Kerala is experiencing the largest disaster of flood and land slide after 1924. The torrential rain since 10th May in sporadic places in Kerala and continuous rain since August first week accumulated huge rain water in several dams. On 10th August, 22 dams were opened by the Kerala government. Also, due to continuous rain mountain soil got lose and thus created a devastating landslide in many places in the hilltop areas. Over 40 lakh people were affected, 357 people lost their lives and over 3000 relief camps are still running. Estimated loss of public and private properties is over Rs. 9000 Crore.

CASA was one of the first organisations to respond to Kerala floods.

Like any other major disaster relief and rehabilitation, CASA’s response to Kerala Floods can be divided into three phases:
Phase 1 - Immediate Relief  
Timing - Within 48 hours to One Week

There was an immediate need to provide food and safe place. People moved to high land places such as temples, mosques, churches or public places. CASA worked with five local partners and provided dry ration (rice, wheat flour, oil, sugar, salt, lentil, tea leaves and drinking water). We reached out to 4675 families in 7 affected districts - Kottayam, Allapuzha, Pathanamthitta, Wayanad, Idukki, Ernakulam and Kozhikode.

During this phase, a rapid assessment was also conducted to decide on further needs for relief.

Phase 2 - Relief  
Timing - Post One Week to 3-4 Months

Following were the needs emerged as per the assessment and recommendations from the affected communities

a. Food security kit - Rice, Wheat flour, Green Gram, Salt, Sugar, Coconut oil, Turmeric Powder, Tea leaves and Chilly Powder

b. Non-food items - Clothes (Sari, dhoti), Blanket and Utensils


CASA is providing relief to 6000 families in 6 affected districts - Kottayam, Allapuzha, Pathanamthitta, Wayanad, Idukki and Ernakulam.

There is also immediate need of house repairing support. We are providing shelter repair support to 150 families. There is much higher need, which is increasing.

During this phase, a multi-sectoral assessment is also being conducted to assess the long term rehabilitation needs.
Phase 3- Rehabilitation
Timing- 3-4 Months to 2 Years

Assessment was conducted on sectors- Shelter, Food and Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Health, Education and Protection of children from trafficking.

Based on Post Disaster Need Analysis, CASA would liaison with Government, wherever possible for meeting the infrastructure need. Also, based on assessment, CASA would provide livelihood support for rehabilitation of affected people.

CASA’s long term intervention would include:

a. Cleaning of Agricultural Land
b. Support to Self Help Groups and livelihood support to identified villagers
c. Kitchen Garden
d. House Repair
e. Multipurpose shelter construction on Stilt

CASA would be providing rehabilitation support to 2000 households in Kottayam district.