

Appeal

India

Floods in Assam, Orissa & West Bengal ASIN83 Appeal Target: US\$ 969,345

Geneva, 15 July 2008

Dear Colleagues,

Early monsoon rains along with a heavy depression over the Bay Bengal caused continuous and heavy rains from 16 to 20 June in Assam, West Bengal and Orissa, leading to a significant rise in the water levels of all major rivers in the region. Rivers breached embankments and flooded large parts of the coastal districts of the three states. Raging flood waters washed away interstate highways, bridges and railway lines and disrupted road and rail communications in many places.

More than 3.4 million people of Orissa and West Bengal alone have been affected. Normal economic activities have been disrupted. Crops planted early in the season with onset of the monsoons, have been destroyed along with paddy seedlings in seedbeds ready for transplantation.

Many thousands people have taken shelter in temporary relief camps. Conditions are appalling since people are not being provided with basic necessities. Most of the people could not carry food or clothing with them during evacuation and are dependent on assistance from the government and/or other agencies.

The flood waters have destroyed or damaged many mud houses. Repair or reconstruction of these houses will not be possible on account of the continuing monsoon rains which aggravate the flood situation. As a consequence, a large number of families will have to spend the entire monsoon season in damaged houses or under temporary shelter. Safe drinking water is not available and health, hygiene and sanitation are serious concerns.

People belonging to the marginalized sections are the worst affected, having no resources to fall back on.

Two of the ACT members in India, **Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)** and the **Lutheran World Service India (LWSI)** are proposing emergency relief in their operational areas comprising: ready to eat food, dry rations, temporary shelter materials (plastic sheeting) non-food items and some livelihood support in the form of rice seeds.

Project Completion Date:

CASA : 31 August 2008

LWSI: 31 October 2008

Reporting schedule:

Reports due ACT CO	Interim Narrative & Financial	Final Narrative & Financial	Audit
CASA	N/A	31 October 2008	30 Nov 2008
LWSI	N/A	31 December 2008	31 Jan 2009

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

	CASA	LWSI	Total Target US\$
Appeal Targets	280,357	688,988	969,345
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	0	0	0
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	280,357	688,988	969,345

John Nduna

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION

A depression over the Bay Bengal caused continuous rains from 16 to 20 June in Assam, West Bengal and Orissa, leading to a significant rise in the water levels of all major rivers in the region. Rivers breached embankments and flooded large parts of the coastal districts of the three states.

Road and rail communications were disrupted. Inter state highways, and other arterial roads were washed away in many places. Raging flood waters washed away bridges and railway lines. For the first time in recent history, flood waters entered the switching yards of electricity power plants in East Midnapore; six power generating units collapsed, leading to widespread blackouts across the state.

Impact on Human Lives:

More than 3.4 million people of Orissa and West Bengal have been affected. The floods have already taken 37 lives. Normal economic activities have been disrupted. Crops planted early in the season with onset of the monsoons, have been destroyed. Paddy seedlings in seedbeds ready for transplantation have been destroyed. The region produces large quantities of vegetables; all standing crops have been destroyed.

Many thousands people have taken shelter in temporary relief camps. Most of the people could not carry food or clothing with them during evacuation and are dependent on assistance from the government and/or other agencies. The plight of those who remained back in the marooned villages is worse. Aid has yet to reach many such communities. The flood waters have destroyed or damaged many mud houses. Repair or reconstruction of mud houses will not be possible on account of the continuing monsoon rains. This means that a large number of families will have to spend the entire monsoon season in damaged houses or under temporary shelter.

Safe drinking water is not available and health, hygiene and sanitation are serious concerns.

Damaged houses, destroyed crops and loss of livelihoods are expected to compound the problem manifold in the coming months. People belonging to backward and marginalized sections are the worst affected, having no resources to fall back on. The living conditions in the affected areas and relief camps are appalling and people are not being provided basic life-saving necessities. It is essential for their survival and recovery that timely relief is provided.

The heavy rains from the depression let up after 20 of June but the normal monsoon rains continued to aggravate the flood situation.

ASSAM: The first wave of the flood has so far claimed 27 lives in the state of Assam and more than 800,000 people continue to be seriously affected by the flood waters. Thousands of people have been displaced. Lakhimpur and Dhemaji are the worst hit districts with over 348 villages being cut off from the mainland. Road and rail routes in many areas are submerged leaving hundreds marooned and cut off from the mainland.

Fourteen relief camps have been set up in the affected districts and have so far accommodated about 25,000 people. Over 100,000 people are living in non-official camps while others are taking shelter in highlands and on national highways. The Army has been called in to carry out rescue operations and also to set up Bailey bridges to restore communication in the worst affected areas.

ORISSA: Incessant rain for over a week has flooded large parts of northern Orissa. Four people have reportedly died and over 1,000,000 people have been displaced as large areas of the state remain under flood waters. The Indian Air Force (IAF) has been air dropping dry food packets as part of relief operations..

The District of Balasore and its four blocks namely Bhograi, Basta, Balasore Sadar and Baliapal, are the worst hit. The raging floodwaters also swept away a 40-foot stretch of the National Highway No. 60 at Rupsa in Balasore, cutting off most of the northern parts of the district.

The districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Bhadrak and Jajpur are the worst affected. People have left their homes and cattle and are sheltering in schools and safer areas.

WEST BENGAL: 7,800 villages in 32 blocks have been affected. The death toll due to the floods reached 27, with 18 people dying in the worst-affected West Medinipore and the others in East Medinipore. Heavy rains have caused extensive flooding in the state, causing huge loss to public and private property and disrupting normal life. Over 2.7 million people have been left marooned with large parts of lands still lying submerged in flood waters.

Mud houses have been washed away and permanent houses are under water. The army has been carrying out rescue operations. More than 51,000 people have been accommodated in 84 relief camps set up by the state government. The flood situation was further worsened after water was released from Subarnarekha barrage by the neighbouring state of Jharkhand.

Key Problems & Issues

Immediate food: Many of the houses have been washed away or lie submerged under water. The affected people, after having lost all their possessions, are in immediate need of cooked food being provided to them.

Household articles: Most of the affected families have lost household articles and are therefore deprived of basic necessities such as clothing, blankets, utensils and other articles of daily use.

Temporary Shelter: Many people have been with no roof over their heads. The temporary relief camps are congested and conditions are appalling. With the monsoon season to continue for another couple of months, the affected people are in need of temporary shelters to protect themselves from rain and flood waters.

A large number rural houses have been damaged or destroyed in flood waters but cannot be repaired immediately due to the continuing monsoon rains.

Food Scarcity: Loss of stored food grains and destruction of seeds in the nursery beds resulting in food scarcity

Fuel and Firewood: Non- availability of fire wood and fuel.

Sanitation: Absence of sanitation facilities in relief camps leading to health and hygiene related problems

Water Sources: Flood waters have contaminated drinking water sources leading to less availability of safe drinking water and increasing the risk of outbreak of waterborne diseases

Stagnant water: Water around the villages would become breeding ground for mosquitoes resulting in outbreak of malaria.

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

The Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service – India Programme (LWS India)

II. IMPLEMENTATING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

Since its inception in 1974 the Lutheran World Federation / Department for World Service-India Programme (LWSI/ACT) has been working with the mandate to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed and disadvantaged groups irrespective of caste, creed, gender or political affiliation. LWSI/ACT has been implementing Disaster Response, Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) and Development programmes in several states of India in close cooperation and co-ordination with the state governments and INGOs, NGOs and local organizations. LWF, being one of the sponsoring organisations of the 'Code of Conduct for International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations

(NGOs) in Disaster Relief', designs its disaster response intervention according to the set norms of the code. LWS India always tries to adhere to the SPHERE standards in its implementation of disaster response programmes.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION in LWF AREAS OF RESPONSE

This appeal is to respond to the immediate needs of the people of Orissa and West Bengal who have been affected by floods. LWSI staff have conducted an assessment of the flood situation and analyzed the needs and the gaps in the response/activities by other agencies including respective State Governments. Considering the urgent needs of the flood affected people, it is decided to extend life saving and life supporting assistance.

Orissa: The floods have affected about 1,255,000 people from Balasore, Bhadrak, Mayurbhanj, Jajpur and Kendrapara districts of Orissa. Balasore is the most affected where at least two people died in the floods and more than 775,000 people from five blocks and one municipality have been marooned. The flood affected blocks most severely affected are Basta, Bhograi, Jaleshwar, Sadar and Baliapal. LWSI plans to intervene in two blocks, namely Jaleshwar and Bhograi where 191,000 and 114,000 populations respectively have been affected.

The flood affected are in need of food, safe drinking water, medicine and drugs to control water borne diseases. The Government authorities at State, district, block and local self government level are endorsing the above needs. The Disaster Response Rapid Action Force teams of the State have been deployed for evacuation and distribution of food and other relief supplies in Balasore district. Medical teams have also been deployed.

West Bengal: Over 2.4 million people in West Bengal have been affected and more than 200,000 people have taken shelter in 1,497 relief camps. West Midnapore and East Midnapore are the worst affected districts where floods killed 27 people. The districts are criss-crossed by several rivers, all of them in spate and several of them breached embankments in many places. Army and air force teams conducted rescue and relief operations in the initial days of the floods but withdrew leaving people facing a shortage of shelter, food, drinking water and medicine.

West Bengal State Government reports highlight the grim reality of the flood situation in the two districts. The reports show that about 8,046 villages in 37 blocks have been affected. The flood waters have inundated agricultural fields and destroyed crops on 118, 859 hectares of land. This will have an enormous impact on the food security and livelihood of the marginalized people. About 128, rural houses are severely damaged. Sabang, Pingla and Narayangarh are the worst affected blocks in West Midnapore district, where some villages were still under water at the end of June. Bhagabanpur block I and II and Patashpur I and II of East Midnapore were also severely affected. In Sabang block flood waters entered all the 15 rural Primary Health Care Units damaging medicines and medical equipments. These are no longer operating and hence not in position to provide emergency medical aid to the flood affected population. Floods have also destroyed or damaged many of the 219 school buildings in the block. Flood affected people normally take temporary shelter in school buildings, but damages to the school buildings have reduced the number of emergency shelters available to the people.

LWSI has begun flood relief operations. By the end of June emergency food rations were distributed to 2,518 households. ACT CO has also sanctioned a Rapid Response Funding request to enable LWSI to respond immediately.

The floods have affected the population in the area where LWS India is implementing rehabilitation activities in response to the floods of 2007 under ACT appeal ASIN72. The project was due to be concluded by end of July but floods so early in the monsoon season have affected the progress of the project and an extension may be required.

Responses from ACT Partners:

LWSI continues to share information with CASA and UELCI to co-ordinate the intervention. As of now, UELCI is unlikely to respond to this disaster in West Bengal and Orissa. CASA is planning to intervene in West Bengal and CASA and LWSI are co-ordinating to prevent any overlap of operational areas and duplication of efforts.

Location of LWSI/ACT Responses:

LWSI plans to implement this intervention in the states of Orissa and West Bengal. Details are given below:

State	District	Block	Gram Panchayat	Total No of Village/ Hamlet	Number Of families
Orissa	Balasore	Jaleswar	Gopimohanpur, Arhua, D.P. Pur, K.M Sahi	27	1,000
		Bhograi	Tukurihazara, Kharidpimpal, Joyrampur, Rasolpur and N.M Parida	30	2,000
	1 district	2 blocks	10 gram panchayats	57	3,000
West Bengal	West Midnapore	Sabang	Debhog, Nowgan, Dannra, Dasagram, Sartha, Chaulkuri, Naranyanbarh	73	1,500
		Pingla	Mailgram, Gobardhanpur, Jalchoki-1 and Jalchoki-2	39	1,500
		Bhagabanpur I	**	**	1,000
		Bhagabanpur II	**	**	1,000
		Patashpur I	**	**	1,000
		Patashpur II	**	**	1,000
	1 district	6 blocks	**	**	7,000

** More information on the areas are being collected.

IV. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

The most vulnerable (physically, geographically, economically, socially) among the flood affected people are targeted as beneficiaries of this project, regardless of caste and creed. The needs of women, pregnant women, nursing mothers, children, the elderly, particularly those without care givers and the differently able persons will receive special attention.

Selection is primarily based on need and the extent of loss suffered due to the floods. Beneficiary selection will be done in consultation with concerned authorities, village leaders and affected villagers. Surveys will be carried out to identify the truly needy beneficiaries and the following criteria used while selecting beneficiaries:

- Families with children, pregnant women, nursing mothers and the elderly, particularly those without care givers and differently able persons
- Families with damaged houses
- Farmer families which have lost their assets like seeds

V. PROPOSED ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal: To provide life saving and life sustaining assistance to flood affected communities to reduce their sufferings and restore a state of normalcy.

Objectives:

1. To provide emergency food aid to the flood affected 10,000 families in Midnapore (West Bengal) and Balasore (Orissa) during the crisis phase
2. To provide family sleeping materials like mosquito nets 10,000 families in Midnapore (West Bengal) and Balasore (Orissa) to prevent health hazards and to replace those damaged or lost in the floods.
3. To provide water purification tablets to ensure increased availability of safe drinking water in flood affected communities to cover 10,000 families in Midnapore (West Bengal) and Balasore (Orissa).
4. To provide temporary shelter materials to 10,000 families in Midnapore (West Bengal) and Balasore (Orissa), whose house have been damaged and or who do not have proper shelter materials in relief camps.
5. To replace construction materials lost or damaged in the floods and complete construction of school cum flood shelter initiated under ASIN 72 in Midnapore (West Bengal).
6. To provide seed support to 6,000 farmer families in Midnapore (West Bengal) and Balasore (Orissa) for strengthening livelihood whereby ensuring continuity of farming activities

Activities

FOOD RATIONS : Most families have lost their stock of stored food grains. Food supplies to the relief camps are sporadic and uncertain. Agricultural based families had invested capital and assets like seeds for sowing crops in the monsoon season – these have been destroyed as prolonged flooding and water logging have destroyed the seed beds. Agriculture operations are suspended and there is a crisis for employment. Immediate food aid is of utmost priority. Emergency food aid will be distributed to 10,000 flood affected families. Food aid consists of two components, ready to eat food (5 kg of pressed rice and 1 kg of molasses per family); and staple foods (30 kg of rice, 6 kg of lentils, 2 litres of oil and 1 kg of salt per family). Ready to eat food would provide sustenance for families who have no access to facilities to cook food. The given quantity of emergency rations - ready to eat food- is adequate for approximately three days. The supply of staple food- rice, lentils, cooking oil and salt- is adequate food ration for a period of 15 days. This includes the ready to eat food items distributed under the already sanctioned RRF, which will be treated as an advance and as such to be recovered subject to the full or above 50% coverage of this appeal.

SLEEPING MATERIALS – In most areas damaged house will remain un-repaired till the end of the monsoon season. Families will have to live in temporary shelters. Water logging and stagnant pools of water around the villages will be ideal breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Post floods and generally in the monsoon season out break of malaria is common. Living conditions in temporary shelters will increase vulnerability to malaria. The project will provide two mosquito nets each to 10,000 families to prevent the spread of malaria in Midnapore (West Bengal) and Balasore (Orissa).

WATER & SANITATION (Distribution of water purifying tablets): Drinking water sources have been contaminated; available sources are unable to meet the demand for safe water. The supplied quantity of 100 water purification tablets each will help 10,000 families in Midnapore (West Bengal) and Balasore (Orissa) to purify adequate drinking for several weeks.

TEMPORARY SHELTER MATERIALS: Families from marooned villages have moved to higher locations, they are camping on roads and embankments. Each family will be given one high density polythene sheet for makeshift/ temporary shelter under this appeal. After flood waters recede and the families return to their villages and homes they will be able to use the polythene sheets as shelter till they repair their flood damaged houses. This item will be distributed among the flood affected families in Midnapore (West Bengal) and Balasore (Orissa). The quantity mentioned in this appeal include the 1,600 distributed under the RRF.

FLOOD SHELTERS: Under this appeal some construction materials will be purchased to complete construction of school-cum flood shelters, construction of which was taken up under ASIN 72 in Midnapore (West Bengal). The stocked construction materials were damaged or destroyed in the floods. It is important that the buildings are completed as soon as possible. A nominal amount of money has been included in this appeal to replace such materials and finish construction of the buildings. The shelters on its completion will benefit the people of four villages comprising of a population of approx 3,500 people with the use of the building as flood shelter and school.

LIVELIHOOD: Water logging in the agricultural fields has destroyed paddy crops and also seedlings in the nursery beds which were meant for transplanting. Farmers have no seeds left in stock; they will have to borrow to replant crops. Under the appeal 6,000 farming families will be provided 20 kgs of paddy seeds, enough to plant on 2/3 of an acre of land.

Project Implementation Methodology:

This project will be implemented directly by experienced LWSI staff those who are already monitoring the ground situation and will further work to mobilize community capacities as well as link up with local organizations, where feasible. Throughout, there will be close cooperation with government and local NGOs, wherever present.

Beneficiary selection procedure will be transparent and involve concerned communities. Beneficiaries will be selected through door to door surveys. Volunteers from the affected areas; both male and female including Disaster Management Taskforce members from the LWSI Disaster Preparedness Project (DPP) operation areas, based near the current appeal project districts, are engaged to help LWSI staff members in the whole process. Local self government representatives and government officials are involved and kept informed throughout the process. Distributions of materials are done in presence of government officials, community leaders and others.

For smooth operation of the project, camp offices are set up at different sites as and where required. The staff and volunteers are living very close to the communities during the project period.

Code of Conduct and Sphere Standard:

The staff involved in the project has been sensitized on the need to follow the Code of Conduct of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief as well as the ACT guidelines on prevention of sexual abuse and gender, while implementing the project. The quality and quantity of relief supplies undertaken are in the spirit of the Sphere Standards; to restore the life of the affected people with improvements or at least to the level in which they were before the disaster and/or in line with the existing common standards of the area.

Planning Assumption, Constraints and Prioritization:

Heavy rains have stopped; normal monsoon rains continue; it is assumed that rains/floods of the intensity and magnitude experienced in June are not likely to occur in the coming days to hinder the proposed activities.

Damage to transport infrastructure, water logging and disruption of communication system will hinder the transportation of relief materials to the affected areas.

Priority is given to food aid to improve food security in disaster situation, health, livelihood and improvement in the quality of temporary shelters.

Implementation Schedule:

The duration of the relief intervention will be 4 months, beginning July, to be concluded by the end of October.

Sl No.	Assistance	July 2008	August, 2008	September, 2008	October, 2008
1	Food Aid (Ready to eat and dry food rations)	xxxxxx	xxxxxx		
2	Sleeping Materials	xxxxxx	xxxxxx		
3	Water and Sanitation	xxxxxx	xxxxxx		
4	Temporary Shelter Material	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	
5	Livelihood Support	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx

Procurement Process:

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

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCE

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

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

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

VII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

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

VIII. CO-ORDINATION

LWSI has been in contact with other ACT members CASA and UELCI. Since CASA is also responding to the current floods in the region where LWSI operates, every effort will be made to ensure there is no

duplication of activities. LWSI is keeping close contact with government authorities at various levels. Coordination and sharing will continue with government and local NGOs, working in the respective areas. LWSI is also actively participating in the meetings of the Inter Agency Groups in Orissa and West Bengal. LWSI shares its activity and plan details with other IAG members. This ensures coordination and prevents duplication of efforts as well as other problems. The government authorities are also cooperating and extending necessary support to LWSI.

LWSI will involve target group members, and other members of the local communities for implementing the proposed actions. This will promote better ownership; ensure greater transparency and accountability in relief activities.

Partnership with NGOs working within the project area and continuous coordination with development actors existing in these areas would be ensured in a more systematic pattern. LWSI will ensure coordinated programme implementation with Government Authorities at both district and local levels and also with other agencies.

IX. LWSI BUDGET

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost INR	Budget INR	Budget US\$
DIRECT ASSISTANCE					
CRISIS PHASE					
<u>Food Relief Assistance</u>					
Ready to eat food for 10000 families					
Pressed/Flattend Rice 5 kgs per family	Kgs.	50000	22	1,100,000	26,190
Molasses 1kg family	Kgs.	10000	28	280,000	6,667
Sub total				1,380,000	32,857
Dry food rations for 10,000 families					
Rice 30 Kgs per family	Kgs	300000	15	4,500,000	107,143
Lentils 6 Kgs per family	Kgs	60000	60	3,600,000	85,714
Edible Oil 2 litre per family	litre	20000	85	1,700,000	40,476
Salt 1 Kg. per family	kgs	10000	10	100,000	2,381
Sub total				9,900,000	235,714
Sleeping Materials for 10,000 families					
Mosquito Net - 2 per family	Piece	20000	175	3,500,000	83,333
Sub total				3,500,000	83,333
Water and Sanitation for 10000 families					
Water purification tabs. Packed in 100 nos per family	pkts	10000	20	200,000	4,762
Sub total				200,000	4,762
Temporary Shelter Material for 10000 families					
HDPE Polythene Sheet for Shelter 170 GSM (size 15' x 12') - 2.8 kgs.	Piece	10000	480	4,800,000	114,286
Sub total				4,800,000	114,286
Flood Shelters					
Replacing damaged construction materials such as cement, sand, stone chips, etc.	Bldg.	4	65000	260,000	6,190
Sub total				260,000	6,190
Livelihood for 10000 family					
Support with Paddy Seeds - 6000 family @ 20 Kgs. Per family	Kgs.	200000	22	4,400,000	104,762
Sub Total				4,400,000	104,762

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost INR	Budget INR	Budget US\$
Transport, Warehousing & Handling					
Warehouse Rent & other logistics costs (2 districts)	month	4	40000	160,000	3,810
Truck rental for relief material movement to local warehouse	truck load	80	12000	960,000	22,857
Secondary Transport (warehouse to distribution point)	lump sum			120,000	2,857
Loading & Unloading of charges	month	1	90000	90,000	2,143
Sub Total				1,330,000	31,667
Project Related Costs at the field level					
Salary & Allowance					
Project Coordinators (2)	month	4	35000	140,000	3,333
Store keeper-cum-Accounts officer (2)	month	4	27500	110,000	2,619
Community Organisers (15)	month	4	187500	750,000	17,857
Drivers (2)	month	4	16000	64,000	1,524
Volunteers (15)	month	4	75000	300,000	7,143
Sub Total				1,364,000	32,476
Capital Equipment over US\$ 500					
Cost of two Computers with Printers & two mobile phones	lump sum			105,000	2,500
Administration & support					
Local Travel related costs	month	4	27000	108,000	2,571
Field offices rent, maintenance & supplies (2 districts)	month	4	90000	360,000	8,571
Boarding & Lodging for 17Field Staff for crisis phase	month	4	90000	360,000	8,571
2 Jeeps & 105Motor Cycles running costs	month	4	90000	360,000	8,571
Use of Mobile phones	month	4	20000	80,000	1,905
Office Stationeries & printing	month	4	30000	120,000	2,857
Sub Total				1,388,000	33,048
Total Direct Costs				28,627,000	681,595
Head Office & Overhead Costs					
Share of Salaries & Allowance to Head Office Staff	month	4	30000	120,000	2,857
Share of HO Admin. Costs	month	4	15000	60,000	1,429
Documentation, Reporting, Visibility, etc.	Lump sum			60,000	1,429
Audit Costs	Lump sum			40,000	952
Monitoring	Lump sum			30,500	726
Sub total				310,500	7,393
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR CRISIS PHASE				28,937,500	688,988
Exchange Rate: US\$ =		42			
Budget Notes:					
Note: 1. The RRF budget amount is included in this budget					
2. Basis of HO staff salaries, allowances & admin costs.					
· Salary for director @ 1% for 4 months - \$ 1,290					
· Salary for Emergency Prog. Coordinator @ 2% for 4 months - \$ 760					
· Salary for Finance Manager @ 1% for 4 months - \$ 380					
· Salary for Procurement officer @ 1% for 4 months - \$ 172					
· Salary for Secretary @ 1% for 4 months - \$ 255					

Other administrative costs also on the basis of percentage. 50% of total salaries & allowances have been considered for this purpose as per normal practice.

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I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)

II. IMPLEMENTING MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

The relief programme will be implemented directly by CASA, with the assistance of partner organisations and the church network in Assam, Orissa and West Bengal.

Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)

CASA is registered as a Society under the Societies' Registration Act XXI of 1860. Its members consist of 24 Protestant and Orthodox Churches in India and CASA functions as the only outreach arm of these Churches. As the Related Agency of the National Council of Churches in India, CASA is mandated to do relief work on behalf of all the Protestant Churches.

CASA has a history of responding to emergencies and disasters since 1947 and is mandated to work in a purely secular manner in all spheres of its programme activities including humanitarian assistance programmes. CASA's response is regardless of considerations of caste, creed, language, ethnic origin or political affiliation. Priority is given to families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and female headed households, the elderly and infirm and other economically backward people. Operating on an all-India basis, CASA responds to 60-70 emergencies – both natural and man-made – per year. CASA has a decentralised disaster preparedness plan. This system has been created through the establishment of a wider and more effective infrastructure network and capacity building programme for CASA staff, representatives of Churches, and identified partner organisations, both at the disaster management and grassroots level, who can respond to a call for assistance at short notice, in consultation with and on behalf of the Churches in India. This network is backed by relief materials purchased and pre-stocked at CASA's warehouses at strategic locations throughout the country. The quantum of relief material stored at these locations at any given time is determined on the basis of hazard mapping done by CASA, and is subject to constant review and update.

III. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

ASSAM: As part of CASA's overall Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation initiatives at the community level, six High Raised Platforms (HRP) were constructed with support received through DCA/ ECHO at strategic locations in Morigaon district of Assam in 2007. The HRPs have now served as a refuge for many people who are stranded. The Disaster Mitigation Task Forces formed with requisite training on rescue operations, have helped some of the affected to safety.

CASA is closely monitoring the situation in the state of Assam. CASA immediately put in place assessment teams composed of experienced staff including women to survey the flood damages and the need of the affected people in the affected areas.

After the initial assessment by the senior level staff of CASA, meetings were held with the local partners / church Clergy leaders and institutional heads of the partner organisations to share the assessment, formulating the response needs, operational strategies and finalization of locations for our response.

ORISSA: After the entire Baliapal block of Balasore district submerged in water, people sought refuge on the High Raised Platforms constructed by CASA in 2007, with support received from DCA/ ECHO, as part

of Disaster Mitigation activities in the state. The HRP's are now home to several hundred people along with their livestock. The authorities have been informed of the location of the HRP's so that food dropping could be made possible on these points. The disaster mitigation task force members in the state, trained by CASA under the ongoing Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme, are putting their skills to good use. More than 200 task force members are working voluntarily and are taking initiative not only to help people reach safety but also to start a free kitchen in the area with available resources.

CASA has mobilised relief teams which will make assessment of the flood situation. The teams will consist of staff from the East Zone, partner organisation personnel and volunteers. Women staff and volunteers will also be part of the teams.

CASA senior staff from the East Zone will be coordinating operations from Kolkata office and ensure co-ordination with the Government, other NGO's, major church agencies, and grassroots partner organisations.

WEST BENGAL: CASA field staff is presently in the affected area to survey the flood damages and to identify the needs of the affected people in these areas.

After the initial assessment by the senior level staff of CASA, meetings were held with the local partners / church Clergy leaders to formulate the response needs, operational strategies and identify locations for relief response.

The immediate response requirement has been identified are as follows:

- Feeding Programme
- Distribution of Dry Rations
- Distribution of Relief Sets
- Distribution of Plastic Sheets

IV. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Priority will be given to the most vulnerable sections of the affected people such as the marginalised communities, excluded communities, widows, physically challenged, single female headed families and children.

Criteria For Beneficiary Selection

CASA are in the process of identifying the beneficiaries in cooperation with partner agencies. The assistance of the local government agencies and the village leaders will also be taken in the identification process, which will seek to identify those whose needs are the greatest. This may be measured in terms of the relative loss suffered (both in terms of people and property), socio-economic background of the selected beneficiary, and also the vulnerability factor of women and children, the aged and infirm.

CASA is in constant touch with the District Administration, with Municipal Commissioners and local Churches/Institutions to assess the situation and coordinate the relief response.

Primary Stakeholders: These are families that are displaced due to flooding and consequent loss/damage of their houses and belong to the weakest section of society particularly marginal and landless farmers, female headed households, children and those with low access to basic services. Rural debt is found to increase in the aftermath of most disasters. This relates directly to the displacement of people, the temporary stoppage of gainful employment, damage/loss of household goods, livestock and property. In order to survive during this critical period the poor and marginalized sections of the community who are the primary reference groups have to resort to taking loans from money lenders and land owners etc. The provision of relief materials will address many of the survival needs of the flood affected.

The provision of relief materials also encourages people to return to their homes as soon as the water recedes since they can immediately occupy themselves with repair/rebuilding of their homes without having to wait for the Government relief.

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

Secondary Stakeholders: These include the Panchayati Raj (local self government) leaders, local NGOs and CBOs, Block Development Officers and District and State level relief, revenue disaster management and rehabilitation bureaucrats and coordinators.

Local participation: CASA adopts a participatory approach to its programmes. CASA places emphasis on local capacity building, education, awareness and training. Participation by the secondary stakeholders is expected to result in a wider impact of the programme. CASA will ensure active involvement and participation of the beneficiaries, churches, partner organisations and panchayat leaders in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project activities.

V. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Goal

To mitigate the effects of the floods on the human population and assist in putting them on the path of recovery.

Objectives

- To provide cooked food to the affected people through a feeding programme
- To provide dry rations to 6,000 flood affected families
- To provide clothing, blankets and other articles of daily use to 6,000 affected families
- To provide plastic sheets to 6,000 affected families which will serve as a temporary shelter.

Activities and Outputs

- Provision of cooked food. (Note: *This activity had already been initiated at the time of sending out this appeal*)
- Distribution of dry ration to 2,000 affected families each in Assam, , Orissa and West Bengal
- Provision of clothing, utensils and blankets to 2,000 flood affected families each in Assam, Orissa and West Bengal.
- Provision of plastic sheets to 2,000 flood affected families each in Assam, Orissa and West Bengal.

Description of Assistance

In view of the present emergency situation, the following activities are proposed under this emergency intervention

FEEDING PROGRAMME: The feeding programme is expected to provide immediate relief to those families who have lost their houses, most of their household belongings and food. Cooked meals were distributed twice a day for seven days directly and through project partners. The programme aimed to provide food to 6,000 families in Assam, Orissa and West Bengal. This activity was considered the most urgent and consequently provision of cooked food was initiated on 24 June 2008.

DRY RATIONS: 2,000 dry ration kits each will be provided to 2,000 affected families in each of the states of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal (a total of 6,000 kits all together). Each kit will consist of 10 kgs rice, 2 kg lentils, 1 litre of edible oil, 1 kg of salt, 200 grm chilli and turmeric powder.

For 6,000 dry ration kits, 60,000 kgs of rice (20,000 kgs for Assam, 20,000 kgs for Orissa and 20,000 kgs for West Bengal). 12,000 kgs of lentils, 6,000 litres of edible oil, 6,000 kgs of salt, 6,000 packets of turmeric powder and 6,000 packets of chilli powder will be purchased locally.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES: 2,000 relief sets each will be provided in the states of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal. Each set will consist of 1 woollen blanket, 1 dhoti (a garment worn by the men), 1 saree (women apparel), 9 pieces of aluminium utensils.

PLASTIC SHEETS: The provision of 2,000 plastic sheets each in the states of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal will provide immediate relief to the affected people towards the need for shelter, as many of the houses have been damaged or water logged.

List of Villages:

The names of the villages identified for relief assistance in the three states of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal are provided below:-

ASSAM:

The intervention has been planned to benefit 2,000 families in the district of Lakhimpur in Assam. This district is one of the worst affected districts if the state. 16 villages targeted are as follow:

CIRCLE	Gram Panchayat	SlNo	Village	No. of Families Covered
Nobaicha	Dolahat	1	Dolahat	2,000
		2	Tiniyali	
		3	Sonapur	
		4	Haribor	
	Nobaicha	5	Digphukhari	
	Sonapur	6	Doloni	
		7	Ranibari	
	Singra	8	Phulbari	
		9	Bhorobia	
Lakhimpur	Bojalijan	10	Bojalijan	
		11	Jorhatia	
		12	Hatilong	
		13	Baligaon	
		14	Ujani Baligaon	
		15	Rangsali	
		16	Teobil	
Grand total				2,000

ORISSA :

In Orissa, 2,000 families will be targeted in Baliapal block of Balasore district. Identified 18 villages are as follows:

Sl.No	Gram Panchayat	Sl.No	Village	No. of Families Covered
1	DEBHOG	1	Khalamuhani	2,000
		2	Dantunida	
		3	Debhog	
		4	Ghantiadi	
		5	Dumichak	
		6	Bilkumbhari	
		7	Nuaga	
		8	Bishnupur	
2	NIKHIRA	9	Taladhandra	
		10	Nikhira W. No 9	
		11	Nikhira W. No 10	
		12	Palabegunia	
		13	Jamala	
		14	Palapada	
		15	Manpur	
		16	Majhipada	
		17	Dakhinapada	
		18	Chada Palapada	
Grand Total				2,000

WEST BENGAL:

East and West Medinipore are the worst hit districts in West Bengal. CASA plans to target 12 villages in West Medinipore district block Pingla, in the state. Please find the target villages mentioned below:-

Sl.No	G.P	Sl.No	Village	No. of Families Covered
1	Maligram	1	Agarpara	2,000
		2	Maligram West	
		3	Laxmibari	
		4	Maligram East	
2	Gobordhanpur	5	Gobordhanpur	
		6	Naratha	
3	Jalchak- I	7	Jalchak	
		8	Asan tala	
4	Jalchak - II	9	Narandighi	
		10	Jouhad	
		11	Baria	
		12	Naratha	
Grand Total				2000

Project Implementation Methodology:

CASA's experiences of many flood relief programmes from the past will form a platform of knowledge and experience for implementing the proposed programme.

The existing staff of CASA will be used for organising the various activities. The CASA Delhi headquarter will coordinate the overall operation which includes expertise in disaster response, logistics and emergency communications.

18 volunteers (6 in Assam, 6 in Orissa and 6 in West Bengal) will work with CASA staff in implementing this project in Assam, Orissa and West Bengal states and will be allocated full time for this project in the coordinating office at the zonal level.

The co-ordination at the state level is with the zonal office of CASA in Kolkata and sector offices in Eastern India. Co-ordination, monitoring, consolidation of reports and accounting will be the main functions of these co-ordinating offices.

Some of the relief material (Dhotis, sarees, utensil sets & blankets) will be sourced from CASA's existing disaster preparedness stocks from several locations and the remaining balance will be purchased locally by the deputed purchase committee. These committees will include staff, partner and church representatives.

CASA is in the process of identifying the beneficiaries in cooperation with its partner agencies.

On completion of the survey the distribution of relief material will begin. Members of the target group will be involved in identification of families who will receive the relief sets. The assistance of the local

community will also be solicited during the actual distribution of the relief material. Government and local church representatives will be invited to witness the distribution wherever possible.

Code of Conduct and Sphere Standard:

The staff involved in the project has been sensitized on the need to follow the Code of Conduct of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief as well as the ACT guidelines on prevention of sexual abuse and gender, while implementing the project. The quality and quantity of relief supplies undertaken are in the spirit of the Sphere Standards; to restore the life of the affected people with improvements or at least to the level in which they were before the disaster and/or in line with the existing common standards of the area.

Inputs:

6 Field Staff (2 staff in Assam, 2 staff in Orissa state and 2 in West Bengal state), 6 Office Drivers (2 in Assam, 2 in Orissa and 2 in West Bengal). A total 12 staff member will work entirely for this project and will be responsible for the implementation, management, monitoring and reporting for the field activities.

Planning Assumption, Constraints and Prioritisation:

The floods have impacted the flow of food and other supplies to these three states. This situation has become grimmer due to decreasing purchasing power of the people. It will be a challenging task for the proposed project to tap the outlets for clothing, food and other commodities on proposed rates. The rates are fluctuating currently towards higher side due to demand-supply gap.

Transportation will be another area of concern, due to damage to the road infrastructure. CASA will make attempts to procure food items and other material locally or from nearby places to reduce the transportation cost.

Supply of electricity and telecommunication facilities in the rural areas are not expected to be restored immediately. Inundation, water logging, disruption of road communications and shortage of country boats will continue to pose problems.

Implementation Time Table

The total project duration of this relief intervention will be 1 month from its inception. The total duration will of course also depend upon timely mobilization of resources.

VI. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

The overall financial management and control will be with the CASA Headquarters. At the zonal level it will rest with the Chief Zonal Officer. At the implementing level the Field Coordinators will be responsible for financial monitoring and control.

The accounts will be maintained by qualified Accountants and the entire project account will be consolidated at Kolkata.

This office will scrutinize the accounts and submit the same to headquarters for onwards submission. Preparation of financial report of the project and the final audit of the account would be done at the headquarters level.

VII. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

The Zonal office and sector offices of CASA has the requisite infrastructure and personnel for continuous monitoring of the programme at the field level which would be done on a regular basis through field visits, submission of reports, staff-partner meetings and interaction with beneficiaries.

CASA would ensure the active involvement and participation of the beneficiaries in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project activities. The programme will be constantly monitored for ensuring that it progresses along the planned framework, and also in order to fine-tune it as and when required, based on field responses.

A report will be submitted on completion of the intervention. At the end of the programme review would be conducted to assess the impact of lessons learned from programmes for future planning.

VIII. COORDINATION

Contacts with the local Churches and partner organisations in these states are already strong.

CASA will involve the Churches and the regional/local NGOs in co-ordinating the relief intervention. The purpose being to make the effort more effective and to avoid any possible duplication of efforts in the areas of intervention.

This programme will be conducted with the approval and co-operation of the State Governments and district officials. CASA maintains regular contact with local administrations for proper coordination and effective implementation of the proposed programme. CASA is already participating and will continue to participate in coordination meetings called by the state/district administration in these states, and other networks.

CASA is regularly in contact with ACT India partners in order to have proper co-ordination in the relief intervention and to avoid duplication of work. CASA is maintaining close contact with LWSI, in order to obtain clear distinction on geographical areas of relief intervention during this programme.

Members of the target group will be involved in identification of families who will receive assistance and efforts will be made to involve them in all facets of the programme intervention to promote transparency and ownership.

Linkages with development actors working within the project area pre-exist based on CASA's prior activities and NGO partnerships in these areas. CASA will be working in coordination with other NGOs and will be networking with them for ensuring coordinated implementation of its programmes so as to complement and supplement those being implemented by other agencies. At the district, block and panchayat levels CASA is in constant touch with all three State Government authorities, local panchayat leaders and the NGOs.

IX. CASA BUDGET

Description	Type Unit	No. Units	Unit Cost IDR	Budget IDR	Budget US\$
CRISIS PHASE					
Food Relief Assistance					
Feeding Programme					
Feeding Programme in all 3 states	lumpsum			300,000	7,143
<u>sub total :</u>				300,000	7,143
Rice 10 Kgs	Kgs	60,000	15	900,000	21,429
Lentils (2Kgs)	Kgs	12,000	60	720,000	17,143
Edible Oil (1 litre)	litre	6,000	85	510,000	12,143
Salt	kgs	6,000	10	60,000	1,429
Turmeric Powder (200gms per pkt.)	packet	6,000	24	144,000	3,429
Chili Powder (200 gms per packet)	packet	6,000	28	168,000	4,000
Polybags for packing	piece	6,000	12	72,000	1,714
Sub total				2,574,000	61,286

Non Food Relief Assistance

Woolen Blankets (1 Pc.)	Piece	6,000	103	618,000	14,714
Dhoti (1 pc.)	Piece	6,000	61	366,000	8,714
Saree (1pc.)	piece	6,000	72	432,000	10,286
Al. Utensils (9 pcs.)	set	6,000	450	2,700,000	64,286
Polybags for packing	piece	6,000	10	60,000	1,429
Sub total				4,176,000	99,429

Polythene Sheet Shelter 120 GSM (size 15' x 12')	Piece	6,000	575	3,450,000	82,143
Sub total				3,450,000	82,143

TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE**10,500,000 250,000****TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**Transport

For Crisis Phase

Truck rental transp relief material to local warehouse	9 ton truck load	12	15,000	180,000	4,286
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Secondary Transport (w/house to distrib point)	lumpsum			80,000	1,905
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Fuel & Maintenance 6 Four wheel vehicles	month	1	120,000	120,000	2,857
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Warehousing

Rent for Godown in Assam, Orissa & W Bengal	month	1	60,000	60,000	1,429
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Handling

Loading & Unloading of charges	month	1	60,000	60,000	1,429
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440,000 11,906**PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION & SUPPORT****Travel**

Local & Regional travel senior & field staff	lumpsum			80,000	1,905
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Salary

Salary of 2 Field Officers for Assam	Month	1	20,000	20,000	476
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Salary of 2 Field Officers for Orissa	Month	1	20,000	20,000	476
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Salary of 2 Field Officers for West Bengal	Month	1	20,000	20,000	476
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Salary of 2 Drivers for Assam	Month	1	10,000	10,000	238
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Salary for 2 Drivers for Orissa	Month	1	10,000	10,000	238
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Salary for 2 Drivers for West Bengal	Month	1	10,000	10,000	238
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D.A. for 6 Field Officers @ Rs 150/- per day	Month	1	27,000	27,000	643
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D.A. for 6 Drivers @ Rs 150/- per day	Month	1	27,000	27,000	643
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Honorarium 18 Volunteers @ Rs 100/- per day(6 volunteers each state)	Month	1	54,000	54,000	1,286
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Boarding & Lodging 12 Field Staff	Month	1	180,000	180,000	4,286
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Insurance for 12 staff for crisis phase	lumpsum			12,000	286
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Sub total 470,000 11,190**Office**

Office utilities in Assam, Orissa & West Bengal	month	1	60,000	60,000	1,429
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Office Stationery for crisis phase(for Assam, Orissa & West Bengal)	lumpsum			45,000	1,071
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Communication

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Usage of 6 mobile phones for 6 Field Officers (2 in each state)		1	30,000	30,000	714
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Usage of Fax & Email etc. for crisis phase (for Assam, Orissa & West Bengal)	month	1	30,000	30,000	714
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Documentation, Reporting, Promotion and Visibility(for Assam, Orissa & West Bengal)	lumpsum			40,000	952
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Sub total 265,000 4,880**TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT****735,000 17,500**

TOTAL FOR CRISIS PHASE:		11,675,000	277,976
Audit of Funds & Auditors Field Visits	lumpsum	100,000	2,381
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR CRISIS PHASE		11,775,000	280,357

Exchange Rate: 1US\$ = 42

Budget Note: RRF budget is incorporated into this budget