

Appeal

India

Post-Tsunami Rehabilitation of Excluded Dalit Households: ASIN73 Appeal Target: US\$ 10,507,088

Geneva, 27 November 2007

Dear Colleagues,

Please find herewith a new 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami-related appeal for a fourteen month programme (November 2007 to December 2008) to construct disaster-resistant housing for 1,380 tsunami-affected dalit households which have been previously neglected or excluded from assistance, implemented by ACT member **Churches Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), India**.

Please note that this appeal is being issued alongside the on-going implementation of ACT Appeal ASRE51, closing by 31 December 2007, from which a balance of CASA allocated funds will be requested by the ACT Coordinating Office for transfer to this new appeal. Please refer to the fourth revision of CASA's programme within the ASRE51 appeal for further details.

In addition, please note that ACT members Lutheran World Service (LWS), India, have provided an indication that they may also request a revision of ASIN 73 at a later date to include further projects with the same overall goal as for the CASA programme.

Project Completion Date:

31 December 2008

Reporting schedule:

Reports due ACT CO	Interim narrative & financial	Final narrative & financial	Audit
	30 June 2008	28 February 2009	31 March 2009

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

Total Appeal Target(s)	<u>US\$</u> 10,507,088
<u>Less:</u> Pledges/Contr. Recd.	<u>0</u>
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	10,507,088

John Nduna

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- **Church's Auxiliary For Social Action (CASA)**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER AND PARTNER INFORMATION

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.

The proposed dalit housing programme will be implemented directly by CASA, with the assistance of partner organisations and the church network.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION

Background

On 26 December 2004 the Tsunami struck the entire south Indian coastal belt. In Tamil Nadu the majority of the Tsunami affected people were the fisher-folk who lived very close to the sea. Therefore, it is understandable that the whole attention of the Government administration as well as NGOs was focused on the fisher-folk who had taken the brunt of the devastation. However, many of the neglected / ignored were a sizeable number of Dalits who also live in the coastal belts and were equally affected by the Tsunami in many ways.

Although their houses were not completely washed away by the tidal waves they did sustain damage to varying degrees and the Dalits also lost their livelihood as most are labourers who do not own any cultivable land but work for daily wages in agriculture or fishing. The Tsunami inundated the agricultural lands and thereby significantly reduced productivity (up to 75%). This has consequently severely affected their earnings. Despite the drop in productivity the Dalits still have to give the same share to the landlords that they did previously. Exacerbating the situation is the fact they live in thatched houses. Every year during the monsoon, their villages are flooded and their houses damaged. Whatever little savings they have are spent on renovating their houses every year.

Irrespective of whether they are rich or poor fisher folk around these Dalit villages have received housing from the government or from NGOs. But the Dalits have been left out – primarily due to the prejudiced 'damage' assessment by officials, but also because they have no land documents. This makes a severe impact on their dignity and self-esteem, which is already very low given the existing power structure. Providing these Dalits stable, disaster resistant permanent houses will address many problems faced by them.

Areas of Discrimination against the Dalits in the Tsunami Rehabilitation :

Following the Tsunami, the administration and many NGOs were insensitive to the situation of the Dalit population and infringed upon the resources of the Dalit communities. The high caste bias has enabled property owners, boat owners and land owners to get more compensation. The entrenched social discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and class has caused further marginalization of Dalits and other excluded groups. Many people have also been left out of the rehabilitation process due to contested/denied legal entitlements. The disaster has, overnight, accomplished the physical eviction of the illegalised population. Now the state refuses to recognise their legal title to land which has been occupied by them for generations. There was also exclusion based on livelihood. Fishing, which is the most dominant occupation, tends to overshadow other direct or indirect means of livelihood such as agriculture and non-farm activities even though studies indicate that for every person going out to sea there may be four employed in related and land based activities. The Dalits were consequently by and large ignored in the relief and rehabilitation activities

This is visible in the following aspects:

- Dalit communities are usually engaged in providing services to the fishing communities. With no money to pay for these services after the tsunami, the Dalit communities became unemployed. As attention was focused on the fisher folk who had taken the brunt of the tsunami, there was minimum attention paid to the needs of the Dalits in providing relief. Furthermore, when they tried to access relief they were turned away by the fisher folk.
- Dalit communities usually live on land beyond 400 meters of the coastline, and inundation of their land was minimal. This land was then used for setting up temporary shelters for the fisher people and to carry out rehabilitative activities/programs. Although the dalit communities were living in adjacent settlements they were ignored in beneficiary lists for permanent shelters.
- There are a significant number of Dalits who also worked as coolies for the traditional fishers. They assisted in fishing and got a small share of the catch. Therefore, they lived near the seashore in small hamlets which were washed away by the tsunami. However, since they did not have proper land documents (*pattas*), they were not included in the Government Approved Housing list (permanent shelter).
- The traditional fishers live in clusters. Entire fisher villages usually comprise of only one caste – e.g., meenavar or chettiyar. No Dalits are allowed to stay in the village, but have to remain on the periphery. When some of the Dalit houses were affected by the Tsunami, in order to avoid caste conflict, their names were not included in the housing list.
- Many NGOs brought in masses of relief materials and constructed permanent housing for the fisher folk living close to the seashore and also closer to the towns. This was where the international media was focused and work in those areas got good visibility. However, no one seemed interested in those areas where there was no media attention. Consequently, the Dalit villages were left out.
- No compensation was provided for the loss of service equipment owned by the Dalit communities such as sound systems, electrical appliance maintenance tools or for the cattle that died shortly after consuming contaminated waste brought in by the tsunami.

- Agricultural land was heavily salinated. Now two and a half years later, productivity has vastly decreased, cattle have not survived on salinated water, and migration in search of alternative labour has disrupted families. The district administration has yet to take stock of the situation and take measures to defuse the impact of salinity on soil conditions.

Power Structure and de facto Status Quo in Rehabilitation

It is the general mindset of the people in the Disaster Response programme, that they tend to unknowingly work towards retaining the existing power structure and bring back the *de facto status quo*, post-disaster. In every society, there are rich and poor, powerful and powerless, oppressor and oppressed, haves and have-nots. However, disaster gives an opportunity to break this barrier. For only a short time though, it brings both these groups on the same platform. It is important to address the power structure and bridge the gap between the haves and have-nots, during the rehabilitation process, otherwise the de facto status quo will remain. E.g., if a rich person had a house before the tsunami, they will get back a house after the tsunami through the rehabilitation programme; if a poor person did not have a house to live in before the tsunami, s/he would remain without a house. If this premise of Housing Policy is pursued, then a Development Organisation misses out on an opportunity for transformational development.

There is a role for a faith-based NGO like CASA to also take the side of the poor and excluded sections of society in a scenario where the needs, hopes and aspirations of the majority community (fisher folk) have been held paramount by most NGOs and the Administration. This has to be done with extreme sensitivity and with a balanced approach so as not to damage the social fabric.

CASA is committed to bringing about transformation in the lives of the marginalised and excluded through its Tsunami interventions. CASA sees this disaster – the Tsunami, as a window of opportunity to uplift the poor, marginalised and excluded communities and provide them with a quality life. CASA wants to break down the *de facto status quo* and help build lives based on dignity and equity. It is a challenge for us to ensure that the rights and entitlements of these socially and economically vulnerable sections of society are not neglected, rather are given a priority in our programmes

PROPOSED LOCATIONS for RESPONSE

CASA plans to provide Dalit housing in the districts of **Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tirunelveli** and **Tuticorin**. CASA is already engaged in a Tsunami Rehabilitation program in these districts and in some parts also has long-term development programs of its own and through partners. In the post Tsunami context CASA had provided assistance to the Dalit communities during the relief phase and also ensured that the Dalit families from the villages initially allocated to CASA by the Government were covered for housing as well as livelihood and community organisation related activities.

Based on a preliminary survey, an initial tentative list of the villages and 499 proposed houses identified so far is furnished in the table below. CASA is currently in the process of identifying more villages to be included under this housing programme, and these will be shared subsequently.

State	Sector	Village	Proposed No. of houses
TAMIL NADU	Cuddalore	Singarakuppam	165
		Thikkal	146
		Eddapalayan	120
	Nagapattinam	Maniantothevu	68
		Palan Kalliedu	65
		Annakovil	91
		Perunthotam	176
		Thandavankullam	110
	Tirunelveli	Kayalpatinam	55
		Veerapandiapattinam	25
		Eraviputhanthurai	01
			Total No. of Houses in villages identified as at date of appeal issue

The identification process for the Dalit households in villages and hamlets basically hinges on information collected from primary sources i.e. through CASA field teams already engaged in these districts as part of the response to the Tsunami disaster, from partner organisations and churches in the area as well as data available in the Government records. Once the villages/hamlets are identified CASA sends teams to do the required detailed assessment with the full participation of the beneficiary community both men and women.

From among the selected villages and hamlets CASA will identify most appropriate locations for community centres and recreation parks. While taking a decision on this, the population of the village/hamlet and land availability will also be factors to be considered.

Locations will be identified upon the following factors :

- a. Need
- b. Technical Feasibility
- c. Availability of public land
- d. Clearance and Permission

The names of the total number of villages and hamlets will be provided subsequently.

TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

CASA is targeting 1,380 dalit or otherwise excluded households for housing assistance. In addition, three villages will be provided with community centres/shelters, a village gate and a children's recreation park, as well as internal roads.

The excluded households are being identified on the basis of detailed in depth assessment which is carried out by teams of CASA staff members which look into factors related to caste, economic status, level of vulnerability, etc.

In some cases houses will be constructed on the beneficiaries own land or on land purchased and transferred in their name by CASA. However, it is expected that land for the infrastructure will be provided by the Government for which formal permission will have to be sought and received prior to execution of the work.

Once the assessments are completed CASA will be able to ascertain the number of families who do not possess land for the houses. The land procured by CASA for such families will be within the environs of the village/hamlet to ensure a homogenous settlement.

IV. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

GOAL

To help build a quality life based on dignity and equity for the poor, marginalised and excluded communities, especially the Dalits, who were severely affected by the Tsunami, but who were excluded from assistance.

OBJECTIVES:

CASA will work to accomplish the following broad objectives over 14 months (November 2007 to December 2008). Administrative costs for the initial two months of this 14 month time frame will be met from CASA's ASRE51 programme which runs concurrently till 31 December 2007.

- To provide 1,380 disaster resistant (cyclone and earthquake) houses in Tamil Nadu
- To provide three multipurpose community centres that can be used as shelters during any future emergency in South India
- Construction of three recreational parks
- Repair/reconstruction of community infrastructure such as internal roads, gates, etc to ensure safe and secure habitat in assisted communities

ACTIVITIES

	Activities
A.	Construction of 1,380 Disaster resistant houses in Tamil Nadu
B.	Construction of 3 Community Centres in South India
C.	Construction of three recreational parks
D.	Construction of Internal Roads, Village Gates, signs etc.

A. CONSTRUCTION OF 1,380 DISASTER RESISTANT HOUSES

CASA proposes to construct 1,380 disaster resistant houses for the Dalit communities in southern India who have been affected by the tsunami, but who have been left of the rehabilitation process by the government and other NGOs.

Most of the Dalits do not have *patta* (land documents) for their houses that have been damaged/destroyed by the Tsunami, CASA therefore plans to procure land for them and construct houses, thereby breaking down a little of the *de facto status quo* and helping to provide an element of self esteem.

In addition, CASA will provide electrical wiring between the houses and the road or pole.

CASA will be implementing house designs already developed by CASA/MEC for Tsunami housing with minor changes as may be suggested by the community, especially the women, during CASA's interaction with them. The sanitation facilities are included in the house design while drinking water is normally provided by the government on site. CASA has worked previously with MEC

who fully understand and comply with the Code of Conduct which is followed by ACT/ CASA in relation to the beneficiary population.

While CASA has made provision for purchase of land in all cases, they estimated that approximately 15-20% of the identified families may have plots of land available which are sufficient for the selected type of house design. In cases where the land already belongs to the Dalit families the title of the house will be registered in favour of both the husband and wife. In the cases where land is purchased for them by CASA both the land and title to the house will be registered in the joint names of the husband and wife.

Some of the immediate and long-term affects to the lives of the Dalits will be:

- The Dalits will not have to spend their hard earned money every year in repairing the thatched houses.
- Having a permanent shelter, they can focus their attention to other basic necessities and thereby lead a life of dignity and equity.
- A *permanent* house for Dalits will send a strong message of social equity to everyone, including the so called dominant upper caste
- Housing, a sign of well being and prosperity, can help the Dalits overcome their feeling of inferiority developed over generations of exploitation and oppression.
- The husband and wife will have a legal land document in their joint names, thus ensuring some security for the women in the family.

Some of the key areas where the proposed housing activity is expected to have a positive impact are shown graphically in the figure below:

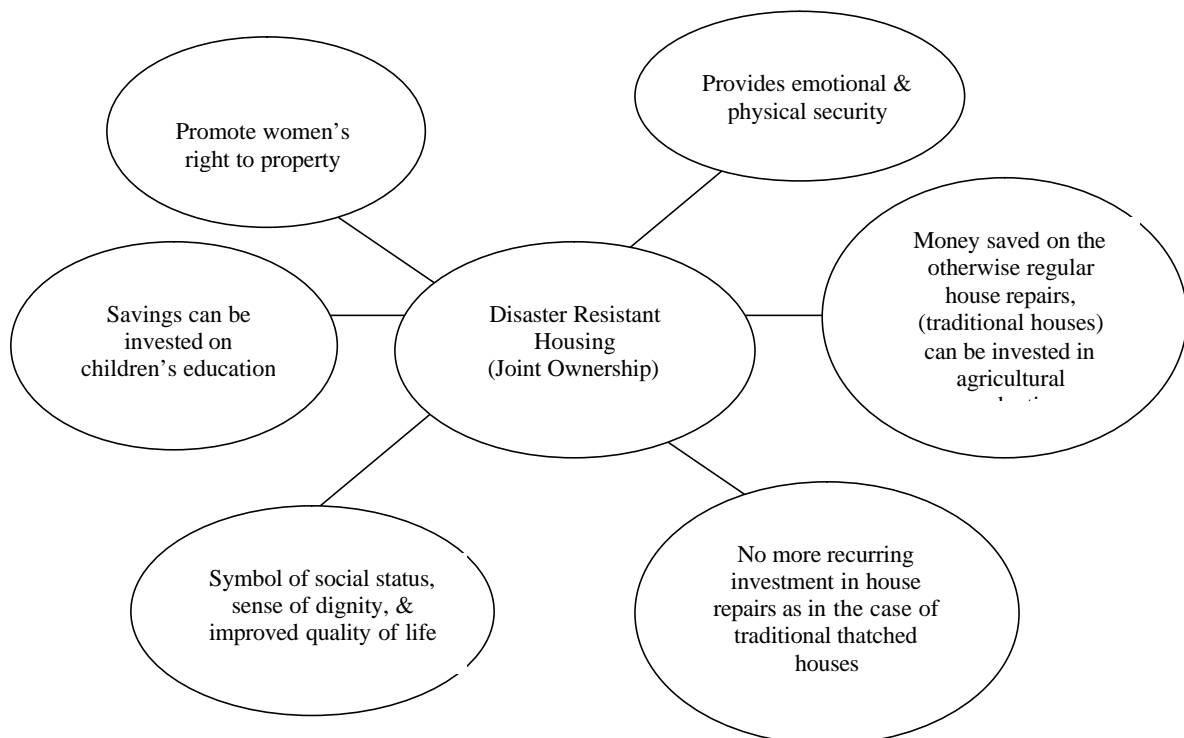


Fig: Some of the positive impacts of Dalit Housing

All the construction related work will be contracted to Methodist Engineering Company (MEC) who will be responsible for timely and qualitative execution of the work.

Since the contract is given on a turnkey basis, the procurement of material is the responsibility of MEC. CASA onsite engineers are responsible for monitoring and quality control both of material and workmanship.

The overall progress of work including construction will be monitored by CASA Sector Offices in collaboration with partners. The Co-ordinators of the Sector Offices team will be overall in charge of the work on the ground and will report on the work done to the Zonal Office which in turn consolidates the information and furnishes periodic reports to the CASA Head Quarters.

Since this is largely going to be in-situ construction, it will be easy to link the beneficiary family to each house so that they are able to supervise the house construction.

Members of the beneficiary community, both men and women, will be involved in the identification of excluded families who will receive assistance and all efforts will be made to involve them in all facets of the programme intervention to promote transparency and ownership. Existing Community Organisations of these excluded families in the village will be involved in the process of identification of the beneficiaries verifying the antecedents, settling land ownership issues and assisting with purchase of land. Co-operation of various Government departments will also be sought in this process.

B) CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTRES AND RECREATION PARKS

CASA plans to identify available plots of public land for the construction of three community centres and three recreation parks. However, these activities will depend on the availability of land which cannot be guaranteed at this stage. The centres would be used as shelters during any future emergency in South India

The recreation parks will include swings, slides, roundabouts, jungle gyms and other play ground equipments for recreational use by village children and youth.

CASA cannot be certain about the land availability for multipurpose community centres and recreation parks as they are not sure about the eventual number of villages that will be selected. Therefore they have budgeted primarily for construction of multipurpose community centres and recreation parks in 3 villages.

While the multipurpose community centres will be constructed by MEC on the basis of existing designs the recreation parks will be installed by CASA staff.

C) REPAIR/CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE – INTERNAL ROADS AND VILLAGE GATES

CASA operates through a participatory approach and male and female members of the target group will be involved in the identification of families who will receive assistance. Efforts will be made to involve them in all facets of the programme intervention to promote transparency and ownership. This includes inputs into house design, supervision and monitoring of construction work on their own houses, working out infrastructure requirements in collaboration with CASA/MEC staff, lobbying the Government for provision of public land as well as for provision of basic amenities such as electricity and water on site.

CASA will ensure that the Code of Conduct is upheld and will monitor the working of its own staff, partners and MEC to ensure compliance. The Sphere Standards have also been taken into consideration while designing the houses.

The HIV and AIDS, gender and environment policies have been given due consideration. The Code of Conduct on sexual abuse, Abuse of Power and Corruption have been disseminated to the staff who will be involved with the implementation of this program at all levels and compliance will be monitored at all levels.

INPUTS FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

In the initial relief and mid term rehabilitation stage the existing staff of CASA were deployed for organising the various activities. CASA have now recruited about 50 staff members exclusively for the Tsunami Relief and Rehabilitation Programme in South India (ASRE51). This number will be reduced as ASRE51 draws to a close in December '07, with 13 staff being retained to complete this programme. These include a Coordinator, 2 Field Officers, 2 Site Supervisors, 2 Community Organisers, 2 Programme Assistants, 2 Sector Accountants, and 2 Drivers.

Existing CASA vehicles will be used for transportation of staff.

The CASA Delhi headquarters will coordinate the overall operation.

The co-ordination for the Programme at the state level is managed by the Zonal office of CASA in South India. Co-ordination, monitoring, consolidation of reports and accounting will be the main functions of this office.

At the district level, two sector offices manned by programme and technical staff will be responsible for the day to day implementation of the programme

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS, CONSTRAINTS AND PRIORITIZATION

Security

Law and order and political situation in the state is stable.

Cost inflation

One possible constraint could be the hike in prices of construction material such as bricks, sand, stone etc.. The price of steel, cement and other construction material has already seen an escalation in the cost of construction which is projected in this budget.

Tax liability

Another issue is related to tax liability. In addition to the sales tax being paid on the construction material under the taxation laws, NGOs now have an additional liability to pay service tax which amounts to approximately 4.3% of the gross amount of construction costs. While CASA and other NGOs have made representations to the State and Central Government for exemption from payment of this tax, no clear decision has been taken yet.

Availability of land

At this stage it is very difficult to be clear about land availability in the villages for multipurpose community centres and housing. However, CASA has planned on three community centres and three recreation parks.

As regards the housing CASA will be purchasing land for those Dalit families who do not possess any land. The registration of this land will be in the name of the Dalit family and should not pose any difficulty.

Prioritisation

The first priority will be completing the housing. In the case that the funding target is not met or in any unforeseen inflation, CASA will reduce the community infrastructure planned.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

The total project has begun in November 2007, and implementation will continue up to December 2008. A preliminary timetable is given below:

Activities	Work Plan															
	Nov '07	Dec '07	Jan '08	Feb '08	Mar '08	Apr '08	May '08	Jun '08	Jul '08	Aug '08	Sept '08	Oct '08	Nov '08	Dec '08		
Preliminary Planning & Preparation																
Finalisation of villages																
Beneficiary Identification																
Purchase of Land for the landless beneficiaries																
Construction of 1,380 houses, 3 Community Centers & other infrastructure																
Monitoring																
Reporting (Narrative & Financial)																Jan '09 (Final)

TRANSITION OR EXIT STRATEGY

CASA is already engaged in a Tsunami Rehabilitation program in these districts and in some parts also has long-term development programs of its own and through partners. The support provided through this intervention will reduce the negative impact of this disaster on the ongoing development work. CASA will try to link communities assisted to the on-going programmes of CASA and partners for issues which need to be addressed beyond the project period.

V. 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 Team Leaders will be responsible for programme/financial monitoring and control.

The accounts will be maintained by qualified accountants and the entire project account will be consolidated at the Chennai office.

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.

VI. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATION

The Headquarters and Zonal office of CASA have 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 will 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 to ensuring that it progresses along the planned framework, and also in order to fine-tune it as and when required, based on field responses. Progress reports will be prepared on a half yearly basis. At the end of the programme a review will be conducted to assess the impact of the programme and document learning for future planning.

CASA has developed a very comprehensive PME (Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation) system which is based on the concept of a “learning cycle” .

In this concept, each circle in a graph chart reflects different stages of a project’s life and thus, in the planning, monitoring and evaluation process of each circle, the learning or lessons learnt based on strengths, weaknesses, missed opportunities and challenges in the environment are articulated. Lessons learnt from each circle become the starting point for the next stage of planning in the next circle. Also, it is important to ensure that in a chart the following circle goes higher than the last circle in terms of achievement. The rule of the system is to ensure active involvement and participation of all actors and stakeholders and more importantly to involve the reference community (beneficiaries) themselves. This system of PME is now institutionalised in CASA and thus is an important tool for CASA’s Tsunami Relief and Rehabilitation programme accompaniment process too. CASA has followed this system right from the crisis phase of the project.

The above concept of PME is presently being implemented in the Tsunami Rehabilitation Project as follows:

- Weekly written reports from the sector team leader from each district to the Zonal Office.
- Feedback from the zone to operational units on regular basis.
- Field Reports are being generated on the basis of outcome of various meetings of village-based organisations and activity based reports from the staff engaged in the implementation of the project.
- Regular field visits of the staff from Zonal and Co-ordination Unit. These visits are more in the nature of accompaniment to operational level staff and the village level organisations (like village committees, women’s groups, self-help groups, youth committees, economic groups, co-operatives which have been formed in most of CASA’s operational villages).
- Monthly meetings have now become quarterly meetings, which are being termed as Quarterly Review and Planning Meetings. These meetings are attended by key staff from the operational level, Zonal level, and also from Headquarters. However, the input and report brought from the

operational levels into these meetings are based on the outcome of village-based Planning and Review meetings, which are attended by representatives of various village-based people's organisations. Hence it is "bottom to top" PME process.

- Reports received at the Headquarters level from the Zone are consolidated and sent to funding partners. The Headquarters also sends feedback to the Zone.
- CASA has taken external auditing system in the organisation nearer to the place of action. High level audit visits are made regularly to the operational level at short notice. Reports on the outcome of these visits are submitted confidentially to the Director of the organisation.
- Accompaniment under PME system of CASA involves monitoring, verification, appraisal of the proposed activities/strategies, capacity building of actors, analysis of emerging issues and providing linkages to specialized agencies, if so needed and desired by the operational units (e.g. Environmental Study, Psycho-social Intervention, technology on disaster-resistant housing and other infrastructure, etc.).
- Learning from the periodic, structured consultations with the constituent member Churches and partners is another value addition to CASA's Tsunami Rehabilitation project.
- Programme and Financial Progress Reports are submitted to the governance committees of CASA (Executive Committee, Finance Committee and Personnel Committee) on a quarterly basis. Detailed statements on date-wise remittances received by CASA from all the donors for all purposes, including the Tsunami programme, is submitted to the Committee. Policy and related actions for operationalization are approved by these Committees.
- Indicators have been developed against the planned activities which will help in the systematic monitoring

VII. CO-ORDINATION

Contacts with the local Churches and partner organisations in the proposed areas of intervention are already strong.

CASA will involve the Churches and the regional/local NGOs in co-ordinating the rehabilitation/reconstruction intervention. The purpose would be to make the effort more effective and to avoid any possible duplication of efforts in the areas of intervention. The programme will be conducted with the approval and co-operation of the State Government and district officials.

It has always been important for CASA to listen to the churches while working on more specific long-term rehabilitation phase activities under their post-Tsunami programmes. Three structured consultations were organized by inviting member Churches. The first consultation was held at Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 2005, which was attended by representatives of seven member Churches present in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Response mechanisms and operational strategies in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were formulated during the consultation.

The other two such structured consultations were held near Chennai in 2005 and 2007, which were attended by representatives of 9 member Churches of CASA and 3 Regional Christian Councils. Several Bishops and church leaders were present during these consultations. The Chairperson, Treasurer and Director of CASA also participated in the consultations. CASA wished to listen to

the churches before revising its programmes in response to the Tsunami. A number of suggestions were made by the Churches and several new activities emerged during the course of discussions and deliberations, which were incorporated in the fourth revision of the parallel Tsunami-related ACT appeal, ASRE51.

CASA is maintaining regular contact with local administration 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, UNDP and other networks.

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

CASA, UELCI and LWSI - ACT International members from India- are constantly in touch with each other in Tsunami Relief and Rehabilitation programme-related issues. Apart from the regular interactions, five formal meetings have so far been convened where each of the agencies has shared written reports on activities and future plans. Discussion is held on thematic areas of identified issues and challenges being encountered by ACT members in India. While reviewing the appeal, ACT members have shared information and even discussed the rate of construction costs of the permanent houses.

Regular co-ordination meetings organized by the Northern agencies for their partners (including ACT members Christian Aid, DanChurchAid and Norwegian Church Aid) are attended regularly by CASA staff.

CASA will ensure that co-ordination and networking efforts from CASA's side are intensified in the remaining period of the project life.

VIII. BUDGET

Description	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	INR	INR	US\$
RECONSTRUCTION (Infrastructure)					
<i>Housing</i>					
Construction Disaster resistant houses	house	1,380	240,000	331,200,000	8,280,000
Land cost for houses	house	1,380	45,000	62,100,000	1,552,500
Electrical wiring from pole to house	house	1,380	1,000	1,380,000	34,500
sub total :				394,680,000	9,867,000
Insurance premium on houses	house	1,380	1,100	1,518,000	37,950
sub total :				1,518,000	37,950
<i>Other Infrastructure</i>					
Internal Roads	meter	9,000	986	8,874,000	221,850
Village Gates	units	3	110,500	331,500	8,288
Community Centers	centers	3	970,000	2,910,000	72,750
sub total :				12,115,500	302,888

Description	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	INR	INR	US\$
Inauguration, Handing over & signage	lump sum	1	500,000	500,000	12,500
sub total :				500,000	12,500
Recreation for Children					
Children's Park	park	3	150,000	450,000	11,250
sub total :				450,000	11,250
Personnel					
Salary Co-ordinator - 1	month	12	20,000	240,000	6,000
Field Officer - 2	month	12	18,000	216,000	5,400
Site Supervisor - 2	month	12	12,000	144,000	3,600
Community Organiser - 2	month	12	7,000	84,000	2,100
Programme Assistant - 2	month	12	10,000	120,000	3,000
Sector Accountant - 2	month	12	14,000	168,000	4,200
Driver - 2	month	12	12,000	144,000	3,600
sub total :				1,116,000	27,900
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				410,379,500	10,259,488
Admin & Utilities					
Office Rental (2 units)	month	12	25,000	300,000	7,500
Office Utilities (2 units)	month	12	16,000	192,000	4,800
Office Stationery & Supply (2 units)	month	12	16,000	192,000	4,800
Telephone, Fax & Email etc. (2 units)	month	12	25,000	300,000	7,500
Fuel & Maintenance 2 utility vehicles	month	12	20,000	240,000	6,000
sub total :				1,224,000	30,600
					0
Travel					0
Travel & accomodation of Field Staff	month	12	200,000	2,400,000	60,000
Monitoring Visits from Zonal Office, Head Office & Visitors	month	12	500,000	6,000,000	150,000
sub total :				8,400,000	210,000
TOTAL INDIRECT ASSISTANCE				9,624,000	240,600
AUDIT	Lump sum	1	280,000	280,000	7,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				420,283,500	10,507,088
Exchange Rate:					
	1 USD =	40			