



ANNUAL REPORT 2013-2014



Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)

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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.

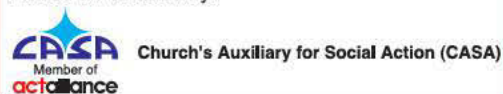
Mission of CASA



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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Editorial

**"It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you go steadily;
and do not stop till you reach your destination."**

Despite over six decades of our country's independence, large sections of people - particularly those on the margins - continue to face the adversities of poverty, hunger, inequality, injustice & disharmony in the country.

From the very beginning, CASA is carrying out its programmes -to provide dignified space & opportunity - especially to such sections of the community which is yet to come out from the darkness of deprivation, discrimination, dismay and desperation.

Further, while addressing various relevant issues through its programmes ranging from community development, food security, equity & equality, disaster relief, rehabilitation, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), women's empowerment, and health & hygiene, to restoring poor people's rights to water, forest & land, good governance, and Global Warming & Climate Change etc., CASA has, over the years, remained totally committed and focused on redefining, redesigning and implementing all its projects for the poorest & the most needy - always maintaining its Rights Based Approach in the process.

This report contains brief references of all such activities undertaken by CASA through its four Zones and various sectoral offices throughout the country during the year fiscal year 2013-2014.

Effective implementation of all the above programmes throws greater challenges to us and demands the very best of our body, mind & soul to meet the expectations of, amongst others, the suffering communities.

With the motivation of our management, support of our donors, commitment of our staff, cooperation of the government, and above all, with the Abundant Grace of the Almighty, nevertheless, we have patiently pursued our goals facing all adversities, and forged forward - converting every odd into an opportunity; amplifying the voice of the voiceless; and spreading smiles on the faces of all those who are suffering, sick, sad & excluded; as CASA believes in " Striving towards Life in Fullness "!

 **Aloke Michyari**
Public Relations Officer

Core Programme

Under its Core Programme, CASA intervenes directly into the field to work upon the issues of villagers through advocacy and lobbying. The goal of the Core Programme is "To provide space and opportunity in accessing the means of sustainable livelihood for the most excluded among the poor and marginalized communities; and ensure their effective and meaningful participation in the governance systems in order to restore their dignity through regaining justice and peace".

CASA continuously strives towards upliftment of the poor and the marginalized by ensuring sustainable livelihood for them so that they can lead a life of dignity. The target group comprises mainly of the poor, marginalized, STs, SCs, socially excluded and women. CASA forms People's Action for Transformation (PAT) units in the programme areas to synergize grass root efforts and take them till the national level for proper treatment.

PAT units intervene in backward villages of the programme areas and apprise them about CASA. Further, the PAT units identify the youths and inculcate leadership qualities in them. It also makes them aware by providing information on various government schemes, be it old or new, which are beneficial for the village. PAT units also conduct awareness programmes on issues related to MNREGA, PDS, and MDM etc., in the villages.

Through its Core Programme, CASA also integrates various cross cutting issues like Gender Mainstreaming, Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change, and Building Peace around Conflict etc, for making its programmes more comprehensive and relevant to the context.

The works done under major heads during the past one year are given below:

WATER AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Initiatives have been taken for protection of traditional water bodies in southern part of India. For achieving this objective, many campaigns were conducted for creating awareness amongst the people. Resultantly, they have started participating in the Gram Sabhas (Meetings) and also raising their issues before the Panchayat.

MNREGA

Women and marginalized sections got major portion (60%) of the work under MNREGA in Padhar. 200 villagers from 11 villages got 4000 Man Day's employment under MNREGA with the effort of EJS and BAJKVS members from Jamundhana, Semalpura, Logandhana, Khonkhra, Chhuri, Malsivni, Gwalidhana, Dori, Dolidhana, Admadhana and Baretha villages. Survey for due payment of MNREGA was conducted in Bilaspur in 57 villages and it was found that a sum of Rs. 14.16 lakhs was due to 367 labourers. On this issue, therefore, a memorandum was submitted to the CEO following which, payment of Rs. 6 lakhs was made through the Panchayat.

In South Zone, through a State Level Convention of PRI Presidents, the implementation of new wage and number of working days under MGNREGA were discussed and demanded by the people. CASA East is also engaged in active discussions with the Monitoring Team of MGNREGA and has put in efforts to discuss the outcomes with the government at the state level.

RIGHT TO FOOD (RTF)

Village based programmes were organized in Banswara, relating to different issues like establishing linkage with the National Right to Food (RTF) Campaign, for forming and strengthening the village level CBOs, and following up with other government departments.

These programmes were attended by 402 men and 530 women. A total of 52 campaigns, related to the food security, social security and welfare schemes were conducted in CASA South Zone. In all, 2289 persons (1264 men & 1025 women) participated in these campaigns. In the East Zone, greater focus is being given on the Mid Day Meal Scheme to ensure Food Security for the children.

PESA ACT

Leaders of Ekta Jan Sangathan (a mass based organization) and BAJKVS (a PAT Unit) had approached the concerned SDM for permission for separate Gram Sabha under PESA for Admadhana and Jamundhana villages in Padhar (MP). Consequently, with their sustained efforts, they have succeeded in having separate Gram Sabhas both in Jamundhana and Admadhana villages, as desired. Further, a Memorandum has been submitted to the SDM for further proceedings regarding the payments pending under MNREGA.

FOREST RIGHTS ACT (FRA)

In Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh), campaign on FRA was held in the programme villages. As a result, CFRs have been deposited in the Sub-divisional Committee by the Panchayats in 10 villages. Further, a meeting was convened with BAS (Ban Aadhikar Samiti) in Bilaspur where Section 3 of FRA was discussed and a team formed to meet the SDM and the Collector for proper follow up of applications submitted for IFRs and CFRs.

LAND RIGHTS

Through in-depth discussions, visits to government offices and verification of the documents, CASA staff ensured that the reference community is given support in forwarding their cases on Land Rights to the concerned authorities for settlement. Consequently, Certificates of Cultivation and Pattas have been allotted to some of the villagers. The local GVKP along with Lokshahi Janhaque Andolan (the State Platform) has taken keen interest in securing the rights of the community.

Collective Forms of Cooperation

The instrument of Package Partnership now referred to as "Collective Forms of Cooperation (CFC)", between CASA and BREAD FOR THE WORLD - PROTESTANT DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (earlier EZE/ EED) was initiated in the year 1988 through signing of an MoU between both the organizations based on common understanding of the contemporary development context.

The overall purpose of this partnership was to facilitate processes against constant denial of human rights, dignity, participation, justice and space and opportunity for poor and the marginalized. Initiated on the basis of common understanding of the prevailing socio-economic and political context, the partnership has brought into focus, groups of development organizations for interventions around critical issues affecting the poor. Building collective understanding on issues and action together (of different stakeholders) at different levels was the key focus of this partnership.

CASA's main mission is to facilitate implementation of the planned programmes around common identified issues and to enable the partner organizations to develop their inner potential. Partner organizations' approach is to augment the competence of the referral community as well as staffs of the organization. Capacity development and enrichment of the community as well as the staff is carried out by the partners. Village groups and People's

Organizations 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 and integrity of the people enabling them to come on a common platform to address the challenges of life collectively.

THE COLLECTIVE MODELS:

The initiatives of the partner organizations and community in the path of long term development have led to the emergence of major strategic networks and platforms at strategic junctures. These strategic networks and platforms have further reorganized and the path of long term sustainable development. The significance of collective efforts for accomplishing the agreed purpose was realised, and several multistakeholder platforms at appropriate levels have evolved in the process. The State and Regional Level Forums have emerged in Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, North East India, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to intensify the expression of the vulnerable, and to coordinate the collective actions. It adheres to the aims and objectives of the partnership programmes and facilitates planning, implementation and monitoring accordingly. Independent status has been achieved by the Forums in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand for addressing issues at different levels. CASA advises and accompanies the forums whenever required.



Interacting with villagers in Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh

COVERAGE OF CFC'S

Geographical Coverage

State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of Panchayats	No. of Villages
Odisha	9	20	47	350
Uttar Pradesh	20	38	313	313
Manipur	4	10	6	115
Mizoram	3	4	4	124
Meghalaya	5	5		198
Nagaland	4			270
Assam	5			224
Chhattisgarh	16	26	122	334
Madhya Pradesh	17	25		272
Total	83			2200

THE ACTION:

Difference in the locations, topography, social, cultural and economic conditions affects the nature of interventions in the project area. Collective initiatives have been taken and are continuing on issues related to food security, land, water, livelihood, governance, youth leadership, climate change, ethnic violence and drug abuse etc. The development process is carried forward through strengthening of the institutions. Their understanding has been developed on various constitutional rights, i.e., human rights, land rights, and forest rights etc. Collective actions have been taken by the People's Organisations and Federations against injustice on RBA mode. The partners have acquired competence to facilitate effective lobbying and advocacy at the appropriate levels. Expansion of the State Platforms have been carried out at the Regional, Block and Village Levels. Other likeminded groups are getting involved so as to amplify the voice of the poor and to reinforce the struggle for social transformation. A group of disaster youth volunteers is linked with the Forum and actively engaged in Disaster Preparedness and DRR activities. Climate Change, Environment, Conflicts, Peace & Development, Human Rights, and Ethnic Conflicts are the focus of operation in North East India. More emphasis is given to strengthening governance and awareness generation pertaining to Right to Food, PDS, MNREGA, RTI, and FRA etc., in North India.

The State Level Platforms are consolidated to form the National Level Platforms for up-scaling the micro level issues at the National Level and eventually to impact the policies. Impetus is given to Right to Food and Forest Rights Act at the macro level.

STATE LEVEL PLATFORMS AND THEIR NETWORKS

LOK SAIBHAGI MANCH (LSM) CHATTISGARH:

Lok Saibhagi Manch is the State Level Forum working with the collective efforts and understanding of 21 Partner Organisations whose major concern is to take up the state specific issues in cooperation with likeminded institutions and individuals so as to act as a pressure group on the government. Issues related to Forest Rights, MNREGA, PDS, ICDS, PRI and Tribal rights are dealt with through rallies, campaigns and public hearings.

JAN KENDRIT VIKAS MANCH (JKVM) U.P:

JKVM was the outcome of the collective efforts of CASA's partnership programme in Uttar Pradesh. This State Level Platform is putting in efforts to support the Lok Haqdari Morcha in its endeavours.

Lok Haqdari Morcha is a People's Organization working on RBA mode. The Forum influences developmental policies through advocacy, by planning and coordinating initiatives at the State level on state specific issues. The foremost issues are MNREGA, Land Rights, Forest Rights, and DRR etc.

WESTERN ORISSA PROGRESSIVE ALLIANCE (WOPA):

WOPA is a State Level Platform comprising of 18 partners from 9 districts in Odisha. It intends to build solidarity among stakeholders, enhance capacities of and promote alliance among the POs and CBOs to access government services and impact the pro-poor policies. The prime focus of WOPA is on PDS, MNREGA, Forest Rights Act, Land Rights Act and LCP. The project area is mostly inhabited by tribals for whom land is the only source of survival. Right Based Approach in all its initiatives is incorporated at every level meticulously in order to create and enhance awareness among the community about various government welfare programmes and provisions.

NORTH EAST INDIA (NEI):

5 State Level Network Forums and one Regional Network Forum (RECOPE) have been formed in North East India. The State Level Forum deals with the state level issues whereas the Regional Network Forum (RECOPE) guides the State Network Forums to address the issues impeding sustainable development and peaceful coexistence and provide logistic support to Regional and National NGOs for conducting any event in the NEI. The Forum capacitates the State networks, churches & CBOs; and facilitates advocacy, lobbying & networking; besides mobilising resources.

A systematic and proper governance system exists for the State Platforms, having proper bylaws where all the 21 Partner Organizations equally represent and constitute the general body, which forms the executive committee to monitor and manage day to day progress.

STATE LEVEL FORUMS: Action with Independent Identity:

The CBOs and POs of diverse nature, developed by the CFC and Core Programme, form the mainstay for the State Secretariat; which is today, a federated platform of POs and CBOs starting from the Village Level to the Block, District, Regional and State Levels. In the changing development scenario and complex situation that the country is witnessing; CBOs and POs are the only elements that will help in protecting and promoting the voluntary organizations' works. These organizations are qualified to engage in the larger development agenda in the state. State Level Forums which have already completed their term are now working



CFR training at Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh

independently. These are: Rajmeru in Rajasthan, Mountain Forum in Uttaranchal & Himachal Pradesh, Madhyanchal Forum in Madhya Pradesh and Jan Sadbhavna Manch in Jharkhand. Strong networking between the forums, the partners, likeminded institutions and individuals, exists to work on common developmental issues. The key aim of these forums is to address the micro issues at macro level which affects the community at large.

STATUS OF NEW CFC:

The model of Collective Forms of Cooperation since commencement has ascertained its success heading towards socio-economic development of the society. People are now competent to rise up for their rights and entitlements. A new CFC has been initiated in the State of Uttar Pradesh to replicate the similar success story. The project aims to strengthen sustainable livelihood through ensuring rights and dignity of dalit, women and other marginalized communities in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Poor tribals, dalits, women and marginalized people from the disadvantaged groups in the State are living under utter poverty and still struggling to survive due to their unmet basic needs. The issues of Livelihood, Food Security, Forest Rights, Right to

Information, Gender Justice and violence are not addressed properly by the state. The Project aims to ensure empowerment of the tribals, dalits, women and vulnerable groups for their dignified life.

CONCLUSION:

Both success and failures have been experienced by the CFCs in different states with various partner organisations. The concern of sustainability has been dealt exclusively in all the CFC implementation regions.

The failures have, however, made the organisations stronger and more capable of dealing with failures tactically and positively. The community has been motivated for working collectively through the institution building process and in active engagement with a number of groups, federations and forums operational at the micro, meso and macro levels. The endeavours and initiatives towards the way of empowerment have been creditable.





Accompanying Partners in Development - NEI

registration; suspension and cancellation; methods of accounting; forms; penalties; 80G; 35 AC; Service Tax on Services; Exempted NGOs; Negative list of Services; TAN; Income Tax Return, and General Financial Rule-40 etc., in the above workshops.

It was an eye opener for the participants who understood the importance of the Act to be followed and necessity of good Governance system to be adhered to for accountability and transparency. These workshops:

- Increased understanding of all participants on the new legal framework of FCRA Act 2010 and Rules 2011, direct taxes code and its implications on voluntary organizations.
- Reinforced the understanding of Good governance system and importance of transparency and accountability to the Donors, the Home Ministry and the people as well.
- Gave a new insight for Faith-based Organizations to be more effective in their future interventions.
- Led to formation of a Forum in Mizoram to strengthen and coordinate among the Voluntary Organizations in Mizoram.

State Level consultation on Global Warming & Climate Change:

A regional level consultation programme on Global Warming & Climate Change was held (Place/ Venue) in the month of September 2009 with the key representatives from churches in different parts of North East India. During this consultation, Dr. Sushant Agrawal, Director -CASA, was one of the main speakers, who encouraged the participants to preach the gospel of Ecology & Environment as steward of His creation and bring out innovative ideas to observe Green Sunday..

The message was driven home, and the participants shared the same at different levels through the regional body - RECOPE - and State Networks. As a result, 28 local churches in Meghalaya debated on the issues related to global warming & climate change. Also, 4 Associations comprising of 60 local churches started observing Green Sunday.

Further, following initiatives of the State Network called Manipur Network Volunteer Organization (MNVO); and Manipur Baptist Convention (MBC) - the largest Church body having with 29 Associations - started developing guidelines to observe Green Sunday in all the local churches. MNVO also held dialogues with the Tangkhul Naga Baptist Convention (Manipur) on climate policy; and debated the process for observing Green Sunday.

Consequently, in Nagaland, 4 Associations consisting of 279 churches have started observing Green Sunday every year. In Mizoram - the Lairam Baptist Church observed Green Sunday and planted 10,000 saplings of trees during the month of July 2013.

ON RIGHTS & ENTITLEMENTS:

A Regional Workshop on Rights and Entitlements was held in Dimapur, Nagaland - on 18th & 19th October 2013 with 25 participants from 21 PIOs. The main focus of the workshop was to enhance the knowledge of the PIOs' staffs on Right & Entitlements. Serious discussions from the NEI perspective were held on the Issues of Rights & Entitlements; National Food Security Act; NSSS and its implementation; Roles & responsibilities of RECOPE; and State Networks on Right to Food campaign; Data compilation status of 21 PIOs; and critical analysis for the Forward Plan.

As a follow-up of the programme, mass awareness education on rights & entitlements is continuing at the District as well as State level. Consequently, people have come to understand the importance of BPL Card and are able to have an access to the essential food commodities. Also, they have now started demanding jobs under the provisions of MNREGA and are more vigilant towards implementation of NSSS and National Food Security Act 2013.

On Good Governance:

State Level Consultation on Good Governance was held on 20th August, 2013 in Mizoram, in which 57 church leaders from different denominations and a number of persons representing local NGOs participated. In the programme, basic characteristics of Good Governance was discussed and reflected in the context of the governance system of Mizoram State. Participants were apprised of situation of poor governance in Mizoram, where corruption is reportedly on the increase over the years. The need for good governance at all levels has also been felt by the participant churches/NGOs.

Visit of CASA's Core Team to Mon (Nagaland):

Dr. Jayant Kumar - Head of Programme, New Delhi; Mr. Satyajit Das - Chief Zonal Officer, East Zone, Kolkata; Mr. L. Meru - Senior Coordinator, NEI, Guwahati; Mrs. Edda Kirleis - Bread for the World; Rev. Wolfram Walbrach from Germany; Rev. C. Amop Noklang - Finance Officer - Nagaland; and Ms. Somiwon Muiwung - Field Officer, Manipur; visited the Partner Organization viz.: Hill Area Development Organization (HADO) Mon, Nagaland from 17th to 19th November 2013.

The Core Team members were taken for a Field visit to Pongkong Village on the 18th of Nov. 2013 followed by a formal meeting with the HADO Board of Governors, Konyak Baptist Association leaders. They also visited Kongjong Higher Secondary School - which was constructed by CASA during 1987- 1989. The school is growing very fast and giving one of the best results in Mon district. Many students of this school have secured brilliant results, and are now serving as officers in various reputed organizations in the state/ country.

RECOPE's meeting with CASA Core Team was held on 19th November 2013 at the Eastern Theological College, Jorhat, Assam. All the State Networks presented their Activity Reports and Action Plans during this meeting. The Core Team gave its feedback with some rectifications and entrusted the RECOPE Officials with the responsibility of revising the same accordingly, and submitting the Draft Action Plan to CASA for necessary approval. It was a matter of great privilege for CASA's Partners to meet and share their concern with Ms. Edda Kirles - representative of BFW.

The Senior Coordinator-NEI representing CASA, attended Nagaland Baptist Church Annual Council meeting on 08th & 09th February 2014; and the Assam Baptist Convention on 14th April 2014.

CASA NEI is actively engaged in conflict resolution related to the Karbi Along ethnic conflict, by meeting the community leaders, visiting relief camps and coordinating with other likeminded NGOs for peace dialogues and relief distribution.

Development Initiative in Western Odisha - A Collective Effort



Consultation prog on Forest Right Act

A common platform to realize developmental initiative through community ownership

This period has given us a good learning through focusing on all the components coming together in the activities to address issues related to policies, rights, entitlement, gender, governance and livelihood, thereby showing a good example of holistic approach for development. As the priority focus on Gender for this quarter's activities, there was a visible coordination of implementation of activities with main thrust to women right and entitlements, followed by other components. Western Odisha Progressive Alliance (WOPA) with the support of CASA and Partner Organisations, Forums, Networks, Federations has developed a strong network now at the District and State levels and also at the National level through series of consultation and sensitization activities. .

The focused objectives of the initiative were:

- To strengthen the National, State and District level networks and come up as an independent registered entity to ensure that the process started by WOPA towards community empowerment continues till the ownership by the local community is visible.
- To make the facilitators aware of the issues pertaining to women's rights & entitlement, and the protective law, acts and provisions

- To ensure Capacity Building of staff members/facilitators who play a big role in organizing and strengthening the consultation.
- To organize accurate and proper information flow
- To sensitize and organize women as well as the adolescent girls to initiate appropriate actions on gender equity and issues concerning and affecting them
- To facilitate the empowerment building process of women and girls to address issues through right based approach
- To enable non government organizations, activities, and women groups to play a lead role through participation and activities
- To build convergence among NGOs, PRIs, GOs, CBOs, Media and other Stakeholders
- To work together for empowering the marginalised women and underprivileged section of the society.

There is a visible change in empowering WOPA initiative and action to meet the intended developmental goals that the project aims at. The remarkable participation is visible both in direct and indirect participation and ownership in the governance system, dealing with gender related issues, and minimising discrimination towards underprivileged section of the target area. In the social front, the target people in the project area are now vigilant to all

ongoing activities and are capable of raising their voice against injustice, and fighting social issues. Likewise, actions have been initiated through advocacy towards realising right to food with available opportunities and livelihood options for a better living condition.

Moving with a sustainable development approach in all our interventions, we are environment friendly and have succeeded in protecting the natural environment by creating alternative livelihood options. It meets the objective of the project and has implications for relevance to the project. It is providing a good base to organize and make necessary advocacy action and few direct implementations to minimize the adverse impact on the focused community, as well as on the natural and social environment. For example, the Forest Right Committee is a good initiative owned and managed by the community. Also, the Farmer's Federation is playing a major role in raising agriculture issues in the areas, besides creating a base for farmers to increase their agricultural produce. Nine District Level Consultations on women rights & entitlements had a greater impact at the grassroots level with active representation & participation of from women leaders therein.

After an evaluation of the suggestions made during the above training and consultation programmes, a common request was to organize State and National Level Consultations where the participants are able to raise their voice and highlight issues restricting them from implementing the available facilities properly in a bigger platform.

Accordingly, following the above mentioned District Level Consultations, one Convention each at the State and National levels were organised successfully.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DIWO

- Successfully organized activities related to awareness generation, sensitization & capacity building of stakeholders of nine districts.
- Initiated formation & nurturing of 364 community based organizations and their federations at different level.
- Facilitated Participatory Planning for decentralized decision making in 360 CBOs.
- Strengthened access to livelihood/ food security through promotion of alternative livelihood in 360 villages.
- Strengthened systems, procedures & institutions of local self-governance in 46 Gram Panchayats.
- Facilitated effective implementation of the government schemes & programmes for securing entitlements.
- Facilitated 364 numbers of villages clubbing towards forming 9 District Level Forums and 2 State level forums.
- Successfully organized capacity building programmes of 20526 numbers of marginalized families on different issues.
- Successfully reduced indebtedness, hunger, malnutrition and mortgage system of 20526 household through different interventions and ensured an average of 45 to 50 days of food security for them.
- Improved the Farming Pattern of small and marginal farmers and increased the earnings by adopting newer technology.
- Women elected as PRI members and demonstrated proper responsibility during project period. Women participation in pallsabha and gramsabha increased
- Women participation in decision making process increased at household as well as community level and gender discrimination decreased.



Raising voice against injustice and fighting Social Issues



National Seminar on Women's Rights & Entitlements at Bhubaneswar, Odisha



Green Fodder distribution at Balewadi, Maharashtra

Maharashtra Drought Relief Programme

Indian Agriculture depends heavily on the Monsoon. Following the failure of monsoon in 2011, the Government of Maharashtra declared 7,753 villages in 15 districts of the State as "Drought Affected" in October 2011. Owing to inadequacy of the Monsoon rains both 2012 and 2013 State Government was again forced to declare drought in 7,896 villages.

Consequently, the Ground Water Level and the storage levels of reservoirs too went down significantly, and were at the all time low in many parts of the State.

CASA'S RESPONSE TO THE DROUGHT SITUATION:

CASA initiated the Drought Relief Programme through ACT Appeal

Funding in two Blocks namely; Nagar and Sangola. In addition to support from the ACT Alliance, CASA has implemented Drought Relief Programmes in various villages of Maharashtra also with the kind support of the Indian Churches and DKH- HAP as under: .

IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION WITH SUPPORT OF:

I. ACT ALLIANCE:

A. Water Supply:

Water supply was provided in 10 villages namely Mahaldahra, Sonewadi, Balewadi, Walgud, Doraje, Kothul, Shendewadi, Dongargaon, Hatkar Mangewadi and Manegaon for almost a month benefiting 1376 Families with a total water supply of 16,46,000 Liters during the period.



Water distribution to the affected families at Maharashtra



Relief material distribution to the affected families at Maharashtra

supplied to these families during the critical period. Additionally, two water Tanks with a capacity of 1000 Liters each, were installed in two villages of Ahmednagar Districts.

B. Fodder Distribution:

In the same four Districts A total of 1,35,000 kgs of fodder for 1416 numbers of cattle was supplied benefitting 436 Families.

III. DKH-HAP

With the DKH HAP Resource Support, CASA took up drought relief activities in 3 villages of Mann Taluka in Satara District by providing fodder for 175 goats and drinking water during the extreme drought situation. The programme benefitted 118 families belonging mainly to the Dalit community. For soil and water conservation, construction of 2 Nala bunds (Check Dams) and farm bunding were taken up in 20 acres of land belonging to the scheduled caste families. Through these activities, employment opportunities were also created in the villages under the FFCD Programme of CASA.

Crop Insurance:

Maharashtra has, for the first time, implemented a pilot project on Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme for the Rabi Crops of Wheat, Gram and Jowar in the Districts of Ahmednagar, Osmanabad, Amravati and Nagpur. This Insurance Scheme covers damages due to changes in temperature, humidity and untimely rainfall. Further, the scheme is mandatory for farmers who have availed crop loan; while for others - it is optional.

B. Fodder Distribution:

Distribution of 157000 kgs of Fodder i.e., about 143000 kgs of Green Fodder in six villages, namely, Mahaldhara, Sonewadi, Balewadi, Walgud, Doraje & Shendewadi; and about 14000 kgs of Corn Meal in three villages namely Dongargaon, Hatkar Mangewadi & Manegaon, was made in during this period.

C. Seed Distribution:

Seeds viz.; Jowar (6437 Kgs); Kardai (1424 Kgs) & Gram - (10,700Kgs); were distributed amongst 1209 farmers in 10 villages namely Balewadi, Sonewadi, Mahaldhara, Walgud, Dhoraje, Kothul, Shendewadi, Dongargaon, Manegaon and Hatkar Mangewadi.

II. INDIAN CHURCHES:

A. Water Supply:

Water supply was provided to four Districts namely Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Nanded and Ahmednagar through 188 Tankers benefitting 853 families. In all 1,8,48,000 Liters of water was

Before the given deadline of 31st October 2013, necessary documentation could be completed (through CASA) only for one village viz., Shendewadi in Ahmednagar District, covering cultivation of Wheat, Jowar and Gram by 14 farmers in an area of 3.25 hectares. These farmers are eligible to get compensation up to Rs 25,000.00 per hectare in case of damage to their above crops due to the referred reasons. Other farmers will be covered under the regular Crop Insurance Scheme for the Rabi Crops.

Long Term Drought Mitigation Efforts:

CASA also conducted Perspective and Capacity Building Programmes in 10 villages on Good Agriculture Practices, Water Management, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Facilitation of DRR Committees, Cross -Learning Visits to villages not affected by the drought and Policy Advocacy. All these programmes were carried out by linking the villages at the District and State level with the Network of Forum of Collective Forms of Cooperation (FCFC) and other initiatives. Activities like digging of ponds and construction of Nala Bunds (Check Dams) were also taken up to enhance water harvesting capacities in the villages.



Programme for Capacity Building on Disaster Management and DRR In Sri Lanka

Episcopal Relief & Development (ERD), USA requested CASA to initiate the Capacity Building Process for the Diocese of Colombo (DoC) under the Church of Ceylon - on Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) at the organizational level - both for the institution as well as individuals within the institution.

The capacity building efforts included a training program (both theory and practice) for up to 30 individuals (including clergy, laity and other staff) not only to standardize, but also to develop the Church's approach to disaster response, disaster preparedness and mitigation, in which the Church has limited experience.

As part of this multi-year programme, the Church's infrastructure (communication systems, response mechanisms, and retraining abilities) will be strengthened to facilitate a sustainable DRR strategy. The following methodology was finalized to implement the

entire capacity building programme by the three agencies viz.: ERD, Diocese of Colombo and CASA.

- Capacity assessment of the trainees
- Identification of gap areas
- Preparation of modules
- Conducting training of trainers (ToT) programmes
- Exposure trips
- Process report writing and manual development
- Developing organisational capacity and contingency plan
- Elements of interfaith approach & local capacity for peace.
- Annual review meeting

CASA conducted Training of Trainers (TOT) programme at the organizational level for the Trainers to be engaged at the community level along with DoC/BSR (Board of Social Responsibility). It was also decided that the Trainers' Pool should not be confined to the development of just 30 Trainers; but BSR will develop many more such trainers in the days to come. Hence, sustainability of these 30 trainers should also be kept in mind for their utilisation in BSR's future programmes, in which bigger number of people will be trained by BSR, when CASA eventually withdraws.

The following activities have also been undertaken by CASA for capacity building of the individual as well successfully:

- Designed and developed an 18-month training curriculum of 6 modules on disaster preparedness, mitigation and response including tools for vulnerability and risk assessments, mappings exercises, effective collaboration, and monitoring/ evaluation, etc. based on the Sri Lankan Church context.
- Worked with the Church and BSR to regionalize each module with local contextual examples, including the translation of key materials into Tamil & Sinhala.
- Designed practicum in between the modules for application and testing of the theoretical course work.
- Identified opportunities for exposure visits, both locally and internationally.

During a period of two years, CASA has conducted the Training of Trainers Programme for 30 participants from the Diocese of

Colombo. The training programmes were conducted in different regions of Sri Lanka with inbuilt experiential learning visits to the disaster prone/affected locations. The sixth module of the Training of Trainers was followed by a valedictory ceremony on 21 February 2013, presided over by the Bishop of Colombo. The Director and senior management team from CASA, ERD & BSR, the Church Officials and Training Facilitators were also present on this occasion. The trainees were given 'Certificates of Participation' signed jointly by the heads of three organizations.

As part of the international exposure planned for the trainees, a team of 15 participants who have undergone training in Sri Lanka visited India from 02-11 September 2013. The trainees were taken to CASA's Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme areas in Bapatla (Andhra Pradesh) on an experiential learning visit. They interacted with the village communities and local community based organizations, and learnt about the Community Level Preparedness and DRR initiatives besides various skills needed for responding to disaster situations. Followed by 5 days of classroom sessions on facilitation skills in participatory training.; the entire course of training has sharpened the participants' facilitation skills and enhanced their confidence to conduct the next level of trainings planned at the regional levels.

The BSR team has also developed four modules for the next level of engagement by the trained personnel. CASA will help the BSR for Institutional Capacity Building and also for preparing a Disaster Manual.



Uttarakhand Flood Relief Programme



Cooked food distribution by CASA at Uttarkashi

The State of Uttarakhand was severely affected by the unprecedented floods and landslides following the cloud burst on 16th June 2013. It made life extremely miserable for scores of people; specially those residing in the Districts of Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Tehri. Further, excessively increased water levels in three main rivers namely Mandakini, Alakhnanda and Bhagirathi of the State, also led to collapsing of a number of bridges, besides damaging / washing away many buildings.

The intensity of this disaster was so high that it took a death toll of more than 1000 persons. Also, about 6000 people were reportedly missing and feared dead. According to the initial information received from our sources, amongst other things, about 3000 shops, 4000 to 5000 livestock and, 5000 houses were demolished in the above four districts most adversely affected by the calamity.

CASA'S RESPONSE:

a. Distribution of Cooked food and fruits (Supported by ACT Alliance)

Immediately following the disaster, CASA extended its relief assistance to the flood victims in Uttarkashi, Agstumuni, Guptkashi,

Sonprayag, Joshimath and Gourikund villages under Chamoli, Rudra Prayag and Uttarkashi Districts. Cooked food items (Chapati, Rice, Dal, and Vegetables) as well as fruits, fruit juices, mineral water and glucose power were distributed by CASA amongst the victims. A total of about 14000 persons - mainly in the above three Districts - benefitted from CASA's immediate relief programme.

b. Distribution of Dry Ration (Supported by the Round Table, MCCI & CA/DFID, DKH/HAF)

Round Table:

Dry Ration Kits (containing rice, wheat flour, lentils, soya bean, edible oil, turmeric powder, sugar, tea powder, salt and biscuits) were distributed to 500 families in 4 villages namely, Tiloth, Joshiyada, Matli and Gangori of Uttarkashi District in Uttarakhand.

MCCI & CA/DFID:

Dry Ration (containing Rice, Dal, wheat flour, soya bean, biscuits, edible oils, spices, sugar, salt, tea, turmeric powder, chilli powder, Garam Masala and instant noodles) were distributed among 2700 most needy families in 71 villages in the aforesaid three districts of Uttarakhand.

A high level of transparency prevailed during the food distribution programme. The community representatives and Panchyat Pradhans were closely involved along with the CASA staff, volunteers and partners in identifying the most poor & needy households for food distribution.

DKH/HAF:

Besides Dry Ration Kits, 4 blankets and 2 shawls each were distributed to 137 affected families from Tehri Garhwal District of Uttarakhand through the Marthoma Syrian Church of Malabar, New Delhi.

c. Distribution of Non Food Items - NFIs (By ACT Alliance & CA/DFID)

Apart from Cooked Food and Dry Ration, CASA also provided Non Food Items (NFIs), like Polyester Fleece Blankets, Utensil Sets, Pressure Cookers, Candles, Matches, Solar Lights and Silpaulin Sheets to the victims. NFIs are probably the most essential commodities to meet the immediate personal needs of disaster victims, and provide all possible relief, comfort and protection to them.

By doing so, CASA has secured their survival, reduced their suffering, enabled them to prepare food for themselves, built their temporary shelters and ensured restoration of their life in a dignified manner. Non Food Items were provided to 2700 families in the aforesaid three districts selected for the purpose.

d. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (By ACT Alliance & CA/DFID)

Due to mixing of debris along with the dead bodies of both humans and animals in water, availability of safe drinking water was a severe problem. Also, following damaged sanitation infrastructure; incidences of diarrhea, cholera, gastro, skin problems and infections were on the increase, and lives of children were at risk. As such, Hygiene Kits, containing Dettol bottles, cotton roll, sanitary napkin packs, towels, bath soaps, plastic bucket, mug, and shampoo were also distributed amongst 2700 families.



Relief material for flood affected victims in Uttarakhand

e. Shelter Repair Support to severely affected communities:

CASA provided shelter repair support to 262 families whose houses were either fully or partially damaged in the said three worst affected districts of Uttarakhand i.e. Chamoli, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi. Under this plan, the target households were given 12 tin sheets, construction materials worth Rs. 1500, and cash incentive of Rs. 3000/- per household. Many families from Scheduled Caste and other vulnerable communities, (including women), had lost their houses. Further, adding to their misery, even the government agencies (responsible for compiling the list of the most affected families needing shelter support), had ignored them. Without their homes and without any source of income, condition of such sections of victims was extremely deplorable - and most of them were rendered hand to mouth.

Without any means of livelihood/ income, the victims were unable to repair/ reconstruct their damaged houses. CASA met their desperate need of shelter timely and helped the excluded communities to have safer dwelling places, till the situation normalizes and their livelihood activities are resumed.

f. Shelter Repair Support through resources mobilized from the Local Member Churches and Friends of CASA:

CASA, with the resources locally mobilized from the Indian Member Churches and Friends of CASA, organised shelter repair support in Munisyari Block of Pithoragarh district. 115 families from seven villages from this Block were provided with GCI and plain sheets, Cash support of Rs.3000/-, and a bag containing screws, bolts and nuts. It was of immense help to these remotely located and neglected villagers as they could repair their shelters with the materials provided by CASA before the on-set of the winter season.

g. NGO Co-ordination Efforts during and after disaster

CASA being a lead agency and an active member of IAG and SPHERE India, hosted many NGO Coordination meetings during and post disaster period in Uttarakhand. Initial meetings were concentrated on impact of the disaster, assessing the actual situation, collecting factual data and mobilizing resource agencies resource and respond in disaster affected area to mitigate the situation on an urgent basis.

In Uttarakhand CASA has also formed a network of Voluntary Organizations, People's Organizations and other Civil Society Organizations, in the name of "Mountain Collective". Several meetings of Mountain Collective partners were called to strategize the relief operation and to discuss liaisoning relief efforts with the Government. These meetings highlighted the need for planned and systematic multi-stakeholder assessment of shelter need, Emergency Market Mapping & Analysis, Food Security & Livelihood, Water & Sanitation, Protection & Education, WASH, Health and ICDS Centers, etc. It also emphasized upon the need for strengthening the internal communication.

Bridge Year FFCD Programme (2013-14)

The situation being addressed by the Bridge Year FFCD programme is the continuing drought situation due to inconsistency, insufficiency and late arrival of monsoon. India witnessed a drought situation during this year too with the monsoon playing havoc with millions of Indian farmers. Monsoon rains are crucial in a country where 60 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture and only less than half the farmland has proper irrigational facility.

India has grown warmer over the past six decades. Weather forecasts are usually not released correctly due to the lack of required infrastructure. India has very few observation stations, weather planes, satellites, climate scientists and modelers. It is also a fact that often, even with better data, it is fairly tricky to grasp as to how factors such as wind direction, air pressure, latent heating and moisture levels etc., would interact to influence the monsoons rains. Official studies reveal that the monsoons are erratic in four out of every ten years, but this information hardly reaches the farmers. The weather forecasts for the farmers is very crucial, as over 600 million people depend directly on farming and nearly two-thirds of Indian fields are fed only by rain. A major percentage of Indian farmers comprises of the marginal and small farmers who cannot afford

boring wells, generators and diesel. With the paucity of rains, farmers are compelled to sell their land and settle their loans taken from the moneylenders. Meanwhile, the farmers complain about the lack of government investment in irrigation and other infrastructure, to protect them from the vagaries of the Monsoon.

To enhance the food and livelihood security of the poor and marginalized families in the target areas and contribute towards disaster risk reduction, CASA organized this FFCD programme in partnership with MCCI/CFGB covering 10 states namely Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Jharkhand.

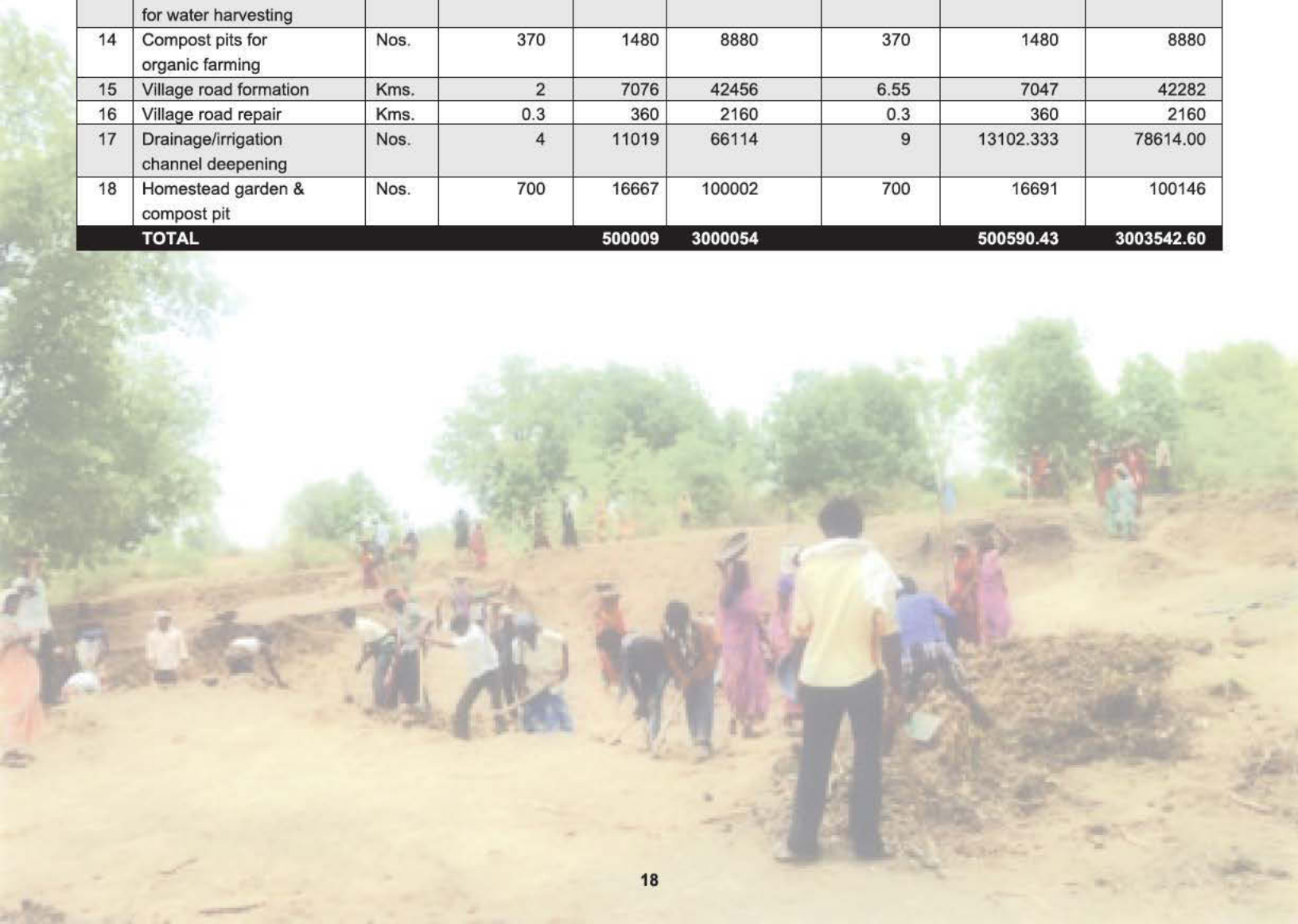
The Bridge Year FFCD programme aimed at achieving the following objectives for the target beneficiaries:

1. Increasing availability of food in the target households
2. Reducing level of migration to other areas in search of livelihood and food.
3. Increasing agricultural production by at least 15% by the end of project.
4. Reducing vulnerability to disasters.



The following table provides the consolidated activity details carried out in the Bridge Year FFCD programme:

Sl. No	Proposed Activities	Units	Planned No. of Units	Total Planned Person days	Planned Food Grain Requirement in kgs.	Achieved No. of Units	Achieved Person Days	Food Grain Utilized
1	Well deepening	Nos.	147	25631	153786	132	24240.5	145443
2	Well digging	Nos.	2	2000	12000	3	2359.5	14157
3	Construction of new check dam	Nos.	44	36038	216228	44	37422.5	224535
4	Check dam repairing	Nos.	5	65034	390204	13	65152	390912
5	Land development	Acres	3189.25	189189	1135134	3176.34	191792.60	1150755.61
6	Earthen dam on seasonal streams (Nala bund)	Nos.	485	12202	73212	282	10396	62376
7	Stone fencing for water retention and protection of land	Acres	70	3535	21210	100	3479	20874
8	Pond digging	Nos.	8	38603	231618	9	41082.67	246496.02
9	Pond deepening	Nos.	40	76676	460056	40	72243.33	433459.98
10	Pit digging for tree plantation	Nos.	27600	5067	30402	15000	4004	24024
11	Gully plug for controlling soil erosion	Nos.	31	2620	15720	31	794	4764
12	Contour trenches for controlling soil erosion	Nos.	1	400	2400	4	2525	15150
13	Water absorption trench for water harvesting	Nos.	37	6412	38472	26	6419	38514
14	Compost pits for organic farming	Nos.	370	1480	8880	370	1480	8880
15	Village road formation	Kms.	2	7076	42456	6.55	7047	42282
16	Village road repair	Kms.	0.3	360	2160	0.3	360	2160
17	Drainage/irrigation channel deepening	Nos.	4	11019	66114	9	13102.333	78614.00
18	Homestead garden & compost pit	Nos.	700	16667	100002	700	16691	100146
TOTAL				500009	3000054		500590.43	3003542.60



Resilient Livelihoods and Sustainable Food Security Programme In Odisha & Assam (DCA)



Resilient Livelihood and Sustainable food security programme in process

Constitution of India has guaranteed securing social, economic & political justice, equality and dignity to all citizens. Food security means availability of food to people whenever required and that too in sufficient quantity and proper quality with required nutritional value, not alien to their social and cultural system. Agriculture across Odisha and Assam is now facing a situation of climate emergency and threatening food security, especially in such areas where climate change has been a phenomenon. The need for integrating DRR response and rehabilitation/transition linked with development is the DRM approach for agriculture and Food & Nutrition Security sectors.

Recurrent disasters like floods and drought, at regular intervals, often break people's backbone, adversely affect agriculture (main source of their livelihood); and directly influence their food security situation. During the last two decades (barring the year 1993), Odisha and Assam have witnessed disaster of one kind or the other almost every year. It has, therefore, been seen over the years that food security has been the major concern in development of these states.

Conventional approaches in development and planning have not been successful in addressing the problems of poverty and inequality. Unfortunately, it's always the poor who suffer the most in the event of any disaster; and people such as dalits, backward caste people, small & marginal farmers, and landless labourers, exposed to social and economic vulnerabilities face the brunt of the disasters.

The above project started from 01st April'2013 with the following focus areas:

- Appropriate policies and programmes to build adaptive capacities and resilience building mechanisms.
- Technological innovation & Research to develop and use tools to help in strengthening climate risk information and tools to address the needs.
- Efforts to focus on better agricultural practices, and water management mechanisms.
- Better convergence between different developmental programmes at the community areas.

RESILIENT LIVELIHOOD AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME IN ASSAM AND ODISHA
STATISTICAL REPORT

Sl. No.	Activity	Planned	Accomplished	Male	Female	Total
1	Village Meetings on aim & objective of the programme and to encourage the involvement of the villagers in the process	51	51	All community members participated in the meeting		
2	Mass Awareness & Education programme on food security, livelihood and DRR	10	10	All community members participated in awareness prog		
3	Action Research on issue based Objectives (Village Level)	40	40	1208	997	2205
4	Preparation of Micro Plan and Map through PVCA (Village Level)	20	20	501	535	1036
5	Preparation of Micro Plan and Map through PVCA (GP Level)	04	04	153	76	229
6	Organizing Social Audit and Public hearing	01	01	119	35	154
7	Training on the Role of PRI's in food security (Flood and Drought Area):	01	01	23	20	43
8	Training on Disaster Risk Reduction (drought) to youth and farmers	04	04	195	121	316
9	Imparting training on convergence on MGNREGA, FRA, RTI to youth & farmers	02	02	118	54	172
10	Training to the farmers group on water management mechanisms	11	11	671	127	798
11	Capacity Building & Orientation to the DMTF (Puri) on Food Security	07	07	203	184	387
12	Leadership development of women and youths	02	02	23	59	82
13	Leadership development of women and youths	01	01	35	10	45
14	Training to Taskforce on indigenous farm practices:	01	01	49	31	80
15	Panchayat level consultation programme	05	05	79	45	124
16	District level consultation programme	05	05	114	89	203
17	Workshop on National Social Security Schemes (Block Level)	01	01	25	25	50
18	Preparation of strategic plan document and possible areas for further intervention	01	01	57	66	123
19	State level dialogue with policy makers on rights and entitlements on Food security & DRR	01	01	45	15	60
20	Interface dialogue with Govt. officials, NGO and Media on Food security Bill and Livelihood Policy	01	01	50	15	65
21	Promotion of Landscape Planning at GP level:	01	01	81	19	100
22	Formation of Village Task Forces	40	40	200	200	400
23	Establishment of Information Centre (G.P Level) on for dissemination of information on food security	01	01	Village level centre		
24	Promotion of agriculture demo plot at villages (Introducing of disaster resilient cultivation method):	04	04			
25	Demonstration of pitcher irrigation garden	03	03			
26	Workshops at the District level involving local NGOs, Forums and networks on Food Security	02	02	89	46	135
27	District level consultation programme on CC and Food security	02	02	53	62	115
28	Promotion of Indigenous Seeds in Barpeta	01	01	168	56	224

ACHIEVEMENTS & OUTCOMES:

- **Village Level Information** on vulnerability & capacity collected and different maps drawn to make proper planning of different issues at the community level.
- **GP Level Information Centre Established** and Wall Paintings on MGNREGA displayed to create awareness among the people on different social & food security schemes of the Government.
- **Training Imparted to Farmers & Youths** on water Management Techniques and Drought Resilient Cropping Patterns to combat future drought conditions. Collaborative efforts made with KVK and agriculture department.
- **Programmes Conducted on Leadership & Capacity Building** for women, youth & task force members to impart skills of leadership and food security at the community level. Demonstration of Pitcher Irrigation to highlight the disaster resilient cropping pattern and better use of water in drought prone areas; that too in a purely organic manner to address the climate change impact as well.
- **Panchayat & District Level Consultation Programmes** conducted to enhance the capacity/knowledge of PRI members and WOPA network members on resilient livelihoods and sustainable food security issues.
- **Gaps Identified and Discussed** for filling the same up by mobilizing resources from different agencies and building capacity for local self governance. This has enabled CASA to feel the pulse of the PRI members, network members and understand the community dynamics to facilitate proper lobbying and advocacy in order to achieve the rights and entitlements of the common people.
- **Village Level Active Task Forces** promoted with enhanced capacity with CASA staff to address issues related to different social & food security schemes; to give voice to voiceless, mobilize resources from different agencies; facilitate village level lobbying & advocacy rightly & timely to achieve the rights and entitlements of the common people; and address basic issues like; Sustainable Social & Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture/Horticulture, Women Empowerment, Health & Sanitation, Water management & Forest Management.
- **Training on Water Management Mechanism Imparted** to the farmers of selected villages on water management mechanism in agriculture & horticulture for better management of water resources available in drought & flood prone areas of Odisha & Assam. Rain water harvesting, pitcher irrigation, Integrated multi tier pond management, Integrated rice-fish culture, Patali Chasa, Mathia Bagicha, Golakar Bagicha, SRI cultivation method, Farm pond management, Sustainable Agricultural Practices (SAP) through organic farming, and disaster resilient cultivation methods were the topics covered in the training programmes. The farmers from different villages are expected to adopt these techniques for better production in the agriculture sector with minimum & proper utilization of water.
- **Workshop on NSSS (Block Level) Conducted** at M. Rampur Block in Kalahandi District of Odisha. The Block Development Officer (BDO), Additional BDO, Agriculture Officer, Horticulture Officer, Social Extension Officer (SEO), Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) and Block Youth Development Programme Coordinator facilitated the workshop on different social & food security schemes, agriculture & horticulture departments' schemes, and women health and child development schemes. The PRI members, farmers, village youths, task force members, and NGO representatives etc., from the operational areas participated in the programme.
- **Training on DRR (Flood Prone Area) Conducted** in which Selected PRI members and TF members participated to build their capacity on:- (1) proper use of Development, Disaster Mitigation & Disaster Relief Funds at the Panchayat level; (2) Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) and Rescue skills; and (3) techniques to tackle any future emergency timely and rightly to reduce its adverse impacts at the community level.



Resilient Livelihood and Sustainable food security programme in process



Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Programme in Bihar

This programme has been implemented in 23 Revenue Villages under 9 Gram Panchayats of Chhattapur Block in Supaul District of Bihar. People from the identified villages were chosen and equipped with knowledge and skills on disaster preparedness and mitigation through various awareness and capacity building programmes in three years.

The operational areas are basically flood prone in nature. As such, bigger emphasis is given on preparedness for floods in the selected blocks. As a matter of fact, Bihar has been facing multiple problems of hunger, poverty, ill health, & migration etc., due to frequent floods in the State. It has also adversely affected the social, cultural and economic set up of the community - directly.

Overall Objective:

To empower and equip the fragile and high disaster risk communities in the State with Transparent Integrated Development/ DRR/Disaster Plans to address the risks successfully through Robust Multi-stakeholder Partnerships developed in Supaul District of Bihar.,

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

PVCA (Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment)

PVCA is a framework to conduct assessments of vulnerabilities & capacities in relation to climate change in a participatory way. Broad objective is to gain a better understanding of how communities are affected by climate variability & change, how they perceive these changes, and how do they cope with or adapt to these changes.

Knowledge gathered through PVCA helps in enhancing the resilience, and supports the adaptation of communities vulnerable to environmental & socio economic change. It has also served as a benchmark to initiate CSDRM Process.

CSDRM Journey

CSDRM journey is an integration of resilience in people's development process. Moreover, multi sectoral stakeholder concept was adopted to involve full participation of communities

from Dalits, Mahadalits, Scheduled Tribe Societies, Civil Societies, Networks & Government departments, etc., in the process. 23 micro plans were prepared in each of the 23 revenue villages through PVCA approach.

PVCA findings have been channelized for most appropriate needs of the community - in terms of developing resilient livelihood as well as obtaining entitlements. Community now has the capacity to review contingency plan (& also risk & uncertainties arising out of climate change) with different rural schemes of the State with regard to CSDRM. 23 DMTFs are formed and functioning. These DMTF members have been trained and now are well versed with the basic rescue & relief operations.

- Smokeless Chulhas (Ovens) were promoted among 800 families to ensure clean environment and thereby address related health issues.
- Agricultural labourers were trained on how to use climate resilient seeds for better harvest (wheat & maize) especially resilient to flood & drought. They are gradually getting inclined towards organic farming. Some have expanded to mushroom cultivation. Support has been harnessed through KVK.
- 720 Dalit & Mahadalit women have benefitted from IGP initiatives by promotion of Goatery.
- 11 Peoples' Organizations were formed to carry forward 'Voice of the Voiceless'.
- Members of SHG have advocated effective implementation of different schemes. In Laxminia village, efforts of the SHG members have enabled them to avail entitlements under the IAY for 23 families.
- State level advocacy has been initiated with bodies like BIAG (Bihar Inter Agency Group), NGOs & the State Government. The initiative has also strengthened BIAG. Focus has always been on integration of Climate Change Adaptation into DRR policies of the government. In view of this, thrust has been given on sustainable ecosystem management. Another aspect was installation of early warning system & timely information dissemination in the respective villages.

Village level community meeting of CSDRM



STATISTICAL REPORT

As Per Plan	Planned	Accomplished	Participants	
			Male	Female
Startup workshop - CSDRM Project	01	01	17	0
Review & Planning Meetings [Christian Aid & CASA Staff (H/O & Zonal)]	01	01	8	0
Review & Planning Meetings at Project Level including CASA Zonal Staff	02	02	19	0
Review & planning meeting with project staffs	06	06	48	6
Capacity enhancement of PRI members on PVCA method through start up workshop at block & district level	01	01	267	51
Awareness programme on identification of risk & uncertainties due to climate change	01	01	131	68
PVCA exercises by project staff at 23 revenue villages (23 exercises)	23	3	1959	865
Cluster level compilation of findings of PVCA exercise	05	05	361	152
Awareness programme on identification of risk & uncertainties due to climate change	01	01	131	68
Training of DMTF members	10	10	220	115
Workshop for sensitization & capacity building on CSDRM & DRR at local level context at Panchayat	06	06	629	364
Preparation of climate change resilient demo units (flood/drought resilient)	03	03	88	34
Enhanced capacity of PRI members on PVCA method at block & district level.	01	01	267	51
Training of small cultivators of Supaul district on climate resilient sustainable agriculture practices.	05	05	101	81
ToT on PVCAs conducted at state leve (Bihar, Odisha & UP)	03	03	39	32
Formation of groups & support for income generation & food security - distribution of goats for IGP for Dalit Women	72 Group	72 Group		720
Installation of smokeless chulhas			800 households	
Climate change awareness promotion through Paryavaran Bahini Dal	02	02	76	54
Observation of Adivasi Diwas for awareness on Adivasi Rights	01	01	73	52
State level consultation on CSDRM	01	01	57	9
Interface dialogue & meeting at block & district level for building resilient community	02	02	423	235

This programme was completed in December 2013



Cyclone Phailin Response in Odisha

In Odisha, on 12th of October 2013 the severe cyclonic storm "Phailin swept away several villages on its way and left many individuals homeless following high speed winds and incessant rain which led to furious flood situation in the State. It most adversely affected the poor, dalits, tribal communities, fisher folks, marginalized farmers and daily labourers in the cyclone affected areas of Odisha. The situation was aggravated in Ganjam and Balasore district where people may not be able to rehabilitate themselves the next couple of years due to the extensive damage to, amongst other things, their huts/houses, agricultural crops, and livelihood means.

Beneficiaries' Assessment:

CASA's Staff carried out the assessment of the beneficiaries' condition with the help of the local government agencies and the village leaders to ensure that those, whose needs are the greatest, receive immediate assistance. CASA has its own selection criteria giving priority to the most vulnerable sections of the society such as marginalized, excluded communities, dalits, minorities, physically challenged, widows, single women headed family and children who are worst affected; and whose houses are fully damaged.

CASA's Response:

As a preparedness measure, CASA informed the DMTFs and villagers of all the coastal districts about the approaching cyclone through early warning equipments viz., - Mega Phones and Mikes etc. All the Cyclone Shelters were taken over by the DMTF members who remained in close contact with the Block Development Officers (BDO). Also, all the Cyclone Shelters were equipped with Rescue Equipments, First Aid Equipments and some essential medicines to attend to any emerging needs when the cyclone hit the vulnerable areas. CASA maintained close contact with the State Government; OSDMA (Odisha State Disaster

Management Authority) and SRC (State Relief Centre) of Odisha. Over 46,000 people from the neighbouring affected villages from coastal districts took shelter in 57 Multipurpose Disaster Shelters that had been constructed by CASA after the Super Cyclone in Odisha in 1999.

- CASA immediately assessed the situation and provided cooked meal to about 28,587 persons and "Ready to Eat Food" like; flattened rice and Jaggery (sweets) to approximately 554 families in Ganjam, Puri, Balasore and Khurda districts.
- CASA, with the bi-lateral support from Christian Aid organized the feeding programme and provided "Ready to Eat Food" and Dry Ration Kits to 1030 affected families in Ganjam district. With CA/DFID support (Christian Aid RRF), CASA organized distribution of Dry Ration Kits, NFIs, and Silpaulin Sheets to 4155 families from the worst affected Balasore and Ganjam districts.
- CASA, in partnership with UMCOR distributed Dry Ration Kits and Plastic Sheets to 1000 families from Arakhakuda village in Puri district, and installed 15 Water Purification Units in 14 villages of Puri, Ganjam, Khurda and Balasore districts. Installation of Water Purification Units was facilitated by the Global Medic (Canada) team in partnership with UMCOR.
- CASA, through the ACT Appeal mechanism assisted 2030 families with NFI kits; 3060 families with Tarpaulin Sheets; and 470 families with Shelter Repair Support through CFW programme in Ganjam, Puri and Balasore districts.
- 430 families from Balasore district were assisted with the Seed and Organic Manure Support to help restore their livelihood activities.

Lymphatic Filariasis Programme in Odisha

Background of Lymphatic Filariasis in India:

The World Health Organization (WHO) classifies Lymphatic Filariasis (also known as elephantiasis) as a “neglected disease of the poor”. One-third of the world's Lymphatic Filariasis patients live in 15 Indian states, with Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Assam being the most endemic. This disease is common among poor people who live in unhygienic conditions such as slums or in coastal regions where waterside housing and floating vegetation is common. Apart from disability, Lymphatic Filariasis causes stigma, isolation and psychological stress among affected individuals. Lymphatic Filariasis is a tropical disease. It is transmitted by filarial parasites that are passed on to humans through mosquito bites. The larvae enter the lymphatic vessels and adult worms form 'nests' in the lymphatic system. Infection is usually acquired in childhood, but the painful and disfiguring visible manifestations of the disease occur later in life. Whereas acute episodes of the disease (filarial fever or acute attack) cause temporary disability, Lymphatic Filariasis leads to permanent disability, mainly because patients are often the family's primary bread winner. Most patients live in rural villages and are disabled by their swollen legs and suffer repeated episodes of fever.

Introduction:

CASA started its LF Control & Elimination/ Morbidity Management Program in Odisha in the year of 2004, with the support of IMA World Health - USA. Subsequently this program has successfully been implemented in Khurda and Ganjam Districts of Odisha covering over 30 thousand patients.

Besides IMA, CDC, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases (GNNTD) have also extended their technical and financial support to CASA to implement this program effectively in the above region.

In the process, CASA has initiated awareness building programmes, and Home Based Footcare Management (HBFM) Programme by forming LF Task Force Members successfully. CASA has actively participated by joining the State Government in implementation of its MDA program every year from the beginning. In addition, by providing mosquito net

treatment, and conducting health camps for the villagers, CASA has contributed commendably towards treatment and control of LF in the areas mentioned above.

Incidentally, however, during the year 2013-2014 due mainly to resource crunch, we could not hold any significant program in this respect.

Nevertheless, the period and the programmes were highlighted by the visit of Shri Abhishek Bachchan (the Bollywood star) and the first END7 Campaign Ambassador (for India) of the GNNTD to CASA Banmalipur Resource Centre in Odisha in February 2014.



Mr. Bachchan washing the feet of a LF patient during foot care demonstration

END7 is the very first and only global public awareness campaign dedicated to controlling and eliminating the seven most common Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) by the year 2020.

Mr. Satyajit Das, the Chief Zonal Officer, CASA- East Zone extended a warm welcome to Mr. Abhishek Bachchan; and also to other honoured guests viz.; Dr. Niraj Mistry, Director, GNNTD; Ms Anupama Tantri, Senior Programme Officer, GNNTD, and the Joint Director of Health, Odisha on the occasion. Further, while Mr. Das briefed the guests and the gathering about CASA's history and its work; Mr. Jonathan Rout, Project Officer, CASA East Zone, shared certain relevant facts about CASA's Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) Programme in Odisha. The communication team of CASA presented a Folk Dance for building awareness on LF amongst people.



Mr. Bachchan examining the LF Kit for the Patients

During his visit, Mr. Bachchan met and interacted with more than 80 LF patients from different parts of Odisha. These patients shared their heart touching stories with him, including how the stigma attached to this dreadful disease prevents them or their children from marrying, securing employment and socializing freely - even within their own communities.



Mr. Bachchan taking DEC Tablet along with others

To create awareness and encourage the masses, Mr. Bachchan, along with the team of GNNTD & CASA, took DEC tablets as a preventive measure for eliminating Lymphatic Filariasis. He also witnessed various disease management and disability prevention techniques, including washing, drying, exercise, massage, and elevation of the limbs, to reduce suffering. As a sign of his compassion & concern, Mr. Abhishek Bachchan washed the feet of an elderly LF patient (male).

On his visit, Mr. Bachchan said, "My first site visit with END7 has been a deeply moving personal experience that assisted me to understand as to how this disease can devastate the entire family with the pain and stigma it inflicts. He further said - "We are making good progress and have free & safe treatments available. However, we must build greater momentum, and every Indian should play one's role to help controlling & eliminating the NTDs by 2020 - which will be our country's next big success story - in the field of health."

Empowerment of NGOs in West Bengal



The Project supported by Bread for the World (BfW) Germany under Phase IV (from October 2012 to September 2015) has completed 18 months and is progressing in accordance with its aims and objectives. Further, it is extending financial support to 20 NGOs / Partners and non-financial support to 36 Forum Members in West Bengal.

During the year, this project has endeavoured to provide space and opportunity to People's Organizations (Partners/PIOs) and State Platforms through Right Based Approach in accessing to the rights and entitlements for the most excluded communities besides engaging them more effectively and meaningfully in the governance system by ensuring justice and equality.

Thematic Issues:

- Ensuring food & livelihood security through sustainable agriculture and nutritional food values. (By encouraging kitchen gardens and alternative crops production through farmers clubs and SHGs).

- Ensuring effective utilization of community resources (National Social Security Schemes, MGNREGS, Mid Day Meal, ICDS, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Kisori Shakti Yojana, Sabala, Sajal Dhara, PROFLAL, IGNOAPS, and Backward Region Grand Fund etc.,) through People's Organizations specially for the marginalized communities.
- Increasing the number of Community Assets in the villages through various Govt. Programmes and Schemes.
- Increasing the Per Capita Income in the villages.
- Reducing the Unsafe Migration Rate.
- Reducing Maternal Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates.
- Increasing intake of Nutritional diet as per national standard.
- Promoting Bio-Farming methods of cultivation and reducing use of chemicals and harmful pesticides in farming.

Key strategies: Holistic development & capacity building of PIOs/ Partners and likeminded Peoples' Organizations/Communities

- Improvement in Economic Condition
- Significant change in life style

- Improvement in Health & Hygiene, living conditions and increase in the numbers of children's enrolment in educational institutions.
- Change in Social and cultural attitudes & behaviour
- Maximum accessibility to entitlements & benefits
- Active Participation in the SHGs/ Farmers Clubs / Small Income Groups Quality improvement in food production through SRI system of cultivation at State Level for food production & consumption.
- Decreased/ Safe Migration
- Decrease in violence against women, girl child and other children
- Acknowledgment from the State Government for quality of life style improvement within the community
- Increase in number of State level activities organized through People's Organizations and Partners / PIOs and State Level Platforms

Key achievements:

- Bigger access of Govt. Schemes on livelihood and income generating facilities
- Proper enforcement of livelihood options and provision of productive employment by the State under the Social Security Schemes
- Regularization of MGNREGS and constant follow-ups
- Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture & Farmers Clubs and its linkage with Government Agriculture Departments & Technical Experts
- Participatory Planning and Monitoring ensuring effective results as per goals/objectives
- Institutional development through effective utilization of resources (financial & technical) on relevant issues.
- Greater Communal Harmony through awareness building (LCP)
- Formation of Pressure Groups to influence the decision makers.
- Stakeholders motivated to formulate favourable policies beneficial to the community specially the neglected and the marginalized.
- Significant visibility and recognition of DMTF by the State Government

Linkages/synergy of the Project at the Zonal/State/ Districts Levels:

- Meeting with other Agencies I namely, WBPA, WB IAG,ANURANAN Forum, SRUDS, ASTHA, Bengal Christian Council, WB-YMCA & Inter Church Dialogue etc., operational in the State of West Bengal
- Meeting with the Govt. Departments; Agriculture Departments, and Social Welfare Departments etc., in the State.
- Linkage and Advocacy with Research and Social Science Institutes, media, voluntary organizations, ecumenical bodies and other likeminded Forums through interactive discussions and dialogues.
- Capacity Building of Staff, Partner Organizations and Forums through seminars, workshops & meetings.

SPECIAL FIELD REPORT

Buxa Hills peoples struggle for establishment of Gram Panchayat Office

The Empowerment of NGOs Team of CASA has always strived for stronger institutional development & good governance in its endeavour with its Rights Based Approach (RBA) for the benefit of the community through selected Partners in West Bengal.

Jalpaiguri Centre for Development of Human Initiatives, (JCDHI) - a Partner under CASA Empowerment of West Bengal Project, works for Institutional & Community Development for the poor, and

also for strong governance. This organization, which started its partnership with CASA in 2008, is presently under its second phase of partnership covering more than 13 villages in Buxa Hill area. The project location is in the remote hills of Buxa Forest under Rajabhatkhawa GP of Kalchini Block of Jalpaiguri District - bordering Bhutan. Because of the geographical terrain, the community residing here has very little resources to access, and is devoid of basic essential facilities. Their livelihood is primarily dependent on timber and non timber forest produce. Accessibility is also very difficult here. Markets are held only once a week compelling the villagers to come down the hill and climb up again with a week's provisions covering huge distances. Also, for their livelihood purposes people are required to go to the distantly located Rajabhatkhawa GP for availing services under various Govt. welfare schemes - thereby facing acute problems & difficulties.

The Movement:

CASA, over the years has facilitated this organization in forming strong village level institutions. This has been possible due to various capacities building programmes conducted by CASA for empowering the community. Consequently, people of Buxa have been educated and made conscious about various government security schemes and entitlements.

With the support of CASA & JCDHI, therefore, the people of Buxa submitted their appeal for opening of a branch of the GP in Buxa in 2011 during the visit of BDO, Kalchini Block for having more accessibility to GPs services. Thereafter the community submitted a mass petition to BDO, with its copy to the District Magistrate (DM), Sabhadhipati, SDO and all other officials concerned, putting forth their demand for opening of a branch G.P Office at Santalabari. However, there was no response from any of the above officials and people kept waiting. Meanwhile with the support and intervention of CASA and JCDHI, the matter was discussed with Mrs. Prita Sarkar, the new District Magistrate in January 2014. The DM asked the BDO of Kalchini to look into the matter urgently. In the meantime, the DM was invited by JCDHI to a function at Buxa on 02nd February'2014. During her visit the DM agreed and made an announcement that a Branch of the Rajabhatkhawa G.P office would be established at Santalabari for providing all kinds of services to the villagers.

The Result:

Through continuous pressure from the people, backed by CDHI, the District Administration decided to look into the matter & eventually after more than two and a half years of struggle, the news of the opening was finally announced by the BDO of Kalchini block on 11th February 2014.

The newly opened branch GP office is in Santalabari which remains open on every Tuesday. The Range Officer of Buxa has also agreed to provide community hall for the Branch GP office; and assured of all possible assistance from his end to set up the above GP Office at Santalabari.

The Pradhan of Rajabhatkhawa G.P, Ms. Rina Lama, acknowledged the efforts of CASA & JCDHI for their contributions at Buxa, and also appreciated JCDHI's role on the development of educational facilities at Buxa during the year 2002-03 when she was the part of the team. She too gave assurance of all kinds of support from her end for smooth running of the branch GP office.

This struggle has facilitated the villagers to get the GP Office services, and avail of various Government Welfare Schemes conveniently at their door steps, besides putting up their demands before the Government authorities more forcefully.

Local Capacities for Peace Project

Local Capacity for Peace Project in South Asia Region is a contribution of BftW in the work of its partner organizations in the region. It tends to integrate "local Capacities for Peace (LCP) or Do No Harm (DNH) approach into planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities. CASA, in its endeavours to mainstream DNH in PME along with 8 other partner organizations, have put in serious efforts for the past Three Phases. Phase Three came to an end in December 2014. In the next phase, partner organizations will exclusively work on conflict.

An exposure visit to Cambodia was organized from 13th to 18th January 2014 in which Mr. Joseph James, Mr. Suresh Satapathy, Mr. Lehsu Meru, Mr. Kamal Kumar, Mr. Jayant Kumar and Ms. Somiwon Muiwung gained firsthand knowledge on Working on Conflict (WoC). This exposure visit enlightened the participants on the pivotal role played by the civil society in peace building and reconciliation.

During the past Three Phases of the LCP, the partner organizations were hard hit by trainer turnover. Hence in 2014, it was decided that an additional Regional Training of Trainers (ToT) will be conducted in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 17th to 25th June 2014. Ms. Somiwon Muiwung, Ms. Lopamudra Barma and Mr. Nikhil Cyril Lakra of CASA along with eleven other trainers from partner organizations were certified to conduct Training and Orientation Workshops on LCP/DNH.

Preparing for the Fourth Phase of LCP, in which Network members will exclusively Work on Conflict (WoC), an Orientation Workshop on "Reflecting on Peace Practices (RPP)" was conducted in Hyderabad from 17th - 21st September 2014. The RPP Workshop was jointly organized by the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and LCP South Asia Network for all its partner organizations. This Workshop was attended by 30 participants. RPP is a tool which will immensely help the practitioners to design new projects and modify existing projects in a manner not to escalate conflicts in work area

The State, Zonal & National Level Workshops were conducted as under:

State	Date	Venue
Tamil Nadu	14 - 16 September 2014	Kodaikanal
Andhra Pradesh	15 & 16 September 2014	Secundarabad
Kerala	12 & 13 August 2014	YMCA, Aluva
Karnataka	20 & 21 October 2014	Gulbarga
Zonal level	30 & 31 October 2014	YMCA, Aluva Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	28th & 29th October 2014	Gwalior
National	4th & 5th December 2014	Jaiselmer, Rajasthan

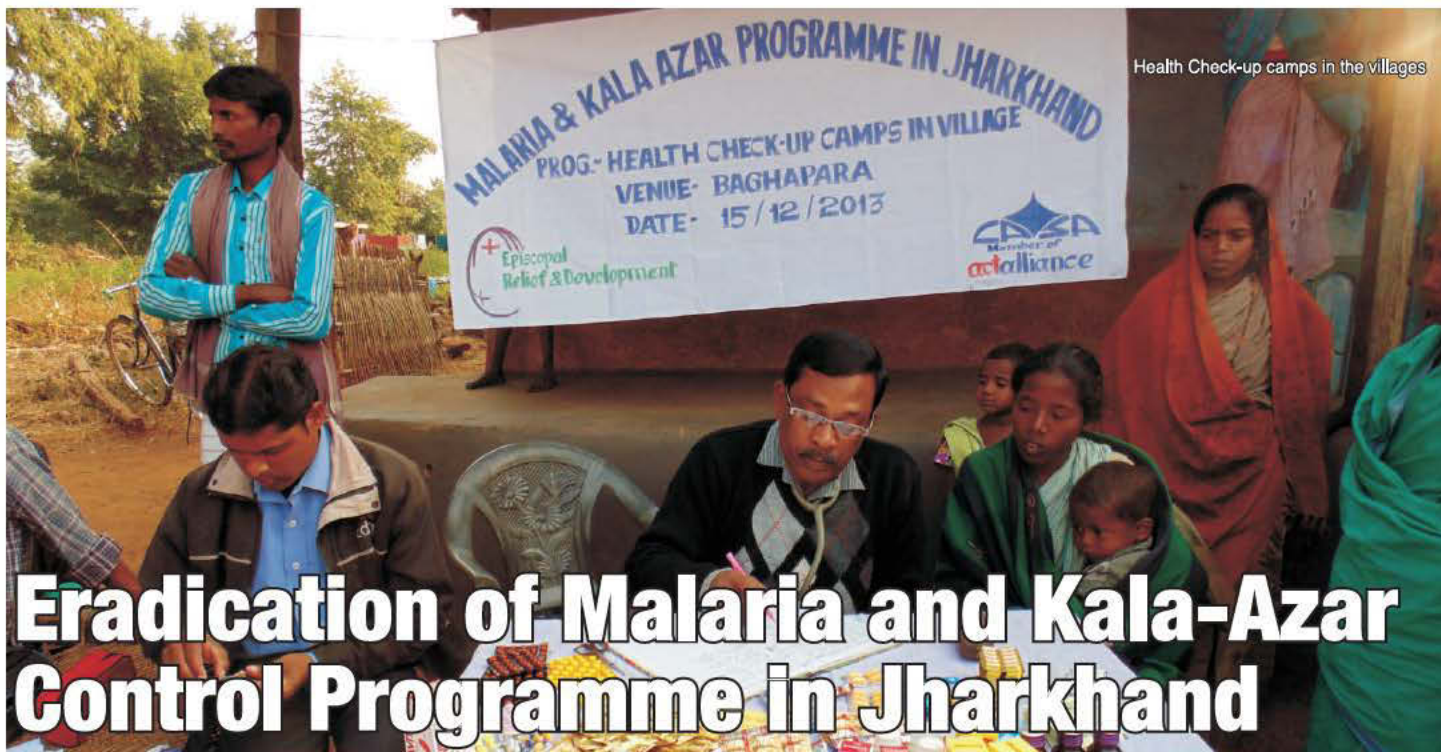
245 participants including Peoples Organizations, Ordained Ministers, Church Workers, NGOs, Civil Society Organization, Panchayat Raj Leaders/ Volunteers and 22 CASA staff have been sensitized on Local Capacities for Peace. The main objectives of the workshops were:

1. To learn the concept on LCP and its application
2. To share CASA's Perspective on LCP
3. To spread the information on LCP and DNH approach among the participants
4. To mainstream the concept of DNH in the conflict areas
5. To create an understanding and identify conflict issues and application of LCP tools
6. To analyse the conflict situation, find out the causes of conflict and devise techniques to reduce the conflict
7. To discuss the factors of Connectors and Dividers

The workshop has empowered the participants to deal with the conflict issues by applying the peace building tools which would help to build and promote harmony in the society. In spite of several challenges faced in the process, CASA is trying to integrate LCP tools through various interventions and efforts are being put in to sustain these initiatives.



Exposure visit to cambodia



Health Check-up camps in the villages

Eradication of Malaria and Kala-Azar Control Programme in Jharkhand

Background:

The Jharkhand State is highly endemic for malaria contributing about 7% of total malaria cases in the country. Other vector-borne diseases prevalent in the State are Filariasis, Kala-Azar and Dengue.

There is very scanty information on the transmission dynamic of various vector-borne diseases and health seeking behaviour of the tribal population in this region. The state has a combination of a variety of tribals. There are about 32 communities include Santhals and Paharia in Jharkhand. The livelihood systems in the area are primarily dependent on combinations of agriculture, forests and labour. Women among the tribal population have very important role in the agriculture-cum forest-based economies. Women's work is regarded as crucial for the survival of tribal households in terms of provisioning for food, income, earning and management of financial resources. Food gathering is also a vital economic activity for women in tribes. Due to tribal women's role in trade and marketing, with primary responsibility for household provisioning, they are the managers of most household income, as well as of the agriculture produce.

About Jharkhand:

Jharkhand is situated in the Eastern part of India. Jharkhand means "The land of forests" as 29% of the state is covered by forests and woodlands. It is the 28th State of the Indian Union. The State of Jharkhand - formerly a part of Bihar State - was formed on November 15th, 2000 with Ranchi as its capital; and has an area of 79,714 sq. km. with population of 26.9 million. There are 24 districts, 211 blocks and 32615 villages in the State.

Area Coverage of Malaria and Kala-Azar Program of CASA in Jharkhand

Year	District	Block	Gram Panchyat	Village
2013	Pakur	Amrapara	3	5
2013	Pakur	Littipara	2	5
2013	Sahibganj	Taljhari	3	5
Total	2	3	8	15

Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS): Greater emphasis was given on IRS (Indoor Residential Spray), as spraying was earlier being done only on the outside walls of the houses. Following CASA's Awareness Building Programmes and with the efforts put in by our health workers; however, people are now resorting to IRS as well. In IRS, a diluted solution of insecticide is sprayed inside the houses having walls made of porous materials such as mud or wood but not plaster. Mosquitoes are killed or repelled by the spray, preventing the transmission of the disease.

IRS provides protection for about 4 to 6 months, depending on the quality of insecticide used and kind of houses. The Task Force Members (TFMs) completed the IRS in 1850 Households in 22 villages twice during the period. In each village, Five TFMs were engaged in carrying out IRS work.

Promotion of treatment of Bed nets

Mosquito nets protect everyone from mosquito bites. Malaria - a mosquito borne disease - is particularly dangerous for pregnant women and children under five years of age. Older people are also vulnerable to this disease. As such, regular use of mosquito nets is very important. Mosquito nets specially treated with insecticides, provide much better protection to the people, and kill bed bugs and other insects as well.

Use of Insecticide Treated Bednets (ITNs) have led to reduction in childhood mortality rate in the Malaria endemic areas in many parts of the world; besides reducing mosquitoes all around.

Through CASA's above programmes the following measures have been taken for controlling and eliminating the Malaria and Kala-azar from the aforesaid regions:

- Keeping the surroundings the home and school etc. clean.
- Draining out the stagnant water from inside the homes, school compounds and other community centers.
- Enhancing awareness and demonstrating steps for health, hygiene and hand washing.
- Creating awareness about necessity of balanced diets.
- Encouraging regular use of insecticide treated mosquito nets.

Material Aid Section (MAS)

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

for charitable purposes in various parts of the country. This initiative of CASA is presently operational at Chennai and Mumbai Ports.

Through this programme, CASA supports hospitals/ institutions in helping the poor and the needy by utilising such hospital equipment/ medical supplies/ medicines and relief materials etc.,

During the Financial Year 2013-2014 CASA has handled shipments with CIF Value of Rs. 10.55 Crore for various hospitals/ institutions in the country.

S. No.	Institution	Items	Donors	Value Rs.
1.	Smt. Tarabai Desai Charitable Trust, Jodhpur	Hospital equipments	CWS	47,85,856.00
2.	Sahaya Annai Hospital, Madurai	Hospital Supplies & equipment	CWS	40,84,269.00
3.	Doctors for you, Mumbai	Medical supplies	DRI	11,87,354.00
4.	CASA	Quilts	LWR	9,55,08,917.00
Total				10,55,66,396.00

Quilts Distribution Report for the Period From 1st April, 2013 to 31st March, 2014



As in the past, 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 1,271 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; 23 states namely, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, New Delhi, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jharkhand, Mizoram and Nagaland, were covered considering the extremely cold winter conditions and poverty prevailing there. .

This report covers the period from 1st April, 2013 to 31st March, 2014 in which CASA distributed quilts as follows:

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions	No. of Bales distributed
1	Church Institutions	37	248
2	Hospitals	30	137
3	Hostel/Schools	46	230
4	NGO's	88	497
5	Orphanages	26	141
6	Leprosy Homes	07	14
7	CASA Direct	03	04
Total		237	1271

Glossary

A	ACT	Action by Churches Together	K	KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
	APD	Accompanying Partners in Development	L	LSM	LOK SAIBHAGI MANCH
	ASEF	Association for Social Economic Forum		LCP	Local Capacities for Peace
B	BAJKVS	Betul Anusuchit Janjati Kalyan Samiti		LF	Lymphatic Filariasis
	BAS	Ban Aadhikar Samiti	M	MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee
	BSR	Board of Social Responsibility		MP	Micro Planning
	BDO	Block Development Officer		MCCI	Mennonite Central Committee of India
	BIAG	Bihar Inter Agency Group		MNVO	Manipur Network Volunteer Organization
	BrW	Bread for the World		MDA	Mass Drug Administration
C	CASA	Church's Auxiliary for Social Action		MAS	Material Aid Section
	CEO	Chief Executive Officer		MBC	Manipur Baptist Convention
	CBO	Community Based Organisation	N	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
	CFR	Community Forest Rights		NEI	North East India
	CAPE	Collective Action for People Empowerment		NSSS	National Social Security Schemes
	COTPID	Confederation for Tribal People in Development		NFI	Non Food Items
	CA	Christian Aid	P	PAT	Peoples Action for Transformation
	CFGB	Canadian Food Grains Bank		PDS	Public Distribution System
	CSDRM	Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management		PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
	CFC	Collective Forms of Cooperation		PESA	Panchayat Extension to Schedule Areas Act
D	DTC	Direct Taxes Code		PIO	Programme Implementing Organisations
	DKH	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe		PVCA	Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Assessment
	DoC	Diocese of Colombo		PD	Public Distribution
	DFID	Department for International Development		PDA	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance
	DMTF	Disaster Mitigation Task Force		PHC	Primary Health Centres
	DIWO	Development Initiative in Western Odisha		PIL	Public Interest Litigation
E	EJS	Ekta Jan Sangthan		PME	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
	EED	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst		PO	Peoples Organisation
	ENGOsWB	Empowerment of NGO in West Bengal		PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
F	FRA	Forest Rights Act		PUCL	People's Union for Civil Liberties
	FCFC	Forum of Collective Forms of Cooperation	R	RTF	Right to Food
	FFCD	Food for Community Development		RECOPE	Regional Co-operation for Empowerment
G	GVKP	Gramin Vikas Karyakarta Parishad		RRC	Regional Resource Centre
	GO	Governmental Organizations	S	SC	Scheduled Caste
	GCI	Galvanised Corrugated Iron		ST	Scheduled Tribes
	GP	Gram Panchayat		SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
H	HADO	Hill Area Development Organization		SAST	Samaritan Action for Social Transformation
	HAP	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership		SAP	Sustainable Agricultural Practices
	HAF	Humanitarian Aid Fund		SEO	Social Extension Officer
I	IFR	Individual Forest Rights		SHG	Self-Help Group
	ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme	T	ToT	Training of Trainers
	IAY	Indira Awas Yojana		TFM	Task Force Members
	ITN	Insecticide Treated Bednets	W	WOPA	Western Orissa Progressive Alliance
	IRS	Indoor Residential Spray			

Church's Auxiliary For Social Action

Rachna building, 2 Rajendra Place, Pusa Road, New Delhi - 110 008

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2014

EXPENDITURE

	CORE & OTHER PROGRAMMES (RS.)	PROJECT & EMERGENCIES (RS.)	TOTAL (RS.)	CORE & OTHER PROGRAMMES (RS.)	PROJECT & EMERGENCIES (RS.)	TOTAL (RS.)
Salaries & Allowances	40,098,247.80	39,858,751.20	79,956,999.00	Contribution (Overseas)	349,368,555.43	437,518,086.52
Management Contribution to P.F.	2,073,724.00	1,737,131.00	3,810,855.00	Contribution (Churches)	365,000.00	365,000.00
Rent & Taxes	1,917,178.00	2,284,776.00	4,201,954.00	Contribution (Others)	3,507,377.00	4,213,459.50
Printing Stationery & Supplies	3,182,981.92	4,036,646.50	7,219,628.42	Interest	1,452,524.43	20,373,683.07
Freight & Handing	377,663.50	4,870,907.91	5,248,571.41	Sale of Fixed Assets	691,398.00	691,398.00
Postage & Telephones	1,238,389.93	1,622,412.95	2,860,802.88	Miscellaneous Receipts	166,621.42	166,621.42
Repairs & Maintenance	3,560,462.80	3,849,743.00	7,410,205.80	Sale of Empties	175,928.00	175,928.00
Utilities	1,486,997.50	1,889,754.00	3,376,751.50			
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	2,463,273.84	3,792,632.00	6,255,905.84			
Travel & Conveyance	16,925,045.08	22,206,757.65	39,131,802.73			
Fee for Statutory Audit	174,158.00	-	174,158.00			
Fees for Internal Audit/ Other Audits	444,776.00	811,741.60	1,256,517.60			
Legal & Professional Expenses	1,655,214.00	9,681,404.92	11,336,618.92			
Advertisement, Publicity & Publication	186,899.00	398,423.00	585,322.00			
Newspaper & Periodicals	87,844.00	143,821.00	231,665.00			
Staff Welfare	553,204.50	609,645.00	1,162,849.50			
Conference & Committee	143,750.00	-	143,750.00			
Material, Labour & Grant	1,413,642.84	112,429,367.98	113,843,010.82			
Insurance	207,296.00	103,248.00	310,544.00			
Building Maintenance	312,382.00	138,112.00	450,494.00			
Fixed Assets Purchased	1,408,802.00	2,950,792.00	4,359,594.00			
Third Party Projects	-	72,427,189.00	72,427,189.00			
Bank Charges	50,665.75	23,341.18	74,006.93			
Miscellaneous Expenses	179,829.28	70,801.18	250,630.46			
Programme Execution Expenses	15,529,812.00	15,923,654.00	31,453,466.00			
Advances/ Assets Written Off	260,288.00	-	260,288.00			
Depreciation	Rs. 4,305,513.51	-	-			
Less: Charged to Capital Reserve	Rs. 4,305,513.51	-	-			
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to:						
Project / Emergency	3,249,130.22	52,467,503.79	52,467,503.79			
Core Programme	9,993,961.69	-	3,249,130.22			
General Reserve	-	-	9,993,961.69			
	109,175,619.65	354,328,556.86	463,504,176.51	109,175,619.65	354,328,556.86	463,504,176.51

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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



(Signature)

CA. VANDNA GOPAL SHARDA
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO. 091051

(Signature)

KRP KOSALA
HEAD OF FINANCE

(Signature)

SUSHANT AGRAWAL
DIRECTOR

(Signature)

REV. S. C. DAVID
HONY. TREASURER

(Signature)

THE MOST REV. DR. PURELY LYNGDOH
CHAIRPERSON

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: August 02, 2014



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Director, CASA

Chief Zonal Officers of CASA

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