

Annual **Report**





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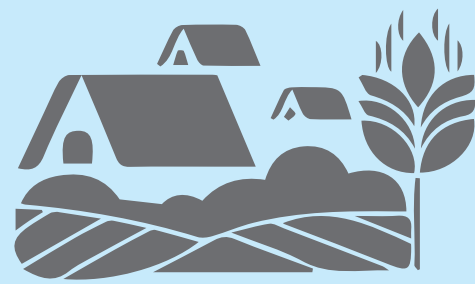
church's auxiliary
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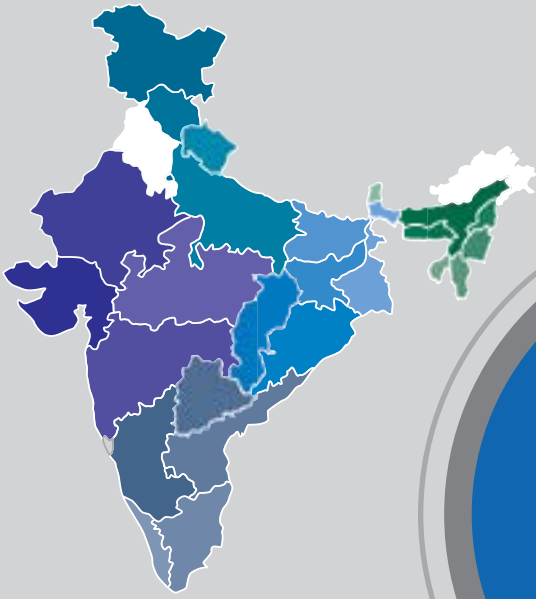
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WHY



10,505+
villages



working
in
26
States

OUR PROGRAMME REACH



LIVELIHOOD
20 Lakh farmers
given livelihood support



LIVES IMPACTED
82,53,037+



EDUCATION
1.58 Lakh
children enrolled
in schools



HEALTH
24.6 lakh
health assistance



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE
more than 500 disaster responses
till date



DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

CORE PROGRAMME

CASA's Core Programme, operating in 15 districts across 12 states, focuses on enhancing community capacities and promoting sustainable development. Key interventions include building local organizations, fostering youth leadership, and promoting climate-friendly livelihoods. The program supports marginalized communities by strengthening Peoples Organizations (POs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) through training and workshops. Emphasis is placed on gender mainstreaming, with activities such as workshops on gender issues, access to government schemes, and livelihood ventures for vulnerable women. Recent activities include workshops on collective farming, skill development, and gender sensitization. The program aims to empower communities for self-reliance and sustainability. The project is spread across four zones of CASA i.e. North, East, West and South. The programme is implemented through 15 units spread across 12 states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana and Karnataka. The programme covers 282 villages spread in 15 units.



Activities Overview

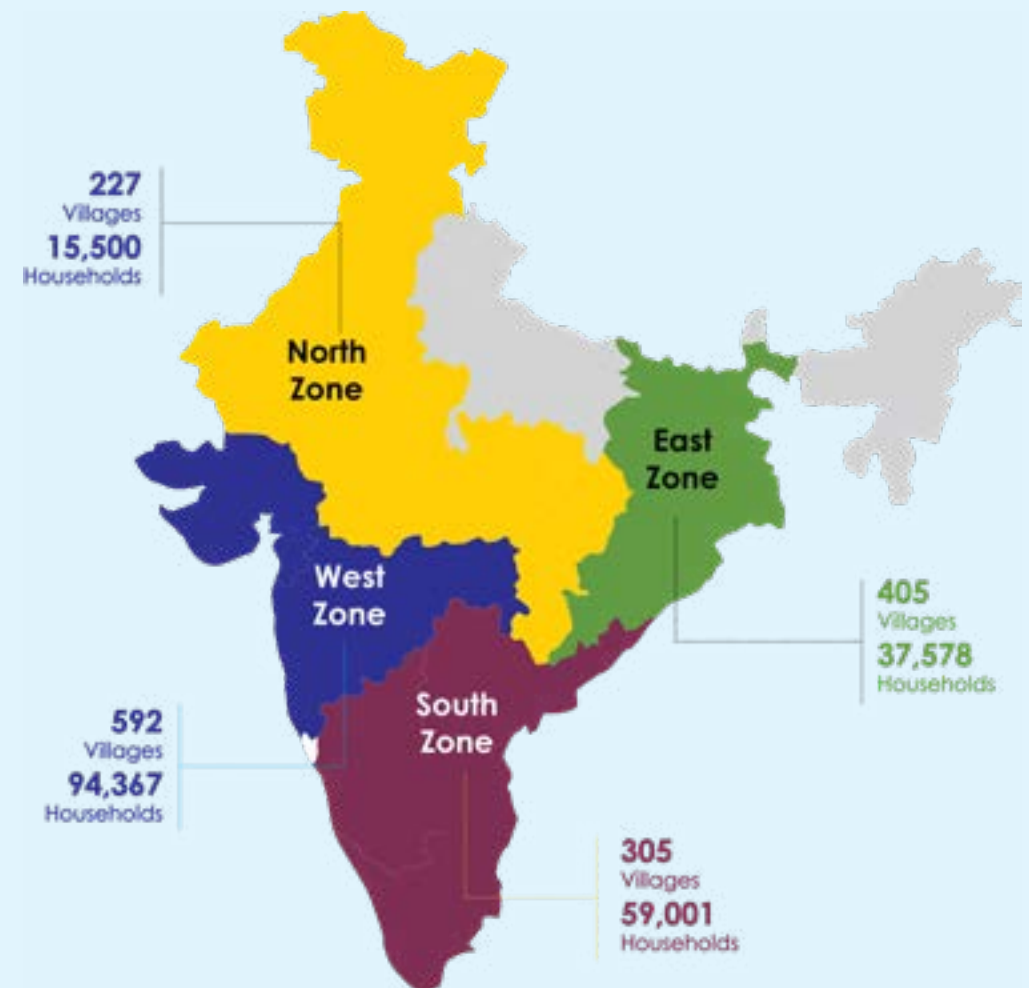
The following activities were undertaken during the reporting period::

- Conducted 51 capacity-building programs across multiple regions.
- Trained 1,050 participants on governance and institutional strengthening.
- Implemented 37 activities in 65 villages, educating 438 men and 452 women on leadership and community involvement.
- Organized 22 activities on local resource mobilization, involving 396 men and 473 women.
- Conducted 10 activities to promote sustainable farming.
- Exposure visits for training on organic agriculture and collective farming initiatives.
- Organized gender-focused workshops, campaigns, and sensitization programs in over 50 villages.
- Empowered vulnerable women and promoted equality initiatives.

Outcome:

The interventions resulted in strong, self-sustaining POs advocating for marginalized communities and addressing livelihood issues, gender inequality, and access to essential services. Leadership training enabled community members to actively participate in governance, and climate-friendly planning fostered environmental awareness, leading to increased afforestation efforts in the program areas.

Geographical Coverage of Core Programme (2022-2023)



UTTAR PRADESH PROGRAMME



Strengthening Rights-Based Community Organization of Dalit and other disadvantaged population groups in Uttar Pradesh

The project is being implemented in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The intervention focuses on empowerment of dalits and mahadalits. During the reporting period, CASA focused on empowering disadvantaged communities across Uttar Pradesh. Key achievements include:

- Engaged 25 villages, impacting approximately 8,000 individuals.
- Conducted 117 steering committee meetings with 607 participants, fostering community-led solutions and resource mobilization strengthening local organizations.
- Held 19 youth conventions with 2,538 participants, enhancing leadership and skill development.
- Supported 354 farmers with seed distribution and skill development training for 602 individuals in trades like tailoring and goat farming.
- Facilitated 4858 land title applications, and successfully secured benefits including pensions and job cards for numerous families.

This comprehensive effort underscores CASA's commitment to advancing rights and sustainable livelihoods for marginalized populations in Uttar Pradesh.

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RAJASTHAN PROGRAMME



The state of Rajasthan is India's largest state. It faces severe water scarcity impacting agriculture and livelihoods, especially in rural areas like Jhadol, Jhallara, Ghantiyali, and Kotkhwada. CASA's interventions target these regions to address these challenges and improve community well-being.

Key Interventions:

Seed and Fertilizer Distribution: Beneficiaries received vegetable seeds, organic manure, and kharif seeds, including vermicomposting, enhancing agricultural productivity.

Food for Work: 500 families benefited from a food-for-work program, receiving dry rations in exchange for their labor, helping mitigate economic stress.

Agricultural Equipment Distribution: 400 families received agricultural toolkits, improving farming efficiency and crop yields.

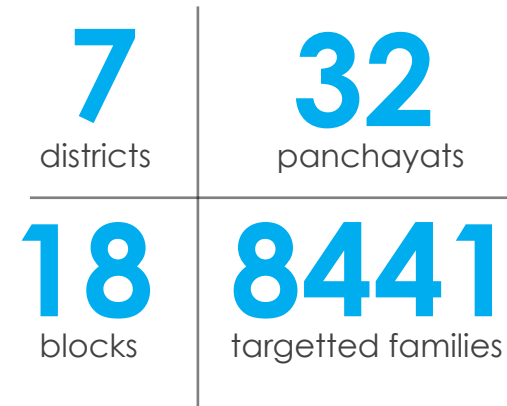
Refresher Training for Health Workers: 131 barefoot health workers were trained and equipped with health tools, supporting Covid-19 preventive measures and vaccination campaigns, benefiting 3000 people.



WEST BENGAL PROGRAMME



North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas (Sundarbans blocks), Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Jalpaiguri and Alipurduar, West Bengal



Ensuring life with dignity through community based adaptations and integrated development towards justice

Around 8441 HHs are targeted through CFC, which comprises 7352 HHs men headed and 1089 HHs women headed. Various groups (Community Based Organizations - CBOs) have been formed at village level under each partner organizations during previous phase. These groups (CBOs) are in a process to collectively form People Organization at each partner organization level.

Issue focused

- Gender mainstreaming
- Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Mainstreaming Local Capacity for Peace
- Networking and alliance building
- Campaigning on livelihood, disaster and rights & entitlements
- Community organisation, leadership - cadre building and their perspective and capacity building

Key strategies

- Networking
- Following 'Do No Harm' principle
- Lobbying
- Primary and secondary data collection
- Resource mapping
- Roleplay and demonstration

Key activities

- Focused Group discussion, Selection of new organisations through identification and project screening method
- Capacity development initiative
- Training and workshop, public hearing session, convention and coordinating meeting on sustainable livelihood, rights and entitlements, climate change and disaster risk reduction.

NORTH EAST INDIA PROGRAMME



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.

Assam
Nagaland
Manipur
Mizoram
Meghalaya

Our Aim:

Atleast
25%
households to
access livelihood
entitlements

37
People Organizations
emerged and engaged
with local institutions and
government. officials for
proper implementation of
schemes and policies.

Minimum Engagement of women
with
50%
women membership with
democratic rights ensured from 356
CBOs with 888 numbers of females.

CASA working in 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.

Entitlement to livelihood
456
CBOs &
5717
members trained & sensitised on
Government Schemes to generate better
understanding of the schemes.


MADHYA PRADESH PROGRAMME



This Programme was initiated in the year 2009. The intervention is focused on livelihood and food insecurity-access to resources, Governance & accountability-improving service delivery and Gender Justice-gender discriminations. 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.



Madhya Pradesh

 Santa, Gwalior, Indore, Sehore, Jabalpur, Mandla, Sagar, Dhar, Shivpuri, Khandwa, Indore, Chattarpur, Betul, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh

14 districts	323 villages
21 blocks	21 women headed partner organisations

Workshop on sustainable agriculture practice-Organic Farming

One day workshop cum training programme on sustainable agriculture practices-organic farming. During the training they had class room sessions as well as demonstration and practical sessions for better understanding to gain skills on organic farming practices.

Regional & State level Woman Farmers Convention.

Four Regional level workshop on woman farmers issues with title - Mai Bhi Kishan Hun (I am also farmer) were organized and discussed about women status and challenges on agriculture. The main objective of the workshop was to raise demands on behalf of women farmers and draw attention of government authorities and understand the traditional farming practices and create awareness about sustainable agriculture.

Legal Clinic - A Woman leadership Development Programme

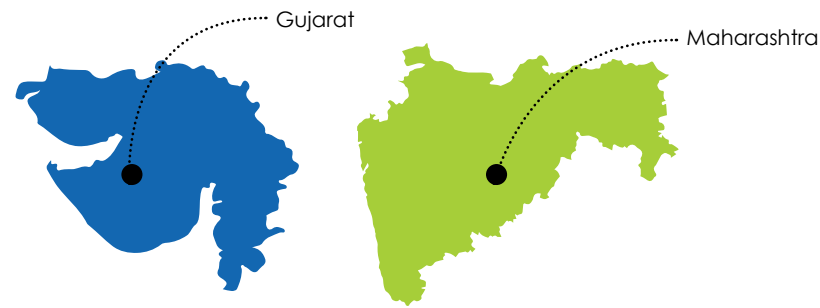
2nd batch of Legal Clinic-A woman leadership building training programme consisting of 3 modules organized for 50 women women participated from 21 partner organizations area. Each module was designed on focusing certain women issues and laws which has great importance in women's life.

Convention of PO leaders

State level convention of PO leaders was held on 27th Sep 2019 at Bhopal and 123 leader including 107 women and 16 men participated from 25 POs from 21 Partner Organisations. Each PO shared their journey of struggle with their achievement so far on accessing rights and entitlement under MNREGA, FRA, NFSA and women atrocities. Each one also shared challenges they faced and how to overcome the challenges. Many leaders shared their feelings and happiness being a part of collective process. They realized the power of common people in togetherness. Many examples they cited during the experience sessions. They never thought they will even enter to the office of government officials and now they feel confident to talk with government officials on their rights.



MAHARASHTRA/ GUJARAT PROGRAMME



Core Programme Overview:

The CASA West Zone focuses on empowering marginalized communities in Maharashtra and Gujarat through various initiatives aimed at sustainable governance and development.

Coverage:

Maharashtra: 8 People's Organizations (POs) covering 6 districts, 17 blocks, 374 panchayats, and 490 villages with 78,729 households.

Gujarat: 2 POs covering 2 districts, 2 blocks, 59 panchayats, and 110 villages with 15,638 households.

Key Initiatives:

Community Empowerment:

1. Strengthening Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)

and POs.

2. Building state-level collectives for collective action.

Sustainable Livelihoods:

1. Implemented 40 programs with 1,037 participants focused on collective livelihood initiatives and access to government schemes.

Gender Mainstreaming:

1. Conducted workshops on gender-based violence and women's roles in decision-making.
2. A convention in May 2023 engaged 16 men and 35 women, promoting critical thinking and gender equity.

Research and Documentation:

1. Documented cases of gender violence with external consultants, informing future initiatives.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

1. Held zonal review meetings to guide staff on program implementation and challenges.

Major Activities:

1. Conducted 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence in December 2023 across multiple villages, promoting awareness and community dialogue.
2. Data collection on people with disabilities to inform future projects and collaborations with government agencies.
3. Initiated a Local Fund-supported project on sustainable livelihoods in 10 villages of Ahmednagar, focusing on organic agriculture and capacity building.

Sustainable Livelihood Models:

1. Wick Making (Gondia): In Kholgad Village, Gondia, 15 women sell wicks locally, earning Rs. 820 monthly, supplementing their income from agriculture.
2. Tailoring Institute & Boutique (Nandurbar): Tribal women run a boutique in Khapar, Nandurbar, providing two-month tailoring courses. Initiated in 2021, it offers a regular income, starting at Rs. 400.
3. Organic Pesticide (Latur): In Jalkot, Latur, a GVKP group produces Dashparni Ark, an organic pesticide, earning around Rs. 5,000 annually due to high demand.
4. Bamboo Articles (Surat): Individual households in Umarpada, Surat, craft bamboo items, earning Rs. 330 per small item and Rs. 2,000 to 3,000 for larger items.
5. Handicraft Items from Wool (Narmada): In Dediapada,

Narmada, a group of 20 women creates woolen handicraft items, earning an average of Rs. 294 per day.

6. Tailoring and Stitching (Narmada): Women in Dediapada offer tailoring services, earning Rs. 400 to 600 per day based on orders.
7. Leaf Plate Production (Surat): An SHG in Umarpada, Surat, produces leaf plates, selling each packet of 30 for Rs. 30.

Highlights:

1. Dr. Sushant Agrawal's visit to villages highlighted community engagement in gender equality.
2. Community volunteers interacted with Church of Sweden representatives to share experiences and initiatives on gender issues.

This report reflects CASA's commitment to fostering inclusive development and empowering vulnerable communities across Maharashtra and Gujarat.



BIHAR PROGRAMME

CFC Implementation in North Bihar



The 4th Phase of the program operates in 31 blocks across 14 districts in North Bihar, including Jamui, Munger, Khagaria, Samastipur, Saharsa, Araria, Supaul, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, and West Champaran. The focus of the intervention is on socio-economically disadvantaged communities, particularly SC, ST, EBC, Minority groups, and tribes and maha dalits like Musahar, Chamar, and Dom.

The program aims to empower these marginalized populations by enhancing their knowledge of government programs and rights, promoting good governance, and encouraging sustainable resource use. Objectives include improving institutional capacity, fostering sustainable livelihoods, advancing gender and Dalit rights, and strengthening local self-governance.

The intervention aims at:

1. Building institutional capacity and perspectives.
2. Strengthening collective actions for sustainable livelihoods.
3. Advancing gender and Dalit rights.
4. Enhancing local self-governance.
5. Conducting research and documentation.
6. Implementing effective planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

The following key interventions were undertaken during the reporting period:

- Promoting sustainable livelihood models and climate-resilient agriculture.
- Conducting workshops on legal rights, gender perspectives, and disaster risk reduction.
- Supporting child protection, education, and group management.

It is observed that the intervention have led to:

- Improved access to government programs and rights.
- Enhanced local governance and community engagement.
- Increased awareness and practices in sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.

CHHATTISGARH PROGRAMME

CASA, with over 77 years of unwavering commitment, stands as a beacon of hope in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, championing a multifaceted approach to eradicate poverty and injustice. Here's a closer look at their impactful initiatives:



1. Institution Building

CASA orchestrates community mobilization through 120 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and People-Based Organizations (PBOs). These entities actively engage in economic, social, gender, and environmental development.



2. Sustainable Livelihood

Over 3000 households receive extensive training in diverse agricultural practices, including crops, medicinal plants, and lac cultivation. Livestock support, entrepreneurship



promotion among women, and distribution of seeds contribute to rural income generation.

3. Leadership Building

The organization empowers local leaders across 120 villages, creating advocates for common citizens. These leaders liaise with governmental bodies, ensuring the community's needs are effectively communicated and addressed.

4. Local Resource Mobilization

Four Rural Resource Centers (RRCs), constructed by the community, serve as focal points for addressing social, institutional, and developmental challenges. The emphasis is on empowering communities to leverage available resources for sustainable development.



5. Right and Entitlement

CASA vigorously advocates for social justice, ensuring eligible candidates benefit from schemes such as FRA, CFRA, pension schemes, agricultural initiatives, and the Public Distribution System (PDS).



Women Empowerment

A stronghold on gender justice involves the establishment of gender cells and task forces in each village. With 600 active members, they proactively address gender issues and



impact over 8000 households.

7. Youth Leadership Building

Focused on developing youth potential, CASA nurtures over 500 young individuals. This involves skill enhancement,



knowledge acquisition, and instilling confidence to engage in civic activities and community leadership.

8. Environment Conservation

Recognizing the urgency of climate change, CASA engages communities in non-plastic initiatives, afforestation, organic agriculture, and resource recycling. Planting approximately 20,000 trees in operational areas underscores their commitment to environmental conservation.

In summary, CASA Bilaspur transcends traditional aid models, aiming for sustainable development by nurturing empowered communities that can effectively tackle the root causes of poverty and injustice. This humanitarian organization serves as a catalyst for positive change in Chhattisgarh, fostering an inclusive and just society.



SOUTH ZONE PROGRAMME



CASA is committed to supporting vulnerable communities across multiple regions by forming micro and meso-level groups to address livelihood issues. Our focus on capacity building emphasizes leadership, resource mobilization, documentation, and gender mainstreaming to empower local communities in sustainable development.

Contextual Changes: Marginalized groups, including women and individuals with disabilities, face ongoing discrimination and economic challenges. Issues such as inadequate infrastructure, poor implementation of welfare schemes like MGNREGS, and rising school dropouts are prevalent, particularly in rural areas of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. Political shifts have also affected resource access, while severe weather events have caused significant damage to agriculture and infrastructure in Telangana.

Goals and Objectives:

Goal: Enhance participation of marginalized communities in governance and sustainable development.

Objectives:

1. Strengthen people's organizations to promote sustainable development.
2. Improve local sustainable livelihood opportunities for marginalized groups.

Program Implementation: Our activities have focused on capacity building, livelihood initiatives, awareness campaigns, and networking across various states. Key outputs include:

1. Training for over 1,200 leaders on governance and welfare schemes in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu.
2. Establishment of livelihood initiatives, such as a flour mill in Telangana and retail outlets for vulnerable women in Andhra Pradesh.
3. Awareness campaigns reaching over 1,600 community members on rights and entitlements across all operational areas.

Outcomes: Significant benefits were provided under various schemes:

1. 528 job cards issued to women and men in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.
2. New pension beneficiaries, including 303 women receiving widow pensions across Telangana and Tamil Nadu.
3. 2,564 individuals benefitted from the Rythu Bandhu scheme in Telangana.

Through these efforts, CASA continues to empower marginalized communities towards sustainable and equitable development across these regions.



CHILD WELFARE AND EDUCATION PROJECT (CWEP)

The Child Welfare and Education Programme (CWEP) – Kodaikanal is implemented in 10 villages across Vilpatti, Adukkam, and Vadakaunji taluks, Kodaikanal block, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu.

Bridge Course: Targets school dropouts, offering a year-long non-formal education with a curriculum aligned to school standards. Two Bridge Course Centers in Kardamena V and JJ Nagar enrolled 24 children (15 male, 9 female), providing a structured educational environment, nutritious food, and extracurricular activities. Outcomes include improved health, enhanced communication skills, and increased school interest.

Vocational Skill Training: Focuses on adolescents aged 15 and above who have dropped out of school. A center in Thamaraiikulam village trained 16 girls in tailoring, boosting their self-confidence and self-employment prospects.

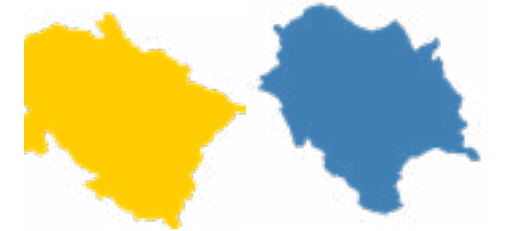
Supplementary Education: Provides additional academic support and extracurricular

activities to school-going children. Three centers in Savakkattupalayam, Attuvampatti colony, and Bharathiannanagar supported 71 children with after-school instruction and volunteer teachers. This program aims to improve academic performance and maintain school attendance, especially for first-generation learners.

CWEP has significantly impacted children's lives by enhancing their academic performance, vocational skills, and overall well-being. The program's success underscores the importance of continued support for vulnerable children to foster educational and personal development.



HIMACHAL/ UTTRAKHAND PROGRAMME



CHILD WELFARE AND EDUCATION PROJECT (CWEP)

The project, initiated in January 2023, spans three distinct sub-ecosystems across four states: Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh. It covers 230 villages in 13 districts, each region recognized for its unique environmental sensitivities. These include the eco-sensitive northern mountain ranges, the arid and semi-arid landscapes of Rajasthan, and the vulnerable agricultural zones of Madhya Pradesh. In these regions, poverty, social discrimination, and environmental degradation coexist, creating a complex array of challenges.

The shared struggles across these sub-ecosystems, from the impact of climate change to agricultural instability, bind them as one collective unit facing similar crises. Climate change remains a major issue, with rising risks such as droughts, landslides, floods, and river overflows pushing these regions into dangerous territory. Marginalized communities—especially Dalits, tribals, and women—bear the brunt of these effects, facing greater hardships in their livelihoods and well-being.

Agriculture in this region is increasingly threatened by both familiar and new risks. Unpredictable weather patterns, extreme poverty, and limited access to livelihood opportunities compound the challenges. The specter of famine looms due to low crop yields, soil degradation, and the frequent loss of land in hilly areas caused by overflowing rivers. Consequently, migration from rural to urban areas is rampant, further weakening rural economies and communities.

Women in these areas face disproportionate burdens, representing the majority of the poor. Their marginalization is exacerbated by societal norms that limit their access to land, natural resources, decision-making, and opportunities. Yet, they are also pivotal to addressing the challenges ahead.

In response, the project has formed 234 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) with 6,822 members, including 5,154 women and 1,668 men. These CBOs are fostering leadership and promoting collective action within the communities. Select members have undergone leadership training, empowering them to spearhead change and build resilient local institutions. Through this project, we are not only addressing immediate needs but also fostering long-term sustainability and resilience in these vulnerable communities.







LOCAL CAPACITIES FOR PEACE PROGRAMME

Established in 2005, the LCP South Asia Network, in its sixth phase since January 2021, operates through partner organizations in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal. Initially emphasizing Do No Harm principles, the network shifted its focus to actively address conflicts arising from casteism, ethnicity, and religious intolerance. In 2015, a strategic decision led to the inception of a Youth Programme, positioning young people as key agents of change in conflict transformation. The ongoing phase (VI, January 2021 to December 2023) concentrates on capacity building and engaging Capacitated CSOs, including youth and women groups, for sustainable peace and justice. It also prioritizes creating a robust learning platform to facilitate knowledge exchange, documenting success stories, challenges, and strategies within the network. The network's evolution underscores its commitment to fostering positive change and sustainable peace across South Asia.

healing sessions, initiating informal healing processes. These sessions facilitated connections, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, and created bonds among community members.

6. Youth Empowerment: Youth exposure visits enhanced self-confidence, learning abilities, and understanding of diversity. Capacitated youth actively analyzed and addressed local conflicts, fostering peace in society.

7. Increased Dialogue and Negotiation: Success stories indicated a reduction in local-level conflicts, increased peace, and improved communication. The project successfully facilitated dialogue and negotiation processes between conflicting parties.

8. Regional Cooperation and Integration: Regional conventions and programs enhanced cooperation, dialogue, and integration across South Asia, contributing to stability and collaboration on common challenges.

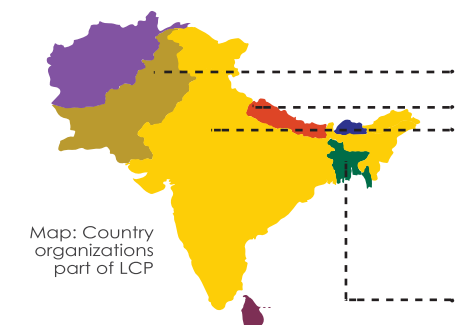
9. Enhanced Understanding of LCP/DNH: The program significantly shaped youths' understanding of conflicts, social issues, and conflict transformation tools. Capacitated youth actively applied these tools, analyzed conflicts, and shared knowledge within their communities.

10. Women Leaders in Conflict Transformation: Capacitated women leaders emerged as decision-makers, resolving conflicts at the village level, participating in regional peace conventions, and strengthening solidarity among South Asian peace activists.

11. Youth and Women Engagement in Conflict Transformation: Over 150 young people in 33 youth groups and 22 active women groups engaged in conflict transformation work, employing tools to analyze, strategize, and negotiate for peace.

12. Transfer of Knowledge for Advocacy: The network's engagement with wider NGOs expanded the message of peace to non-targeted areas. Integration of LCP and DNH in projects of new partners demonstrated the widespread impact of knowledge transfer and relationship building beyond the network.

The LCP South Asia Network's impactful initiatives have not only transformed local communities but also contributed to regional peace and collaboration.



Regional Activities Organized

- Action learning workshop for the mentors
- Gender in conflict transformation workshop
- System analysis workshop
- LGBTQI workshop

CASA Level Workshop

- System Analysis workshop for North East youth
- Peace March and Peace Day Celebration in Ratanpur
- System analysis workshop in Raipur for youth and NGO representatives.

Outcome and Impact Highlights

1. Exchange Learning Platform: The network facilitated a dynamic learning-sharing forum among South Asian civil society organizations focused on peace-building. This platform enabled the exchange of strategies, fostering synergies and enhancing the effectiveness of peace-promoting interventions.

2. Increased Acceptance of DNH Framework: In Pakistan, 78% of trained faculty members incorporated the Do No Harm (DNH) framework into classrooms, and the University of Peshawar integrated DNH into its "NGO Management" course. The University of Sindh, Jamshoro, included DNH in the first semester of its undergraduate degree.

3. Strengthened Social Cohesion & Community Resilience: The project initiated work to build inclusive societies, fostering social cohesion, trust, understanding, and respect among different groups. Communities reported increased collaboration, resource sharing, and support across faiths, especially during challenging times like the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Women Empowerment: Formation of women groups led to grassroots women empowerment, raising awareness of rights, providing a platform for sharing and resolving conflicts, and promoting healing.

5. Psychosocial Healing: Youth mentors conducted trauma

CASA'S Emergency Programmes

Emergency Response- Programme overview

The following emergencies were responded to during the reporting period:

a.CASA responded to fire emergencies in Dimpaur, Nagaland. 260 houses were damaged and 875 families were affected. 607 families consisting of 3035 people were provided assistance. The relief kit consisted of 25 kg rice, 1 kg salt and one litre mustard oil.

b.The continuing conflict in Manipur has impacted many families throughout the state. During the ongoing conflict, houses are damaged and communities (Kuki, Meitei) are displaced. Many lives have also been lost. The relief assistance provided covered 6 districts i.e. Kangpokpi, Ukhrul, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Churachandpur and Tengnoupal. In total 3575 families consisting of 17875 beneficiaries were provided relief kits. The dry ration kits consisted of rice 40 kg (distributed 3 times), lentils 5 kg, potato 2 kg, wheat flour 12 kgs, edible oil 4 litres, soya bean 1 kg 400 gms, salt 3 kg, red chilli powder 150g, turmeric powder 100g, coriander powder 100 gm, cumin 100g, garam masala 100g, dry peas 1 kg, milk powder 900 gms, mixed pickle 100 gm, sugar 1 kg, biscuits 10 pkts, noodles 6 pkts, and drinking water 5 litres. Additionally the following non-food items were also provided. Mosquito nets 3, bed sheets 3 of which one was double size, towel 1, tarpaulin 1, plastic mats 2, soaps 5, sanitary pads 8 pkts, plastic bucket with lid 2, plastic mug 1, torch 1, odomos 2 tubes, distilled water 1 bottle (125ml) and utensil sets. A direct cash transfer of an amount of Rs.5000/- per beneficiary was also provided.

c.Cyclone Biparjoy affected the state of Rajasthan. It impacted the districts of Sirohi, Jalore and Pali the most. The cyclone resulted in damage/collapse of 35000 mud houses. 17000 people were affected, 8000 houses and 250 schools damaged. Relief support was provided to 2500 beneficiaries from 500 families.

Each dry ration kit distributed to 500 families consisted of 10 kg wheat flour, 2 kg lentil, 2 liters edible oil, 200 gm chili powder, 100 gm turmeric powder, 200 gm coriander powder, 1 kg salt & 2 kg onion.

d.Flash floods in Himalayas savaged the mountains and severely impacted the communities in the state of Uttarakhand and Himachal. The districts of Kullu & Kinnaur (HP), Haridwar, Tehri Garhwal & Uttarkashi (UK) were affected. According to the reports 1861 houses were fully damaged, 5417 houses were partially damaged and 2867 livestock perished. The relief assistance was provided covering 2100 beneficiaries from 420 families. Each dry ration kit distributed consisted of 5 kg rice, 10 kg wheat flour, 1 kg lentil, 2 liters edible oil, 200 gm turmeric powder, 200 gm chili powder, 2 kg sugar, 250 gm packet tea, 1 kg salt & 6 packets biscuits.

e.The Himalayan state of Himachal Pradesh was affected due to heavy rains resulting in flash floods. The rains (floods) majorly affected the districts of Shimla, Kangra and Mandi. Relief support in the forms of dry ration kits were provided to 2000 beneficiaries covering 400 families. Each dry ration kit consisted of 5 kg rice, 10 kg wheat flour, 2 kg lentil, 2 liters edible oil, 100 gm turmeric powder, 100 gm chili powder, 100 gm cumin, 100 gm coriander powder, 2 kg sugar, 250 gm packet tea, 1 kg salt & 5 packets of biscuits. Each utensil set distributed contains 6 dinner plates, 4 glasses, 1 stainless steel patila, 1 stainless steel ladle & 1 aluminum kadhai.

f.District Mulugu in the state of Telengana was affected by floods.

g.The Madhubani district of Bihar was impacted by floods. According to the official estimates, more than 1 lakh people were affected and more than 6000 houses damaged. Relief support in the form of dry ration kits was provided to 3190 beneficiaries covering 638 families. Each dry ration kit consisted of 5 kg rice, 5 kg wheat flour, 1 kg moong dal, 100 gm turmeric powder, 100 gm vegetable masala, 1 packet biscuit, 1 kg kala chana, 1 kg salt & 1 liter edible oil. Each hygiene kit consisted of 2 packets of sanitary pads, 4 bath soaps, 4 detergent soaps, 1 bottle Dettol (60 ml), & 4 packets ORS (Electral).

h.The Barpeta district of Assam is no stranger to floods during rainy season. During the recent floods, 2250 beneficiaries from 450 families were supported through provision of dry ration kits. Each dry ration kit consisted of 26 kg rice, 2 kg lentil, 1 liter mustard oil, 2 kg salt, 500 gm soybeans, 2 kg potatoes & 1 kg onion. Wash kit was also provided consisting of 2 packets of sanitary pads.

i. Floods have affected 162 families and 2,770 beneficiaries across multiple districts in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Many homes are damaged, and many people are in need. We have provided Dry Ration Kits to support the affected families during this challenging time.

Conclusion

CASA continued its journey of supporting long term sustainable development efforts and also enabling the disaster victims to regain their lost confidence.

We pray to the Almighty that it continues to use CASA to serve its people in all times to come.





Proud to be a leading Civil Society Organization in West Bengal focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction!

We take immense pride in being one of the leading Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in West Bengal, with a strong focus on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). In line with our commitment to building safer and more resilient communities, we are thrilled to announce our participation in an upcoming Flash Flood Mock Drill, which will be held in Alipurduar District on November 10, 2023. This initiative is being organized in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the State Government.

Alipurduar District is particularly vulnerable to flash floods, making it an ideal location for this critical preparedness exercise. □ As part of our involvement, we had the honor of actively participating in a crucial Coordination Meeting earlier today, chaired by the Additional District Magistrate (ADM) of Alipurduar. The meeting brought together a diverse range of stakeholders, including representatives from the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), local Police, Fire and Emergency Services, Education and Health Departments, as well as CASA.

During the meeting, we worked collaboratively with these key agencies, sharing insights and strategies to enhance disaster preparedness and ensure a swift, coordinated response in the event of a flash flood. This collective effort marks another important step toward safeguarding the lives and livelihoods of people in flood-prone regions, and we remain committed to playing an active role in disaster risk reduction initiatives across the state. Together, we are building a more resilient future!



CHURCH'S AUXILIARY FOR SOCIAL ACTION Rachya Building, 27 Jyotindra Place, Park Road, New Delhi - 110 008 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024		T O T A L	
C E R T I F I C A T E		P R O G R A M M E	
PROGRAMS (₹)	PROFITABLE AND UNPROFITABLE (₹)	INCOME (₹)	EXPENDITURES (₹)
Account & Commission	3,18,807.00	2,25,610.00	10,64,89,700.00
Administrative & Membership Fee	40,000.00	48,000.00	70,82,278.04
Audit expenses	20,213.00	46,514.00	1,60,80,486.00
Bank Fees (Debit)	8,08,670.00	6,10,000.00	23,84,214.20
Bank Fees (Credit)	3,80,600.00	1,00,000.00	3,15,000.00
Bank Charges	81,218.88	1,31,128.70	18,134.38
Car Insurance & Commission	8,52,954.00	9,52,954.00	1,40,40,000.00
Contribution	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	28,812.00
Facility & Housing	32,19,020.00	32,48,710.00	
Membership Expense	2,25,548.00	3,03,115.00	
Legal & Professional Expenses	77,10,763.00	2,77,002.38	
Management Costs (Admin, Comm, P.F.)	34,84,012.00	48,03,845.00	
Material, Labour & Grant	2,18,207.00	2,29,01,603.00	
Motivation & Expenses	70,858.03	18,301.00	88,868.61
Newsprint & Periodicals	35,483.00	20,008.00	68,319.00
Package & Telephone	10,19,990.99	8,92,873.70	17,10,568.69
Printing, Stationery & Supplies	10,28,271.50	24,68,216.04	34,88,107.84
Programme Execution Expenses	3,02,55,000.00	2,31,34,648.58	4,22,88,242.58
Publicity & Publication Administration	10,000.00	1,81,717.00	1,70,317.00
Purchase of Fixtures Assets	4,89,028.00	89,88,378.10	84,77,403.10
Rent & Taxes	30,91,092.00	26,46,426.87	42,07,802.87
Repairs & Maintenance - Building	32,21,092.00	16,10,450.00	24,57,232.00
Repairs & Maintenance - Others	4,10,71,000.00	4,34,18,681.00	32,88,881.00
Staff Welfare	2,87,224.00	2,82,507.00	6,69,631.00
Travel & Conveyance	23,23,858.50	3,98,75,227.00	2,82,00,085.60
Utilities	17,83,212.00	12,32,796.80	56,28,008.60
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	34,59,198.00	14,10,637.00	24,70,553.98
Depreciation			
Less: Charged to Capital Reserve	18,47,10,641.88	18,18,20,196.87	29,62,20,296.33
Less: Utilised from Self Aid Fund		3,00,31,083.28	3,00,31,083.28
Excess of Income over Expenditure Carried Over	15,47,10,041.55	12,90,89,103.28	26,97,89,144.83
TOTAL (₹)	33,27,10,041.55	18,02,37,871.28	58,79,48,013.84
Excess of expenditure over income brought down:	8,26,08,887.61		8,26,08,887.61
Balance transferred to:			
Profits & Emergencies	8,26,08,887.61	8,26,08,887.61	8,26,08,887.61
Capital Reserve			
Less: Utilised from Self Aid Fund			
Excess of Income over Expenditure Carried Over			
TOTAL (₹)			
Excess of expenditure over income brought down:			
Balance transferred to:			
Profits & Emergencies			
Capital Reserve			
Less: Utilised from Self Aid Fund			
Excess of Income over Expenditure Carried Over			
TOTAL (₹)			

F. Manoj
 REV. DR. YASHOVI P. JAIN
 CHAIRMAN

[Signature]
 REV. DR. STEVEN C. OAVIS
 TRUSTEE

[Signature]
 SUB-CLERK AGRAWAL
 DIRECTOR

[Signature]
 PURANCE OFFICER

[Signature]
 CHURCH'S AUXILIARY FOR SOCIAL ACTION
 RACHYA BUILDING, 27 JYOTINDRA PLACE, PARK ROAD, NEW DELHI - 110 008



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