State	District	Block	Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages/ Wards
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	Swarupnagar	Charghat	Bargharia
				Gopalpur
				Khadarsingh
				Tipi
			Kajjuri	Kajjuri
				Dobila
				Goborda
	Sarapul	Sarapul		
	Gobindapur	Panthapara		
	Suguna	Kachdaho		

Activities Implemented	No. of Activities or Service Units	No. of Participants or Beneficiaries	Description
Dry Food Kit Distribution	1690	1690 HH	Rice 15 kgs, Lentils 3 kgs, Soyabean 1 kgs, Edible oil 1 liter, Turmeric & Chili Powder 200 grams each, Sugar 2kgs, Salt 1 kgs
Non Food Item Kit Distribution	1690	1690 HH	Woolen Blanket 1 piece, Dhoti 1 piece (dress for man), Sari 1 piece (dress for woman) / Printed cloth 1 piece, Utensil set 1- 12 pieces (Each Utensil Set consist of Aluminum cooking pot - 1pc - 9" Dia with lid 450 gram wt., 150 gram wt for lid, Stainless Steel plate - 2pcs 11" dia 450 gram wt., Aluminum frying pan (Kadal) – 1pc 12" dia wt 500 gram and 230 gram wt for lid, Steel Glass - 2 pcs 6.5"wt 150 gram., Steel Bowl - 2pcs 3" Dia wt 240 gram, Steel Spoon/ Karchi - 2 wt 230 gram)
Hygiene Kit Distribution	1690	1690 HH	1 dettol 100 ml, cotton roll 200gm, 1 kg detergent powder, 1 toothpaste 100gm, 5 tooth brushes, 1 pack sanitary napkin (8pcs.), 2 hand wash towel, 4 bath soaps, 1 soap case, 1 sewing kit (2 rolls of thread, 8 needles & 10 buttons), 1 mirror, 2 combs, 10 sachets Shampoo

RECOVERING THE LOSS

37-year-old physically challenged Salea Bibi lives in Gopalpur village in North 24 Parhanas of West Bengal. Her only daughter is the victim of malnutrition due to poverty and lack of livelihood. Her husband is a road-side vendor and the only earning member in the family. Floods in West Bengal in August 2015 forced the family to vacate their house and shift to a tin-shade kachha house. The family lost everything to the floods. The family lived under the tarpaulin sheets for days with hopes that one day their life and source of livelihood would get better. Being homeless and prone to diseases proved a nightmare for Salea Bibi and her family.

CASA extended humanitarian support to the disaster-affected people in the area and helped people like Salea Bibi and her family to gain a small foothold in the village by ensuring food and other basic amenities.

"Ami pangu... amar meye o pangu, thik kore khete dite parini tokhon... kichui nei amader ar... sab vese gache... jani na ki



Salea Bibi being helped by CASA staff

korbo. Ban sab vasia nia chole galo. Tomader agey ankei esechilo... kintu bises kichui paini. CASA theke ank kichu pelam... thala, bati, jama, kapar, khabar... ami vabtei parini eto kichu pabo.. kata din amder r na kheye thakte hobe na ... apnara asate ei gramer prati ta lok khub khushi. Amar prarthana apnara aro kaaj karun ar amader moto manusder sahajyo korte thakun (I am handicapped and my daughter also suffering from the same ... due to poverty we could not give her proper

food ... I lost everything in the floods. Many people like you came to me, asked my story but I received very little support. But CASA supported a lot by providing the relief materials which saved us from hunger at least during some days. We all are very happy to receive your support. It's my heartiest wish that you continue your work and support people like us, who really need you)", she said.



Earthquake affected people gather at a common point where they are briefed about relief distribution by CASA

Earthquake Relief Programme in Manipur

On 4th January 2016, an earthquake of magnitude 6.7 hit north-eastern parts of India early morning about 29 km (18 Miles) north-west of Imphal, the capital of Manipur.

The tremors caused vast devastations cross the state of Manipur, killing 10 people and injuring over 100. As many as 339 structures including houses, government offices, market sheds and a transportation bridge were severely damaged.

One of the worst-affected villages was Kabul Khullen (located under Haochong sub-division of Tamenlong district) where 40 houses out of 55 were severely damaged with people being displaced of their homes. Most of the affected persons belonged to rural areas and the marginalized families who could not afford to reconstruct their houses with their own resources.

The victims were traumatized and living under the sky. Panic and fear had struck them.

CASA teams reached the affected areas of Manipur to interact with the victims of the natural calamity. They shared their grief and opened about their poor living conditions. CASA aid reached villages located at altitudes where transportation modes remained shut for days due to jolt that shook the region. The teams realized that the foremost relief would be to provide food packets and sleeping material – to survive the biting cold. Children, women and elderly from the marginalized villages were given special care.

CASA's goal in this relief project was to alleviate the suffering and vulnerability of 810 of the most seriously affected families in 51 villages in 6 Blocks of Tamenglong and Senapati district of Manipur.

Primary Activities Implemented Beneficiary selection process

CASA decided to cover those communities on priority basis who had been displaced and living in shelter camps. They managed with whatever

they had as joint families. Therefore, CASA's beneficiaries were:

1. Worst earthquake-affected families displaced and living in small shelter camps.
2. Priority given to the most vulnerable groups among the families living in shelter camps.
3. Socially excluded groups in the respective area.
4. Aged and disable persons who was need relief support.

The beneficiaries were selected by the village level institutions and organizations, volunteers, local church leaders and village development committees. They selected the beneficiaries based on the damages and loss of their property.

Relief intervention

CASA provided shelter materials, Non-Food Items including hygiene kits to 810 families in the worst flood and earthquake affected areas in Senapati and Tamenglong districts in Manipur states. The relief items were decided based on the urgent need of victims

observed by the survey team of CASA.

1. Fleece Blanket - 4 pieces
2. Hygiene kit (Each hygiene kit consists of 1 dettol 100 ml, cotton roll 200gm, 1 kg detergent powder, 1 toothpaste 100gm, 5 tooth brushes, 1 pack sanitary napkin (8pcs.), 2 towels, 4 bath soaps, 1 soap case, 1 sewing kit (2 rolls of thread, 8 needles & 10 buttons), 1 mirror, 10 shampoos sachets and two combs).
3. Solar Lantren- 1 piece
4. Silpaulin tarpaulin 22' x16' for Roof - 1 piece
5. Silpaulin 20' x10' Ground sheet - 1 piece

Coordination

CASA coordinated with the District Administration, Block Administration, Local Churches/ Institutions, Village Committees from the affected villages right from the assessment of the situation to relief response. CASA identified the beneficiaries with the assistance of the local Churches, village leaders and the local partner to ensure that those whose needs are the greatest receive the assistance. It was 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, children, the elderly and the infirm.

CASA has maintained regular contact with local administrations for proper coordination and effective implementation of the relief programme. The coordination was conducted at the state level with the regional office of CASA in Assam and Kolkata office and field teams camped in programme area at Manipur and West Bengal.

The major churches like Manipur Baptist Convention (MBC) and 29 other Church Association were present in the Earthquake affected villages in Tamenglong and Senapati districts of Manipur.

Protection Issues

The staffs involved in the programme were sensitized to follow the Code of Conduct of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in



Flood and Landslide Relief as well as the ACT guidelines on prevention of sexual abuse and gender, while implementing the programme. The contextualization of the Sphere Standards to meet Indian norms is currently being worked upon by Sphere India (of which CASA is a founder Member) and the National Disaster Management Authority of the Government of India. These sectoral standards are followed in humanitarian action in Manipur. We viewed the International Sphere Standards as guiding principles to be conformed to the extent possible given our contextual realities. CASA did not 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.

CASA coordinated with the District and Block

Administration and local Church leaders identified the beneficiaries with assistance from local elected members and the village youth leaders to ensure that those in need receive the greatest assistance.

Members of the target groups were involved in identification of families who should receive assistance and all efforts were made to involve them in all facets of the programme intervention to promote transparency, accountability and community ownership.

Challenges and Actions Steps Taken to Resolve

A major challenge was identifying the beneficiaries amongst the affected as the resources were limited and the demand was more. However, through involvement of local Church and the formation of village committee and volunteers from within the village, CASA team ensured that the relief support reached to the most deserving families in the village.

Transportation was a big challenge as the roads and bridges were damaged by earthquake so we have to use kacha road which was less travelled and to travel in the rain in order to reach to the most deserving and in time.

How relief helped victims cope up with the situation



37-year-old Meena lives in Leimakhong village of Manipur along with her physically-challenged husband. Meena is the only earning member in the family. She worked as a daily labourer. Due to lack of livelihood opportunity in the village, the monthly income was not sufficient for the family and as a consequence their children had to live at an orphanage.

On 4th January, the earthquake quivered the entire state of Manipur. She tried to run out and rescue her husband but was severely hit by a wall which collapse due to repeated tremors.

Her ankle broke and after the long struggle, she could successfully rescue her husband from the debris. Her kaccha house was turned to debris along with all her belongings. She lost all her hopes and expectations.

Meena was traumatized and worried about her children and husband. No food, no place to reside and living under the

open sky days after days was the biggest challenge for Meena and her family.

CASA reached the spot and helped Meena with the relief process so that she could feed her husband and children with food and does not have to sleep in biting cold. "Ei di numit numit gi chaba phang ningal thabak subani ... houjit di karamna ei hingganl. (I am living hand to mouth and with this broken ankle how can I earn to survive),"she said.

CASA teams identified the families with extreme need and supported them by giving the humanitarian aids which instilled hopes in their extreme conditions. After receiving the relief materials, she said, "Ei yamna harao ee, yam na nungal re..khudakta darkar leiba matam da pot piribasi pelsa lakh lakh phangba chapmanare. (I am overjoyed and thankful to CASA for helping me on time and save my family before come to an end)," Meena said.



79-year-old Lemtui carrying relief material given by CASA

Senior citizen Lemtui lived in a kaccha house in an interior village New Tousem of Tamenglong district in Manipur. She lived alone as her only son migrated and settled in Nagaland. Her son is the only earning member in a family of two.

New Tousem village is the border area to north-eastern state of Assam. The village remains a cut-off place as there is no public transport or other means of transportation facilities to other villages or cities. 79-year-old Lemtui was forced to stay back in this village due to circumstances and started working as a labourer in her areas to support her physically-challenged brother, who is now 76 years old.

The state was gripped by massive earthquake in January which brought devastating situations and misery in the

lives of people; thereby disrupting normal life. The elderly woman – Lemtui – struggled hard to cope-up with the circumstances but lost her every other hope in the quake. CASA interacted with worst-affected people like Lemtui in the remote villages where they narrated about their deplorable conditions.

She opened up about her plight to the CASA team. Overjoyed while receiving the humanitarian aids, she said: "Many people came, asked many things but no one supported me..... In this age, I do not have any physical strength to cope-up alone without any outside support. Many earthquakes occurred in past, but for the first time in my life I am receiving relief materials. I am really touched with this gesture of giving and I will pray for CASA and its team."

Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management (CSDRM) in Bihar

Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Project approach has enabled the most vulnerable and excluded communities to adapt the use of climate smart agriculture actions with CASA providing support such as in kitchen gardening, using organic manure from vermin-compost, etc.

Agriculture University Pusa Bihar has also supported the project by providing expertise, inputs for the progress of the marginalised cultivators. Jeevika Bihar Rural Livelihood Programme, Dr Rajendra Agriculture Institute has added significant effort in showcasing and scaling up innovations in livelihood and reduction in vulnerability.

The CSDRM project covers 600 direct minority households under 15 revenue villages of 6 Gram Panchayats under Chhatapur block, Supaul District, Bihar.

Some updates of the action taken earlier related to advocacy to instigate a Government University to include some of these communities in their agricultural support list, which allowed communities to focus more on their productive and agricultural risks and opportunities.

This resulted in reduced fertilizer use rather than maximum quantities which were used in the past. To the villagers' surprise, they gained improved crop yield, decreased soil degradation and especially input costs, as well as awareness of fertilizer overuse risks.

However, for many landless families the risk begins even earlier – they have no formal land titles on the tiny land they use and could lose the access any time. Many don't have any field access. As a result, local advocacy efforts including requesting government land lists in their immediate village vicinity are being initiated in the areas.

S. No.	Programme Title	Quantity	Programme Area	Participants	
				Male	Female
1	Resilient Wheat Demo plot	18	Jeevachhpur, Madhubani and Chhatapur	15	03
2	Resilient Maize Demo plot	15	Kalkapur	11	04
3	Kitchen Gardening	33	Jeevachhpur, lalgarj, Madhubani	0	33
4	Public Distribution System (PDS) awareness prog.	5	Pariyahi	179	145
5	Land Patta prog.	1	Jeevachhpur	43	50
6	Maize Demonstration	5	Lalgarj	5	0
7	Wheat Demonstration	5	Hariharpur	5	0
8	Kitchen Gardening	30	Bharatpur	0	30
9	Climate Change awareness programme at block level	1	Chhatapur Block	27	53
10	Climate Change awareness program at block level	1	Chhatapur Block	50	19



Resilient Livelihood and Sustainable Food Security Programme in Assam & Odisha

The Resilient livelihoods and sustainable food security project was started in Barpeta Assam and Kalahandi Odisha in the year 2013. The operational area in these two states consists of twenty villages of Gumafulbari and Chenga Block under Barpeta district as a Model covering 5 G.P of both the block and 20 villages of Gochhadengen GRAM PANCHAYAT under Madanpur Rampur Block in Odisha. In Barpeta 5 out of 20 villages are located in the middle of the river called Char area. The Rest of the villages are in river bank side. 15 Out of 20 villages are muslim community inhabited area and 5 villages are mix community. Whereas 20 villages of Kalahandi are mostly SC and ST community dominated who is socially and economically backward section.

Target Area/Trust Area

1. Address issues related to economically backward communities of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe, Other Backward Classes, Primitive Tribal Group and minority community of Kalahandi and Barpeta region.
2. Community Empowerment through realization of needs through community participation.
3. Sustainable Agriculture
4. Introduction of climate resilient agriculture practices
5. Unemployment reduction through government schemes

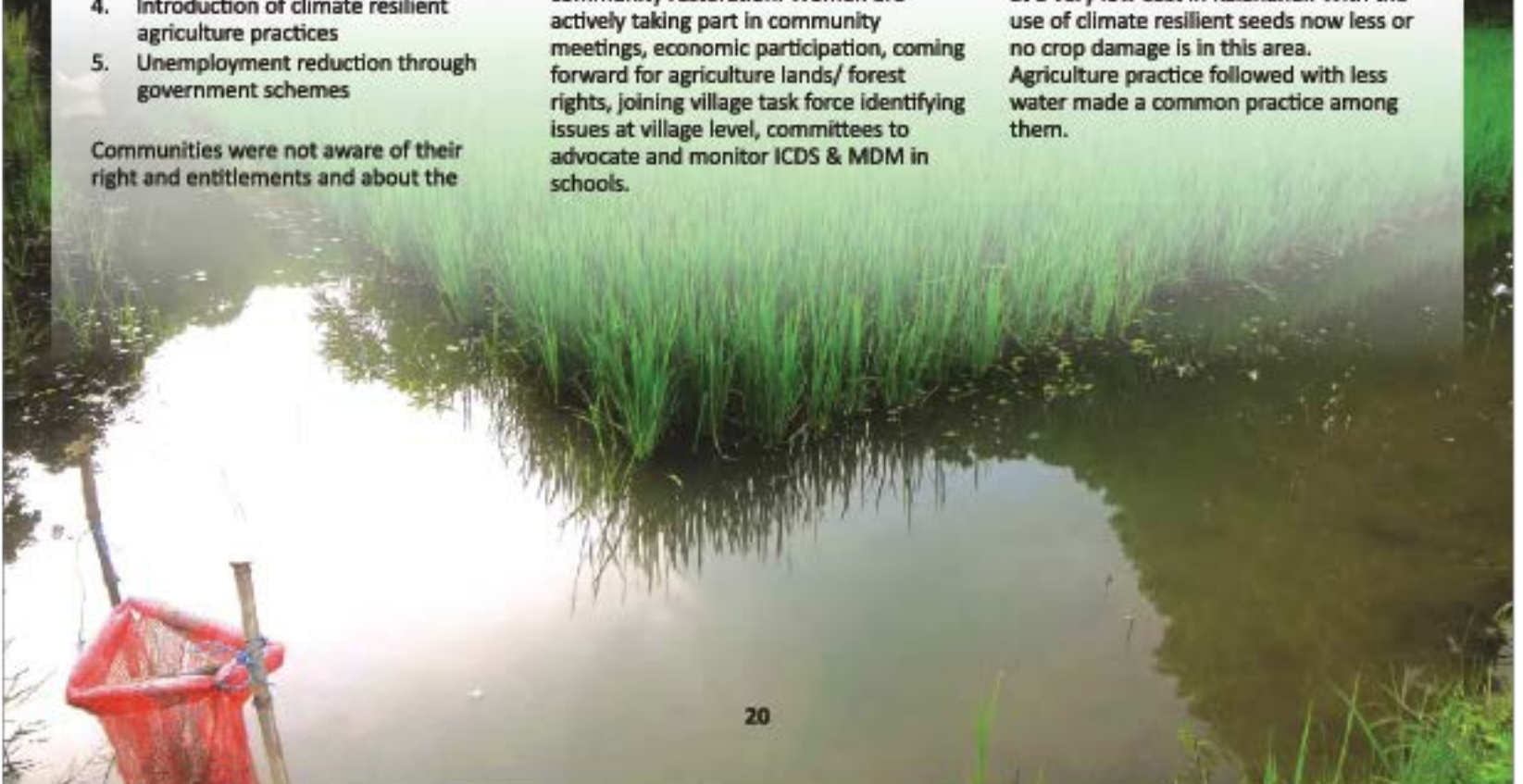
Communities were not aware of their right and entitlements and about the

provision of National Social Security Schemes such as MGNREGA, PDS, ICDS, MDM, FRA, RTI, Disaster Risk Reduction, NFSA 2013 and various National Social Security Schemes before CASA's intervention. Women were confined to only domestic works and they were not involved in decision making process.

CASA intervened and made aware the community regularly and enhanced the knowledge about government schemes through advocacy & linkages to help people/ community to obtain their rights and entitlements. The programme reached out to the marginalized & small farmers and provided knowledge of sustainable agriculture through Krishi vigyan Kendra, Barpeta in collaboration of various agriculture departments in both the states. Community were made aware about indigenous farm practices, use of indigenous seeds in project period, training on sustainable agriculture practices, use of agriculture practices like pitcher irrigation, plantation of fruit bearing plants, multi cropping, and reduction in use of chemical fertilizers. After completion of 3 years of the project 60% community of both blocks are getting employment from Panchayat through MGNREGA, participating in programme activities like social audit and community restoration. Women are actively taking part in community meetings, economic participation, coming forward for agriculture lands/ forest rights, joining village task force identifying issues at village level, committees to advocate and monitor ICDS & MDM in schools.

The various training activities conducted by CASA makes a noticeable change in the knowledge, attitude and skills of the villagers. The children, pregnant women, lactating mothers of 18 villages are getting ICDS facility i.e. –Nutritious cooked food. Village women are coming up with different income generating activities including production & marketing and enable to make their own decision. The women leaders lead the community on implementing different developmental programme. Villagers are aware of MGNREGA.

The inhabitants of 20 villages are able to access their basic rights and Entitlements related to Food Right & other government supported schemes. Oil seed and cereals production has increased through use of sustainable agriculture processes. Climate resistant crop has been initiated in 15 working villages and now 70% of households are able to access the services under PDS and 60% of the households are having three meals round the year. 200 families are getting livelihoods from Multi tiered pond and Agriculture demo plot. Through traditional seeds practices community have inculcated the process in lesser use of chemical fertilizers and at the same time preserved the seeds for future use at a very low cost in Kalahandi. With the use of climate resilient seeds now less or no crop damage is in this area. Agriculture practice followed with less water made a common practice among them.



Enhancing Community Adaptation and Resilience towards Disaster Risk Management programme

in Puri district, Odisha

Project Goal

Creating spaces for community preparedness and accessibility to information, mitigation and strengthen the vulnerable community for policy advocacy on rights and entitlements and ensures livelihood security for Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management and Risk Reduction.

S. No.	Activity	Programmes Organised	No. of Programmes	Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages	Male	Female	Total Participants
1.	20 village meetings for sensitizing the community to introduce the programme objectives and activities.	Village level introduction meetings on goals and objectives of project.	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	409 (209) (200)	124 (74) (50)	533 (283) (250)
		Village awareness programme on different disaster basics and role of community in an emergency situation.	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	545 (287) (258)	424 (250) (174)	969 (537) (432)
2.	20 village meetings, 20 mass awareness programs, 20 educational programs on disaster preparedness, mitigation and climate change to enhance public awareness in the community including hazard, risk, vulnerability mapping, selection of DMTF members, etc.	Promotion of Disaster Mitigation Task Force (DMTF) at the village level.	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	334 (184) (150)	180 (96) (84)	514 (280) (234)
		Village mapping (social mapping done)	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	606 (370) (236)	358 (200) (158)	964 (570) (394)
		Hazard Mapping (done as part of contingency plan)	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	388 (212) (176)	364 (219) (145)	752 (431) (321)
		Risk Mapping (done as part of contingency plan)	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	354 (228) (126)	458 (220) (238)	812 (448) (364)
		Resource Mapping (done as part of contingency plan)	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	342 (190) (152)	398 (186) (212)	740 (376) (364)
		Opportunity Mapping (done as part of contingency plan)	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	294 (174) (120)	429 (198) (231)	723 (372) (351)
		Preparation of Contingency Plan (complete)	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10	402	363	765
		3.	Training programme for 80 DMTF members on data collection, processing and dissemination of information's, early warning system, search and rescue, shelter management, first-aid, primary health, sanitation, relief, counseling, filing of claims, voluntary police and livestock caring.	Training on search and rescue	1	Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 villages	11
Livestock Caring	1			Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 villages	14	06	20
Early Warning System	1			Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 Villages.	19	1	20
Shelter Management	1			Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 Villages.	12	9	21
Relief Management	1			Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 villages	16	7	23
First-Aid	1			Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 villages	17	9	26
4.	Training for Panchayat representatives of 2 Panchayats on their role and responsibility in disaster situation and management.	Capacity building of PRI members on their role and responsibilities during disaster situation.	3	2 Arakhakuda Gram Panchayat Office Krushnaprasad Gram Panchayat office and Paikasahi village	10 (5) (5)	140 (64) (76)	58 (15) (43)	198 (79) (119)

S. No.	Activity	Programmes Organised	No. of Programmes	Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages	Male	Female	Total Participants
5.	Workshops at community level on different government policies related to disaster relief/ famine code and provisions (flood & cyclone). The workshop will have special focus on, Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management and women rights.	Capacity building of women on different government policies.	4	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	4 (2) (2)	NIL	574 (397) (177)	574 (397) (177)
		Program on Govt. policies focussing on agriculture	4	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	4	173	93	266
		Training on fishery	2	Arakhakuda	02	75	37	112
6.	District level/ State level workshop for NGOs and district administration on Sphere standard to strengthen District and state level forum and proper coordination during the time of disaster.	Seminar on women's rights, duties and entitlement during disaster (District Level)	1	Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad & representatives from NGOs, PAG (Puri Action Group) members.	NIL	NIL	70	70
		Workshop on Sphere Standards (State Level)	1	Arakhakuda & Krushnaprasad and representatives from NGOs, State forum members.	NIL	45	5	50
7.	Creating awareness on environment, global warming and climate change which is affecting their livelihood.	District level workshop	1	Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	10 village participants from Puri district	49	21	70
		G.P. level workshop for DMTFs	2	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	69 (28) (41)	38 (20) (18)	107 (48) (59)
		Community level workshop for women	1	Krushnaprasad	1 Sana-Anlo village	5	56	61
		Community level meetings on global warming and climate change focussing on agriculture	6	Arakhakuda & Krushnaprasad GP	6	187	201	388
8.	Planning for livelihood with the change of climate.	Paddy Straw Button Mushroom Cultivation	5	Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	5 (3) (2)	Women SHG members and DMTFs of 5 villages i.e. Sitalapada, Raypur, Arakhakuda of Arakhakuda GP and Ipinga, Dalabeherasahi of Krushnaprasad GP		
		Vermi Compost Pit	3	Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	3 (2) (1)	Farmers of 3 villages i.e. Jenapur, Keutakudi of Arakhakuda GP and Paikasahi of Krushnaprasad GP		
		Fishery	2	Krushnaprasad	2	Farmers of 3 villages i.e. Jenapur, Keutakudi of Arakhakuda GP and Paikasahi of Krushnaprasad GP		
9.	Establishment of Seed Banks	Seed Bank	8	Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	8 (3) (5)	923 farmers of 8 villages i.e. Sitalapada, Raypur, Jenapur of Arakhakuda GP and Sana-anlo, Bauripalli, Ipinga, Dalabeherasahi, Paikasahi of Krushnaprasad GP		
		Fishery	2	Arakhakuda	2	Villagers and DMTFs of Keutakudi and Arakhakuda village. Seed Bank could not be established in these villages because people don't do cultivation here and fishery is their primary occupation.		
10.	Creating baseline at programme level	Training on Baseline survey	2	2 Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	2 (1) (1)	33 (16) (17)	32 (16) (16)	65 (32) (33)
11.	Printing of posters, flex board, wall painting, leaflets etc. on disaster and climate change and its effects and preparedness.	Printing of 1,500 posters covering: Do's and don'ts for disaster, first aid, livestock caring, search and rescue, shelter management, warning and on relief distribution for the target people.	For 10 operational villages	Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad		For target communities of 10 villages		

Comprehensive Food Security Programme

Yavatmal, Maharashtra



CASA staff holds village level meeting at Yavatmal on comprehensive food security

Maharashtra's eastern Vidarbha region includes Yavatmal where rain-fed crops like cotton, soybean, pigeon peas and chickpeas are the main agriculture in this area. Due to a number of reasons like low rainfall, lack of irrigation and low micronutrients in soil, the productivity of cotton of the region is lower than state (15% less) and 46% less than national averages.

Erratic rainfall led to non-robust crops with cotton contracting diseases. The compound effect was that the yield of cotton and other crops has fallen sharply in the region. While the input costs of labor, cotton seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides are increasing, the minimum support price of cotton has increased by Rs 50 from Rs. 4000/ quintal last year to Rs. 4,050/quintal this year.

The sharp declining cotton and soybean yields and the fall in Minimum Support Price (MSP) are too huge for the farmers. The situation is such that the MSP has not significantly raised, market rates have crashed, costs of inputs is up sharply and the yield has collapsed. The trauma is allegedly leading to farmers suicides Vidarbha and other parts of Maharashtra.

The Agrarian crisis in Vidarbha has too many facets; National agricultural policies, minimum support price debacles, lack of rational water policy, absence of irrigation, huge irrigation backlog, thirsty and expensive GM cotton, ever-increasing cost of inputs like

seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, diversion of irrigation water from farms to power plants and Industries, bad crop insurance policies, hopeless revenue tools of arriving at farm loss like 'Paisewari', arm twisting

by middlemen and the debacle of agriculture produce marketing committees, issues with household economic management by farmers, opportunistic lenders and opportunistic leaders and an indifferent society as a whole.

In order to address some of the key issues affecting the farming communities, CASA has initiated the "Comprehensive Food Security Program" covering three villages who have been in distress due to agrarian crisis, debt burden, farmers suicides and erratic weather conditions.

This has greatly contributed to bring changes in the lives of many households. The last two years experience working at the three villages - Belora Van, Naik Nagar and Sudhakar Nagar - has helped understand the issues deeply and various strategies and interventions which needs to be taken up to address the issues of agrarian crisis and food security.

The community mobilization, formation of various community-based organizations and their involvement in the program, linkages and relationship built with the government departments, governance structures and other NGOs and their networks has enabled us to expand the program to additional nine villages in Arni taluka to help the communities to come out of poverty, enhance sustainable food security and minimize suicidal tendencies among farmers.

CASA is mobilizing and engaging with the communities and various stakeholders to bring hope in the lives of these farmers by providing capacity building programs, undertaking land/water developing activities and infusing the much-needed hope in the lives of the farmers and their families.

We have also formed and strengthened farmers groups, SHG groups and women leaders to analyze and understand various issues affecting their lives and address the issues. Men, women and youth are coming together and taking up common issues for redressal from the authorities and claimed their legal entitlements.

We have undertaken Micro Planning using participatory rural appraisal tools as well as Net Planning to identify watershed and land development activities and assets in the villages that will enable us to plan proper strategies for socio-economic development. The farmers from villages are engaged in carrying out the net planning along with technical support of watershed engineer.

Their inputs are taken during the planning process enabled identification of potential watershed activities and land development work as they are the best people to guide us and the technical team about the drainage line, water flow and locations for various structures.

We are following a ridge to valley planning process for the water and land management activities in each community which will help enhance capacities on sustainable agricultural practices and diversified livelihood resources/skills for distressed small, marginal farmers, youth and women from 12 villages of Yavatmal by 2018.

It will also help improve the land, water resources and farming inputs for distressed small/marginal farmers and facilitate improvement in the policy environment and collective actions to claim entitlements for farmers, share croppers, landless families, women and youth in 12 villages of Yavatmal by 2018.

Direct and indirect participants of the project for 2015-16

Direct Project Participant Groups	Estimated Total # of Direct Participants or Beneficiaries Expected per District		Actual Total no. of Direct Participants or Beneficiaries per District		Indirect Project Participant groups	Estimated Total no. of Indirect Beneficiaries per District	Actual Total no. of Indirect Beneficiaries per District
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE			
Youth (13 - 24yrs)	511	555	629	607	Youth (13 - 24yrs)	948	935
Women	1028	0	1143	0	Women	1699	1703
Men	0	1104	0	1131	Men	1693	1711
Farmers	80	374	76	410	Farmers	811	828
People with disabilities	19	45	28	55	People with disabilities	0	2
Community Volunteer	35	19	48	23	Community Volunteer	30	37
	1673	2097	1924	2226		5181	5216

Program activities implemented from April 2015 - March 2016

S. No.	Name of The Programme	No. of Programmes	Participants			Remarks
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Exposure visits	3	21	41	62	
2	Training on Watershed	5	196	45	241	
3	Training on preparing Organic pesticides	2	87	29	116	
4	Skill Building on Indigenous & organic seed cultivation	2			105	
5	Training on dry land farming & Crop diversification	2	41	67	108	
6	Entrepreneurship Training Programme	1			32	32 Youth participated in the training
7	Training programme on Government Schemes	3	23	53	76	
8	Village level Meetings	24	96	526	622	
9	Review & Planning Meeting	4				
10	Support of Pottery Wheel	1			1	A beneficiary from Varud Bhakt Provided with Pottery wheel
11	Net Planning	9	125	50	175	Net Planning in 5 villages completed. 5 Documents completed.
12	Construction of Stone Bunds	18			0	45.5 Acres of land developed. 59 beneficiaries benefitted.
13	Construction of Nala Bunds	35			0	24 Nala bunds/ water ways planned and 35 completed. 286.75 Acres of land developed
14	Construction of Farm Bunds	25				25 farm bunds completed. 145 acres of land developed.
15	Check Dams	3			0	Pending
16	Water Harvesting structures	2	732		732	2 structures completed. 29.5. Acres of land covered under the structure.
17	Digging of well	5			15	1 well dug in the village Thad.
18	Digging of Compost pits	147			0	100 pits were planned. 147 completed.
19	Digging of Vermi compost pits for Demo	9			36	9 demonstration units established in 9 villages.
20	Seed Support for mixed cropping	1			400	400 families received seed support as each beneficiary harvested 1.5- 2 quintal of yield in 1 Acre of land.
21	Micro planning	6	120	204	324	
22	Formation of Farmer's group	9	53	325	378	9 Groups formed
23	Formation of SHGs	9	58	320	378	9 Groups formed
24	Meeting with District Officers	1		11	11	
25	Farmer's Melawa	1			494	
26	NGO Meeting	2	62	13	75	
27	Women's Melawa	1	4	36	40	
28	Training on Gender	4	127	66	193	
29	Training on management on CBOs	3			144	3 completed.
30	Training on PRI	9	223	108	331	
31	Awareness on Crop Insurance	9			218	Many farmers took crop insurance and 93 received compensation for crop loss.
32	Crop Insurance support	1			54	54 Households have taken Crop Insurance with partial contribution by CASA.

Child Labour Free Zone Project

Basic education remains a distant dream for the children from the underprivileged and tribal communities like Irula Tribe in southern India. Lack of infrastructure and accessibility to schools are major reasons behind children dropping out of schools.

About 47% children in India drop-out from school between class 1 to 10, according to Human Resource Development Ministry's Educational Statistics Report 2014. Education forms an important component in the overall development of children. CASA believes that every child has the right to education. CASA volunteers regularly interact and encourage parents to send children to school. Across all our projects, we ensure awareness about the right to better education.

Bridge Course Centers were planned particularly for the school drop outs. The main objective of the bridge course centre is to encourage a child to continue education by creating a proper environment. This course helps children to continue their education in a regular school. The regular follow up is done by the appointed volunteers so that every child - upto 14 years – attends school.



Name of State	Enrolment in BCC		
	M	F	T
Tamil Nadu	45	30	75
Andhra Pradesh	60	82	142
Total	105	112	217

Name of State	Enrolment in SE		
	M	F	T
Tamil Nadu	113	89	202
Andhra Pradesh	36	24	60
Total	149	113	262

CASA identified two areas where more working children exist and are exploited

Project location	Name of the Block	No. of Panchayats covered by project	No. of families	No. of Population	Total Number of Children up to 18 age	Total No. of Working Children
Tamil Nadu	Sengurichi	1	2,449	10,604	3,788	504
Andhra Pradesh	Chatrai	9	3,167	13,534	3,852	640
Total		10	5,616	24,138	7,640	1,144



CASA took Child Labour Free Zone Project (CLFZP) initiative to create an environment and opportunity for children promote their rights and to restore childhood.

The Bridge course center volunteers prepared 7 children in AP, 5 in TN for appearing 10th exam. Parents-teacher meetings were conducted where they were motivated to send their children to the bridge course centers regularly. The **Supplementary Educational Centres** are giving additional coaching to the school going children. This has helped them to pass the relevant class and prevented them from dropping out. Homework and every day lessons are refreshed in our centers. It encourages children to go and study further without any dropouts. As a result of the programme implementation, the school drop-outs have reduced in our project areas.



Vocational Skill Training:

Appropriate skills like Computer, Tailoring, Embroidery and House wiring were provided for a period of 4 months each to motivate the girls and women to involve in remunerative self employment in the same areas.

Women and girls were enriched in their skills and developed confidence for better self employment opportunities. Children were provided information on availing loans from the banks and other financial institutions to start their own business centers. By attending the courses at the vocational training centers, the employable skills, social status and confidence level has increased.

Details of group formation

Sl.No .	Name of the Group	No of Groups Formed	Tamil Nadu			Andhra Pradesh			
			Membership			No of Groups Formed	Membership		
			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1	Women Group	5	-	66	66	3	-	69	69
2	Youth Group	2	27	-	27	3	42	-	42
3	Labour Group	1	12	13	25	2	12	2	14
4	Children Group	5	42	53	95	2	28	50	78
5	Adolescent Girls Group	7	-	83	83	2	-	32	32
	Total	20	81	215	296	12	82	153	235

Income Generation Programme (IGP)



Poverty is one of the main reasons which results in child labour. However, as a child is liberated from the labour to pursue education, the household encounters economic problems and disturbance. In order to fill this gap, Income Generation Programme (IGP) has been introduced to support and increase the family income partially through capital generation for small economic activities – micro enterprises. As an impact, their financial conditions have improved. On top of these, they are also able to educate their children. Twenty parents, whose children were working, were provided with goats in Tamil Nadu for the support of their livelihood and 50 parents in Andhra Pradesh were supported to start different trade like sheep rearing, goat rearing, vegetable vending, basket



CASA gave pair of goats and opened up other livelihood opportunities like brick making for the parents so that they can send their children to schools

making, petty shops, brick making, and fishing net so that their children do not have to engage in labour activities.

Perspective and Capacity Building:

Perspective and Capacity Building is a continuous process in project implementation. It is necessary to update the knowledge of every stakeholder for better understanding on children's education and Child Rights and implementation of programme to achieve the goal. 17 programmes have been conducted in which 667 leaders participated and capacitated in various programmes like Gender Mainstreaming, Children Rights, Group Dynamics and Financial Management, Medical and Health Camps, Cultural Training, Leadership Quality and PRI 73rd and 74th Amendment.

Advocacy, Lobbying and Networking

Child Labour Free Zone Project made people aware of the problems related to child labour and integrated livelihood issues. In order to achieve this, network and alliances were built with the like-minded NGOs and Churches at all levels.

Formation of groups and strengthening them is an important component of the programme for sustaining our efforts. The women, youth, children and adolescent groups meet regularly and discuss the course of action to be taken regarding the implementation.

Support and involvement of various groups and People's Organizations enhanced the unity among the community members as they realized the value of education, owned the learning process and encouraged children to continue studies or pursue skill training. Interest towards continuity of education has risen among the children and parents. It has inspired the other school drop-outs and the community to enroll the children in the Bridge Course Centers.

In the process of implementing the Child Labour Free Zone Project, the working children, school drop outs, their parents and community members were sensitized on the importance of education, motivated to pursue their studies or skill enhancement and supported to perform better in their

studies. It is gratifying that the potentials of the young adolescents also improved by building their confidence, enhancing their skills by attending the garment making and enabling them to create alternative employment opportunities towards economic sustainability. Constant

efforts to monitor, review and share the activities of the project have helped us to identify the gaps and challenges and plan the future programs that will help realize a child labour free zone.

BACK TO SCHOOLS



14-year-old Lavanya

had dropped out of school in 2014 when she was studying in 6th standard at a local government school in Andhra Pradesh.

She pitched in to help her family in agricultural labor due to poverty. Her family's income was solely dependent on agricultural labor.

CASA motivated Lavanya's parents and convinced them to send her daughter to Bridge Course Center in 2015. Her interest gradually increased in education as she started attending the center.

The playing and learning material and the teaching methods enhanced her interest to continue education.



(Top Left) 14-year-old Lavanya

(Below Left) Lavanya's parents were given fishing net for alternate livelihood purpose

Meanwhile, CASA supported her family with Rs 10,000 under Income Generation Program (IGP). That amount was a timely help for her parents as they could purchase fishing net.

During unseasonal times when agricultural produce were less, fishing helped the family acting as an additional employment and supported them financially.

By the motivation of CASA staff and her personal interest in pursuing education, she decided to continue going to school. Lavanya finally joined in the Government Upper Primary School at Cheepurugudem village in Andhra Pradesh.

She is now a class 7th student who wants to pursue higher studies.



K. Kalpana,

belongs to Vallampally village in Tamil Nadu, failed in Tamil subject in 10th standard. She worked alongside her mother in local tamarind business.

"I heard about CASA's Child Labour Free Zone bridge course center. They told me about the importance of education.

"I joined the Bridge course center. Last October 2015, I attempted the exam but I failed the exam again. I reattempted the exam in March 2016 and I passed successfully. I heartfully thank CASA for enlightening my life," Kalpana says.



Food Support for Community Mobilisation Programme

Farmers have evidently become increasingly vulnerable to factors such as natural calamities, climate change, the technological fatigue of the Green Revolution and global food price recessions. Unless the investments in agriculture are increased, farmers will continue to face downfall in agricultural productivity – affecting a large section of rural population that is solely dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

India continues to have serious levels of widespread hunger forcing it to be ranked a lowly 97 among 118 developing countries for which the Global Hunger Index (GHI) was calculated this year, as reported by a leading daily.

The share of under-5 children who are 'wasted' is about 15% while the share of children who are 'stunted' is a staggering 39%. This reflects widespread and chronic lack of balanced food. The under-5 mortality rate is 4.8% in India, partially reflecting the fatal synergy of inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environments.

Food Support for Community Mobilization (FSCM) is a focused programme with the aim of improving the conditions of the peasants by conducting land and water related work. It involves improving and increasing the area of cultivable land with increased access to irrigation and drinking water. It helps the referral community get work in their own vicinity and food as against their work through FSCM Programme.

Most of the agriculture in the tribal areas in northern regions of the country is rain-fed and monsoon plays a crucial role. In the current reporting year of FSCM, monsoon showers have witnessed a fluctuating trend and due to this unpredictable

monsoon, tribal regions have faced a severe loss of crops. The failure of crops not only results in food insecure situation but also leads to economic losses and indebtedness.

The operational areas in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan faced irregular and insufficient rainfall during the last year during the summer crop season. People sowed after the initial showers expecting rains to follow but there was no rain for the next 15 days - resulting in an adverse impact on the seed germination. Then having extreme low and high rainfall till mid august and after that there was no rain at all when it was needed the most for the standing crops.

At the national level, 23 blocks from 14 districts of 10 states and 141 villages were identified for FSCM intervention as they were facing food shortages and provision insecurity due to various factors. The economy in the selected blocks predominantly depends on rain-fed agriculture and forest produce. Agriculture in these areas suffers from low productivity and fluctuating outputs which often leads people resorting to negative coping strategies.

In tribal areas, villagers also collect and sell minor forest produce to sustain their livelihood. These factors lead the local economy to be very unstable. The referenced communities were finding it difficult to meet their food needs throughout the year and especially during the lean period. Some residents earned a living by working as labourers in the nearby villages while others migrated to other locations.

Provision of such work intends to improve the socio-economic status of the referral community in many ways both directly and

indirectly. The FSCM multi-year programme began in 2014 and run up to 2016. The project is in its second year of implementation during the current year and the second year project activities details are given below:

Operational Area Details for the Year Second Year 2015		
Zone	Name of State	No. of Beneficiaries
West	Gujarat, Maharashtra	1249
South	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	1980
East	Jharkhand, Odisha	1976
North	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	5156
Grand Total		10361

Operational Area Details for the Year Second Year 2015				
Activities	Units	Achieved	PDS	Actual utilized Grain
Wells deepend/lined/digging	No.	96	29967	179802
New check dams constructed	No.	29	26771.5	160629
Land brought under land developed activities [bundling]	Acre	2533.706	238749.5	1432495.5
Land levelling	Acre	314	51590	309540
Land stone bunded	Acre	111	2825	16950
Pond dug and tanks/ reservoirs excavated	No.	7	43990	263940
Pond deepend and tanks/ reservoirs renovated	No.	26	90124.5	540747
pits dug	No.	6890	357	2142
Gully Plugs constructed	No.	20	120	720
Compost pits dug	No.	135	1450	8700
Irrigation/supply channel deepend or excavated	No.	3	2678	16068
Nala bunds constructed	No.	15	7866	47196
Kitchen garden beds excavated	No.	40	400	2400
Bush Clearance	No	2	1875	11250
Strengthening of Bund cum Road	Feet	11700	380	2280
Bund formation	Sqft.	19428	941	5646
Total		96869.27	500084.5	3000507

Human Potential Development Programme

Human Potential Development programmes were organized at the Zonal, Resource Center and the Village Level. The programmes which were organized related to the topics on MNREGA and other Social Security Schemes, Workshop on Measurement (Activity), Sustainable Agriculture, Right to Land, water and Food, etc. These programmes have helped the community to get a better understanding on the programme and also helped in gaining access to the district administration. We also conducted awareness meetings on kitchen gardening, lamb rearing and awareness program on different Government schemes on animal husbandry, horticulture and agriculture. Created awareness on NABARD schemes and the process to avail the benefits and also on solar energy and Government policy (regarding subsidy). These are village level programme. There have been significant outcomes in some of the villages.



Community participation in the elimination of **Lymphatic Filariasis**

Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) is a medical condition that is caused due to parasites which primarily spreads through female Culex mosquito. The disease does not necessarily cause death but can seriously impair a person's mobility to the extent that he or she can be permanently bed-ridden. This medical complication is irreversible and in chronic cases causes major swelling of limbs called Elephantiasis.



Since 2003, CASA has been making constant efforts towards elimination of LF in accord with the National Health Policy (2002).

CASA has been working in 10 endemic blocks of Khurda district and three blocks of Ganjam district of eastern India state of Odisha.

CASA received positive results on promoting LF elimination through 'Home-based Foot Care Management' (HFCM) in three endemic blocks of Puri districts. 'Community Participation in Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis' Programme was a Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases (GNNTD) project that was conducted for 12 months in three blocks of Puri district - Kanas, Brahamagiri and Krushnaprasad.

The project aimed at strengthening the capacity, effectiveness and reach of India's National Elimination of Filariasis Programme and support the engagement of all key factors in filariasis prevention and control, including health workers, non-governmental organizations, schools, communities and the private sector. CASA managed the project with its support agency GNNTD.



CASA giving Home Based Footcare Management training to LF patients

This project was 'first-of-its-kind' in the district. CASA is the only organisation which is involved in the Lymphoedema Management programme in Odisha, and in India at community level. It is also very unique in character as the teams visit door-to-door to facilitate the process.

In the beginning, discussions were held with the Government over the importance of this program and how this strategy was effective in other districts of Odisha as well. The achievements of this programme were manifold.

The community members are now educated and aware about the cause, spread and prevention of this disease. A large number of people are educated and aware about the doses of the DEC tablets and benefitted through Mass Drug Administration (MDA) program.

The Odisha Government and the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme appreciated CASA's work and strategy in the community. The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is now replicating CASA's HFCM process/module for government programmes.

The Odisha Government appreciated the involvement and initiative of CASA in MDA programme in Puri in February 2015 as a result of which government invited CASA team in December 2015 to facilitate the programme in other two districts of Odisha: Dhenkanal and Ganjam.

In the beginning, 1,525 elephantiasis patients were listed for HFCM programme but when CASA started door-to-door survey, it was able to list about 3,000 patients from 3 different blocks of the Puri districts. CASA was able to give HFCM training and hygiene kits to all the patients during this period.

Task force comprising 128 members is well-trained and helping patients for a better living. The Task Force, elected peoples' representatives and Government machinery are able to achieve more than the set target with support from community.

Kanas, Krushnaprasad and Brahamagiri blocks are well-known for migration as good percentage of the natives spent almost 3 quarters of the year out of their home, as result of which some people were left out from the patient list. But thankfully many of such left-out patients were taken into account and listed during re-confirmation process.

To highlight the importance of women participation, special women group meetings were held at village level which received a good response. Informal educational activities like such as folk song and folk shows were held to create awareness on gender-specific vulnerabilities.

Picture-based training tools will help people better understand in specific contents. The trainings and workshops are more practical useful while distributing hygiene kits to LF patients.



Members of Chhota Godaikhora green farmer's club
(partner organisation, GBS) Coochbehar, West Bengal

Empowerment of NGOs in West Bengal (ENGOs - WB)

Empowerment of NGOs in West Bengal (ENGOs-WB) Project's overall goal is to ensure space and opportunity for People's/Partner organizations and state platforms through Right-Based Approach in accessing rights and entitlements for the most excluded communities and their effective participation in the governance system ensuring justice and equality for all.

Financial support has been given to 18 partner organisations in the districts of Uttar Dinajpur (4 nos.), Cooch Behar (3 nos.), Jalpaiguri (3 nos.), Darjeeling (1 no.), Malda (3 nos.); Birbhum (1 no.), West Midnapur (1 no.), Sunderban (1 no.) and Bankura (1 no.).

The project has been also working with non-financial support to other NGOs who were also given financial support earlier under the umbrella of State Level Registered Forum – "Russell Street Anuranan". The members of this State Level Forum consist of Partner Members of CASA's financial supported and non financial supported Partners.

CASA along with Partner Organizations and State Level forum, (including like-minded organizations) jointly work together in trying to bring change in the lives of many under-privileged or

affected community through planned activities in the main trust areas as given below:

- Food Security – access to resources, promotion of sustainable agriculture, kitchen gardens etc.
- Health & Nutrition, with special concern on prevention of HIV/AIDS
- Gender Issues – working towards gender equality and women empowerment
- Human Rights issues, with special reference to minorities (Dalits/ Tribals/ weaker sections.)
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Individual Partners work through the following activities:

- Enabling and increasing the capacity of the people and reflect, analyze, relate and act by providing education and awareness building.
- Building sustainable communities by supporting the development of means of production, productivity, skill, occupational opportunities etc.
- Facilitating the networking among people's organizations and NGOs and strengthening the local and regional democratic structures by providing support for educational and training measures, information gathering, exchange visits.

Information Center / DRR

CASA and Partner organizations planned for Information Centre and provided DRR Kits or Rescue Kit for the benefit of the community for future sustainability after withdrawal from the interventional areas.

The Information Centre is designed and established at the community especially for sorting, processing and retrieving information for dissemination at regular intervals on demand selectively according to the needs of the users by using technological advantages. The information centre would not only be used for the collection of informative books but also to collect, process and organize people, share whatever information is available and take necessary actions for the benefit of the community.

The information centre is made in support of action for accessing the rights and entitlements of the community. Some actions were taken by the local groups and others focus on action for changes in policy based advocacy at the National and International level. In response to the needs of the community, community level teaching, action oriented research, feasibility and need assessment studies as well as empowering people by providing them

with skills and valuable information to bring leadership within the community and have influence power over influential, planning process and the policies through mobilizing the community.

Disaster Risk Reduction Kit

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risks of disaster. It aims to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities to disaster as well as dealing with the environmental and other hazards that trigger them. Climate change has a direct impact on the prevalence and seriousness of disasters. There are growing efforts to closely link DRR and climate change adaptation, both in policy and practice. It is usually short-term help until the long-term help by government and other institutions replaces it.

The primary objective and purpose of humanitarian aid is to save as many lives as possible and reduce suffering of the people.

Humanitarian aid (Rescue kit) is a material provided during humanitarian crises including natural disasters and man-made disaster by keeping in mind the basic principles:

- Acting solely on the basis of need, without discrimination between or within affected populations
- Acting without favoring any sides in an armed conflict or other dispute where such action is carried out
- Independence – the autonomy of humanitarian objectives from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented

A Video Documentary film shooting which started in August 2015 has been completed in December 2015. The 26 minutes video documentary on CASA Empowerment Project in West Bengal narrates the journey of the project since its inception highlighting the transition of its different phases and its success which will carry forward a process of empowerment of the poor and marginalized section of the society through strengthening NGO's in West Bengal through Rights - Based Approached and Institutional Development.

Evaluation of the Project

The process of Evaluation of this project started in December 2015 and was completed in January 2016. The ongoing partners were visited by the ENGOs team to understand the status and give necessary handholding support to the partners for preparation of their documents - both narrative and financial reports. The communities have also been visited and interacted of the benefits received by them from various Governments Social Schemes and also discussed the shortfall of the non receipt of such benefits. The partners and the communities also have been given orientation on the process and importance of evaluation.

Socio-Economical Political & Ecological Changes- learning:

a) Social Changes - Social conditions have improved as there has been increased access to entitlements and social awareness. Evil practices of dowry, child marriage, women violence have reduced to a great extent. Incidents of IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) and MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) have reduced. We now have a gender sensitized community. Women are taking part in community development and are more vocal. Behavioural change (for good) in terms of health and hygiene, especially towards sanitation and consumption of safe drinking water, is visible. Children's access to primary education has increased. More social inclusion is visible.

b) Political Changes - Alipurduar which was earlier a subdivision under Jalpaiguri district has now become a separate district. In context to the hilly region (under Darjeeling district), there have been changes in the local administration - for the formation of GTA (Gorkhaland Territorial Administration) after the agitation for the separate state of Gorkhaland in the hills and the Dooars region which is still on. There has been a massive slow down of implementation of welfare activities in the region due to dysfunctioning of the PRI system. With the help of CASA, communities are now very much sensitized towards democratic rights. Situation of governance has also improved (some areas still exhibit poor governance). Through PIO's concerted efforts, there is now a greater association of community with local administration. Panchayats are also giving importance to communities for their development work.

c) Economic Changes - Marginalized people have been benefitted economically from accessing benefits and services accrued through various government welfare schemes and policies which help families to live a decent life. Possible income generation sources have been utilized like Self-Help Groups (SHGs) resource mobilization, animal husbandry, kitchen garden etc. These have definitely contributed towards their financial well-being. Tendency of massive migration including adolescents and youths to other states has reduced to some extent through persuasion and formation of public opinion against migration, participation in MGNREGA and other developmental sectors of state and central government - which is being enhanced comparatively (more people are benefitted than before) and they are being benefitted from its financial ends. However, there is one major area of concern especially in the livelihood of marginalized people working as tea garden labors in tea gardens in the north Bengal region. This is because many tea gardens in that region are gradually closing down - a major concern for such people whose livelihood solely depend working in the tea gardens. Overall, due to above mentioned factors (except case of tea gardens) it can be said that the economic condition of people in one way or the other has improved since the inception of the project.

d) Ecological changes - Disasters like floods and cyclones are common in West Bengal. Landslides are a frequent issue faced in the hills of the state. Communities face riverbank erosion (like in the area under PIO BBDS) on the banks of river Ganga. Districts like Birbhum and Bankura are severely drought prone areas.

All the changes have implications on CASA's work in a significant proportion. We have seen that changes have brought good result but a lot needs to be done. We will continue our efforts towards community development for full realization of people's rights. The changes gave us a scope to address a major developmental issues appropriately at district, state and national levels through people's organization. They also give us an impact as to where we stand with respect to our goals and objectives.



Local Capacities for Peace Project (LCP)

Several important changes were witnessed in social, political, economic and ecological contexts during the reporting period in India, Nepal, Bangladesh and countries where CASA and its partners are engaged.

The way things are taking place in South Asia, the problem analysis becomes more valid. Minorities, indigenous communities and women are struggling for their identities. In Nepal, too, the political instability and unrest in the social, political, economic and ecological context are changing frequently. So accordingly, the activities have to change after one year or even in six months.

In this context, the development organizations and development workers must be familiar with those changes and be able to develop new strategies which could be used in those contexts without fueling tensions or create new power struggles. Also contextualizing the plan and programme is essential.

Issues and changes mentioned above at national levels also affects the project areas to a certain extent. The programmes have to be redesigned and made more sensitive to cater to our need and at the same time not affecting further damage to the situation.

One of the LCP projects looks into the ways to enhance LCP network's ability to analyze conflict and human rights issue and to work on conflicts so that the communities are capacitated to address their root-cause.

Network partners organized 2 trainers training, capacity building workshops, a composite heritage workshop, 2 exposure visits, 8 orientation programmes, establishment of 6 clusters, 6 cluster meetings and 3 LCP coordination meetings to develop the capacity of peace building staff through above mentioned activities and mobilize them to address the root-cause of conflict.

Workshops on Conflict Transformation and Human Rights were conducted at Regional level. Two participants from each organization were nominated for the workshops. Another LCP project was about strengthening and consolidating the 'Do No Harm' (DNH) concept with an emphasis on gender mainstreaming and ensure they are integrated in both the LCP network partner organizations and programmes. Partners aimed at organising a perspective building workshop on DNH, conducting core committee meetings, developing PME guideline, organising 8 orientation workshop, 3 application workshop, make PME guidelines DNH inclusive, use the tool for PME process at partners' level and to integrate DNH in the ongoing projects and also use DNH principles to plan new projects during new phase.

Partners conducted a perspective building workshop on DNH. A core committee meeting was also conducted. PME guideline was developed at partners' level. 7 orientation workshops and an application workshop were organised. Partners developed PME guidelines inclusive of DNH and it was also used at their partners' level to

integrate DNH in ongoing projects. DNH principles were also used by partners in planning projects for new phase. DNH training was provided by partner to its partner staff particularly who are working in conflict sensitive areas of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. This has enabled them to review their programmes and approach with DNH lens so that approach could be made sensitive. DNH training was also provided by the partners to the members of Interfaith Network and youth groups. It was helpful for youths in building their understanding of each other even though they belonged to different beliefs and faiths.

Another partner organized training on Safe and Effective Development in Conflict training (SEDC) which proved to be helpful in reflecting the work, relationships and inculcated value to the staff through attitudes, behavior and practices based on organizational goals and purpose.

Progressive steps are being taken in different South Asian countries pointing towards peace-like situation which will ultimately contribute to the project's progress.

Network partners have reformed already existing inter-faith groups on the basis of criteria provided by LCP Network. Further plans and activities will be more focused on empowering youths in gender justice, human rights, and rights of ethnic and religious minorities.

Material Aid Section (MAS)

Material Aid Section (MAS) in CASA assists various charitable hospitals/ Institutions for Duty Free Clearance of donated goods under Indo-US Bilateral Agreement.

Through this programme, CASA is supporting hospitals/ institutions in helping the poor and the needy by utilising such donated Medical equipment and supplies/

medicines and relief materials etc., in various parts of the country. This initiative of CASA is presently operational at Chennai and Mumbai Ports.

During the financial year 2015-2016, CASA has handled shipments with CIF value of Rs.6.56 Crores.

Quilts distribution report for the period From 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2016

CASA distributed quilts to the poor and needy people to help them face cold weather conditions in various parts of the country. CASA receives quilts from Lutheran World Relief (LWR), USA for the purpose for which we are very grateful to Lutheran World Relief for their wonderful and meaningful support which was of benefit to so many poor and needy people of our country.

CASA distributed 1,228 bales of quilts through institutions such as orphanages, hostels, hospitals, schools, and grass root level organizations, working amongst the under-privileged in the Interior hilly and tribal regions. The priority of CASA's quilts distribution programme was to cover almost all states of the country. Keeping in view the requirement 24 states were covered in consideration of the cold winter conditions that prevail there and poverty of the poor people. These states i.e. as Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, New Delhi, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jharkhand, Mizoram and Nagaland.

This report covers the period from 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 in which CASA distributed quilts as follows:

Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions	No. of Bales distributed
Church Institutions	43	268
Hospitals	34	169
Hostel/Schools	45	208
NGO's	104	452
Orphanages	27	112
Leprosy Homes	06	12
CASA Direct	04	07
Total :	263	1228



Glossary

A

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

C

CAPE Collective Action for Peoples Empowerment
CBO Community Based Organisation
CFC Collective Forms of Cooperation
CFR Community Forest Rights
CNI Church of North India
CSO Civil Society Organisation

D

DEC Diethylcarbazine
DNH Do No Harm
DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

E

EFCI Evangelical Free Church of India

F

FRA Forest Rights Act
FSCM Food Support for Community Mobilisation

G

GHI Global Hunger Index
GNNTD Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases
GP Gram Panchayat
GTA Gorkhaland Territorial Administration

H

HFCM Home-based Foot Care Management
HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

I

IAG Inter Agency Group
IAY Indira Gandhi Awas Yojna
ICDS Integrated Child Development Scheme
IGP Income Generation Programme
IMR Infant Mortality Rate

J

JKVM Jan Kendrit Vikas Mahasamiti

K

KJP Khasi Jaintia Presbyterian

L

LAM Lok Ahwan Manch
LCP Local Capacities for Peace
LF Lymphatic Filariasis
LHM Lok Haqdari Morcha
LRM Local Resource Mobilisation

M

MAS Material Aid Section
MBC Manipur Baptist Convention
MDA Mass Drug Administration
MDM Mid-Day Meal
MGNREGA Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment
 Guarantee Act
MMR Maternal Mortality Rate
MSP Minimum Support Price

N

NABARD National Bank for Agriculture and Rural
 Development
NDA National Defence Academy
NEI North East India
NFSA National Food Security Act
NGO Non Governmental Organisation
NPF National People's Forum

P

PAT People Action for Transformation
PCI Presbyterian Church Ireland
PDS Public Distribution System
PIO Programme Implementing Organisation
PMC Planning, Monitoring and Coordination
PME Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PO Partner Organisation
PRI Panchayat Raj Institutions

R

RBA Right Based Approach
RECOPE Regional Cooperation of People's Empowerment
RTI Right to Information

S

SC Scheduled Caste
SDG Sustainable Development Goals
SEDC Safe and Effective Development
SHG Self Help Group
SRI Systematic Rice Intensification
ST Scheduled Tribe
SWI Systematic Wheat Intensification

T

TN Tamil Nadu

U

UP Uttar Pradesh

W

WHS World Humanitarian Summi
WNTA Wada Na Todo Abhiyan

Church's Auxiliary For Social Action

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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2016

	CORE & OTHER PROGRAMMES (RS.)	PROJECT & EMERGENCIES (RS.)	TOTAL (RS.)	CORE & OTHER PROGRAMMES (RS.)	PROJECT & EMERGENCIES (RS.)	TOTAL (RS.)
Salaries & Allowances	42,895,169.97	44,018,921.03	86,913,691.00			
Management Contribution to P.F.	2,118,169.00	1,932,993.00	4,051,162.00			
Rent & Taxes	1,728,139.00	3,530,082.00	5,258,221.00			
Printing, Stationery & Supplies	901,702.50	3,425,673.00	4,327,375.50			
Freight & Handling	212,460.00	5,188,499.19	5,400,959.19			
Postage & Telephones	1,108,332.96	1,865,594.12	2,774,927.08			
Repair & Maintenance	4,233,598.00	4,140,312.50	8,373,849.50			
Utilities	1,257,715.00	2,537,631.98	3,815,346.98			
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	1,877,285.00	4,178,669.00	6,053,954.00			
Travel & Conveyance	14,076,983.35	23,999,465.64	38,076,468.99			
Audit Fees & Expenses for Statutory Audit	193,800.00	-	193,800.00			
Audit Fees & Expenses for Other Audits	256,500.00	628,175.00	1,085,675.00			
Legal & Professional Expenses	5,100,042.00	8,429,526.50	13,528,568.50			
Affiliation & Membership Fee	1,432,334.93	47,699.94	1,480,034.87			
Advertisement, Publicity & Publication	526,112.00	541,123.00	1,067,235.00			
Newspaper & Periodicals	160,357.00	105,148.00	265,505.00			
Staff Welfare	982,291.00	701,046.00	1,683,337.00			
Conference & Committee	1,681,311.00	1,538,340.00	3,119,651.00			
Material, Labour & Grants	20,000.00	173,208,795.43	173,228,795.43			
Insurance	287,450.00	236,004.00	523,454.00			
Purchase of Fixed Assets	345,634.00	3,895,257.00	4,210,891.00			
Programme Execution Expenses	5,508,646.00	23,899,399.63	29,208,045.63			
Third Party Projects	-	105,248,317.57	105,248,317.57			
Bank Charges	128,408.12	184,991.14	313,399.26			
Miscellaneous Expenses	123,144.04	43,215.00	166,359.04			
Advances Written-Off	179,154.24	-	179,154.24			
Depreciation	Rs.3,999,236.30	-	-			
Less: Charged to	-	-	-			
Capital Reserve	Rs.3,999,236.30	-	-			
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to:						
Core Programme	7,483,850.33	7,483,850.33	7,483,850.33			
Project / Emergency	-	23,630,268.03	23,630,268.03			
General Reserve	9,100,116.78	-	9,100,116.78			
TOTAL Rs.	94,720,627.44	413,313,499.67	508,034,127.11	TOTAL Rs.	413,313,499.67	508,034,127.11

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS SCHEDULE 'K'
Schedule 'K' referred to above form an integral part of the Income & Expenditure Account.

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For G. C. SHARDA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM'S REGISTRATION NO. 500041N



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PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO. 091051




KRIP KOSALA
HEAD OF FINANCE


SUSHANT AGRAWAL
DIRECTOR


HIS GRACE DR. YAKOB MAR IVANIOS
HON'Y. TREASURER


BISHOP DR. B. SUNEEL BHANU
CHAIRPERSON

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: July 29, 2016



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