



Annual Report 2014-2015



Church's Auxiliary for Social Action

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Vision of CASA



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

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

Mission of CASA



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

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

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MESSAGE from the Director's Desk



CASA has completed another year of eventful journey in its lifespan and inching towards completing seven decades of landmark in serving the humanity. I am very pleased that inclusive engagement of our stakeholders has enabled us to remain a relevant Faith Based Organization in serving the poor and vulnerable communities at the grassroots level. We believe in our mission of serving from margins. I must highlight that “people” and “community” who must get justice, peace and restoration of dignity are at the centre of our praxis.

Rapidly changing socio-economic and political environment not only in our country, but all over the Globe, has created enormous challenges for humanity and environment. Both have become ever more vulnerable to suffering. We need to challenge the forces of “acquired power” (resources/ wealth and greed) which contribute in excluding the poor and marginalized and getting their legitimate ownership and rights to be equal in this world. “Power of Love” promotes equity, sustainability, care, inclusiveness and ownership for all human being and also challenges us to be a good stewards to take care of the planet and overcome the challenges of climate crisis. COP 21 in Paris during 2015 (Nov.-Dec.) will be a significant event after the Kyoto protocol when the Nations show their commitment in saving this planet. SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) which is going to be adopted in the next UN General Assembly will further create enormous opportunity for Governments and Civil Society Organization to overcome the reasons of poverty and exclusion in this World by 2030.

In our programme reports and synopsis we have captured small steps taken by CASA in these direction. Our future journey will ensure that we are committed to play effective role in Transformational Development, Advocacy and Negotiations and contributing toward “Alternative World” which is possible.

CASA elected its new Board and other committees in February 2015 for next Quadrennium (2015-18). Similarly the Zonal Committee in East, West and South Zone were also reconstituted.

In the life of the organization, a few important steps were taken during 2014-15:

- Completion of strategic planning process in CASA for 2012-2022 followed by restructuring in the Organization.

- Plans are now finalized and approved by National Board of CASA for Local Resource Mobilization from within India with the help of CASA's overseas Partners and Indian based experienced professional Consultants in this field. Target is set for 2016-2023.
- As per Supreme Court direction, the Board of CASA has now set its 4 Committees (at HQ, South, East and West) on “Sexual harassment at Work Place”. All these Committees are headed by external experienced female as Chairpersons.
- CASA started work on developing “Child Protection Policy” which is becoming mandatory for the organizations working with communities. We hope to get it approved by the end of 2015.
- CASA has remained very active with the work of ACT Alliance which a global body of WCC & LWF related churches and agencies engaged in Development, Humanitarian Aid & Advocacy all over the world with 148 members.
- CASA feels extremely privileged and honored when its Director Dr. Sushant Agrawal became the elected Moderator of ACT Alliance in Punta Cana in October 2014 for a term of 4 years upto 2018. He is the first Moderator of the Alliance from the Southern Hemisphere of the world. The Indian Churches and Christian Institutions have considered this as their achievement and honor.
- We have invested time, energy and resources on building Rural leadership of the Local Youth. I have personally witnessed the result at the village level. During one of my recent visits to Chhattisgarh, I could not control my emotion at a village meeting after interacting with local young leaders. I mentioned in the village meeting that the dream I had about 30 years back has come true when these young people take the ownership of their Future Journey from CASA. We have started the process of “transferring the Power” to local leaders and moving to new areas.

In conclusion, I would like to place our thanks and gratitude to all our stakeholders. CASA is extremely thankful to Govt. of India and all the State Governments for their support and encouragement. We are indeed very thankful for our partnership with overseas Partners and their contribution for carrying forward the programs and projects. I am extremely thankful to member churches of CASA for their continued confidence and support to her own Auxiliary. As I said, people whom we serve are at centre of our heart and work. We had enormous learning from them for which I would like to place on record my thanks and appreciation. We have always valued our partnership with Civil Society Organizations in India and South Asia.

Thanks to the friends and well wishers of CASA within the country and overseas for your support and contributions.

I thank Almighty God for all His Mercy, Grace, Blessings and Guidance during the year and upholding us to work for the people who are in need.

“I have come to give you life, life in abundance” (John 10: 10)


Dr. Sushant Agrawal
Director, CASA

Editorial

Dear Readers,
At the threshold
of its 68th year,
of selfless service
to the community
and the country,
it is our pleasure
and privilege to
present CASA's
Annual Report
for the year
2014-15 for
your kind reading
and relevant
reference.

This report includes the myriad programmes CASA has undertaken in order to ensure the upliftment and empowerment of the poor and the marginalised in this nation.

Further, amongst many other programmes, this report highlights issues of poverty, climate change, community health, land and forest rights, woman empowerment, emergency response and humanitarian assistance, and Disaster Risk Reduction wherein CASA has endeavoured to support, sustain and secure a life of dignity for all.

During the year 2014-2015, under CASA's Resilient Livelihood and Sustainable Food Security Programmes, a Pitcher Irrigation Garden was initiated. Also, aid was provided to ensure villagers' claim over forest land. In addition, a collective effort partnership programme was started for strengthening and uplifting the marginalised communities with the Right-Based Approach.

This report also includes the success story of vegetable cultivation using indigenous seeds and new dimension that CASA added towards community development by introducing the Food Support for Community Mobilisation (FSCM) Programme. Further, besides coverage of Empowering NGOs in West Bengal, Enhancing Community Adaptation and Resilience towards Disaster Risk Reduction, and Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Extension Project, CASA's Rapid Emergency Assistance to Flood affected areas of Odisha and Kashmir have also been highlighted in this report.

The greater challenge that lies ahead of us is not just to effectively implement the aforesaid programmes, but also to ensure its efficient, proper and impactful continuation till all the set goals are achieved.

We hope you find this Annual Report of CASA useful, interesting and informative. Please feel free to write to us in case you need any further information on any of our programmes any time.

Warm regards,

Aloke Michyari
Public Relations Officer

Core Programme

The Core Programme intervenes directly with the poor and marginalised communities and takes up their issues at the district, state and national levels through a rights-based approach. The goal of the Core Programme is ensuring space and opportunity in accessing the means of sustainable livelihood for most excluded among the poor and marginalized communities and their effective and meaningful participation in the governance systems in order to restore their dignity through regaining justice and peace. The target group comprises of poor, marginalized, STs, SCs, socially excluded communities and women.

CASA, through its core programme, works on various components like sustainable livelihood, strengthening people's organisation, their networks, strengthening civil society and church initiative for negotiating with the powerful and the rich to address structural poverty, building peace around conflict issues, Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change.

ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR

- **LIVELIHOOD:** CASA's Core Programme has been engaged in strengthening people's livelihood and ensuring its sustainability through capacity building, awareness generation, and advocacy and lobbying for claiming rights and entitlements. To this effect, 169 village level and 46 state level initiatives including trainings, workshops and awareness programmes to ensure access, control and ownership of excluded communities over resources were organised last year.

A major focus is on addressing irregularities in MGNREGA and its proper implementation. With the help of CASA's interventions in 14 states, over 1,60,000 households received work under MGNREGA. About 69,677 beneficiaries are receiving pension (elderly pension, widow pensions, disability pension, etc.) in its operational areas.

- **FOOD SECURITY:** Social Security schemes like ICDS, PDS and MDM act as safety nets for the rural population of India who face food insecurity for at least four months in a year. The Core Programme aids socio-economically backward communities to demand proper implementation of such schemes and address issues viz. inclusion of deserving BPL families in beneficiary lists, issuing of ration cards and food coupons, and proper functioning of ICDS and MDM, etc.

In CASA's Core Programme operational areas, over 2,90,000 BPL families are taking the benefits of PDS shops, more than 1,70,000 children are receiving benefits of the ICDS and about 1,55,000 children are receiving benefits of the MDM scheme. The Core Programme is also working in synergy with the Food Support for Community Mobilisation (FSCM) programme to ensure food security and reduce seasonal migration with activities such as land treatment, soil and water conservation, and village development.

- **GOVERNANCE:** People in rural areas who had hitherto been excluded from developmental processes are being encouraged to take an active part in their systems of local governance through





Meeting of the People's Organisation Chal Sangwari in Chhattisgarh

and raising critical issues in the Gram Sabha, taking up decision-making positions, and being aware of their rights and responsibilities. A notable achievement this year was the election of 151 community members in the Panchayat Raj elections backed by the People's Organisations and collectives of which 117 are women representatives.

- **LAND AND FOREST RIGHTS:** Land is a crucial component of people's livelihood in the rural areas and many communities depend on forests for sustenance. The Core Programme, along with the people's collectives and their networks at the district, state and national levels, is deeply engaged in demanding the people's land and forest rights and proper compensation and rehabilitation of displaced communities. It is also campaigning against land acquisition and violations of the Forest Rights Act. This year, over 4,000 families received land pattas under Forest Rights Act (FRA).

- **CLIMATE JUSTICE:** Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives are being integrated into Core Programme activities to build resilient communities and reduce the impact of climate change on vulnerable sections of societies such as small and marginal farmers, women, and manual labourers. Traditional varieties of crops and seed storage methods, agricultural practices such as Systematic Rice Intensification (SRI) and Systematic Wheat Intensification (SWI), and low cost livelihood practices with optimum use of household wastes are being promoted. Capacity building for biodiversity conservation, understanding environmental issues and policies is also being conducted.

NATIONAL LEVEL INITIATIVES

- **CAMPAIGN ON RIGHT TO FOOD:** Members of People's Organisations, partner organisations, and networks across all zones of CASA actively participated through the National People's Forum (NPF) in a national level programme on Right to Food held in New Delhi in December 2014 in partnership with Pension Parishad, Rashtriya Mazdoor Adhikar Morcha and National Alliance for People's Movements. It included debate and discussions on issues of food security and a mass protest rally.

- **LCP ORIENTATION PROGRAMME FOR CASA STAFF:** An orientation for new CASA staff on Local Capacities Peace was held in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in December 2014. It was attended by over 25 participants and focused on elaborating concepts such as working "on" and "in" conflict, identifying connectors and dividers in conflict situations, and the various stages in applying LCP principles to resolve conflict.

- **NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON UNDERSTANDING THE POLICY SCENARIO AND BUDGET ANALYSIS:** The workshop was held for CASA of all zones from 24th-26th March, 2015 at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Participants were briefed on budget definition consent and budget analysis, the state and central allocations share in budget, political interference in budget allocation and the budget implications on Civil Society organisations. The Food Security Act 2013 and its implications and impact on weaker sections of the society, the new Land Acquisition Bill and its implications on farmers and other marginal sections of the Society were also discussed.

- **TRAINING ON RESULT BASED MANAGEMENT (RBM):** The training was organised in Udaipur from February 10th - 12th, 2015. Resource persons for the meeting were Mr. Binoy Acharya and Mr. Hitendra Chauhan from UNNATI organisation. The training emphasized the importance of RBM as a tool for increasing organisational accountability, efficiency, and clarified concepts such as problem analysis, the three types of results-impact, outcome and output, quantitative and qualitative results, and Logical Framework Analysis (LFA).



Group Discussion during Result Based Training in Udaipur (February 2015)

- **NATIONAL LEVEL CONSULTATION ON FRA 2006 AND PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION BILL:** The two-day consultation was organised by the National People's Forum (NPF) at Raipur, Chhattisgarh on March 27th and 28th, 2015. Mr. Ashok Choudhury and Ms. Roma Malik of the All India Union of Forest Working People (AIUFWP), and Mr. Gautam Bandhopadhyay of the Nadi Ghati Sangathan were resource persons for the programme. It was attended by representatives of over 50 organisations and people's networks



Convention of the National People's Forum on 27-28 March in Raipur

CASE STUDY

Collective Efforts bring Common Compensation for Land

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, the People's Organisation along with regional forums have been working for claiming land entitlements for the assigned land farmers and lobbying with the government on issues of land rights. After the recent bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the newly formed AP government planned to acquire 30,000 acres of land through land pulling system to construct the new capital in Thullur Mandal.

Through the Capital Region Development Act (CRDA), the government announced compensation package for the farmers willing to give land to the Government along with the entitlements to make the land acquisition process easier. This constituted of 1200 yards of land for residential purpose and 200 yards for commercial purpose, along with Rs.30,00 per acre per year as lease amount up to ten years. Unfortunately, the government did not announce any compensation to the assigned land beneficiaries. This was a blow to the assigned land farmers as it refused to give equal compensation to them as compared to other farmers, claiming that they had no rights on the land.

This issue was taken up by People's Organisation along with network organisations. Various village level meetings were conducted by likeminded NGOs with the support of CASA and data on assigned lands and waste land were collected. An action plan was developed and memorandums containing the people's demands were submitted to concerned authorities.

After three attempts by the People's Organisations and the affected communities, with the support of CASA, to claim entitlements and compensation for assigned lands, the government agreed to consider their demands and promised the assigned land beneficiaries compensation in the form of 1000 yards of land for residential site and 100 yards for commercial purpose. The success of the regional forum and partner networks in raising the voices of the farmers in the state with regard to land entitlements is a significant achievement in the continuous process of lobbying with the government on land rights.



Mr. Jayant Kumar delivering the key note address during NPF Convention in Raipur



Shri Ramlal Ji of Rajasthan Vikas Manch speaking on issues regarding pastoral land during NPF Convention in Raipur



Voters' Awareness Campaign in Madhya Pradesh

Leaders of people's movements and community representatives deliberated upon issues including shrinking space for civil society, status of the implementation of the Forest Rights Act in various parts of the country, and the proposed Land Acquisition Bill, 2015 and its implications for forest dwelling communities and farmers.



MNREGA Labour Budget Campaign

Collective Forms of Cooperation

INTRODUCTION

Initiated in 1988 through the signing of an MoU between CASA and Bread for the World (BftW), the Collective Forms of Cooperation (CFC) is one of the key instruments to ensure package partnership based on contemporary development. The overall purpose of this partnership is to facilitate programmes to fight for human rights and dignity, while providing justice, opportunities, and encouragement for participation to the poor and marginalized.

Under the CFC, CASA's primary mission is to facilitate implementation of the planned programmes pertaining to common identified issues to help partner organisations develop and grow. They in turn aid in enhancing the potential of the referral communities and staff organisations. These partner organisations also ensure capacity building as well as enrichment of the community.

Partners also facilitate the formation of village level groups and people's organisations. These village groups help establish linkages between NGOs and civil societies while raising issues at various levels. This process has increased awareness and strengthened self-confidence and integrity of the people enabling them to meet on common platform for addressing the challenges of life collectively.

THE COLLECTIVE MODELS

The initiatives taken by the partners and the community at different levels have led to emergence of major strategic networks and platforms at different levels. These networks and platforms have further ensured long term sustainable development. Over the years, significant, multi-stakeholder platforms at varied levels have evolved which adhere to the aims, objectives and principles of the partnership programmes and facilitate planning, implementation and monitoring accordingly.

CFC COVERAGE (2014-2015)

Since its inception, the CFC has been successful in developing the socio-economic status of the society itself. Presently, the CFC is playing a vital role in helping people, including the poor and the minorities, to fight against corruption, and for their rights when denied.

Currently five CFCs are ongoing in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and the North-East region. Under the North-East CFC, there are five states, namely, : Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, where the programmes are being carried out.

A new, sixth CFC, has started in the state of West Bengal (ENGO) covering five districts especially those in the Sunderbans and the tea gardens. Primary beneficiaries will include people belonging to the scheduled castes/tribes as well as those from the minority communities; The main areas of intervention would be Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), based on the Sendai Framework, besides ensuring the health and economic empowerment of women in the Sunderbans.

ISSUES ADDRESSED UNDER CFC

Owing to variations in location, topography, social, cultural and economic conditions, and demands of the people, nature of interventions differs from one operational area to another. However, the common areas of interventions under CFC coverage are:

- Livelihood
- Food Security
- Governance
- Land and Forests Rights
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Disaster Risk Reduction

The target groups of the CFC are generally those belonging to marginalised communities such as Maha Dalits, Dalits and the SC/ST. Under the CFC, several state level platforms and forums are formed in various states across India. These forums gain support from likeminded groups, thereby further amplifying the voice of the poor and reinforcing the struggle for social transformation. They raise issues that thwart communities from procuring their rights and privileges. Such state level forums are Jan Kendrit Vikas Manch (JKVM) in Uttar Pradesh, RECOPE in North-East India, the Lok Saibhagi Manch in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, and the

Lok Vikas Manch in Madhya Pradesh.

State level forums which complete their term tend to work independently such as Rajmeru in Rajasthan, Mountain Forum in Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh, Madhyanchal Forum in Madhya Pradesh and the Jan Sadbhavna Manch in Jharkhand.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2014-2015

1. The All Women Package (AWP) programme is operational in 21 blocks of 14 districts of Madhya Pradesh and covers 318 villages targeting marginalised populations. The programme is run by 21 women-led organisations that promote women leadership, raise gender concerns and ensure that communities gain basic access to rights and entitlements towards sustainable livelihood and food security.

Through interventions under the CFC programme, the beneficiary districts have seen an increase in income by 25%. Also, there has been increased representation of women in the PRI, local institutions, in securing employment under MNREGA.

2. The CFC programme in Chhattisgarh for the period 2014-2015 dealt mostly with issues concerning pension schemes such as National Old-Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension and Disability And National Family Benefit Scheme. A 45% increase was observed in the access of these schemes. The other areas of interventions were PRI strengthening and PESA implementation.

3. Under the CFC programme, CASA carried out several initiatives in the state of Uttar Pradesh which up to date have addressed issues on the subjects of PDS, MNREGA, land and forest rights





MNREGA Labour Budget Campaign

and DRR. In the annual tem of 2014-2015, a notable event, the Kisan Sangharsh Yatra was conducted and organised jointly by the JKVM and CASA in response to the inappropriate compensation policies of the Government.

The compensation provided to farmers who had experienced crop loss due to the heavy rains in February and March was inadequate leading to a rise in number of suicides. CASA's campaign resulted in made the Government bringing about desirable changes in the compensation policy, for more efficient and effective implementation of MNREGA and MDM schemes.

4. The Bihar Package Programme started on January 1st, 2015 to aid Maha Dalits, Dalits and minority Muslims in 23 blocks spread across 12 districts of Bihar. The CFC programme in Bihar was initiated as about 50% of Bihar's population lives in poverty. Women literacy rate stands at 55% which is below the national average and only 5% of the Dalit population attended planning and review meetings of the Government. Thus, under Bihar's CFC programme focus has been given to governance, livelihood and women empowerment.
5. The North-Eastern region of India is constantly subject to violence, extortion, law and order problems, ethnic violence, identity crises and insurgency. All these issues widen the gap

between the poor and the rich as the standard of living of the rich are improving while the condition of the poor is worsening. This, as such, necessitated CASA's intervention. The regional level forum, RECOPE works towards gaining access to the rights of the poor and the marginalised on various development schemes of the Government. With RECOPE's efforts, people have gained access to schemes such as PDS and MNREGA.

CONCLUSION

In its course of action, CFC programmes have experienced both success and failure. Through this intervention, all its successful programmes have been identified for continuation / resumption in the future. On the other hand, failures have enabled CASA to effectively strategize plans and programmes so that mistakes are not repeated in the future, thereby making the organisation stronger and more capable.

Our initiatives and endeavours on the path of empowerment of the poor and marginalised have been commendable. Still, a lot remains to be done, calling for rejuvenated efforts, congruency and pertinence in order to keep pace with the dynamic developmental processes.

Accompanying Partners in Development - NEI



October 2009 to September 2012 and the third and last phase of 3 years is ongoing from October 2012 to September 2015.

During the period of April 2015 to March 2015, individual PIOs, the state network, the regional network, 'RECOPE' and CASA undertook various activities for creating awareness on emerging issues, capacity building of the community leaders, consultation on common identify issues for the region, advocacy and lobbying with policy makers, including the churches to take more proactive roles on prophetic ministry.

RECOPE conducted a series of consultations on the Look East Policy with CASA's support and guidance. The Look East Policy is expected to usher in a new era of development for the North-

East through a network of pipelines, rails, roads, air connectivity, communication and trade. However several hurdles need to be overcome of which the region is embroiled for the past several decades before any meaningful activity can take place.

Starting with myriad activities of insurgency to the problems of illegal migration and drug trafficking, all of which are transactional in character, the Government of India needs to secure cooperation from the neighbouring countries to aid with the issues. while ensuring that the people of this region are not antagonised by such cooperation. The trans-border communities can be restored through border trade and inter-country trade. Further, the border area should not act merely as a transit corridor but as a path to enhancing contact among two different peoples with emphasis on industrialization and growth.

The Indian Government and the North-East states must adopt proactive roles and provide not only for infrastructural needs but also political stability and good governance. Greater participation of the local people in production and distribution activities and raising agriculture productivity should be given prime importance. Trade alone will not be sufficient to transform the region into a sustained development path. In addition, growth in trading activities will only benefit those people who possibly are from outside the region and are economically more powerful to exploit the resources of the region. Indian's Look East Policy should include goals such as encouraging public debate and participation as well as opening doors and windows in the political and economic arena.

A RECOPE Executive meeting was held in presence of the Senior Coordinator of the NEI and all five field officers of the NEI at the Rural Resource Centre in Mawlien, Meghalaya. The Senior Coordinator, NEI facilitated the session and decided to develop a concept paper on gender in NEI perspective and entrusted

INTRODUCTION

In keeping with its commitment to Social Justice and promoting human dignity CASA's intervention of the project entitled "Accompanying Partners in Development in North East India (APD-NEI)" also referred to as the "Collective Form of Cooperation" / Package Programme was initiated in 2005 with a vision of promoting people-based organisations and empowering the local leadership to shape and sustain development processes and programmes in the community.

This has entailed the building of networks and forums to act on issues of common concerns at different levels of particular focus has been capacitating the regional platform of APD-NEI the regional cooperation of People's Empowerment (RECOPE) to play a greater advocacy role by mobilising communities and building cooperation.

AREA OF OPERATION

The APD-NEI project is operational in the five states of the North-East viz. Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland. CASA promoted 21 partner organisations called PIOs covering five states, 24 districts, 42 blocks and 921 villages. These were functioning independently since October 2005 and receiving funds directly from CASA. Each state constituted of a State Platform and a regional network called the Regional Cooperation for People Empowerment (RECOPE) for collective action on the emerging issues.

According to the MOUs in 2009 and 2012 signed between CASA and Bread for the World (BftW) a participatory evaluation of each CFC was taken in the 4th and 9th year of its implementation. and the internal evaluation and external evaluation was held during the 9th year. The APD-NEI (2005-2015) completed its first phase of 4 years in September 2009; the second phase of 3 years was from

Mr. Lalthanfala (Field Officer, Mizoram. A concept paper on food security by Mr. J. Hoakip (Chairperson, RECOPE) and a critical analysis of VI was scheduled by Mr. S. P. Rngikseh and an analysis of the conflict was conducted by the Field Officer of Manipur.

Global Warming and climate change is another major concern for the region and the adaptation is the challenge. During this period Meghalaya state network of Samaritan Action for Social Transformation (SAST) and Manipur Network of Voluntary Organisation (MNVO) had organised a consultation programme on global warming and climate change with the key church leaders from NEICC KJP Assembly, PCI and Manipur Baptist Convention attended the programme.

Decisions were taken and the State networks were entrusted to inform all parent churches to:

- Have a structure within the church to look after the social and environment related issues
- Have lesson on environment and ecology/ climate change be integrated in the Sunday school curriculum for classes
- Observe environment Sunday every year
- Have ecological audit by the churches (with proper conceptual definition for the same)
- Be equipped to deal with climate refugees
- SAST member to circulate the outcome to all the churches

The outcome of the programme was that KJP synod Sepngi debated the issue of climate change and global warning that resulted in 1,050 local churches observing green Sunday and collecting offering for the issues every year. The synod has developed its own concept paper on Global Warming and climate change. About 37% of the above local churches have decided to organise programmes on environment, ecology and tree plantation every year. The Manipur Baptist Convention has finalised climate policy which will be implemented in 1,300 churches through its 29 associations.

The food security issue is another major problem in North East India due to corruption, man-made or natural calamities, law and order problems and lack of development facilities. The Confederation of Tribal People in Development (COTPID)'s Nagaland network had held consultation programme on Food Security on July 2nd and 24th, 2014 at Mon district, Nagaland. The Senior Coordinator - NEI facilitated on the subject of National Food Security and emphasised the people of the state to take serious initiative and urged the State Government to launch national food security so as to meet the needs of the people.



Welcome Speech being delivered at Mon district, Nagaland.

The DC and District Supply Officer of Mon stressed on the schemes and the provisions available under Public Distribution System (PDS). In many cases the concern department fail to judiciously

provide the share, meant for the poor and marginalised group of people. Such cases should be discouraged and strive to bring changes and practice transparency in functioning. Further, the leaders were encouraged to monitor and check misappropriation of schemes/ programmes. In the same way other state networks like Collective Action for People Empowerment (CAPE) had conducted in Laisong Assam with emphasis on Good Governance System and Practices.

The Core Group, headed by Dr. Jayant Kumar with Ms. Edda Kerleis, Mr. Satyajit Das, Rev. C. Amop Noklanf and Mr. Lesehu Meru, had visited the Hill Area Development Organisation (HADO) in Mon, Nagaland.



Core Group Members in Naga Attire.

During this period, both internal and external evaluations were held for the Phase-III project. The Internal Evaluation team members included Mr. Joseph James (Project Officer - Package, CASA- New Delhi), Mrs. Anita Kukreti, (Project Officer - Core, CASA - New Delhi), Mr. Jonathan Rout (Project Officer, CASA - East) and Mr. Lesehu Meru (Senior Coordinator, CASA - NEI.) The internal team spent about a month in its review process and their evaluation report was forwarded to the EET on March 14th 2015.

The External Evaluation team member included Mr. K.T. Suresh, Mr. Subhajt Sahoo, Ms. Roshmi Goswami and Ms. Rosemary Viswanath.

IMPACT

- CASA has facilitated and enhanced knowledge on Climate change and Global Warming through consultation meetings and workshops at state as well as regional level Continuous effort was made by the state network and RECOPE with churches to understand the magnitude of the global warming climate change and its effect and encourage to observe Green Sunday. As a result the concept paper on Climate change at RECOPE level has been completed and there have been a good response from churches of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Assam and Manipur. Green Sunday has been observed every year by 1680 Churches and debate is going on.
- The Project Implementing Organisations (PIOs) in almost all the 5 NE states have engaged successfully lobbied for fair and effective implementation of various developmental programmes ensuring the poorest and the most marginalized are not deprived. An important consultation on the National Social Security Schemes (NSSS) was organised by RECOPE with

an objective to create awareness on NSSS and analyse the issue of structural poverty and also to enhance the RECOPE member organisations to speed up the ongoing primary data survey and analyse the gaps for mass critical action in their respective areas.

- On the PDS both RECOPE and State network have successfully created awareness and mobilized local communities on issues like irregular and poor supplies of food grains, wrong and biased selection of beneficiaries, interference of elected people's representatives of their agents, non availability of Fair Price shops in remote rural areas. The community at large is aware of their entitlements in regard to MGNREGA and are getting employment for a minimum 15 days. MGNREGA Committee has also been formed in the 5 states for monitoring the effective implementation of these schemes.
- Equal participation of both men and women has been encouraged in various capacity building programmes conducted by RECOPE and State Network. However it has become noticeable that women did participate in SHG, Education, MGNREGA, FRA, Village development board, Village health Committee etc. but no significant evidence of strong women's leadership; but efforts are on to ensure the same.



- The peace building efforts between the Karbi and Rengma communities gave some indication of the thrust of CASA's peace work and how as a humanitarian organisation CASA is well positioned to make inroads into difficult conflict areas. CASA through its partner Karbi Anglong Area Upliftment Society (KAAUS), Assam successfully reached out to the conflicting sides through relief at the initial outbreak of violence.

In Mizoram the PIOs managed to bring the Hmar rebel groups to the peace negotiable table and presently monitoring the peace process. However, CASA's APD-NEI programme in this area needs to get more substantive and political and it is in fact in a position to have deeper and more proactive role in peace building and conflict transformation. CASA as one of the Pioneers of Joint Peace Mission Team (JPMT) engaged in various conflicting situations with the team for conflict resolution even in recent conflict between Assam and Nagaland border issues.

CASE STUDY



Mrs. Ujala Parwin of Gorna Village, Assam.

Empowering Oneself to Empower Others

56 years old Ujala Parwin, of Gorna Village in Barpeta, Assam, is a burning example in her locality as she has empowered the women of her village and those of the adjacent villages as well by imbibing basic professional skills in them.

As her husband, Hajarat Ali, is old and ailing, Ujala Parwin works as a daily-wage labourer to meet her family's needs on a very meagre earning. Incidentally, her four daughters, and elder son are married and living separately. Her younger son, however, lives with them.

Under CASA's Resilience Livelihoods and Sustainable Food Security (RLSFS) Programme, in Gorna, Village, Ujala Parwin was elected as a Task Force Member by the Village Development Committee (VDC). Through CASA's RLSFS Programme and also through certain other government departments (DDMA, NABARD, KVK, etc.), Ujala Parwin underwent various Capacity Building Training Programmes in Barpeta District.

With the trainings thus received, Ujala, in turn, is now empowering and making other women aware about MNREGA, ICDS and MDM programmes. She also encourages the women of her village to fight for their rights. Following her efforts, a total of 150 women applied for jobs under MNREGA at Gumafulbari Block. Further, with the help of CASA, Ujala Parwin has picked up tailoring; and opened a small tailoring shop, which is supplementing her income considerably for leading a better life.

As an active Task Force member of her village, Ujala is leading many SHG members to participate in the Rights and Entitlements Movement in the area. "We are extremely thankful to CASA for showing us the path and making us aware of our rights. Women are better organised now and are also able to participate in protecting the environment", says Ujala Parwin gladly.

Development Initiative in Western Odisha - A Collective Effort



Signature Campaign on International Womens day 2014

INTRODUCTION

A collective partnership program is beginning its third phase of working for strengthening and uplifting of the marginalized society with Rights-Based Approach. It has succeeded in empowering the community through several self reliant and awareness programmes at PIOs and network level. It covers 350 villages in 20 blocks of 9 districts of Odisha. Through this partnership programme in the Third Phase, CASA and 18 PIOs have directed their efforts towards empowering and educating the communities for realizing their rights and entitlements.

To initiate this programme, therefore, several strategies including series of meetings, discussion sessions, networking and advocacy, capacity building, and a rights-based approach etc., have been adopted at CASA as well as at the network level. This initiative has facilitated formation of the Forum viz., Western Odisha Progressive Alliance (WOPA) to strengthen the weaker sections of the society.

The fundamental objective of the Forum is to provide common platform for discussion, sharing of information and experiences in order to make possible a method of democratic planning and decision making and thereby enabling the people to ultimately own all development efforts. This programme, supposed to end in June 2014, was extended up to August 2014.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THIS PERIOD

WORKSHOP ON FUTURE ROAD MAP FOR WOPA

- Workshop on Future Road Map for WOPA PIO's Level
- Church Leaders' Workshop on emerging issues (State Level)
- District Network Meeting
- State Level Dissemination Workshop with Stake Holders
- Zonal Level Package Partners' Meeting
- Zonal Level Staff Orientation on Peace Building
- Sharing of our works with the District Administration in respective nine districts from the year 2004 to till 2014 for better transparency, understanding.
- Release of District Level Books on WOPA's work in respective districts.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Awareness generation, sensitization and capacity building of stakeholders of nine districts.
- Formation and nurturing of 364 community based organisations and their federations at different levels.
- Participatory planning for decentralized decision making in 360 CBOs.
- Strengthening access to livelihood/ enhancing food security through promotion of alternative livelihood in 360 villages.
- Strengthening systems, procedures and institutions of local self-governance 48 Panchayats.
- Facilitating effective implementation of the government schemes and programmes for securing entitlements.
- Clubbing of 364 villages into nine different federations.
- Capacitating 20,526 marginalized families on different issues.
- Reducing indebtedness, hunger, malnutrition and mortgage system through different projects; and ensuring an average of 45 to 50 days of food security for 20,526 households.
- Improvement in the farming pattern of small and marginal farmers by adopting newer technology; thereby increasing their earnings. Election of women as PRI members to shoulder respective responsibilities effectively.
- Increase in participation of women in Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha.
- Increase in women's participation in decision making process at the household as well as community level; and decrease in gender discrimination leading to, amongst other things, enrolment of bigger number of girls in schools.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

- Build community safety net in addressing livelihood issues.
- Strengthen community based organisation in the areas to expedite the advocacy issues.
- Create linkages with WOPA/OPA for larger advocacy in translating policies in to action.
- Build capacity of various stakeholders including PRI on addressing issues.
- Integrate various women issues with development process.
- Enhance CBO participation in PPME for skill development.

A TRIUMPHANT TURN (AN FRA CASE STUDY)

For the past many years the tribals of Dhabadoli village of Balisankara Block in Sundergarh District were fighting for their legal rights on forest land but the government/ administration authorities were not paying heed to their struggle. With CASA's intervention, however, their struggle took a triumphant turn.



People's struggle paid off.

Initially, it was not easy for CASA to bring all the villagers on one platform to unitedly fight for their rights. With formation of the "Adivasi Athkosia Ekta Manch" however, these efforts were intensified. Also, The Centre for Integrated Rural and Tribal Development (CIRTD) an NGO for betterment of people - played a key role in enhancing awareness of the villagers and encouraging them in interacting, organising rallies and placing their problems before the District Authorities for redressal.

Consequently, the necessary forms were filled up by the affected villagers for verification and restoration of forest land of the village. Dhabadoli village is the first village of Balisankara Block to get Farm Ponds under the MGNREGA scheme.

Out of 47 households, 37 households got Farm Ponds; which went a long way towards solving the acute problem of water scarcity, and made cultivation possible even after the rainy season - a matter of blessing to the villagers.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

Dhomati Lakra, a 48 year old tribal woman of this village, is extremely happy after getting her claim over the forest land on which she had been living for years. In fact, after her long struggle, she finally succeeded in obtaining the Title Deed ("Sironama") for her land, is now living there peacefully with her three sons and a daughter.

Dhomati had tears in her eyes while recalling her gruesome past. She was living in utter poverty along with her children; and there were occasions when they had to go without food. Their crops were being destroyed by the goons, just because Dhomati had no legal right over land despite living on it for years. She is, however, greatly delighted now as her sustained struggle has finally paid off; enabling her to cultivate crops in her seven acres of land without any fear.



Ranjan Toppo with his title deed.

There are several other similar instances, in Hemgiri and Balisankara Blocks of the same village where lives of many more affected people have been transformed after restoration of their land rights, following CASA's intervention under the Forest Rights Act (FRA).

"It was a memorable and a grand day for all of us. The long drawn struggle has brought smile on our faces. Now, no one can throw us from our land. Moreover, we can cultivate our land without fear", said Ranjan Toppo, another villager of Dhabadoli village.

"Now things are moving well; and now we can avail of the government schemes. All the villagers have received Job Cards. People are getting regular work on respectable terms and conditions", said the 24 year old youth, Istanis Tirkey.



Group of women working in the paddy field.

A Farmers' Club was formed on June 2nd, 2012 following which efforts were made to build linkage with the agricultural department. The linkage built through the CIRTD volunteers helped the villagers in getting pump sets.

Cyclone Hudhud Relief Program in Andhra Pradesh



Relief material distribution to the victims of Cyclone Hudhud

On the 12th of October 2014, a torrid cyclonic storm, Hudhud, tore through the city of Visakhapatnam and neighbouring areas in Andhra Pradesh, unleashing widespread destruction, and bringing the otherwise bustling city of nearly 20 lakh people to a grinding halt. Where the cyclone made touchdown, scores of electrical and telephone poles were knocked down and thousand of trees uprooted as strong gales accompanied by heavy rainfall lashed over the city. Over 2.48 lakh people in 320 villages of 44 mandals (blocks) in Andhra Pradesh were affected by the cyclone. As many as 1.35 lakh people were evacuated and accommodated in 223 relief camps. Cyclone Hudhud caused losses amounting to Rs. 8,000 crores approximately.

CASA's RESPONSE

CASA implemented the relief programme along with its member churches in the affected area viz. the CSI Krishna Godavari Diocese. Besides this, local NGOs working in the field were also identified and their support taken for the intervention. The local committees in the villages were oriented in the process of implementation as CASA field team members participated in the meetings organised by the Inter-Agency Group (IAG), Andhra Pradesh.

During assessment, it was found that the cyclone had caused more damage in Visakhapatnam and surrounding villages. The impact was so great that even the tribal belt of Visakhapatnam, viz. the Ananthagiri and Araku Valley mandals, which are around a 100km from the coast were also badly affected. As such, all the support extended through the programme was confined to Visakhapatnam district, and most of the relief support was distributed in the tribal belt.

IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION PROCESS

- Participation in the IAG Andhra Pradesh meetings and processes.
- Formation of village level committees and identification of volunteers to assist in organising the relief operation.
- Conducting surveys to identify the worst-affected villages and families in the villages.
- Distribution of tokens to the identified beneficiaries to avoid any duplicity in the field and ensure organised distribution of relief materials.
- Procurement and transportation of relief materials to the warehouse.
- Forming teams of local volunteers and government officials to ensure smooth distribution of relief materials.
- Distribution of relief materials in the presence of local Panchayat leaders and government officials.

RELIEF SUPPORT

CASA distributed dry ration, non-food items, hygiene kits and silpaulin tarpaulin sheets to 1,500 affected families in four mandals covering 77 villages in the Visakhapatnam district. Additional dry ration and non-food item kits were provided to 125 affected families in three mandals of five villages in the district. The following table provides the details of the relief support.

State Name	No. of Blocks	No. of Villages	Type of Activities	Items	No. of Beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	4	77	Food	Rice: 10 kg, Lentils: 1kg	1,500 affected families
			Non-Food Items	Blankets, Sarees, Dhothis, Cooking pots and Cauldron with lids, Plates, Glasses, Bowls and Spoons.	
Hygiene kit	Dettol, Cotton rolls, Washing powder, Toothpaste, Toothbrush, Sanitary napkin, Towel, Bath soap, Soap dish, Sewing kit, Mirror, Shampoo sachets and Plastic comb.				
Temporary Shelter Support	Silpaulin tarpaulin sheets.				
	3	5	Food and Non-Food Items	Food: Rice 10kg, Lentil 1 kg Non-Food Items: Blankets, Sarees, Dhothis, Cooking pot and Cauldron with lid, Plates, Glasses, Bowls and Spoons.	125 affected families
Total	7	82	4		1625

IMMEDIATE IMPACT OF THE RESPONSE

- Immediate needs of the affected communities in terms of food, non-food items, hygiene and temporary shelter arrangements were met in the worst-affected districts of Visakhapatnam.
- Community understanding of the process increased leading to its effective participation in the programme.
- Grass root CBOs, CDOs, SHGs and people groups came forward enthusiastically to ascertain proper community participation, planning and management.
- Community ownership of the process enhanced trust amongst the NGOs, VDCs, villagers and local administration for better development work..
- Issues related to vulnerable situations/ people, with focus on women, dalits and tribals were understood well and accepted by the community, for accessing the unreached areas.

CHALLENGES AND STEPS TAKEN TO RESOLVE THEM

- Orienting village groups and deciding criteria for beneficiary identification were challenging issues. However, CASA's team met with the communities and ensured that support reached the most deserving villages and people.
- Fluctuating market prices of the commodities was of a concern at the initial stage as price rise of essential commodities was expected after the cyclone. CASA made efforts to procure supplies from other districts in order to avoid the above situation.
- Rapid assessment was carried out by CASA along with the IAG of Andhra Pradesh to decide on the areas of intervention i.e. food, non-food items, shelter and sanitation.

Cyclone Phailin Relief Program in Odisha



Phailin, a severe cyclonic storm, was first detected in the Gulf of Thailand on October 4th, 2013. By October 9th, 2013, it had developed into an F1 cyclonic storm and had crossed over to the Bay of Bengal, moving swiftly towards the Andhra Pradesh and Odisha coastline. It soon gathered up to form an F5 cyclone and

made touchdown around 2130hrs on October 12th, 2013 near Gopalpur in the Ganjam district of Odisha.

It was the strongest cyclone to hit the Odisha coast since the super cyclone in 1999. It devastated everything in its way leaving over a million people homeless. The Ganjam and Puri districts were the worst-affected by the storm while the areas of Balasore, Bhadrak and Mayurbanj were severely affected by the floods.

Communication links were disrupted by the strong winds that reached a speed of 220 kmph when the cyclone crossed the coast near Gopalpur. The government of Odisha reported that nearly 18,118 villages in 2,015 Gram Panchayats in 151 blocks were affected by the cyclone and floods.

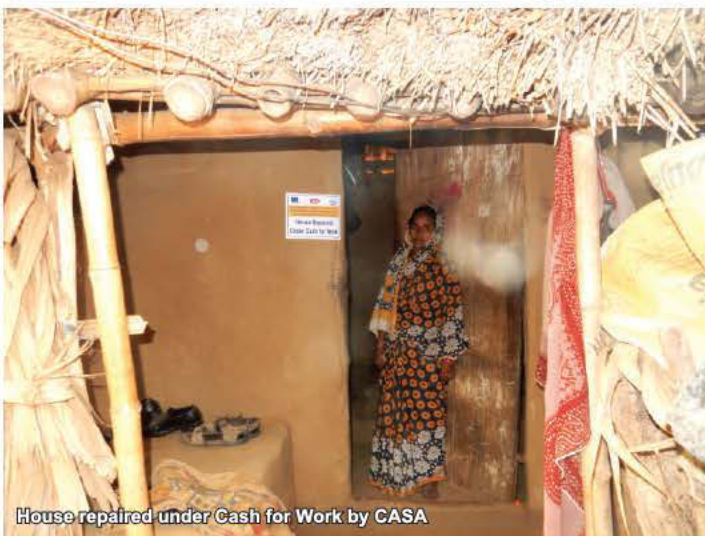
The storm damaged a total of 4,57,994 houses. The government of Odisha sources confirmed a total of 47 deaths due to both cyclone and floods while about 13,686,368 people were affected by the disaster. The majority of the victims of the disaster depended on agriculture and fisheries for their livelihood, and had lost almost everything.



Distribution of Non Food Items to the Cyclone affected victims by CASH



Unconditional Cash Transfer to the victims of Cyclone Phailin.



House repaired under Cash for Work by CASA

Saline water from the sea had damaged crops and agricultural land with boats and nets destroyed as well. Potable water was a major problem in the villages where sea water had surged into the villages making water sources saline. The State government indicated that it required at least Rs. 10.4 billion for restoration of infrastructure, while another Rs. 3.86 billion was needed for reinstating agriculture. The state government also sought Rs. 7.18 billion for emergency relief such as food, shelter and other essentials.

CASA'S RESPONSE

The cyclone relief programme aimed to mitigate the after effects of the cyclone and floods on human population. It was aimed to help the worst-affected families recover and restore their lives to normalcy through provision of essential non-food items, WASH, temporary shelters, shelter repair and livelihood support. Shelter NFI Items.

S. No.	Name of Districts	Block/ Village Details	Activities	Achievements	Items Distributed
1.	Ganjam and Puri	9 villages from Kukudakhandi and Kurshnaprasad blocks.	Non-Food Items	NFIs distributed to 2,030 affected families.	Blankets. Saree and Dhoti, Utensil sets, Plastic bucket with lid, Plastic mug, Candles and Match box
2.			Water sanitation and hygiene	Hygiene kits distributed to 2,030 vulnerable families.	Hygiene kits
3.	Ganjam and Puri	9 villages from Kukudakhandi and Kurshnaprasad blocks.	Shelter and settlement	2,060 affected families received tarpaulin sheets.	Silpaulin Tarpaulin and Plastic sheets
	Balasore	9 villages from Baliapal block.		470 affected families repaired their damaged houses.	12 GCI sheets and construction materials such as nails, Ropes, J- hooks, etc.
4.	Balasore	9 villages from Baliapal block.	Livelihood support	430 marginal farmer received the livelihood support.	Green gram, Black lentil, Paddy seeds and Bio-fertilizer (Ryzobium) 20kg/ family.



KEY OUTCOMES

- 2,030 families were provided with blankets, clothes, utensils sets, plastic buckets, mugs etc.
- 2,060 families were provided silpaulin tarpaulin sheets to put up temporary shelter.
- 2,030 families were provided with hygiene kits.
- 470 of the worst-affected families were able to repair/ rebuild their damaged shelter.
- 430 families were able to restart the agricultural activities through seed and organic manure support.

CHRISTIAN AID/ECHO

CASA, with resources availed through Christian Aid/ECHO, organised a mid-term rehabilitation programme in the flood-affected Jajpur and Bhadrak districts of Odisha. The following table provides the details about the activities organised under the programme.

RELIEF SUPPORT DETAILS

CASA, with resource support from ACT Alliance, organised relief programme in 27 worst-affected villages from Kukudakhandi, Kurshnaprasad and Baliapal blocks of Ganjam, Puri and Balasore districts in Odisha. The following table provides the details about the relief support.

AFFECTED MOST VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN JAJPUR AND BHADRAK DISTRICTS OF ODISHA			
S. No	Activities	Beneficiaries (HH)	
1.	Wash Kit distribution	500	Bathing Soap, Detergent, NADCC Tablets (Brand Aqua tabs 6 strips of 10 Tabs each, Sanitary Cloth (4m. with bag and cotton rope), Oral Re-hydration Salt sachet, Nail cutter, Comb, Savlon (anti septic and Disinfectant), Cotton swabs, Soap dish and Water container
2.	Unconditional Cash Transfer	950	950 families for 55 days @ Rs. 164/ day targeting women in the families.
3.	Cash-for-Work	500	500 families 50 days @ Rs. 164/ day Through Cash-for-Work the following activities were undertaken: ·Repair of 177 damaged shelters. ·Cleaning floods debris. Rehabilitation of private and public infrastructure such as roads, public buildings, etc.
4.	Shelter Repair (NFI)	650	Households engaged in shelter repairing were oriented on the minimum DRR feature of the shelter and on accessibility feature in case of household having PWDs. Following features were added in shelter repair: • Raised plinth above highest flood level (wherever applicable). • Four way sloped. • Putting extra bracing in shelter structure. • Tiding with the strong and easy detachable type ropes instead of using nails. • Using of J/U hooks in case CGI sheets are used.
5.	Drinking Water		A total of 10,00,000 aqua tablets distributed among the affected communities. Water filter system with consumables installed to provide immediate potable drinking water. The system is capable to provide potable drinking water to 100-125 families a day. Each water purification system provided six liters of water in five minutes. 5,776 families benefitted and got regular potable drinking water until the rehabilitation of regular water sources 132 hand pumps were tested using a Delaqua portable machine to identify the water quality. This was followed by chlorination of the same hand pumps to water usable. A total number of 41 water-user groups formed where 578 persons were involved from all 20 villages. The groups were oriented on the following issues: • The drinking water source should be kept clean and protected. • The common water source must be maintained and repaired regularly. • The drainage channel must be cleaned regularly. Training on minor tube well repairing, chlorination and water testing was done for the WASH committees. A total of 57 tube wells were repaired and their platform raised. 37 tube wells were repaired and their platform constructed through the intervention.

Food Support for Community Mobilization Programme

With a rank of 66 out of the 88 countries, (Ranked in the International Food Research Institute's 2011 Global Hunger Index) India has the highest number of people who get less than the minimum daily food intake in the world. It is home to one in every third malnourished child in the world along with a child under-nutrition rate that is double that of sub-Saharan Africa

The Millennium Development Goals 2013 report released by the UN stated that by 2015 one billion people of the world's population would live on less than \$1.25 a day. At a global extreme poverty rate of 16%, 4 of every 5 persons living in hunger would be found in Africa and South Asia, of which India is the major country. World-over, around 850 million people live in hunger out of which 237 million of them are in India. Jayati Ghosh, a professor of Economics at Jawaharlal Nehru University said, "India has the largest population of those who live in hunger, and it's a cause of serious alarm. The undernourished in India consume on average 240 calorie below the minimum daily requirement of 1780 calories per person per day recommended by the UNFAO."

While this is the situation at the national level, 23 blocks from 16 districts of 10 states were identified for Food Support for Community Mobilization (FSCM) intervention as they were facing food shortages and provision insecurity due to various factors. The economy in the selected blocks predominantly depends on rain-fed agriculture and forest produce. Agriculture in these areas suffers from low productivity and fluctuating outputs which often leads people resorting to negative coping strategies.

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

The Food for Community Development project which has now been renamed to Food Support for Community Mobilization



Impact of land reclamation activity in Manoor, Telangana.

(FSCM) programme has synergetic ties with CASA's and its partner organisations' development programmes.

FSCM is a focused programme with the aim of improving the land by doing land and water related work. It involves improving and increasing the area of cultivable land with increased access to irrigation and drinking water. It helps the referral community get work in their own vicinity and food as against their work through FSCM Programme.

Provision of such work intends to improve the socio-economic status of the referral community in many ways both directly and indirectly. The FSCM multi-year programme began in 2014 and run up to 2016. The project is in its second year of implementation during the current year and the first year project activities details are given below:

Operational Area Details for the First Year (2014)

Zone	Name of State	Resource Center	No. of Beneficiaries
North	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	666
	Rajasthan	Banswara	1,147
West	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2,877
	Madhya Pradesh	Padhar	711
	Gujarat	Dediapada	778
East	Jharkhand	Gumla	762
		Pakur	559
	Orissa	Kalahandi	598
South	Karnataka	Bidar	613
	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	720
	Andhra Pradesh	Mukkulathur	540
Total			10,480

Compilation of Project Activities For First Year 2014

S. No.	Proposed Activities	Units	Achieved No. of Units	Achieved Person Days	Food Grain Utilized
1	Wells deepening /lining	Nos	89	23,486	1,40,916
2	Construction of new check dam/nala bund)	Nos	262	50,849	3,05,094
3	Land development/ Land reclamation/building/ Stone bund/ Loose boulder bounds and soil bunds	Acre	2,734.314	2,41,090.75	14,46,544.5
4	Pond digging/ Construction/ Excavation of reservoir	Nos	18	57,252	34,3512
5	Pond deepening/ Renovation of reservoir	Nos	19	1,07,478.66	6,44,871.96
6	Gully plug for controlling soil erosion	Nos	165	636	3,816
7	Contour trenches for controlling soil erosion	Nos	115	14,797	88,782
8	Irrigation channel deepening/ Digging/Supply channel	Nos	1	1,504	9,024
9	Compost pit	Nos	267	3,119	18,714
Total				5,00,212.41	30,01,274.46

HUMAN POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

During the first project year, a total of 102 capacity building and awareness creating programmes were organised for the reference communities, project staff and partner organisations. The North Zone organised 11 programmes covering the topics related to planning, implementation and monitoring of the FSCM Programme.

The West Zone organised four programmes. The training programs focused on creating awareness on various food crops, improved cultivation techniques, soil fertility issues and the usage of indigenous seeds in the face of water shortages, erratic weather conditions, recurring droughts, etc.

The East Zone organised 33 programmes focusing on capacity building, awareness programmes related to food and livelihood security.

The South Zone organised 54 programmes covering the three resource centres on the following topics:

- Conceptual Understanding on FFCD, and Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME)
- Natural Resources Management (NRM), its Importance and MGNREGA
- Linkages with the Government
- Food Security Act
- Report Writing

With projects and programmes such as these, FSCM programmes continue to strengthen the food and livelihood security situation in the remote and rural parts of the India.



Mr. Nirmal Singh, Head of Emergency - CASA distributing relief material to the floods & landslide affected people in J&K

Jammu and Kashmir Floods & Landslides Relief Programme

On September 2nd, 2014, the state of Jammu and Kashmir experienced heavy monsoon rains that led to unprecedented widespread flooding and landslides across the area. The rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Tawi and among many other streams and tributaries had risen above danger level.

The worst-affected districts were Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramulla, Pulwama, Ganderbal, Kulgam, Budgam, Rajouri, Poonch and Reasi. Links to the Kashmir Valley were disrupted and the 300km long national highway was closed from September 7th, 2014 as a result of landslides and floods. As many as 60 major and minor roads were blocked and over 30 bridges washed away.

Death toll had risen to 280 as homes, hospitals and a military bases were inundated the vulnerable areas. The state's worst flooding in 60 years has submerged villages, ruined crops, destroyed communication links and left thousands homeless. The army, the Indian Air Force and the National Disaster Response Force carried out a massive round-the-clock rescue and relief operation, with 86

aircrafts and about 1,00,000 troops. Approximately 2,34,000 people were rescued by the Armed Forces and the NDRF from different parts of Jammu and Kashmir.

As per the Government's preliminary reports, 33,577 residential houses were completely destroyed or were partially damaged in the Jammu region. Regarding Kashmir 1,68,114 pucca houses and 16,500 kuccha houses were destroyed completely or partially damaged. So as to help the flood affected victims over 234 relief camps were set up in the state.

Initial estimates put the loss at approximately Rs. 5,700 crores with heavy damages to trade, hotels restaurants, horticulture and handicraft. The total losses for hotels, trade, agriculture and horticulture, roads, bridges, etc are estimated to be Rs. 2,630 crores while infrastructure viz. railways, power and communication have suffered losses of approximately Rs. 2,700-3,000 crores.

CASA's RESPONSE

CASA released Rs. 21,75,500 towards organizing distribution of dry ration kit and non-food items to 1,170 families in the Kulgam and Sri Nagar districts in Kashmir. CASA, along with its local partners, Jammu Kashmir Humanitarian Foundation and Mountain Forum Himalayas, was one of the first respondents to the disaster in Kashmir.

CASA field team could visit the affected areas once the flooded areas become accessible and carried out the relief operations in the worst-affected districts of Kulgam, Sri Nagar, Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula, Ganderbal, Badgam and Bandipore.

COOKED AND READY-TO-EAT FOOD ITEMS

- 2,000 cooked food packets and 100 cartons of water were distributed in Rajbagh and Jawahar Nagar area.
- 10,134 liters Nestle A+ milk were distributed to 3,378 families, 42,480 packets of glucose biscuits to 1,770 families along with 10 tablet strips of Aquatabs.

DRY RATION KITS

- 600 dry ration kits (each consisting of 10 kilos rice, 10kilos wheat flour, 2 kilos lentils, 1 kilo soyabean, 2 litres. edible oil, 200gms turmeric powder, 200gms chili powder, 2 kilos sugar, 500gms tea, 5 packets of Maggie, 2 kilos salt and 5 packets of biscuit) were distributed to 600 families in the Kulgam and Pulwama districts of Kashmir.
- 1,000 dry ration Kits (DRK) were distributed to 1,000 families each consisting of 25 kilos rice, 3 kilos lentil (channa dal), 2 kilos rajma, 2 litres mustard oil, 200gms turmeric powder, 200gms chili powder, 200gms garam masala, 2 kilos sugar, 500gms tea and 1 kilo salt.

NON-FOOD ITEMS

- 500 non-food items were distributed to 500 families in the Kulgam and Pulwama districts of Kashmir. Each NFI consisted of a bucket, mug, torch, a silpaulin tarpaulin, woolen blankets, a utensil set and necessary medicines.
- 1,000 hygiene kit were distributed to a 1,000 families. Each hygiene kit consisted of a bottle of Dettol liquid, a cotton roll, a kilo of washing powder, toothpaste, tooth brushes, sanitary napkins towels, bathing soaps, a soap dish, a sewing kit (of thread, needles and buttons), a mirror shampoo sachets.

- 1,000 NFIs distributed to 1,000 families. Each NFI consisted of a plastic bucket, plastic mug, a utensil set and a pressure cooker.
- 1,500 solar lantern distributed to 1,500 families.
- 4.000 polyester fleece blanket (four blankets per family) were distributed to a 1,000 families.

MEDICAL SUPPORT

- 1,114 patients (397 males, 472 females, 89 male children and 156 female children) were examined and provided medical support in medical camps in the Pulwama and Srinagar districts.
- Medicinal support was provided to relief camps at Sanat Nagar, Bemina, the University of Kashmir, Theed Shalimar and Lasjan. Medicines, baby hygiene kits, insulin and baby care products were also distributed.
- Support to Secondary and Tertiary Care Institutions: Six hospitals affected by the flood were provided with parenteral fluids, masks, insulin, miscellaneous medicines, support for carrying out dialysis, etc.
- Medicines, vaccines and supplies for 3,173 patients and water purification plants were also provided along with the necessary training to local NGOs, villagers and members of the CASA team for installation of water filtration systems.

The medical support was further extended by our St. Stephen's hospital and Voluntary Health Association of India.

TEMPORARY SHELTER

1,000 silpaulin tarpaulin sheets and 1,000 silpaulin ground sheets were supplied for the construction of temporary shelters for 1,000 families.

SHELTER REPAIR SUPPORT

After the completion of the Crisis Phase, CASA moved forward to the Mid-Term Rehabilitation Phase in which shelter repair support was extended to the families whose houses were worst-affected by the floods and landslides. CASA distributed GCI sheets and accessories to 856 families in the rural areas of the Anantnag, Shopian and Pulwama districts, Each family received 12 GCI sheets and a kit of accessories viz. 3 kilos nails, 3 kilos metallic caps, ropes, J-hooks, etc.



Relief material being distributed to the floods & landslide victims of Kashmir

Enhancing Community Adaptation and Resilience Towards Disaster Risk Management in the State of Odisha

The district of Puri that lies on the coast of Odisha, was one of the worst-affected areas of Cyclone Phailin which hit the district on 12th October 2013. One of the main features of the district is the Chilika Lake, which is the largest brackish water lake in India. This district comprises 1,714 revenue villages. It has one sub division (Puri Sadar), 11 tensils and 11 blocks. Puri is the only municipality town of the district. As an immediate response, CASA organised the relief programme in the district and as this district is vulnerable to frequent disaster, CASA as a follow up of the relief programme

planned to take up the Disaster Risk Management programme in 10 vulnerable villages of Krushnaprasad block in the district. The following were the key focus areas of the intervention:

- To build up capacity of the target community to develop community contingency plan to address identified vulnerability and risk
- Integrating climate change into disaster risk management through the Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management (CSDRM) approach

S. No.	Activity	Programmes Organised	No. of Programmes	Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages	Male	Female	Total Participants
1.	20 village meetings for sensitizing the community to introduce the programme objectives and activities.	Village level introduction meetings on goals and objectives of project.	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	409 (209) (200)	124 (74) (50)	533 (283) (250)
		Village awareness programme on different disaster basics and role of community in an emergency situation.	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	545 (287) (258)	424 (250) (174)	969 (537) (432)
2.	20 village meetings, 20 mass awareness programs, 20 educational programs on disaster preparedness, mitigation and climate change to enhance public awareness in the community including hazard, risk, vulnerability mapping, selection of DMTF members, etc.	Promotion of Disaster Mitigation Task Force (DMTF) at the village level.	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	334 (184) (150)	180 (96) (84)	514 (280) (234)
		Village mapping (social mapping done)	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	606 (370) (236)	358 (200) (158)	964 (570) (394)
		Hazard Mapping	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	388 (212) (176)	364 (219) (145)	752 (431) (321)
		Risk Mapping	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	354 (228) (126)	458 (220) (238)	812 (448) (364)
		Resource Mapping	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	342 (190) (152)	398 (186) (212)	740 (376) (364)
		Opportunity Mapping	10 (1 per village)	2 Arakhakuda Krushnaprasad	10 (5) (5)	294 (174) (120)	429 (198) (231)	723 (372) (351)
3.	Training programme for 80 DMTF members on data collection, processing and dissemination of information's, early warning system, search and rescue, shelter management, first-aid, primary health, sanitation, relief, counseling, filing of claims, voluntary police and livestock caring.	Training on search and rescue	1	Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 villages	11	10	21
		Livestock Caring	1	Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 villages	14	06	20
		Early Warning System	1	Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 Villages.	19	1	20
		Shelter Management	1	Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 Villages.	12	9	21
		Relief Management	1	Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	Representation from 10 villages	16	7	23
4.	Training for Panchayat representatives of 2 Panchayats on their role and responsibility in disaster situation and management.	Capacity building of PRI members on their role and responsibilities during disaster situation.	2	2 Arakhakuda Gram Panchayat Office	10 (5)	116 (64)	39 (15)	155 (79)
				Krushnaprasad Gram Panchayat office	10 (5)	116 (52)	39 (24)	155 (76)

S. No.	Activity	Programmes Organised	No. of Programmes	Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages	Male	Female	Total Participants
5.	Workshops at community level on different government policies related to disaster relief/ famine code and provisions). The workshop will have special focus on, Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management and women rights.	Capacity building of women on different government policies.	4	2	4	NIL	574 (397)	574 (397)
				Arakhakuda	(2)			
				Krushnaprasad	(2)		(177)	(177)
6.	District level/ State level workshop for NGOs and district administration on Sphere standard to strengthen District and state level forum and proper coordination during the time of disaster.	Seminar on women's rights, duties and entitlement during disaster (District Level)	1	2	NIL	NIL	70	70
				Arakhakuda				
				Krushnaprasad				
7.	Creating awareness on environment, global warming and climate change which is affecting their livelihood.	District level workshop	1	Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	10 village participants from Puri district	49	21	70
		G.P. level workshop for DMTFs	2	2	10	69	38	107
				Arakhakuda	(5)	(28)	(20)	(48)
				Krushnaprasad	(5)	(41)	(18)	(59)
		Community level workshop for women	1	Krushnaprasad	1	5	56	61
					Sana-Anlo village			
8.	Printing of posters, flex board, wall painting, leaflets etc. on disaster and climate change and its effects and preparedness.	Printing of 1,500 posters covering: Do's and don'ts for disaster, first aid, livestock caring, search and rescue, shelter management, warning and on relief distribution for the target people.	For 10 operational villages	Arakhakuda and Krushnaprasad	For target communities of 10 villages.			
9.	Creating baseline at programme level.	Training on baseline survey.	2	2	2	33	32	65
				Arakhakuda	(1)	(16)	(16)	(32)
				Krushnaprasad	(1)	(17)	(16)	(33)

ACHIEVEMENTS

- The Community is now more resilient than before with regards to facing disasters much to the effect of knowledge gained through various analysis and mappings under the Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments methodology. The rigorous exercises conducted have enabled the community to know and plan on disaster prevention. The training has enabled residents to tackle disaster situations through the establishment of an effective response strategy.
- Disaster Mitigation Task Forces (DMTFs) have been oriented on six skills i.e. Early Warning System, Shelter Management, Relief Management, Rescue, Livestock Care and First-Aid.
- Village level mapping and analysis was conducted order to develop community contingency plans.

- DMTFs and members of the community were oriented on issues such as global warming and climate change, how the issues are affecting their lives and livelihood and what they can do to tackle the situation. In coming future the project will work on planning for livelihood with the change of climate for each operational community.
- Also, the community has been educated on the Disaster Management Act and Food Security Act. Special emphasis was given make women aware on various rights and entitlements that they may claim during exigencies, or otherwise, so as to live a dignified life while sincere efforts were been made to increase women participation in various programmes.

CASA/CA PPA Extension Project

The Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Program (CSDRM) was started in September 2014 and is currently running in full swing. The extension project is being run by CASA with the support of Christian Aid (CA). The major objective of the project is "enhancing climate resilience and food security for dalit communities through wealth creation and empowerment in the vulnerable areas of Supaul with 600 households to be covered directly."

ACTIVITIES DURING FEBRUARY



Vermi Compost pit support of Reshma devi.

1. VERMIN COMPOST SUPPORT

CASA has taken initiatives for providing vermin compost support to marginalized community in order to develop and sustain a market for regular income generation opportunities. For the purpose of identification of deserving beneficiaries, CASA's staff organised meetings with Birsa SHG members at Ward 2, Pariyahi Village under Lalganj G.P.

Vermi Pit support of Rs. 5000.00 (including costs towards bamboo, sand, cement, labour charges, & vermin, etc.) to each household was provided by CASA.

2. KITCHEN GARDENING SUPPORT

Kitchen garden support to identified beneficiaries has been started since November 2014 in order to enhance the livelihood of the vulnerable and marginalized community of Chattapur block in Supaul. CASA provides season-friendly indigenous seeds, organic mixture compost to be applied in the kitchen gardens. The beneficiaries are encouraged to use home-made organic compost (made of cow dung, dry-leaves, dead residuals, etc.) in the gardens.



Beneficiary of Kitchen Garden supported by CASA



Beneficiary of Kitchen Garden supported by CASA

During February, CASA Community Facilitators organised meetings with SHG members for acknowledging the beneficiaries. The concerned SHGs identified its members for support of kitchen gardening seeds and compost. The criteria of identification was having a land holding size (minimum two *katthas*, either in ownership/ sharecropping), having a knowledge of farming, caste and class, family size, poverty status, other crucial economic conditions, etc. From time to time CASA Community Facilitators have followed up with the kitchen garden support given to beneficiaries. The such kitchen gardens with vegetables and greens can be seen in the photographs.

3. CONSULTATION ON LAND RIGHTS AND MGNREGA

On February 02nd, 2015, CASA staff organised a village level consultation at Ward 5, in the Dodra Revenue village of Madhubani G.P, Chhatapur Block, in Supaul, Bihar. Mr. Sanjay Singh (Community Facilitator, CASA) welcomed all the participants and highlighted the objective of the consultation; which started with a discussion on land rights and "Land on patta".

From the community's side, Mr. NandKishore Urawn mentioned that, "In Dodra village landless families have been living since a long time. For sustenance, they have to do agriculture on

government lands, which, at times, is not authorized legally.” He described that residents of Dodra were struggling to secure land rights for landless families. He further said, “We kept our problem in front of the BDO and District Janta Darbar as well. As a result, government officials visited the village and now have assured that action is being taken and that the landless families of Dodra will benefit under “Landless Yojna”.

Another community member stated that the total area of government and non-government lands in Dodra village is about 80 acres with 70 families are obtaining their livelihood from this huge area of land. He added that, since there is a ban on purchase and sale of government and non-government land since 1992, the villagers have since lived obligation.

After the devastating 2008 Kosi flood, CASA started its role in the Chhatapur Block of the Supaul District. Since 2011, CASA organised awareness rallies on government schemes in the Chhatapur Block as well as in Dodra village.

Community members further expressed their belief and hoped that one day they would achieve their land rights. Mr. Singh gave important and detailed information regarding the MNREGA Schemes. During discussions, it also came to light that 50% of the families in the village had job-cards but only 10% of them could avail jobs, and the remaining holders were jobless. CASA staff facilitated the community members to unite and raise their voice against the irregularities in land rights and MGNREGA and also to submit written complaints to block level authorities.

4. CONSULTATION ON LAND RIGHTS

A consultation on land rights was organised at Ward 3 of Jeewachpur Panchayat of the Chhatapur block in Supaul district, Bihar. Mr. Anthony Das (Project Coordinator) initiated the consultation with a word of welcome to the community members and described the objective of the said consultation. Further, he gave the background of CASA's role in the project area, and also mentioned about CASA's work in the Chhatapur block for the past since last 8 years; i.e., after devastating Kosi floods.

He also showed concern over the problems of landless families in the village. He asked them to unify and raise their voice for availing land rights. Mr. Ravi Kumar and Sanjay Singh (Community Facilitators, CASA) also showed the path to community members to be unified and lodge written complaint in favour of land rights in front of government officials while also having a regular follow up of such complaints. He also assured the support of CASA in such struggle. The consultation came to an end with vote of thanks by CASA staff.

During the meetings, one member of an SHG was chosen for vermin pit and Vermin compost support. The member had not taken the prior benefit of any kitchen gardening support. Such members have to follow the condition that “They should sell vermin compost to the other members of same SHG after seeing to their own consumption.”

In the meetings, Mangali Devi was identified for the said support. On behalf of Mangali Devi, his husband Nunulal Oraon became the direct beneficiary since he was more capable and experienced in making vermin compost.

He was also chosen on the basis of number of dairy cattle he owns. As he has more than three dairy cattle (cows and buffaloes) whose dung he uses in the vermin pit. He agreed to water the pit and undertake the process of making vermin compost every day.

Since Nunulal Oraon already has a concrete vermin pit made of brick, cement and sand, it was added to the convenience of CASA's staff to support him. In the another meeting with Laxmi SHG, Reshma Devi was identified as direct beneficiary for vermin compost support on the same terms and conditions as in the case of Mangali Devi.

Structure of the Vermin Pits

Vermin pits have been constructed by applying cut bamboo in a special sequence in the size of 10ft x 3ft x 2.5 ft on which a liquid solution of sand and cement is applied to close the respective bamboo holes in the pit. In the lower part of pit, brick soling has to be done. Bamboo vermin pits have been structured in a way that no vermin flows out of it.

Procedure of Vermin Compost Making

In vermin pits, cow dung or buffalo dung is poured every day along with agricultural field garbage. The requirement of cattle dung is about five to six kg per day. The ratio of cattle dung to garbage should be in the ratio of 60 to 70% : 40 to 30%. With the sprinkling of water, the solution is mixed. The pouring and mixing process is done every day for 10 to 15 days maximum. It is followed by spreading of approximately 0.5kg vermin in the pit. The pit is then covered by agricultural field garbage.

Every day water is sprinkled from above, if the mixture is found to be dry. With time, the vermin germinates itself within the mixture and the composition decays and turns into manure. It takes about 45 to 50 days to complete the process. To confirm completion of the process, the manure must be slippery when touched while having a 'burned soil' smell.

Proposed Output of Vermin Compost

- It is estimated that 100 to 150 vermin compost will be produced out of each vermin pit, and the compost can be sold at Rs. 9/kg. Thus the beneficiaries can sell the compost to other members of same SHG after their own consumption in agricultural fields.
- The vermin compost would enhance the lost fertility of the soil, thereby improving its quality.



Case Study

Mr. Nunulal Oraon beneficiary of Vermin Composite



Community participation in the elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis

Lymphatic Filariasis (LF), commonly known as elephantiasis, is a disfiguring and disabling disease usually acquired in childhood. No symptoms are identifiable during the early stages of the disease and those infected risk transmission of the disease. The long term physical consequences are painful swollen limbs.

Almost 45% of people at risk for LF globally, live in India. Filariasis is endemic in 17 states and six union territories with about 553 million people at risk of infection. The Government of India has accorded a high priority for elimination of this infection through mass chemotherapy program / Mass Drug Administration (MDA) under which an annual single dose of Diethylcarbamazine Citrate (DEC) plus Albendazole is repeated four to six times.

Furthermore, due to a damaged lymphatic system, patients with lymphoedema have frequent attacks of infection resulting in high fever and severe pain. Patients may be bed-ridden for several days and have difficulty in performing regular routine activities become difficult. These factors result in an impeded earning capacity of the individual. Lymphatic Filariasis is estimated to be one of the leading causes of disability worldwide. Elimination of the disease is imperative to ensure poverty alleviation and economic development.

From January 1st to December 31st, 2015 the Global Network of Neglected Tropical Diseases and Sabin Foundation, USA along with CASA are leading and supporting the Community Participation in the Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis programme with the following objectives as under: The team managing foot care.

Objectives

- To eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis in the area through Mass Drug Administration (MDA).
- To join hands with the government to ensure successful MDA in the proposed operational area.
- To identify LF patients in Puri district to participate in programme intervention.
- To train team and task force members on the principles and practice of lymphedema self care.
- To provide a one-time hygiene kit (soap, clean towel, antifungal agent) to participating patients.
- To coordinate with and inform local government officials and community leaders on program activities and progress.

Operational Area of the Programme

S. No.	District	Block	No. of the GPs	No. of the Villages	Total Population	No. of Patients
1.	Ganjam	Purushottampur	26	98	1,78,346	1,310
2.		Ganjam	14	114	82,702	1,190
		Total	40	212	2,61,048	2,500

Achievements

- The team members identified 2,445 lymphedema patients in the area.
- Home-based foot-care management training was given to 50 task force members.
- 300 men and 400 women patients underwent the home-based foot-care management.
- 100 men and 150 women of the patient's family members were trained on foot-care management.

- 10 consultation programmes were conducted with the Health & Family Welfare Department of the Government of Odisha for the continuation and sustenance of the programme.
- More than six patients who were earlier dependant on others for their daily work are now able to function well by themselves with minimal assistance.
- A large number of patients said they were benefitting from regularly performing the said exercises.



Foot Care Management Training Programme.

Three-month Future Plan

- All the identified patients will be trained on home-based foot-care management.
- The team managing foot care.
- The family members of the patients will be trained on foot-care management and trauma counselling.
- The patients will be equipped with hygiene kit for the continuation of this practice.
- Rainy season is a difficult period for the patients so continuous observation and support visits to be made to the patients to minimize chances from acute attacks.

Operational Area of the Programme

S. No.	District	Block	No. of the GPs	No. of the Villages	Population as per 2001 Census			No. of Patients
					Total	Male	Female	
1.	Puri	Bramhagiri	18	158	1,19,224	60,176	60,176	758
2.		Krushnaprasad	20	145	78,626	40,279	38,347	26
3.		Kanas	22	152	1,22,709	61,419	61,290	1,661
		Total	60	455	3,11,559	1,61,874	1,59,813	2,445

The programme was also initiated in the Ganjam and Purushotampur blocks of the Ganjam district in Odisha. From October 1st, 2014 to May 30th 2015 CASA with the generous support of Inter Church Medical Assistance - World Health, and with the technical guidance of the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta has started its programme "Community Participation in the Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis in the Ganjam and Purushotampur Blocks of Ganjam District of Odisha State".

Objectives

- To identify LF patients in Ganjam district to participate in programme intervention.
- To train team members, and task force members on the principles and practice of lymphedema self-care.
- To provide one-time hygiene kit (soap, clean towel, antifungal agent) to 2,200 patients participating in the program.
- To coordinate and inform local government officials and community leaders on program activities and progress.

Achievements

- During the reporting period the team members are able to give high quality of home-based foot-care management successfully to more than 2,500 patients of the area.
- Home-based foot-care management training was given to 2,500 patients.
- Patients who regularly washed their legs with soap and followed the said exercises regularly benefitting from the programme.
- One to two family members of each patient were trained in foot-care management and helping the patient in cleaning and exercise.
- 80 government health workers were trained in foot-care management and in facilitating the process of lymphedema management in their respective villages.
- The elected political leader of the area actively participated in the mass drug administration process and is working as the health agent in the area after various training programmes conducted by CASA.
- 120 task force members in the area are fully trained in home-based foot-care management and first aid programmes. The task force members are recognised by the Chief District Medical Officer of Ganjam and working as the helping hand of the government to address the issue of Lymphatic Filariasis in the area.
- The district administration and health department of Government of Odisha has submitted the request letter to CASA for the extension of this programme in other blocks of the Ganjam district.



Foot Care Management kits provided to the patients.



The team managing foot care.

EMPOWERMENT OF NGOs IN WEST BENGAL

The Empowerment of NGOs in West Bengal Project (Coordination, Capacity Building and Project Fund) has been generously supported by Bread for the World (BftW), Germany for three years. The project started in October 2012, has completed 30 months and is going to be completed on September 2015 under Phase IV. During this period, 20 grass root partners have been financially supported in the ten districts (namely, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar, Coochbehar, Uttar Denajpur, Malda, Birbhum, Bankura, Paschim Midnapur, Parganas South, & Sunderban) in West Bengal.



State level financial management and FCRA renewal process at Jalpaiguri

KEY ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR

- Linkage with various institutions and government departments for their rights and entitlements
- Enhancing and building sustainable communities by supporting the development of the means of production, productivity, skills, and occupational opportunities.
- Increase the capacity of partners and the community to reflect, relate, and act by providing for education and awareness building through meetings, seminars, workshops and dialogues.
- Support the networking among people's organisations and NGOs through forums and platforms and strengthening the local and regional democratic structures by providing support for educational and training measures, information gathering and sharing.
- Support Emphasizing on people's organisations (both with partners/ PIOs and state platforms) through right-based approaches in accessing rights and entitlements for excluded referral communities and their space and opportunity for effective and meaningful participation in the governance system ensuring justice and equality for tribals, *dalits*, OBC, underprivileged, as well as for women and children.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED AT PARTNERS AND COMMUNITY LEVELS

- Awareness and capacity building of project staff, community leaders and farmers, adolescents and youth on revised government schemes and rights. Focus on NSSS, policy issues on various government welfare schemes, maternal and children's health, right to education, right to food, right related to safeguard of women and children, and forest and land right.
- Village level seminars and awareness on human fundamental rights - protection and promotion and social issues like gender injustice and inequity - women's rights, child marriage, dowry, polygamy, trafficking, SC/ST rights for the community, and rigorous community campaigns on the RTE (Right to Education)
- Capacity enhancement of staff and community leaders on water resource management, natural resource management and problem analysis of the community.
- Sensitization and facilitation meetings with VDC, GUS, ICDS, Health, PRI, Block and District officials on sustainable livelihood. Also capacity enhancement of community leaders and farmers groups on the revised government schemes, MGNREGA and Public distribution System (PDS).



District Level Synergy Meeting on Land & Forest Right on Jan 23, 2015

Besides this, the project has also given non-financial support to older ENGOs partners and other likeminded organisations through enhancing their participation in the networking and alliance building through Forums and Platforms (Russell Street ANURANAN, West Bengal Progressive Alliance and other Networks) both at the District and State Level to meet the challenges in thematic issues faced by the respective communities.



Women day and legal support

The project aimed at creating space for the referral partners' institutional growth and minimizing injustice and inequality, suffered by the referral communities with special focus on tribals, *dalits*, OBC, underprepared as well on the situation of women and children of their rights and entitlements. During the period programmes were emphasized on the following:

- Food Security: Access to recourses, promotion of sustainable agriculture.
- Health and Nutrition and awareness on prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- Gender Issues: Working towards gender equality and justice.
- Human rights, with special reference to tribals, *dalits*, OBC, underprepared, women and the girl child.

- Awareness programs at the village level, with capacity enhancement and strengthening of farmers to ensure their capability to adopt System of Rice Intensification (SRI) methods of cultivation and System of Crops Intensification (SCI). This would also include training farmers on SRI, soil testing, soil conservation, demo plot preparation and schemes of horticulture.
- Capacity building of SHG leaders other specific community leaders, farmer groups and youth on bio-farming, kitchen garden, food processing. Also awareness generation programmes on “Promotion and Marketing of Sq.Ft. Vegetable Garden” based on organic farming and interaction with community stakeholders and on various IGP (Income Generation Programmes).
- Village level awareness meetings on quality enhancement of cooked food for 'mid-day meal' at school and capacity building of SHG members engaged with mid-day meal on hygienic cooking including programme on safe drinking water and sanitation habits.
- Awareness programmes on health for tea garden labors and community (including adjacent villagers) on health hazards focusing on indiscriminate use of pesticides and water borne diseases.
- Awareness/ Orientation programmes at village level on HIV/ AIDS.
- Capacity building of staff, VDC and community leaders on disaster risk reduction and programme on disaster preparedness - to train people on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) for various catastrophes like landslide, earthquake, floods etc. also DMTF formed with community leaders specially adolescents and youths on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and meeting with district level Disaster Management Authority on revised government schemes and disaster preparedness
- Capacity building of specific community leaders and youths on importance of mangrove conservation (protect the land from erosion, income generation for shoreline communities like fisher folk) and awareness programme and strengthening of community leaders, SHG groups and VDC on saving small aquatic species.
- Awareness programme for promotion of livelihood through animal husbandry and on veterinary services and different programmes of animal resource Department and on environment protection and promotion including enhancement of FPC (Forest Protection Committee) members and eco-tourism.
- Programme on “Local Capacity Building on Peace” and awareness rally on environmental issues with the objective to build non-political and impartial social platform for development through religious harmony and creating awareness among different people belonging to different caste and creed for integrity.
- Networking with other platforms and alliance.
- Linkage service and with PRI (Panchayati Raj Institutions), legal services and different commissions
- Interface meetings with government officials, PRIs, community people and other key stakeholders on government schemes, entitlements, agriculture, health and human rights for livelihood rights.
- Synergy meetings with different networks, federation, forums and government officials at district level.
- Initiating district level dialogue with different stakeholders and enabling them for their effective participation in different governance processes.

RESULTS

- Before the intervention of the project, the people lacked awareness on health, education, sanitation, etc.; the vulnerability was also at a large scale. Social evils like domestic violence, alcoholism, child marriage were rampant. Overall, the socio-economic status was very dismal. Hardly any approaches were made by the government and other sectors and the livelihood of the people were getting worse. Now situations are gradually changing and improvements are noticeable.
- The project achieved many positive changes. Presently, the marginalized communities are aware on their rights and entitlements, are demanding their rights and are also able to avail various government schemes and programmes and have increased access to them. All because the project provided them support throughout for their empowerment which helped to build confidence among them to raise their voice against denial of their rights and prevailing corruption and above all to live a life of dignity.
- Linkages with the *Panchayat* have increased. People are addressing their issues like that of food insecurities. They are adopting better and new methods of farming practices (system of crop intensification), adopting organic means of farming, increasing use of kitchen garden practices, thereby also increasing the income earned from such activities. Farmers have been oriented on climate smart agriculture practices and are also practicing them.
- Among others, SHG groups have been formed and they are being linked to various income generation sources. Through schemes like MGNREGA, people are able to get work locally and in turn community assets have been created. This scheme has also enabled them to improve upon their economic condition.
- Social evils like child marriage, domestic violence have decreased. Children now have access to primary education; their enrolment has increased. To address the issue of climate change and disasters, communities has been grounded upon basis of global warming and its associated risks, disaster risk reduction and mitigation measures and preparedness. All above measures have led to the sustainable livelihood of the marginalized community.
- Gender discrimination has also reduced through mainstreaming efforts. Issues related to discrimination, stigma, violence and other related matters which exist in the community have been openly discussed along with measures being taken to establish gender equity and equality. It has been made understood by the community that both men and women have the right to education, survival, participation, access to food, freedom and protection.
- Women participation in decision making processes both at household and at the community level have increased and have become more vocal. Their earnings and their 'protection' have also risen along with their participation in local governance processes. They are even going to the *Panchayat* to place their grievances and demanding solutions to their problems.
- They have come forward next to their husband/ father/ son in cases of advocacy with the *Panchayat* body and other existing issues in the community. Many women have started income generation activities like floriculture farming, vegetable production through kitchen gardens, unskilled labour practices and some are also supervisors in MGNREGA



Participants of LCP CC meeting, Pokhara

LOCAL CAPACITIES FOR PEACE PROJECT

Since the onset of the project in 2005, CASA has been functioning as the Secretariat and is coordinating the Local Capacities For Peace (LCP) Programme in the South Asia region. The most significant role being played by CASA is that of guiding and mentoring the Do No Harm (DNH) mainstreaming not only in its own programmes and organisation but also within the programmes and organisational aspects of all the other eight partners in South Asia.

CASA and its partners in the network have always worked on tough and complex conflict issues. To aid the LCP practitioners in gaining better understanding, a workshop on Violent Conflict and Gender was specifically conducted in order to understand the gender relations in conflicts. This aided LCP practitioners conduct gender analysis during violent conflicts.

Further to this, an exposure visit to Cambodia was organised that gave network members a broader understanding of Working on Conflict. In this exposure visit, an important issue that was brought up was the involvement of youth in conflict reconciliation and conflict transformation process. Understanding of the issues thus helped the network gain immense knowledge, as they have now identified and are focusing on the youth as being a huge potential of youth in peace building.

Starting from January 2015, the LCP network would capacitate local youth in order to understand and address the root causes of conflicts related to the rights of ethnic and religious minorities, and as well as violence against women. The network also plans to provide a regional platform (South Asia level) to the local youth for mutual sharing and learning.

The LCP mainstreaming has always been an ongoing process. A series of three workshops on DNH mainstreaming in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) were organised. Individuals from all partner organisations participated in these workshops. This led to the development of organisation specific guidelines for mainstreaming Do No Harm in PME. The DNH framework has been put to use in developing various new project proposals while also working on various conflict situations viz. conflicts between dalits a non-dalits, attacks on religious minorities, conflicts between different ethnic groups, etc.



LCP exposure group being given presentations on the status of cases in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

The DNH approach has aided in strengthening planning and decision making processes in CASA while and has bridged the gap between communities through increased participation. CASA plans to provide a series of training sessions on human-rights mechanism, conflict transformation skills and peace building in the near future in order to enable its staff and partners to develop skills and enable them to tactfully respond to the conflicts.

Material Aid Section (MAS)

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

etc., 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

During the Financial Year 2014-2015, CASA has handled shipments with CIF Value of Rs. 7.13 Crores as under:

S. No.	Institution	Items	Donors	Value Rs.
1.	Christian Hospital, Mungeli, Chhattisgarh	Medical supplies	CWS	5,56,786.00
2.	CASA	Quilts	LWR	7,08,07,989.00
Total				7,13,64,726.00

Quilts Distribution Report for the Period From 1st April, 2014 to 31st March, 2015

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 1,305 bales of quilts through institutions such as orphanages, hostels, hospitals, schools, and grass root level organisations, working amongst the under-privileged in the interior hilly and tribal regions. The priority of CASA's quilts distribution programme was to cover almost all states of the country. Keeping in view the requirement 24 states were covered in consideration of the cold winter conditions that prevail there and poverty of the poor people. These states i.e. as Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, New Delhi, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jharkhand, Mizoram and Nagaland,

This report covers the period from 1st April, 2014 to 31st March, 2015 in which CASA distributed quilts as follows:

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions	No. of Bales distributed
1	Church Institutions	42	309
2	Hospitals	27	176
3	Hostel/Schools	45	221
4	NGO's	101	442
5	Orphanages	22	138
6	Leprosy Homes	05	10
7	CASA Direct	04	09
Total		246	1305



Quilts being distributed to the poor and needy children of Assembly of God Church School, District Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh to protect them from the severe cold during winter season



Quilts distributed to the senior citizens by Delhi Brotherhood Society, Delhi to keep them warm in the winter season

Glossary

A

ACT	Action by Churches Together
AIUFWP	All India Union of Forest Working People
AP	Andhra Pradesh

B

BDO	Block Development Officer
BftW	Bread for the World
BPL	Below Poverty Line

C

CA	Christian Aid
CASA	Church's Auxiliary for Social Action
CBDRM	Climate Based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	Community Based organisation
CDO	Community Development Organisation
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CIRTD	Centre for Integrated Rural and Tribal Development
CRDA	Capital Region Development Act
CSDRM	Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management
CSI	Church of South India
CWS	Church World Service

D

DDMA	District Disaster Management Agencies
DEC	Diethylcarbamazine
DMTF	Disaster Mitigation Task Force
DNH	Do No Harm
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction

E

ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
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F

FRA	Forest Rights Act
FSCM	Food Support for Community Mobilisation

G

GCI	Galvanised Corrugated Iron
GP	Gram Panchayat
GUS	Gram Unnayan Samity

I

IAG	Inter-Agency Group
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme

K

KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
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L

LCP	Local Capacities for Peace
LF	Lymphatic Filariasis
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
LWR	Lutheran World Relief

M

MDA	Mass Drug Administration
MDM	Mid-Day Meal
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

N

NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NFI	Noon Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPF	National People's Forum
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSSS	National Social Security Schemes

O

OBC	Other Backward Class
OPA	Odisha Progressive Alliance

P

PDS	Public Distribution System
PIO	Programme Implementing Organisations
PME	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PPME	Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PWD	Public Works Department

R

RBM	Result Based Management
RLSFS	Resilience Livelihoods and Sustainable Food Security
RTE	Right to Education

S

SC	Scheduled Caste
SCI	System of Crops Intensification
SHG	Self-Help Group
SRI	Sustainable Rice Intensification
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SWI	System of Wheat Intensification

U

UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
USA	United States of America

V

VDC	Village Development Committee
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W

WOPA	Western Odisha Progressive Alliance
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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 2015

	CORE & OTHER PROGRAMMES (RS.)	PROJECT & EMERGENCIES (RS.)	TOTAL (RS.)	CORE & OTHER PROGRAMMES (RS.)	PROJECT & EMERGENCIES (RS.)	TOTAL (RS.)
Affiliation & Membership Fee	827,924.92	353,914.12	1,181,839.04			
Salaries & Allowances	48,866,306.00	42,196,612.67	91,062,918.67			
Management Contribution to P.F.	2,223,956.00	1,912,324.00	4,136,280.00			
Rent & Taxes	869,636.00	4,038,898.00	4,908,534.00			
Printing, Stationery & Supplies	2,327,733.60	4,159,760.00	6,487,493.60			
Freight & Handling	141,183.00	4,020,415.98	4,161,598.98			
Postage & Telephones	1,325,130.39	1,548,298.00	2,873,428.39			
Repair & Maintenance	2,618,872.00	5,229,162.00	7,848,034.00			
Utilities	1,546,747.50	2,264,245.94	3,810,993.44			
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	2,694,412.50	3,476,819.30	6,171,231.80			
Travel & Conveyance	18,616,514.46	18,690,181.05	37,306,695.51			
Audit Fees & Expenses for Statutory Audit	191,012.00	-	191,012.00			
Audit Fees & Expenses for Other Audits	22,472.00	1,286,736.80	1,309,208.80			
Legal & Professional Expenses	2,905,581.00	6,107,525.00	9,013,106.00			
Advertisement, Publicity & Publication	145,736.00	234,860.00	380,596.00			
Newspaper & Periodicals	148,499.50	116,572.50	265,072.00			
Staff Welfare	698,489.00	730,890.00	1,429,379.00			
Conference & Committee	1,472,671.00	-	1,472,671.00			
Material, Labour & Grants	2,707,548.00	114,739,179.24	117,446,727.24			
Insurance	314,755.00	208,490.00	523,245.00			
Purchase of Fixed Assets	1,647,434.00	1,070,087.00	2,717,521.00			
Third Party Projects		104,287,333.00	104,287,333.00			
Bank Charges	53,751.92	23,800.00	77,551.92			
Miscellaneous Expenses	56,703.01	79,206.00	135,909.01			
Programme Execution Expenses	13,262,244.50	17,992,333.00	31,254,577.50			
Advances Written-Off	472,022.00	-	472,022.00			
Depreciation	Rs.4,244,235.83					
Less: Charged to						
Capital Reserve	Rs.4,244,235.83					
Excess of Income over Expenditure						
transferred to:						
General Reserve	5,580,921.60	-	5,580,921.60			
Excess of Expenditure over Income transferred to:						
Project / Emergency		31,758,943.03	31,758,943.03			
Core Programme		28,135,165.71	28,135,165.71			
TOTAL Rs.	111,738,256.90	334,767,643.60	446,505,900.50	111,738,256.90	334,767,643.60	446,505,900.50

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS SCHEDULE 'K'

Schedule 'K' referred to above form an integral part of the Income & Expenditure Account.

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For G. C. SHARDA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM'S REGISTRATION NO. 500041N



CA. VANDANA GOPAL SHARDA
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO. 091051




KRP KOSALA
HEAD OF FINANCE


SUSHANT AGRAWAL
DIRECTOR


HONY. TREASURER


BISHOP DR. B. SUNEEL BHANU
CHAIRPERSON

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: August 18, 2015



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Director, CASA

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