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CASA is registered under the Societies Registration Act XIII of 1860, and with the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India under the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act. Donations to church’s auxiliary for social action are exempted from income tax under Section 80G.
I am delighted that the Annual Report of CASA is being published for the financial year 2018-19. CASA has completed 73 years of an eventful journey, helping people in need and distress irrespective of religion, caste and political affiliation through humanitarian aid, sustainable development and advocacy. This is the time to convey thanks and gratitude to all stakeholders and staff members for their association and contribution in delivering positive and effective results in rebuilding lives. We are privileged to be engaged in nation building through the work of CASA.

The year was devoted to re-organise CASA through structured Organisation Development intervention which has enabled us to remain a dynamic organisation by readjusting our strategies and be relevant as per the changing context and statutory compliances. While pursuing this, CASA has continued its regular programme. Progress of the same is captured in this report. I was particularly pleased that the Local Resource Mobilisation initiative has resumed after it was disrupted for about 18 months. It is important that civil society organisations like CASA is able to raise funds locally from within the country. It has also given us opportunity to interact and educate common masses (who are willing to contribute) about the importance of their engagement in supporting communities in need, and help them overcome the reasons of poverty and exclusion.

The world is facing climate change crisis. We all need to join hands in addressing the issue urgently. I am worried that the poor are worst affected as their source of livelihood is rapidly depleting. In our country, we have already started experiencing extreme weather. CASA has taken certain initiatives by starting climate schools for local farmers, dry land farming and small water harvesting projects which are managed by local communities.

The state of Kerala had experienced the worst flooding of the century in 2018 monsoon. We had covered 7 districts where relief programme was initiated. However, during the 6 month recovery phase, we decided to allow about 2500 worst affected families to identify the most urgent activities of their choice which would help them rebuild their lives. This was done through Cash Transfer programme under which an approved amount was transferred to bank accounts of the beneficiaries. We implemented this programme under the principles of Power to People and Downward Accountability. Details including learnings have been posted on our website and social media.

Journey ahead for us in CASA is going to be more challenging as we pursue the mission of Justice, Peace and Dignity of life. However, I am confident that our past experiences and renewal in the organization will motivate us in achieving our mission.

I want to thank friends and stakeholders of CASA for partnership. We deeply appreciate the help and support we have received from the agencies of Central and State Governments. We want to place on record our thanks and gratitude to the donors. Contribution made by the staff members and volunteers has been commendable. I am also thankful to the Governance of CASA for their guidance and support.

We are approaching to another epoch in the life of CASA when we celebrate 75 years of existence of the organization in 2022. I solicit your prayers and support.

Thank you.

Dr. Sushant Agrawal
Director, CASA
KERALA FLOOD RESPONSE 2018

CASA swung into immediate relief action after reports of rescue operations started circulating in the media. CASA assessed the situation with a team of more than 30 staff members. It reached out to the most affected people with dry ration and non-food items in its initial relief phase. The gap between loss and need ratio was widening everyday when CASA came out with its second phase of the intervention operating from the strategically located Kottayam office. With the ground staff always on the move they had to identify the beneficiaries in the most affected villages for material distribution.

CASA IMMEDIATE RELIEF PROGRAMME

Immediately after the calamity, CASA engaged in the assessment process of identifying the beneficiaries and providing relief kits to 3390 families in 7 affected districts. These relief kits consisted of food items, non-food items and hygiene kits providing aid to the affected families.

Hygiene Kit/Dignity Kit
Plastic mat
Bedsheets
Cotton Saree
Mosquito net
Food items
Blanket
Utensil sets
Mug
Torch light
Groundsheets
Plastic Bucket

During a disaster it becomes difficult to retain your belongings and get amenities. In a trying time like this, CASA provided a relief kit keeping in mind the women and children who were more exposed to various infections and diseases. It kept hygiene and food materials as the priority.

Every relief kit contains

3390 Total beneficiaries

Households benefitted across districts in Kerala with CASA flood relief programme

12,47,496+ People displaced
9.06 lakh Hectares worth of crop destroyed
50,000 crore Worth of property destroyed

6037

Kerala Flood Relief Programme at a glance

CASA staff were stationed for more than 7 months in all the 7 worst affected districts and were coordinating its operations from the Kottayam office.

现金转移

2647

3390

Unconditional Cash transfer through bank account

Wayanad
Idukki
Kottayam
Pathanamthitta
Alappuzha
Ernakulam
Thrissur

Cash transfer programme

DISTRICTS WHERE PROGRAMME WAS OPERATIONAL

Wayanad
Idukki
Kottayam
Pathanamthitta
Alappuzha
Ernakulam
Thrissur

Relief programme

DISTRICTS WHERE PROGRAMME WAS OPERATIONAL

Kottayam
Pathanamthitta
Alappuzha
Ernakulam
Thrissur

Unconditional Cash transfer through bank account

3390 families were benefitted from CASA’s relief programme

Map of Kerala
Unconditional cash transfers support women in emergencies. Ms. Vidya Greshkumar from Ramankerry village in Alappuzha district was given 8,000 rupees. After the flood, her ten-year-old daughter and niece no longer had a private bathroom. They would have to go out and defecate in the open. Children of their village mostly went in large groups to contaminated paddy fields in such cases. But she was conflicted. Her husband is an auto-rickshaw driver who needed the money to repair the three-wheeler. For Vidya, her daughter’s dignity comes first. They jointly took a decision keeping their family’s best interest in mind. They built a toilet for their girls using a significant amount of that money. They kept the rest of it in their bank account to repair their house.

CASA UNCONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME

Why cash transfers?
Cash transfers give choices and dignity to the people affected by disasters and make humanitarian aid more accountable by providing a sense of ownership and control at a time of crisis. The program comes as an opportunity to bring women-centric empowerment for the community at the forefront. Cash program stimulates local economy and employment by shifting the power from larger wholesalers to local retailers who then kick-start essential services.

Funds mostly utilised for
- House & shed repair
- Education
- Health and sanitation
- Furnishings
- Household essentials
- Leveling of house to safeguard from future disaster, preparedness

Following a standard process
CASA’s team surveys to list down the worst affected villages. They conduct meetings with village residents and identify the community leaders for a committee of 9 people, encouraging at least 5 women representatives. With the assessment task given by CASA, a list of damages and beneficiaries is made and the committee redress grievances from community members.

Complaint mechanism
Complaint mechanism was introduced by CASA with a very clear understanding that communities’ ownership over the process of recovery will have to be enhanced. A complaint box gives a second chance to the people to express their grievances and vulnerability to CASA and committee members, that further becomes reasons to be included in the programme.
Cyclone Gaja hit Nagapattinam, Thiruvanur, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Karakkal, Dindigul, Trichy areas of Tamil Nadu on November 15, 2018. Worst hit by the disaster were the farmers and fishermen hailing from the coastal areas. Not only did they lose their shelter and possessions but also their livelihood. CASA responded with non-food items such as clothing, utensils, tarpaulin sheets among other items to help people restore their lives back to normalcy. Among items was the mosquito nets given to the beneficiaries who used it to protect themselves from mosquito-borne diseases prevalent during the cyclone.

Who were covered?

- Women headed households
- Elderly people
- Disabled people with medical conditions
- Daily wage labours
- Marginal farmers
- Women headed households

Non Food Items

- Utensils
- Plastic mat
- Mosquito net
- Sanitary napkin
- Tarpaulin

Food Items

- Turmeric Powder
- Chilly Powder
- Sambar Masala
- Edible Oil
- Rice
- Thur Dal
- Wheat Flour

1800 Beneficiaries given relief kit

70-year-old Thalamma had her home taken away from her when Cyclone GAJA struck. Along with her belongings she lost all of her utensils as well. But she is grateful to CASA for offering her new ones. “Nobody came to help me before this. But CASA came to me and considered me a beneficiary” she received this with open arms. It not for CASA, “I would have had to keep this way and cry”, is all she manages to say.
Flood Relief Programme

Mandla, Madhya Pradesh

Mandla, a Baiga tribe district situated in the East-Central part of Madhya Pradesh is facing drought situation from the last two decades because of tremendous climate change. CASA implemented drought relief programme to check migration of the marginalised communities due to drought situation, to improve the livelihood and food security and to strengthen the capacities of communities in coping and responding to disaster risks.

- 159 families benefited
- Each family got employment of Rs. 4000 - 5000
- Drinking water problem solved through deepening of ponds & recharging of wells.

Drought Relief Programme

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Fire Relief Programme

Pune, Maharashtra

On 21st April, a massive fire brokeout in the Ambedkar Nagar slum in Pune district. The fire spread and about 80 houses were destroyed. CASA along with its partner reached out to the affected people with cooked food, clean drinking water, dry ration kit, utensil sets, clothing and sanitary napkins.

- 388 people benefited
- Food and non-food items along with cooked meals

Fire Relief Programme

Melghat, Maharashtra

CASA extended its support through a partner agency by providing 38 relief kits to the fire affected people to help them recover from their crisis. On April 9 a tribal village in the interior forest of Melghat tribal region in Amravati district of Maharashtra was hit by sudden fire damaging their thatched houses.

- 38 relief kits were distributed
- Tarpaulin
- Dhoti
- Woolen blankets
- Cotton saree
- Kitchen utensils

Relief Kit included

Flood Relief Programme

Impalh, Manipur

Manipur suffers from floods every year. Dry ration was provided to the affected families in Imphal to sustain and cope with the atrocities during the disaster.

- 1000 families benefited
- Dry ration was given to weakest sections of society
Developmental Programmes
Leadership Development Every year, Sundarbans is affected by floods which lead to huge migration and trafficking. Looking at the issue, the three most significant Capacity Building Training Programs were conducted in Sundarbans and Duars regions of West Bengal on the search and rescue mock drills with 170 community leaders.

Mangroves Re-plantation CASA is taking forward its initiatives towards conservation and preservation of mangroves in the Sundarbans area of West Bengal where its drastic depletion is leading to disruption in the entire eco-system. Huge sensitization and awareness drives were conducted to re-plant mangroves during the reporting period.

Regional level platform to discuss issues Community members living in neglected Duar and Sundarbans areas now have a regional-level platform initiated by CASA where people bring forward issues of climate change and its impact on their lives and livelihood. It is a unique opportunity for the people to share and discuss their issues with the concerned government authorities. The revival of the traditional agricultural practices in the Sundarbans region like beekeeping, sheep (local variety, Ovis Aries) rearing, and Bengal Goat variety was stressed upon during the meetings to enhance income and reduce migration in search of livelihood.

Sustainable livelihood in tea plantation The workers in the closed tea gardens of West Bengal’s Duar region have been facing lack of livelihood and income opportunities. The scenario in the area is gradually changing through CASA’s intervention with its partner organisations in the region. Alternative livelihood opportunities assisted by sustainable agricultural practices and linkage with the government schemes like SAHAY has come to the aid of tea garden workers.

Visit from agencies Representatives from donor agencies visited the working areas of Partnership Programme in West Bengal’s Sundarbans area. A partnership model has been initiated by CASA to help the people living in vulnerable regions of Sundarbans.

CASA organised a two-day workshop on Gender Mainstreaming in Kolkata. The objective of the workshop was to develop clarity for social work practitioners on integrating gender perspective into every stage of policy processes.

WEST BENGAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

West Bengal Partnership Programme

Sustainable livelihood in tea plantation

Regional level platform to discuss issues

Leadership Development

Mangroves Re-plantation

Visit from agencies
PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

BIHAR

Inclusive Development and Institutional Building through Sustainable Livelihood is operational in 10 districts of Bihar. CASA in this programme promotes livelihood model by assisting state level convention on the role of school management committee, child protection and human trafficking, disaster risk reduction, child education, micro planning and budgeting, group management and leadership development, workshop on ‘Developing a legal understanding of Bhudan farmers and landless people’, training on gender perspective building, training on climate resilience agriculture and workshop on social audit and village planning collective action for the overall development of the people in Bihar.

### Networking & Collective Actions

Some of the activities implemented by CASA and 23 of its partners:
1. Strengthening of people’s organization at the block and district level
2. Workshop on district level, Forum
3. Expansion of district level forum with Kosi Seva Sadan

### Outcome & Impact Oriented Workshop

A follow-up workshop focusing on Project Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) system was conducted by all Bihar partners that saw a footfall of 83 participants. A few elements included in the workshop for institutionalizing OIO framework were framing clear indicators in proposals, clear baseline and benchmarking, systems and mechanisms, capacity development of project team, allocation of a budget, common understanding of the project and accountability of ownership of change.

### Community Organisations

Nineteen People Organisations emerged at the partners’ level which is the apex body of the community-based organizations. There has been an increased participation of youth, women and Gram Sabhas. Leadership Building Training of youth and women, meeting with community and PRI members, planning of village development with community members, creation of livelihood model on tailoring, training of community-based groups on leadership and social audit were implemented.

- **10** districts
- **190** villages
- **23** partner organisations

ACTION PLAN

Finalization of one-year action plan for the period of 2019-2020 was implemented with 19 Bihar partners.
PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME
UTTAR PRADESH

Key Objectives of this programme
• Opportunity for awareness building on entitlements & processes
• Timely grievance redressal
• Capacity building for better implementation of programmes
• To build a collective platform for people to ask queries, express their needs and grievances
• Fact-finding and not fault-finding
• Creating a space and platform for dialogue

What is MNREGA & Why the need to reinforce properly?
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) was initiated by the Government of India in 2005. The prime objective is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas. It provides legal guarantee for 100 days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do unskilled manual work. Lack of proper execution and audit has been one of the larger implementation problems of MNREGA scheme. A powerful scheme like MNREGA needs handholding support from grassroot organisations like CASA to execute the scheme in a better functional method. For addressing and identifying the loopholes that prevail in the MNREGA process, the social audit was planned with the partner organisations in Uttar Pradesh.

Residential orientation on MNREGA
A 3-day residential orientation programme was organised to help the participants to develop increase their level of awareness on MNREGA and its related skills.

2-day Field Exercise
Field exercise was organised in 3 districts of Uttar Pradesh with partner staff and community leaders. The public hearing was attended by gram panchayat who addressed the issues put forward by the farmers and daily-wage labourers on MNREGA.

Planning & Implementation
Further social audit was planned and conducted in 2 Gram Panchayats in every partner programme area. Information was collected from stakeholders at various levels. Arrangement of records and documents was done through dialogue with village.

Public hearing
Based on the findings from the verification of work site and documents, public hearing in all the selected Gram Panchayats was conducted.

Mahrajganj, Bahraich, Kushinagar, Sonbhadra, Sidharthnagar, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Patliputra, Jaunpur, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Banda, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, Ambedkar nagar, Deoriya, Mahoba and Jalon, Uttar Pradesh

18 districts
342 villages
21 partner organisations
PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME
NORTH EAST INDIA

CASA started working in the easternmost region of India in 1984. However, in 2005 we decided to enter into a long term partnership model with local grassroots organizations. The project implemented in the rural pockets of the five states aims to mobilise and provide awareness on seamless accessibility of entitlements in close coordination with state departments. The uniqueness of the programme is its strength to bridge the gap between the community and the authority. Campaigns and training workshops are organised for the community members to address issues on poor livelihood, healthcare, and educational facilities.

Our Aim:

Atleast 30% households to access livelihood entitlements
Minimum 50% women’s engagement in decision making
27 people’s organisations taking charge of development

Entitlement to livelihood

360 CBOs & 2880 members trained & sensitised on Government Schemes to generate better understanding of the schemes.

CASA along with its 27 partner organizations is working in the remote areas of North-Eastern (NE) region to enhance and strengthen the economic and social status of the communities. This project is initiated with a vision of promoting self-reliance, sustainable livelihood, and gender equality through the formation of people’s organization (PO’s), networking with various Civil Society Organizations (CSO’s) and addressing greater issues of the North-eastern region.

CASA staff interacting with a beneficiary in Manipur
Planning and Review
CASA India organized 2019’s first project planning and review meeting with 6 Manipur development partners with an aim to strengthen people’s organisations and develop strategic plan for realistic project thematic areas of interventions. The meeting was held from 25-26 March in Imphal. Head of Programme Dr. Jayant Kumar encouraged the staff and partners to remain focussed on the mission to empower the most weaker section of the society while implementing thematic areas of the project. CASA partners presented their challenges and agreed to address those challenges step-by-step on priority basis to achieve the collective goals.

Project Progress Meet
CASA India Director Sushant Agrawal holds a meeting with the staff on the progress of developmental and humanitarian projects of CASA across all north-eastern states, including challenges and future plans. Citing examples of equality and equity from the gender perspective, Agrawal spoke about the need to increase the bandwidth of inclusive growth across CASA’s programmes in the region.

Women’s Day Celebrations
Several women came forward to celebrate Women’s Day in Dhemaji district of Assam that was organised by CASA India partner Rural Volunteer Centre. The event felicitated women, who made a mark in various walks of life, and also honoured women entrepreneurs for their invaluable contribution within their region. The event concluded with a rally to spread awareness on Women’s Rights issues and submitted a memorandum to a government official pitching for #BalanceforBetter.

Digital Shakti Training Programme
This programme helps create digital literacy amongst women and empower them across the state. CASA took the lead in coordination of the programme organised by Cyber Peace Foundation in association with the National Commission for Women (NCW), Government of India and funded by Facebook. Supported by the World Vision India (North-east) (WVI), the concept and initiative of CASA to organise a football tournament was anticipated to be a good example. The concept of the event was about how sports can bring together Civil Societies and make a difference towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals. With this aim in mind; the event was held to celebrate the growing contribution of sports in development and peace through the promotion of unity; respect; empowerment of women and youth; health; education and social inclusion. CASA in association with WVI and the other civil society organizations launched the event as a campaign. The nine agencies were keen to include sports in their projects.

SPORTS FOR UNITY
CASA developed an idea of bringing together all civil societies based in Guwahati to organize an event as a pilot initiative under the theme “Sports for Unity and Sustainable Development” in commemoration of the Republic Day 2019. This was driven by the milestone recognition and the past success of “Sports for Development and Peace” activities and programmes across multiple sectors.

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CHHATTISGARH PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

Key Objectives of this program
CASA is actively engaged in Chhattisgarh to act upon issues of livelihood, forest and land entitlements. Working in some of the remotest villages, the package/partnership program seeks to encourage the community members to take collective actions on good governance and conservation. It focuses on the capacity building and institutionalization of the Community Based Organisations. This creates a participatory environment for sharing ideas, views and helps in addressing village related issues. The programme reassures the governance and conservation of the natural resources and empowers the community.

GPS-led Boundary Mapping
One of the crucial activities within the project is mapping the village boundaries with technology-led GPS (Global Positioning System). The mapping is done to strictly demarcate the areas of prohibition, gazing and other minor forest collections. GPS mapping also indicates the parts of the forest that needs more care, thinning or pruning.

Millet Farming
Alternately, CASA has been promoting millet cultivation in the project villages by creating awareness on nutritional value of millets and encouraging people to adopt it into their daily food habits.

Forest Protection by Rotational Patrolling
Thengapalli or rotational patrolling is a traditional method to protect and conserve forests with a system of rotational patrolling. CASA encourages community to revive and promote this activity among all the Community Forest Rights (CFR) committees across project areas of Chhattisgarh.

Green Point Mapping
CASA along with the committee members are actively engaged in preparing resource inventory by mapping the quality and quantity of the trees in the claimed Community Forest Rights areas.

Seed Ball activity helps to increase the vegetative cover of the forest and provide for the animals without harming farm lands. The community started celebrating Van Mahotsav which is not just about planting trees but also about taking oath to plant trees and protect the forests. 2500 household have adopted and implemented the concept of nutrition garden introduced by government-owned Krishi Vigyan Kendra.
ALL WOMEN PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME
MADHYA PRADESH

was initiated in the year 2009. Its 21 partner NGOs are women headed, delivering leadership roles for social change, balancing gender roles and harnessing development opportunities. The intervention is focused on building women leadership, access to rights & entitlements for livelihoods and food security and addressing gender justice-raise gender concerns. Its goal is to empower the rural marginalised and excluded community by making them aware on their rights under the constitution. It also enables them for active participation in governance system.

Workshop on Sustainable Agriculture Practice - Organic Farming
A two days workshop and training programme on sustainable agriculture practices-organic farming. A total of 64 farmers attended training programme. During the training they went through class room sessions as well as demonstration and practical session. They were given field exposure on organic farming, field visit and prepare organic manure, pest and insect control measures and given books on the same.

Legal Clinic - A Woman leadership Development Programme
Imparted training on violence against women: punishment and provisions, sexual harassment act 2012, protection of women at workplace, charge sheet, judicial process, important structure of judiciary, FIR, witness, appointment of advocate, free legal aid, how to access free legal aid, etc.

International Women’s Day Celebration
Better the Balance, Better the World
International Women’s Day was observed in 14 districts of MP. 21 women headed Organisations came together in their respective places and raised voices against injustices like employment opportunities, health care, education, social security, position in decision making, equal wages for same work and do away of subordination or discrimination by male.

Campaign on Stop Violence against Woman and Girl Child
Dec, 2018
The objectives of the campaign were to make the community members aware about the discrimination between men and women. It share information regarding different laws to safeguard the rights of women and girls, motivate the community members and bring together the different agencies to stop violence against women. Through Public meetings, community songs and Nukkad Natak street plays they spread awareness.
CHILD LABOUR FREE ZONE PROGRAMME

Even after 73 years of freedom, children in India are not being able to hold onto their childhood innocence as they are forced to work under hazardous and dangerous conditions. Over 1.5 lakh children in the age group of 5-14 years in Tamil Nadu are still labouring under the sun and dingy factories every day. CASA believes that every child has the right access free and compulsory education with a good mental and physical well-being. Every year, CASA India rescues children from child labour activities, tries to place every child in a normal environment they deserve and send them to schools. CASA has been the instrumental in empowering the children, parents and communities through awareness and capacity building programmes to help them address their issues.

Vocational Skill Training Centre

Vocational Skill Training (VST) enhances the skills of craft and trade in adolescent girls at various levels. By imparting apprenticeship training, VST promotes opportunities for a sustainable livelihood. The training mainly helps those women who were forced to drop out of schools as children to help sustain their families. Through the training, they can earn a better living for themselves and their families. The aim of this training is to make women capable enough so that they can apply to different sectors for work. It also empowers them to choose an entrepreneurial path for themselves and open a small business of their own.

- 30 children were trained in tailoring & obtained government certificate
- 10 students earn by stitching chudidar, blouse and kurta
- 8 students have started working in the garment sector

Major reasons for drop-out

- Poor income of families
- Seasonal migration
- Discrimination against girls
- Lack of infrastructure

Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu

Dindugal district, Tamil Nadu

Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh

Vocational Skill Training Centre

43 fresh enrollments in Vocational Skill Training (VST) Centre

Students practicing stitching at CASA Skill Training Centre
CASA’s Bridge Course Centres are not just about studies but also extra curriculum activities. Admission in regular schools, Extra curriculums & sports, Mid day meal, Enhanced leadership qualities.

Bridge Course Centre (BCC)

CASA started with the Child Labour Free Zone Project (CLFZP) initiative to create an opportunity for children to resume their education and relive the lost childhood. The Bridge Course Centres (BCC) were set up and planned specifically for school dropouts. The main objective of BCC is to encourage the children to get back on the education track and complete their studies. The children who are working as child labours are rescued and taught till class 10th at the centre. On passing their class 10th exams, they are sent to a government school to complete their senior secondary education that includes classes 11th and 12th. The children at the centre are made aware of the problems related to child labor and integrated livelihood issues. Children are taught life skills too which eventually helps in building their confidence.

Ramesh and his brother Nagaraju were enrolled in the CASA India Bridge Course Centre in Andhra Pradesh. With the sudden death of their father, there was a financial burden on the family. To support their mother in the times of hardship, they started skipping their classes leading to a lower attendance hampering their education. CASA along with women groups and volunteers proposed a financial help of Rs. 10,000 through Income Generation Programme to the family. This not only assisted the family for buying two goats for a stable livelihood but also helped Ramesh and Nagaraju attend the Bridge Course Centre regularly, prioritising education.

Supplementary Education Centre

As compared to the tuition/coaching class facilities in the cities, children in villages do not have the luxury to attend such classes mostly due to unavailability and unaffordability. A lot many children drop out of government schools because they can’t cope up with the studies. Addressing this need, CASA introduced the coaching facility called Supplementary Education Centre (SEC) for kids who want help in understanding their school lessons from our community teachers.

160 fresh enrollments in 6 Bridge Course Centres (BCC)

91 69 fresh enrollments in Supplementary Education Centres

Outcomes of BCC

165 fresh enrollments in Supplementary Education Centres
The comprehensive food security programme by CASA aims at promoting a sustainable livelihood to distressed farmers in drought prone areas. It is operational in 12 villages of Amr Taluka in Yavatmal District, Maharashtra. With CASA’s help they were able to address the agrarian crisis of the distressed farmers of Amr Taluka. It has helped build the capacity of youth, women and small marginal farmers and claim their entitlements and rights. By March 2019 they had given support to 150 landless labourers and skill artisans. Support to beneficiaries was given in the form of money and goats, the community benefited largely from this.

Goats were distributed amongst 70 beneficiaries - mostly women headed households and widows.

20 vegetable vendors were given the financial support of Rs. 5,000/- to set up small businesses.

150 landless labourers & skill artisans given support through agriculture.

349 male farmers and 138 women farmers from 12 villages were given seed support for mixed cropping.

Health checkup camps were organised to promote health and hygiene. A display of colourful posters in the local language helped educate people on the importance of clean drinking water, good health habits and consumption of nutritious food/fruits.
STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN ODISHA

Strengthening Disaster Risk Management focuses on Disaster Preparedness of school-going children by management of different schools. Children are the most vulnerable to risk before, during and after any disaster. Strengthening their capacity and knowledge on disaster risk reduction will help them to survive and cope up with the situations. This project is operational in 26 different villages in Astaranga block to train the children and prepare them for future disasters. Awareness Generation Programmes, exposure visits, Capacity Building Programme on Disaster risk reduction and Skill Training Programmes have been initiated by CASA to train the children and the community leaders to strengthen the local capacity of the community.

Activities conducted in SDRM

- Disaster Risk Reduction Analysis
- Community Based Preparedness Planning
- Small scale mitigation activities
- Children mock drill training
- Community Capacity Building
- Establishment of Early Warning Systems
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
- Training on first aid, search, rescue, evacuation
- Competitions & debates
- Other awareness generation programs
- Active involvement of govt. disaster management authority

Disasters faced in Astaranga block

- Floods and rains
- Tropical Storm
- Tsunami
- Snake bites
- Heat waves
- Lightning

27 Schools
24 Revenue villages
10 Gram panchayats
CHILD PROTECTION IN EMERGENCY IN WEST BENGAL

CASA in collaboration with UNICEF and various government agencies took the initiative to capacitate the District level Officials, Community Based Organisations and NGO representatives to deal with children during disasters ensuring their protection in an emergency. This project created an opportunity to develop trained Human Resources at District and State Level who can conduct or further extend training programmes.

% wise participation of various departments & CSOs in CPiE Consultation and Training process in West Bengal

- Increased participation from government agencies (59%)
- Increased participation from Civil Society Organisations (41%)

Our Aim:

- One of the objectives of the programme was to create synergy between departments that created a space for an interactive discussion.
- Training facilitation kit helps them conduct such training programs at their level.
- Include children as a crucial part of the training.
- Kanyashree Clubs to be the entry point where the students can be empowered on Child Protection in Emergency and other life-saving skills.
Increasing population followed by climate change, multidimensional poverty and food insecurity makes South Asia as one of the most vulnerable and disaster-prone regions of the world. In response to the growing need for intervention, organisations from South Asia convened the Regional Inter Agency Partnership or RIAP to explore innovative methods of adaptation, exchange cross-cultural learnings and address the problems of their people. Awareness and training on climate change mitigation, sustainable agriculture practices and disaster risk reduction were among a few programmes implemented in India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

**Regional Inter-Agency Partnership**

- Action Reflection programme
  - Agriculture conservation (wheat cultivation), Bangladesh
  - Promotion of dry seed bed, Bangladesh
  - Community Disaster Preparedness and Risk Management, Bangladesh
  - Sustainable farming solution, Sri Lanka
  - School Action Research programme (SARP), Nepal
  - Community Planning meeting or environment conservation, Nepal
  - Awareness on Climate Change, Nepal
  - Restoration of water resources, Nepal

- Child Focused Programme on Climate Change
  - Debate and essay competition on impacts of Climate Change and disaster, Bangladesh
  - Workshop on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management with teachers and parents, Bangladesh
  - Formation on children’s club on environmental issues in non-found way, Sri Lanka
  - Orientation to school teacher on Climate Change and Environment Conservation, Sri Lanka
  - Exhibition on Climate Change module by students, Sri Lanka
  - Formation of Climate Action team in school, Sri Lanka
  - Management of solid waste, Sri Lanka

- Workshop on Localisation
  - Improved understanding of Grand Bargain & Charter for change
  - A new RIAP Charter
  - A localisation roadmap until 2020 and beyond

- Other Initiatives
  - CCDB-RIAP project observed Disaster Mitigation Day on 13 Oct, 2018
  - RIAP’s own website to project its members’ work
  - Annual Review and Planning Meeting
A 3-day workshop on South Asia Accompaniment Programme Conflict for Analysis was held in Kathmandu from 4-6 July. It commenced with the predominant objectives of the workshop being the thorough study and conflict analysis, building own capacity and finding the best possible action for the future. LCP members CASA India, CSI Serva, ISD, CNI SBSS, CCBD, MF, UMN, UMM and CWS/PA participated in the workshop. Centre For Peace and Conflict Study (CPCS) was introduced to the network during the programme. CPCS is a value driven organisation which comprises five important pillars - Courage, Grounded, Trust, Excellence and Learning.

The participants agreed to the need to understand the various differences between context analysis and conflict analysis. Reflecting on Peace Practices (RPP) exercise was also conducted. The workshop saw common linkages between important factors behind conflicts in South Asia, shedding different criteria of effectiveness within RPP process. These criteria can be used in programme planning to ensure specific program goals. The programme addresses the people, issues and dynamics that are key drivers to ongoing conflict.

In late 1984, Local Capacity for Peace (LCP) was launched to answer the question: How much assistance should be provided in conflict settings that disengage people from violence surrounding them? Taking a step further, LCP also sought to develop alternative systems for addressing the problems that underlie the conflict. LCP has since played a key role in the peace building process as the ethnically rich South Asian countries have experienced a fair share of inter and intra state conflicts. The network within LCP seeks to address issues of violations of rights, violence and abject poverty, issues related to ethnic minorities, inequality, casteism, conflict over resources, migration, disillusioned youth and atrocities on women.

Back in the days, non-profit organizations like CASA in India to Christian Commission for Development (CCDB) in Bangladesh and others, felt that the increasing level of potential and actual conflicts in South Asian countries were hampering their development and humanitarian programmes; thereby jeopardizing their ability to achieve larger developmental goals. The network partners shared and learnt from each other’s experiences throughout its four phases. However, LCP has strengthened its foundation and moved beyond the mainstreaming of LCP/Do Not Harm and now working directly on conflict and in conflict. In the ongoing fifth phase, the LCP tools are directly being implemented on ground zero with contribution from youth in peace building.

LCP is an integrated conflict resolution and peace building tool which is an integral part of CASA’s development and emergency programmes.

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CORE Programme is the direct intervention of CASA with the reference community where we focus on building & strengthening community based organisations. It has led to emergence of a large number of grass-root organisations of men & women facilitating development & change. These CBOs have gradually acquired the capacity to understand & analyse their issues & addressing it collectively.

Youth leadership training workshops were implemented across the core programme areas with an intention to enhance the skills of the youth by taking charge of the village developmental activities. Youth conventions and alternative livelihood programmes for the future generation leaders were held at various places.

Facilitation of alternative and sustainable livelihood opportunities for the stressed farming communities is an important and integral part of the core programme framework. Communities were taught on ways to develop village micro-planning considering the priority needs of the village by including all sections in the planning process. Initiatives like kitchen gardening, land reclamation, fishery, water conservation and formation of village development committees were taken up.

Awareness generation on disaster management and climate mitigation were conducted on a large scale in the programme areas across states. The participants were trained to safeguard farmers against climate risks and were trained to link their livelihood with sustainable options like goat rearing and poultry farming, besides enhancing climate resilience in the villages. Many specific drought prone areas like Jalkot in Latur district of Maharashtra were given training on rainwater harvesting and water conservation methods.

The participants are trained on gender analysis skills with an orientation on the need of such analysis, gender sensitive indicators, gender concepts and tools, legal legislations and laws to address gender violence, advocacy and gender budget. Issues such as alcoholism, need for private space for lactating mothers, more women representatives in decision making bodies, women SHGs were taken up within the meetings and acted upon to curb the negative effects on the community as a whole.

Dispensing information on government schemes and attaching the community with respective authorities has benefitted many people in the rural hinterlands under core programme regions. A lot of many beneficiaries could avail and were benefitted by the government’s social security, economic empowerment, housing, health, education and scholarship schemes. With awareness of many schemes, people’s organisations are able to avail the benefits for a better living.

12 States
Andhra Pradesh
West Bengal
Telangana
Tamil Nadu
Rajasthan
Chhattisgarh
Madhya Pradesh
Odisha
Jharkhand
Gujarat
Maharashtra
Karnataka

States covered

CORE PROGRAMME

YOUTH LEADERSHIP

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

LAND & FOREST CONSERVATION

AWARENESS BUILDING PROGRAMS

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

THEMATIC AREAS
Quilts being distributed to the poor children of Masihi Mahila Shiksha Sadan, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh to keep them warm in the winter season.

**QUILTS DISTRIBUTION**

Church’s Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), distributed 1176 bales in 23 states which were covered in consideration of the cold winter conditions and the poor people. The states covered are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

The priority while distribution was given to the organisations which are serving poor and marginalised such as disabled, orphans, leprosy patients etc.

**States covered**

- **23** States covered across
- **1176** Bales of quilts distributed
- **188** Institutions

**Type of Institutions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Institutions</th>
<th>No. of Bales distributed</th>
<th>No. of Institutions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church Institutions</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostel/Schools</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO’s</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orphanages</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leprosy Homes</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASA Direct</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,176</strong></td>
<td><strong>188</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quilt being distributed to the leprosy patient of Mhasay Kuki Akhrem, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

**Drought Assessment**

A drought assessment was incepted by a working group consisting UNICEF, CARITAS and others moderated by CASA across 550 villages of 25 districts of Tamil Nadu. Concurrently while analysing the situation, CASA India found out that around 80 per cent of rural population reported crop loss due to failure of monsoons during the period. People also said that they were unable to get healthy food and adequate drinking water. The assessment also brought forward the fact that migration was happening at a rapid pace and children were dropping out of schools at an increased rate.

**CASA Film on Filariasis premiers at International Woodpecker Film Festival**

CASA India short film “NEGLEGT” capturing the lives and journey of Lymphatic Filariasis patients in India is the OFFICIAL SELECTION at Woodpecker International Film Festival to be screened on November 24th at Siri Fort auditorium, New Delhi. NEGLEGT, shot in the hinterlands of Odisha (eastern India) is a short documentary that revolves around Lymphatic Filariasis, a widely spread tropical disease of the region.

**CASA Forms New Board**

National Board of CASA India for the next quadrennial was constituted on 7th February with as many as 10 women members getting elected into important decision-making committees. This was the first time when so many women representatives were part of the CASA India National Board.

**ACT Alliance General Assembly**

CASA India Director Sushant Agrawal meets United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Amina Jane Mohammed at the 3rd ACT Alliance General Assembly in Uppsala, Sweden in October 2018. CASA India Director and outgoing moderator Sushant Agrawal congratulated his successor Birgitte Qvist-Sorensen from DanChurchAid - Europe for being elected the new ACT Alliance Moderator in the 3rd General Assembly. In her address, she said “Sushant Agrawal did an amazing job as a moderator and I hope I can fill in his shoes. I think the alliance has moved forward in the last four years under his leadership. Gender campaign is why I actually wanted to be a moderator as I always wanted to work for the gender justice issues.”

**CASA on Twitter**

#EqualGenderRepresentation #casaindiainaction

**CASA Director Sushant Agrawal meets**

United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Amina Jane Mohammed at the 3rd ACT Alliance General Assembly in Uppsala, Sweden in October 2018.
### EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORE &amp; OTHER PROGRAMMES</th>
<th>PROJECTS AND EMERGENCIES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rs.)</td>
<td>(Rs.)</td>
<td>(Rs.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions (Overseas)</td>
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<td>Project / Emergency</td>
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<td>TOTAL (Rs.)</td>
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### INCOME

<table>
<thead>
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<th>CORE &amp; OTHER PROGRAMMES</th>
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<td>(Rs.)</td>
<td>(Rs.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions (Overseas)</td>
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<td>Self Apurt Furn.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reserve</td>
<td>27,212,992.02</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (Rs.)</td>
<td>150,037,514.19</td>
<td>497,248,939.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[\text{SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS--}\]

\[\text{SCHEDULE 'L'--REFERRED TO ABOVE FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT}\]

\[\text{AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE}\]

For G. C. SHARDA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 500041N
UDIN: CA. VANDNA GOPAL SHARDA DEEPIKA SHARMA SUSHANT AGRAWAL REV. DR. STEVEN C. DAVID HIS GRACE DR. YAKOB MAR IRENAIOS

\[\text{PARTNER FINANCE OFFICER DIRECTOR TREASURER CHAIRPERSON}\]

\[\text{MEMBERSHIP NO. 091051}\]

\[\text{PLACE: NEW DELHI}\]

\[\text{DATE: AUGUST 20, 2019}\]
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