by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. Motivated by the faith in Jesus Christ, to serve alongside the poor and oppressed as a demonstration of God’s unconditional love for all people. World Vision serves all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, or gender.193 The focus of the World Vision (WV) organization is divided into five major areas: emergency relief, education, health care, economic development, and promotion of justice.

World Vision is much concerned about the disaster victims with urgent help which include the activities of transformational development, emergency relief, strategic initiatives, and public awareness campaigns. Sometimes it has to reach remote and dangerous areas by doing such help. Emerging relief cannot solve the problems in these areas. World Vision helps local people in building cyclone shelters preserving food, drinking water and planting of trees to prevent soil erosion.194 World Vision is one of the largest relief and development organizations in the world with total revenue including grants, product and foreign donations of $2.6 billion in 2008.195

HISTORY OF WORLD VISION

World Vision International was founded as umbrella organization in 1977 by Walter Stanley Mooneyham, the president of World Vision. This was the result of a restructuring process that began already in the early 1970s within World Vision Inc., which was already founded in 1950 by Bob Pierce.196 World Vision International took over most international functions which were previously fulfilled by World Vision Inc. and was headquartered in Monrovia, California, in the same building as World Vision Inc. W. Mooneyham became also president of World Vision International until 1982 when he resigned after criticism within the International Board, where the accusations ranged from a dictatorial leadership style to an ethnocentric American communication style.

In 1950, Dr. Bob Pierce began World Vision to help children orphaned in the Korean War. To provide long-term, ongoing care for children in crisis, World Vision developed its first child sponsorship program in Korea in 1953. 197 As children began to flourish through sponsorship in Korea, the program expanded into other Asian countries and eventually into Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe and the Middle East. The first branch office was opened in Canada was officially incorporated its growth was remarkable. 198

World Vision began its global relief efforts in the 1960s, delivering food, clothing and medical supplies to people suffering from disaster. WV began soliciting clothing and other surplus products from corporations to help meet the immediate needs of children and families in emergency situations. These gift-in-kind donations now account for roughly 30 percent of World Vision’s income. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, donations continued to grow, and World Vision was able to reach thousands more children. At this time, World Vision realized the growing need to work with entire communities to help children and families break free from poverty. World Vision began incorporating vocational and agricultural training for families into its sponsorship efforts, and parents began learning to farm and earn money through small enterprises. 199

In the 1970s, World Vision embraced a broader community development model and established an emergency relief division. It attempted to address the causes of poverty by focusing on community needs such as water, sanitation, education, health, leadership training and income generation.

A major benchmark of the growth of World Vision occurred in the early 1980s when famine struck Ethiopia. The media coverage of the famine created unprecedented awareness of human need, and people throughout the world offered financial resources to the relief efforts. World Vision provided millions of dollars

197 Ibid.
worth of food and medical assistance, saving thousands of lives from the slow, agonizing death of starvation. Once the immediate crisis subsided, World Vision began long-term efforts to help Ethiopians rebuild their lives.\textsuperscript{200}

Also in the 1980s, World Vision began drilling wells in communities, causing infant mortality rates to drop. World Vision often uses clean water as an entry point into communities, following with other activities that create change. Once the pump is installed, World Vision trains community volunteers to become health promoters, who, in turn, teach their neighbors how to use fresh water for better health. World Vision offers classes to villagers in healthcare, gardening, irrigation and income generation. Villages evolve from poverty stricken, illness-plagued communities to thriving, and self-supporting, healthy ones.\textsuperscript{201}

In 1990, World Vision began addressing the urgent needs of children in Uganda who had been orphaned by AIDS. Recognizing the magnitude of the AIDS pandemic and its serious impact on decades of development efforts, World Vision began expanding its AIDS programming into other hard-hit African countries.\textsuperscript{202} In Romania, World Vision worked with the long-neglected orphan population and provided training to healthcare workers. In Somalia, World Vision joined United Nations peacekeepers to help millions affected by the civil war. World Vision launched the 30 Hour Famine early in the decade to help young people experience the effects of poverty firsthand and raise funds to make a difference for hungry children around the world. In the U.S. alone, 485,000 youth now raise more than $11 million every year through the Famine.\textsuperscript{203}

In the year 2000, World Vision launched the Hope Initiative to call people to respond to what had become the greatest humanitarian crisis: HIV and AIDS. By 2006, nearly 399,000 orphans and vulnerable children had been sponsored in AIDS-affected communities. World Vision is helping turn the tide against HIV and AIDS

\textsuperscript{200} Chris Redner, \textit{Families Need your Help- Child View July- August}, Ethiopia, p-4.
\textsuperscript{202} Ibid.
worldwide by caring for orphans and vulnerable children, preventing the spread of HIV with education based on biblical principles, and advocating for effective programs that transform communities and save lives. Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, World Vision assisted New Yorkers not covered by other aid programs. Later, it established emergency food programs for more than 1 million Afghans. In 2002, World Vision, along with partnering nongovernmental organizations, received one of the largest emergency relief grants in history to provide food and related assistance to tens of millions of Africans affected by the decade’s worst famine in Southern Africa. World Vision has continued to be a voice for the poor by helping to stop the flow of conflict diamonds fueling civil wars in Africa, deterring sex tourists who prey on innocent children abroad and calling for an end to the use of child soldiers in northern Uganda.

When massive tsunamis devastated South Asia in December 2004, World Vision’s 3,700 local staff began responding immediately with life-saving aid. Generous donor gifts are enabling World Vision to help families rebuild their lives over the long term with new homes, schools, clean water, healthcare and economic opportunities.

Over the next several decades, World Vision expanded its work throughout Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Resources from child sponsorship assisted poor children with food, education, health care and vocational training. World Vision began the 21st century by strengthening its advocacy efforts, particularly on issues related to child survival and poverty alleviation. It became more active in working with governments, businesses and other organizations in addressing issues such as child labor, children in armed conflict and the sexual exploitation of women and children. World Vision, together with microfinance subsidiary Vision Fund International, has become a leading humanitarian organization. Some 40,000 staff members (including part time and temporary staff and employees of microfinance institutions) implement programmes

204 Ibid.
205 Bon Boyd, Getting it there, MARC, United States of America, 1987, p-76.
of community development, emergency relief and promotion of justice in nearly hundred countries.\textsuperscript{206}

**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF WORLD VISION**

World Vision International office is located in Monrovia, California, operates as a federation of interdependent national offices, each overseen by their own boards or advisory councils. It sorts out long range planning and communication activities and hires overseas personnel. Each office and its members have created a common mission statement. They meet once in three years. Through an ongoing system of peer review, each national partner is held accountable and abides by common policies and standards. The World Vision partnership included two broad categories (a) World Vision support offices and (b) World Vision field offices. Both the representatives came together in an international board to the direct world vision’s efforts of carrying out aid programmes to the needy people.\textsuperscript{207}

World Vision International constitutes bye-laws, deals with future planning, and directions for the organization.\textsuperscript{208} The international affairs committee provides the forum for budget, planning consultation and decision making issues with the partnership. The field directors are responsible for all the findings, requests from partner/ sister agencies for action. The Field directors may approve and start a project depending upon the requirement of funds.\textsuperscript{209}

World Vision has an international partnership and works nearly hundred countries through federated partnership structure. The partnership offices – located in Geneva, Bangkok, Nairobi, Cyprus, Los Angeles, and San José, Costa Rica – coordinate operations of the organization and represent World Vision in the international arena. For making large scale decisions, the international organization

\textsuperscript{206} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{208} Ibid.
considers opinions from each national office, whether in the developed or developing world.\textsuperscript{210}

The United Nations has granted World Vision consultative status, category II with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. World Vision is also in official relations with UN's specialized agencies like WHO, UNICEF, UNCTAD, UNHCR and the ILO. Though World Vision has consultative status with UNESCO and partnerships with UN agencies, its financial records reveal that it has funded evangelical activities all over the world more than 90 countries, such as Ethiopia, Ghana, Afghanistan, India, Romania, Austria, Bolivia, El Salvador, Mexico, Jerusalem, and Papua New Guinea.\textsuperscript{211} Major disaster, relief efforts can be launched within hours. Wide coverage is given through television, magazine, websites and newsletters.

\textbf{LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS}

World Vision has a rich network of partnerships with churches, community organizations, and government agencies when disaster strikes. This network and the long-term presence in a community, allows World Vision to quickly respond during a disaster in coordinated, effective ways. As a trusted partner serving in the community, World Vision along with its partner can also respond to disasters with greater reach and long-term impact.\textsuperscript{212}

\textbf{Corporate Sector ties with World Vision in Disaster Response}

Over the years many corporate have partnered with World Vision in executing their Emergency relief Program. Delphi, Schneider Electric, Pfizer, HP, Perfetti Van Melle, Schools, Coca Cola, Guidant, Eureka Forbes, General Electrical, Cognizant, GFTI, Well Spring International, DP World, Goldman Shash, Zenon Water Filters are some of the corporate sectors.

\textbf{GLOBAL STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES}

\textsuperscript{210} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{212} Bon Boyd, \textit{Getting it there}, 1987, p-76.
WV Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs responds to three types of emergencies: slow on-set natural disasters, rapid on-set natural disasters and complex humanitarian emergencies which typically include political breakdown and violent conflict. Organizationally, WV classifies its responses into three categories, determined by the level of humanitarian need and the scope of the proposed programme. A Category I emergency is managed by the National Office. Category II is usually managed at the global level, both in collaboration with the affected National Offices. In recent years, a global Rapid Response Teams and pre-positioned relief supply depots have strengthened WV’s responsive capacity. These dedicated resources are supplemented by additional short-term staff deployments through the Global Emergency Network.213

**Three key areas of World Vision Action**214

1) **Transformational Development**: It consists of a holistic and long-term approach to improving the lives of the poor. WV does this by recognizing their physical, social, spiritual, economic and political needs. WV transformational development work is community-based, sustainable and focused on the wellbeing of children.

2) **Emergency Relief**: WV emergency relief activities seek to save lives and reduce human suffering, protect and restore livelihoods, and reduce the risks faced by disaster- and conflict-prone communities. WV responds rapidly and maintains a significant presence on the ground where the world's most pressing emergencies and disasters are occurring. WV frequently responds to emergencies caused by natural disasters. Natural disasters happen everywhere, and they have no bias towards the rich or the poor. But when poor communities get hit, they get hit harder, and they stay down longer.

3) **Advocacy**: When the world seems saturated with bad news, frustration can generate apathy. World Vision campaigns to keep real issues and real solutions in the

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214 Ibid.
public eye. Ultimately, WV aim to raise awareness and secure aid and funding for impoverished communities.

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

In the aftermath of an emergency, affected families are desperate for life’s basics as they struggle to recover. Because of the large variety of donations received and distributed through their Storehouses, World Vision is often uniquely able to meet these special needs. World Vision works to maintain stocks of pre-positioned relief supplies at all of our Storehouses, which give the capacity to respond quickly in the initial phases of a disaster response especially when needs are most acute. Relief is very urgent provision of resources financial, material, human suffering and distress resulting from natural and manmade disasters.215

Core relief supplies include personal hygiene products, cleaning supplies, paper goods, new clothing, emergency bedding, and recovery resources such as tarps, rakes, and shovels World Vision also support Child-Friendly Spaces established to care for children following a disaster, providing items ranging from board games and toys to reading and coloring books.

CIVIL SERVICE

World Vision works to be a responsible and effective voice in the community by serving on planning committees with organizations such as National and State Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), FEMA, The Red Cross, The Salvation Army, and Habitat for Humanity.216

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

World Vision considers economic development essential to addressing the root causes of poverty. World Vision helps to build the capacity of communities to

solve problems by investing in the entrepreneurial spirit of the people through microfinance, enterprise & market development, and economic recovery. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) and community-managed savings & loans groups boost the economic status of entrepreneurs. World Vision has been creating MFIs to provide small loans since 1993 and established Vision Fund International to oversee the financial functions in 2003. MFIs now function in 43 countries, with $381 million revolving to 624,000 clients. The average loan size is $577, with loans repaid at a 97-percent rate. Nearly 70 percent of microfinance clients are women.217

Through enterprise and market development projects, World Vision helps improve the economic well-being of communities in which it has a long-term relationship. Activities can include mobilizing the community to address economic issues, such as improving the enabling environment for local economic activities. Annually, World Vision serves 187,000 households through enterprise & market development in 34 countries with project budgets of $9.6 million. When disasters occur, the livelihoods of those affected are often either eliminated or severely limited. In 2008, 321 disasters killed 235,816 individuals, affected 211 million others, and caused $181 billion in economic losses. Economic recovery helps to recapitalize assets destroyed or harmed by a disaster to enable individuals, households, and communities to protect, preserve, and grow their assets to be more resilient to future disasters.218

**World Vision's approach: Gender integration**

World Vision addresses gender in projects that focus on values and behaviors that are harmful to women, girls, men, and boys based on social construction of gender roles in a given society. Gender issues can be the focus of the project, or can be integrated in programming. Using gender analysis tools in project design, monitoring, and evaluation is essential for successful integration of gender in all programs. World Vision does not look at women in isolation, or take a gender-neutral

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approach to development. Instead, gender integration looks at men, women, boys, and girls as actors in promoting sustainable transformational development. World Vision attempts to include a gender lens in all projects by prioritizing increased access to basic health care services, increased access to education, reduced harmful traditional practices, strengthened relationships between men and women, and increased economic development opportunities.

World Vision engages in addressing strategic gender needs, such as change in harmful cultural practices and societal structures that reinforce gender inequities, to challenge and influence social behavior and current systems to bring positive impact for all. World Vision’s water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming approaches the world’s challenges for safe water, improved sanitation, and good hygiene in an integrated manner to optimize the positive health and economic impacts. “Safe” water must address water quality to prevent water-related diseases and also be close enough to the user’s domicile to encourage use of the water source. Sanitation involves both physical infrastructure, such as latrines, and also the use and maintenance of the sanitation facilities. Good hygiene is the practice of cleanliness, such as hand washing, to prevent diseases.

Worldwide, 884 million people lack access to safe water, and 2.5 billion lack basic sanitation. In addition, just not having enough water is a growing problem. The demand for water across the globe is steadily increasing at a rate of 100 percent every 20 years as industrialization, agricultural use, urbanization, and a rising standard of living for the world’s growing population drive consumption higher. World Vision’s WASH programs encompass safe water provision and improved sanitation provision, education on water-related diseases and good hygiene, and capacity building for sustainability of improved public health. World Vision's strategy involves World Vision's response promoting sustainable water management, and fostering partnerships for water, sanitation, and hygiene development, creating awareness, and

advocacy. This includes a focus on reaching children through communities, schools, and health centers.\textsuperscript{220}

**BACKGROUND AND CAPACITY OF WORLD VISION INDIA\textsuperscript{221}**

World Vision of India was started in Calcutta in 1962 and is currently working in 162 projects in 6000 communities, across 25 states through development that is child focused and community based emergency relief and disaster mitigation advocacy initiatives that are grassroots based. This work is facilitated by over 1700 dedicated staff placed working with 5,385 communities in 130 locations across the country, over 1400 staff around the country is involved in the work from the grassroots level to administration and policy making. World Vision has 207 Apex Bodies and Federations, 3, 816 Village Development Committees, 17,237 Self Help Groups, 3, 043 Family Forums, 2, 390 Child Protection Committees, 4, 896 Children’s Club impacting 203,011 children and their families.

World Vision India is a national NGO, registered as a society under the Tamilnadu Societies Act 1975 and governed by an autonomous board of directors. With a national office in Chennai, World Vision works through 9 PMOs located in New Delhi, Guwahati, Mumbai, Kolkatta, Hyderabad, Ranchi, Bhopal, Lucknow and Chennai. HEA department, which has the oversight of providing leadership to emergency response, has eleven staff. A national Rapid Response Team consists of 72 field staff and a national team of seven, who are ready for deployment. Three pre-positioning units with non-food item for 14000 families have been set up for immediate response. An EPRF with $ 500,000 is set up to meet the immediate funding needs.

**HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY AFFAIRS\textsuperscript{222}**

The restructured HEA (Humanitarian Emergency Affairs) Department in National Office was established in Chennai on March 1, 2004, played a vital role to

\textsuperscript{222} Ibid.
maintain the viability of disaster management during non-disaster times, so that capability to cope with disaster is ensured. It shall be involved in the pre-disaster, during disaster and post-disaster stages. The responses will be for both natural and man-made disaster. The core strategies include improved preparedness, enhanced prevention and mitigation, increased capacity and capability and enlarged resource acquisition.

In the pre-disaster stage, the HEA will focus on capacity building of the PMO (Project Management Office) teams on reduction of risks, pre-positioning, initial disaster preparedness plans, resource acquisition and such other areas to enable them for immediate and quality response to disasters. It will also handle the responsibility of safety and security related aspects of WV India ministry.

HEA will facilitate a competency assessment of the PMOs with the assistance from the Asia Pacific Disaster Management Office and grade them on their current level for building the capacity. The Director supported by two technical and admin staff, is heading the office.

ORGANOGRAM

EMERGENCY RELIEF:

WV India has been responding to all major natural disasters. However, the size and magnitude of the response was relatively small except for Andhra tidal wave in 1977 and Latur earthquake in 1993 and the recent responses for Orissa Super Cyclone and Gujarat earthquake. Multiple grants were accessed for the first time in Orissa Super Cyclone (1999), followed by the Gujarat Earthquake (2001) in much bigger scale. In the recent past, WV India established relationships with WFP, ECHO, USAID, CIDA, DFID, and other donor agencies and secured resources. In addition, WV of India local fund raising efforts for Orissa (1999) and Gujarat (2001) disasters yielded substantial funds.

Tsunami, one of the biggest disasters (2004), which killed 10749 in India, was responded immediately and received appreciation from Prime Minister of India. Subsequent Kashmir Earthquake in 2005 killed 1360 our response to these calamities
has given us good and varied experience. And the more recent responses in India are Bihar Floods in 2007 – 2008, West Bengal, Andhra and Karnataka Relief in 2009.  

**Relief Response Plan of World Vision India**  

The following response plans are based on the most likely scenarios of Disasters. The goals of the response are:

1. **Before a disaster (pre-disaster):** To reduce the potential for human, material, livestock, properties & environmental losses caused by hazards and to ensure that these losses are minimized when the disaster actually strikes. Evacuation plans in place. Necessary networks established.

2. **During a disaster:** To ensure that the needs and provisions of victims are met to alleviate and minimize suffering and to ensure speedy recovery.

3. **After a disaster (post-disaster):** To achieve rapid and durable recovery, which does not reproduce the original vulnerable conditions.

**During Drought**

Drought response interventions would require cash-for-work or food-for-work programme to provide livelihood income for the farmers and also prevent them from migrating. The works carried out by these programme would be to increase the catchments areas for ground water table replenishment and water storage, cleaning of canals and activities that mitigate a drought-like situation. Food and fodder will be made available.

Alternate cropping that do not need much water, but can at least bring in enough to sustain livelihoods in an area would also be necessary to facilitate agricultural rehabilitation. Most of the farmers will lose their seed stocks in the field or will be forced to eat them soon. The need here is for making seeds available for the next sowing and also a system of ‘seed banks’ for saving seed stocks for the future.

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224 World Vision India, 2007, p-12.
some areas ‘food for nutrition’ programme may be needed especially for children and pregnant /lactating women to tide over the bare months rendered barer by the drought.

Drinking water is becoming an issue and the need for supply of water may arise in certain areas. Along with these plans, rehabilitation of sources of potable water and implementation of innovative techniques for water conservation like rainwater harvesting and groundwater sanctuaries should be addressed. Major efforts would be needed to provide relief to livestock in the form of fodder distributions. This comes in par with agricultural rehabilitation work because, while 70% of the farmers own only 20% of agricultural land, more than 75% of livestock ownership is with them.

ADP would focus on the changing of priorities in the program planning and activities, as per the assessment findings. Pre-positioning of food commodities, staff and relief kits would be ensured to provide emergency relief.

**During Floods**

The rising sediment deposits, drainage congestion and synchronization of floods compound the flood hazard with high tides in the coastal plains. The rivers originating in the Himalayas also carry a lot of sediment and cause erosion of the banks in the upper reaches and over-topping in the lower segments. Excess rainfall can cause lakes and other watershed areas connected by lakes of flood temporarily, causing extensive damage.

Some of the most flood-prone states in the country are in the states of Assam, Gujarat, West Bengal, AP, Karnataka, Orissa, Bihar, Manipuri, and Arunachal Pradesh. Floods occur during the early and full monsoon seasons of June to November.

On receipt of early warning of the impending disaster, high-risk ADPs shall create a mechanism to warn the people and evacuate them in the extreme situations to safer places to prevent major loss of human lives and properties.
WV India shall work closely with the districts and local administrations to assess the extent of damage of the private and public properties including loss of crops, human lives and livestock.

Evacuation plans and drills will be worked out together with the communities being served. A 7 day-relief plan showing quantities of supplies like food, water and medicines shall be prepared. The following activities shall be done accordingly:

1. Short-term and long-term intervention; a change of ADP design may be needed.
2. Mobilization of resources, partners, volunteers.
3. Access grants and other funds from supporting countries.
4. Distribution of relief supplies such as food, clothes, materials for shelter and other non-food items.
5. De-silting and de-watering of the inundated areas / agricultural fields.

**During Cyclones**

Following the cyclones affected ten states, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh Orissa and West Bengal, HEA plans to do the following in coordination with the PMOs and ADPs affected:

- Monitor regularly early warning signals of the government and disseminate information to high-risk ADPs.
- Risk mapping of high-risk ADPs
- Capacity building involves a) Disseminations of information, b) Community Based Disaster Preparedness program for disaster prone ADP communities, c) HCP Training programs for RRT members and volunteers who would be involved in the relief operations.
- Pre Disaster involves a) Evacuation plans in place, b) Preposition NFI and equipments in 7 easily accessible places, c) Medical team on standby, d) Net work with Eureka Forbes for Potable water supply, e) Formation of RRT for Relief Response.
• Post Disaster assistance involves a) Emergency shelter, b) Medical assistance, c) Provisions of short-term food and water, d) Debris clearance, e) Recovery programs, f) Resettlement plans.

World Vision India Preconstruction Principles and Standards

WV is committed to ensuring that people in new settlement will not be exposed to risks from natural hazards, e.g. floods. Site conditions should protect people’s lives and livelihoods. The suitability of land/locations should be assessed to ensure that the location does not leave people exposed to risks from flooding or other natural or environmental hazards. House designs should be safe and resistant to natural/environmental hazards. In relation to risks from tsunami and tidal surges, it should be recognized that distance from the high tide line is not necessarily the primary consideration; elevation of settlement area is also crucial. Risk mapping should be based on specific technical assessments of each location rather than generalizations.226

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT227

World Vision India’s primary approach to poverty alleviation through transformational development is called ‘Area Development Programme’. Through Area Development Projects, World Vision seeks to enable poor communities to identify their problems and address them within their own cultural context. Each ADP focuses on a geographical area and covers 20,000 to 1,00,000 people. World Vision remains in the area of 12 to 15 years to ensure long term, sustainable development rooted in the community and in partnership with the civil society. World Vision India consciously focuses on areas that are socio-economically vulnerable. Thus, World Vision works to empower the entire community to build a nation that does not tolerate poverty.

ADPs focus on the needs of children, tackling child mortality rates, children’s health, and education. Providing drinking and agriculture, building food security and

household resilience through income generation and access to credit, directly impacts the well being of children. Every community is also sensitized on aspects of environment, gender, persons with challenges, care for the vulnerable and peace building. The chief aim of an ADP is to empower people so that they can eventually own and self manage their development process.

SPECIAL INITIATIVE PROJECTS

Other programs that focus on the root causes of poverty and injustice are:

- Advocacy & Peace Building.
- Gender & Development
- Child Protection & Participation.
- Health & HIV / AIDS
- Micro Enterprise Development

These address issues of street children, child labor, children of commercial sex workers children with special needs, and AIDS victims. Their needs are met through education, health care and economic assistance. Micro enterprise Development initiative is to help the poor to develop their entrepreneurship and earn sustainable income.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Equipping staff is vital with skills to position their work strategically in the context which keeps changing “Change is inevitable but growth is optional” is normally spoken of. But as for World Vision growth of staff is crucial and a climate suited to it is essential. With this philosophy in mind, as ADP staff have to be strategic thinkers, community facilitators, compelling communicators, Christ centered servant leaders, responsible administrators and stewards, in order to be an effective

228 Ibid, p-11,12.
229 World Vision India, 2009, p 35,36
and efficient worker. He/she also needs to be a lifelong learner as the world is not static and knowledge gets outdated too quickly.

This calls for trainings / consultations of ADP staff which has been provided in the budget of the ADP. ADP staff would be sent for trainings within World Vision and to external agencies also. Further, according to the need they would be sent to trainings within India as well as abroad in turns every year. Staff spiritual retreats would be planned and with families also.

The technical and management support to be offered by the Zonal Office is as follows:

- Enable the ADP team to be equipped to face the business challenges in the environment.
- Provide information on various trainings especially on peace building, negotiations, skills and conflict resolution.
- Be open to enable ADP, to have access to all IT transitions pertaining to the overall partnership.
- Have periodic ADP reviews at the cluster levels to discuss and plan to overcome challenges, back logs, etc.

**CAPACITIES OF THE COMMUNITY**

**Human resources:** UNDP Task force, CBOs of every village, Fire Station, Police Station, Government Hospitals and District Disaster Preparedness are well equipped to respond the disaster. They conduct periodical awareness and mock drills in the villages/areas to help them help-themselves during disaster and for the first few hours of disaster.

**Material resources:** NGOs, Community Infrastructure, Industrialists. Immediate material resources will be given by NGOs working these villages/areas. Govt. Department for Disaster will react for the situation.

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**Financial resources:** DRDA, Cluster Level Federation Fund, District Collectorate etc.

**COMMUNITY AND WORLD VISION PLAN TO RESPOND** 231

The ADP with community participation will prepare disaster preparedness plan. CBOs members are in the members of Task force in five departments they are Community Task force, Preparedness Task force, First Aid Task Force, Search & Rescue Task force, Trauma Counseling. Task force members understand their role in before disaster, during disaster and after disaster stages and they have a booklet too. CBO’s were actively involved in prepared their resource telephone directory, vulnerability map, village inventory and note on hazard and risk map.

With this plan potential people especially youths will be trained on early warning, search and rescue, evacuation plans etc. The people trained on the early warning will be made responsible to watch the weakest points of the pond or water channel. The team with the community youths will do the necessary action such as, creating bund through sandbags, diverting the water to natural canals etc.

**Community Works with other Agencies and/or the Government authorities** 232

The Cluster level Federations and Community Based Organizations get involved in connecting with Block Development Office and DRDA. During / after disaster Govt. authorities will be called for the villages to take note of the level of destruction on farming lands, livestock, infrastructure etc. Panchayat leaders and counselor approach Government departments as people’s representatives. NGOs who work in the community will be approached for material financial help and guidance to move with Government.

**Risk Management Strategy and Plans of ADP** 233

1. Staff members are enabled to scan the environment to be updated on the inevitable changes so that risks are foreseen and strategies are revised.

231 Ibid.
232 Ibid.
233 World Vision India, 2009, p-37,38.
2. Provide training to equip staff with skills on resolution, negotiation skills and peace building.

3. Provide value education to the youth in the dalits and BC area for promoting transformation in their lives.

4. Sensitize women in the area to inculcate values in lives of children to promote brotherhood and unity.

5. Children would be encouraged to participate in programmes promoting unity amidst diversity.

6. Develop a coalition in the ADP area among people to promote peace building.
CHAPTER V

WORLD VISION INDIA IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster can instantly destroy livelihoods, negatively impact health and well-being, and drastically decrease access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities. In these conditions the threat of disease, hunger, and displacement is great. Through the Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs sector, World Vision responds to communities affected by disasters both within and outside its programme areas. Working in coordination with the government and other organizations, World Vision covers a variety of activities from instant relief responses that meet with the urgent and basic needs of the affected populations to long term responses that would ensure lives returned to normalcy.

World Vision also carries out community level awareness programmes through its Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) projects with the objective of minimizing the impact on human lives and assets during a disaster. World Vision staff possess decades of experience delivering effective emergency aid. World Vision India is also part of the NGO steering committee of the National Disaster Management Authority, the premier agency dealing with disaster relief and preparedness in India.

World Vision Andhra Pradesh Flood Rehabilitation Project

In the month of October 2006, from 27-2 November 2006 Machilipatnam town and Bandar mandal is submerged with water 3-4 feet due to low pressure developed in Bay of Bengal and turned in to depression / cyclone and constantly remained for 15 days. This has happened after 70 years of Machilipatnam-Bandar Mandal. Mean Sea Level is higher than the ground level in Machilipatnam-Bandar

mandal, so there water logging for more than two weeks both in low lying slums and rural villages of Machilipatnam.

Depression in atmosphere was created over the Bay of Bengal, which further intensified into deep depression and over the short period it further concentrated and took the form of cyclone and was named ‘Ogni’. Under its influence, widespread of heavy rainfall and isolated extremely heavy rainfall of 80-100cms and wind with a speed of 80-90 KMPH was also experienced along the coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh. All the transportation, communication, electrification are badly damaged for more than two weeks. There was no accessibility to in the villages and especially the interior villages. Mode of transportation after a week was by tractors. But the people are safe in elevated places right in their own villages and slums. Low lying slums are evacuated to relief camps organized by Government.

**Project Rationale**

Machilipatnam being the coastal area is a cyclone prone area, which originates from Bay of Bengal. Which has an experience of Super cyclone in the year 1977(19 November), 1990 cyclone, 1995 heavy floods, 1999 floods due to heavy rains.

Based on the super cyclone caused in the year 1977, World Vision launched its project Sharadanagar Community development Project in Machilipatnam slum through Rural Development Society, and also various community development projects had done its developmental activities in and around villages and slums of Machilipatnam. Initially in five Mandals of Krishna District including Machilipatnam-Bandar mandal, developmental activities are carried out upto 1995.

Child Care Projects worked from the year 1980 to 2000 in three mandals of Krishna District. After that, Krupasagar ADP has been working in the rural villages (96) which include 34 Panchayats and slums (55) since October 1995. CBO’s are established with the World Vision intervention and ADP is doing developmental activities like formation of CC Roads by tapping resources from Member of Parliament Local Administration Developmental Scheme, drinking water facilities in net work with Rural Water Scheme, Renovation of Schools and toilets, Individual toilets, Income Generation programs etc. Government has recognized the services of
World Vision and District Collector has given an Urban Health Center in the year 2000 extending services to the 22 urban slums mainly the ANC and PNC care and Immunization of Children under age 5.

**Justification for the Project**

Due to water logging for more than two weeks all the Agricultural fields are damaged which are ready for harvest. Due to water stagnation in & around the villages of Bandar Mandal and Machilipatnam low lying slums, people could not go back to their normal conditions. Agriculture fields and Prawn culture and fish ponds are completely damaged due to water logging and people had no work for at least three months. Paddy fields are stinking because of water stagnation.

Agriculture being the major food crop small and marginal farmers having 25 cents to 1 acre landed in debts because of lost crop which could help them to survive for more than three months. Dry ration provided by World Vision(25 kgs rice, 5 kgs dhal & 1 liter oil per family) made the families to survive for two weeks. Government had supplied 20 kgs of rice through ration shops.

For more than month the wet floor and wet ground around the house and internal roads caused to inconvenience for the people to live in the house and also to walk on the roads. Neither government authorities nor any other NGO stepped into these villages due to damaged internal roads and some of the gravel roads.

World Vision is the only organization stepped first and did the relief work. Thatched houses were damaged and the old houses with RCC roof also damaged as they were constructed in the year 1978, 1995 and 1998 by Government and CASA an NGO because of very low quality materials. Many houses are in need of renovation work like lying of new slabs and plastering work. Due to the seepage of walls and roofs families are scared to live in those buildings and have erected small thatched houses in the open place of the house yards and are living to protect their lives.

People had suffered with cold cough, fever etc. Government supplied chlorination, First Aid and common medicines etc. If houses had not been repaired
and constructed, the most vulnerable families would have live with fear and face severe consequences.

**Project Design and implementation**

Along with ADP, HEA team and National Office staff visited the affected target villages and slums of ADP. Two vulnerable villages are selected for construction of 70 houses (60 houses for SC’s in Ramakandam village and 10 houses in Krishna Raopet village for ST’s). HEA department had designed the house construction and supervised the work once in every month. ADP staff and MIS with a civil background met the community and children group along with the CBO and dialogued for the designed structure of house.

**Christian Commitment:** The village is aware of the commitment with which the WVI is serving the community. The focused villages are Scheduled Caste with Christian faith and Scheduled Tribe (Hindu community).

**Disability:** The disability factor was taken care of ADP and communities. Vulnerable families are included as beneficiaries from the two victimized villages due to ‘Ogni’ Cyclone affect.

**Selection Criteria:** Women are given equal opportunity in the village as appreciated during the assessment and ensured that the benefits for rehabilitation are equally distributed without any discrimination related to gender. Widows, Abandoned families, Women headed families are the first beneficiaries. This selection of criteria is done by conducted a general body meetings with the entire community. Wealth ranking and vulnerability assessment is done for selection of beneficiaries.

HEA team Mr. P.K. Logun, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Loveson Samuel, Mr. Paul Timothy, Mr. K.B. Kutumbha Rao, CDC, Mr. P. Sunil Kumar-MIS Coordinator and Mrs. G.M. Priscilla – Program Manager attended for these meetings.

**Protection:** The project is committed to the well being of children and families as the selected villages are the ADP focused areas. So the ADP staff ensured the human rights and especially the rights of children for the well being of both the children and families and maintained at every activity of the project development. Taken care that
no child to work in the construction of houses in their own village. As there is a mechanism in place to implement child protection policy in the community because Child protection Committee is formed at the Panchayat level and the village people being the committee members.

Management Structure: With the overall approvals of Group Executive - Field Ministries, Relief Manager and HEA team had closely monitored and supervised the house construction work.

Roles and Responsibility in implementation: Being the partner of implementation, ADP, Krupasagar negotiated the Government and CBO/VDC and the community. CBO/VDC holds the responsibility of safety and security measures in commodity procurement and labour mobilization. ADP involved in purchase of quality goods and closely monitored the day-to-day work. The family being the prime stakeholder, women and men did the complete unskilled labour work free of cost for construction of housework.

Table 5.1 Challenges faced by ADP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Climatic changes took so there was delay in construction work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Inaccessibility to the village for procurement of materials, also delayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rates of materials were hiked from 20 – 20% due to changes in weather also demand of materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Due to fluctuation in dollar rates, could not complete the house in total form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Government and other NGO’s did not support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>As all the families were daily waged agricultural laborers did not go to their regular agricultural and had no money to save and contribute for completion of house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>If the houses were not plastered inside and outside, seepage of walls and roofing would damage the super structure and also health of children and family would be affected on health grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>If the houses were not in full form they would not last for long as this area was cyclone prone area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lessons Learned By World Vision India:

1. Family members were the unskilled laborers where they could see the quality of materials when compared to other organizations.
2. Full satisfaction of daily labor work in construction of their own houses.

3. Unity among the community strengthened without any differences in construction of houses for their community.

4. Community Contribution could have been collected and deposited in CBO/VDC account.

5. As we did not follow the existing strategy of Government support was not given and delay in construction of houses (Government asked us not to construct 60 houses in one village and to do it 5-10 villages).

WV was able to find happiness in the families for a permanent shelter (structure) but dissatisfaction for not having full form of houses. These two villages never expected this type of houses as many of them lived jointly in a single house. Especially in ST community (Krishna Raopet village) they never had a vision of good quality permanent shelter and it’s almost after 4 decades 10 families were able to have permanent shelters. The joys were extreme and this paved a way to know the creator and worshipping the Lord in their village right among their houses.

![Ramakandam house](image1) ![Krishna Raopet house](image2)

The two communities were in need of individual toilets because the two villages were surrounded by Agricultural fields. The houses were in need of plastering inside and outside in order to avoid seepage from roof and walls so that the houses would last for long years as it’s a sea prone area, often hit by cyclones, tidal waves, floods and heavy rains.

**Beneficiary’s comments:**

Nallakurthi.Ramesh, youth member in his sharing told that when compared to Government, World Vision built a good house which last for many years, but without
plastering inside and outside it would not be for long years because our Mandal was a cyclonic affected area.

Kokkiligadda, Venkateswaramma, SHG member, “as we are daily laborers for our own house construction we witness that World Vision provided us good house, but we are not in a position to plaster the houses nor put on the shutters for doors and windows as we daily waged laborers. But with the motivation of World Vision we are planning to put the shutters for doors and windows. Without plastering the houses will not last for few years due to cyclonic affected mandal.”

Anaparthi.Rajani, 11-164026 - 1440, sponsored child shared, “we did not have a house like this which is assisted and built by World Vision because of Ogni i.e. year 2006 as we all lived as joint family in my grand father’s house with single bed room, verandah and a small kitchen. Our family, my uncle’s family and grand fathers together lived in this house. My family and my whole village is thankful to World Vision for making us to have a individual house but we are all not in a position to complete the finishing work of house like plastering, flooring and putting on windows and doors shutters. With the motivation of World Vision we will try to put on the shutters for windows and doors as Christmas season is coming and we would like to stay in those new houses by Christmas and celebrate Christmas.”

Anaparthi Samelu-Village Elder, shared “we are all daily laborers, work in other fields and also seasonally migrate for livelihood and earned income used to be spent for living and also for the repairs of old houses. Now World Vision helped us to invest our money for children education, family health and savings for future and for better livelihood. As we are daily waged laborers we are unable to have enough money to complete the completion work of the house. With the cooperation and motivation of World Vision we are planning to put on the shutters for doors and windows. If plastering is not done, the houses will not last for long period hence request you to assist us for plastering and flooring, which will give us more protection from disasters.”

The total numbers of families benefited through this project were seventy.
The incessant rain for five days during 2006 November, caused wide spread of floods in Krishna district affecting Bandar Mandal and Machilipatnam town bringing in havoc and destruction. Roads and communication have been affected in most places and many places are marooned. District administration and local government has been rescuing people and supplying food packets. Villages are submerged and the whole Machilipatnam town is less than 4” of water. The most affected areas are 22 slums and 65 villages.

- In Machilipatnam town alone, over 15,400 people are evacuated to safer places. Colleges/ community halls/ Function halls/ Kalyan Mandapams/ Churches are the relief camp set up.

- In Mandal villages, around 13,164 people are brought into community shelters at a higher ground and school buildings in the main panchayat village.

- The lakes, canals and drainage are mixed together and water flow was great. Irrigation canals are also submerged along with the fields. And villages are overflowing with water.

About 65 villages and 22 slums are the most victimized and have been affected to which the ADP has initiated immediate response. But the most affected areas are outside the town. There have been lots of requests from people and from local govt. for help. Government is providing food and water in the relief camps only in the town, but the villages are not supplied with food material.

OGNI cyclone, for the past 5 days had left continuous rain from 29 cm to 100 cm and wind speed from 60-108.8 during the last five days. It had caused severe flooding in the town and all the villages of Bandar mandal. Added to that, the Bandar Mandal was a low-lying area 2 m, below the sea level and there was no drainage system in the town and villages too. Official statement declared that 17,657 houses were submerged and 15,782 families were displaced, which include both slums and
villages. Over 28,564 people were evacuated to safer places. Over 65 villages in Bandar Mandal and 22 slums in MTM town were badly affected. The standing crops in 12,000 hectares had been inundated. There was a fear of viral fever and diarrhea in the near future. The climatic situation was expected to remain the same for the next two days due to depression in the Bay of Bengal.

**World Vision Response to Flood Affected Victims**

The following villages and slums were affected and WV staff immediately helped them with cooked food packets and water was supplied by the Govt. through tanks as they were evacuated to safer places. Sponsored children and their family’s area were safe. So far, WV provided cooked food packets with extra care during cooking at the local messes in town. About 8562 families in the target area covering a total population of 23247 people were in the relief camps.

Though Government provided immediate help to affected people in town through five camp centres, there were lots of people that need to be reached, especially in the remote villages where the conveyance was not possible, due to water logging and the roads were cut leaving the transportation was stand still. World Vision India’s initial response had started with providing cooked food packets to severely affected families in ADP areas. Most of the houses were surrendered/ submerged by water. People had lost their food and personal belongings.

**PROGRESS AGAINST PLAN OF ACTION**

1. **To provide immediate emergency help to the flood victims in Machilipatnam town and Bandar mandal:**

   - Five NRRT staff had been deployed from nearby ADPs to the worst affected Krupasagar ADP areas to update the information of Ogni Cyclone Flood information and partnership with local Govt. till the end of operation and 2 National Office staff from ERDM were also involved.

   - HEA had selected the needed staff along with WV Program Monitoring Office to handle finance, programming, distribution, and procurement and logistics and Operations.
- 17 Staff including 9 WV Krupasagar ADP staff, 2 NO Staff, 25 Volunteers and 50 local Volunteers were involved in these relief operations.

Provided 30000 cooked food packets to the flood affected areas of Bandar Mandal and Machilipatnam town slums of Krupasagar ADP area. Due to the heavy rains day and night for a week, the low-lying villages and slums are submerged by rainwater floodwater. All the canals, fishponds and the drains overflowed. All the agricultural fields are submerged in floodwater. All the roads were damaged due to water logging.

ADP staff with the truck entered few villages with the help of community people as there was no sign of roads due to heavy rains and water logging. Even Government could not go to the interior villages, as there was no transportation facility. Government was able to supply ration-20 kgs of rice and 5 Liters kerosene through the ration distributors in the areas.

1.1. Identification and Selection of Beneficiaries: Ogni Flood affected people were given shelter in nearby schools and community shelters in the villages and in the town in the relief camps for 15 days. All the belongings in the houses were washed out because there was 3-5 ft water level for almost 15 days. So, ADP had enumerated the most affected families in the communities first in the villages and later for the house elevations in the low-lying slums of Machilipatnam town.

1.2. Medicines were provided by District Government in the villages and in the Machilipatnam town through Urban Health Centers.

Due to heavy rain and water logging some of the people were affected by Diarrhea. To prevent the Diarrhea, Government had provided thousands of ORS and distributed in the villages with the help of community elders and volunteers. WV provided housing relief packets to the most affected and marooned houses to the flood victims in four low-lying slums. 336 families were provided with housing material, including the proposed 60 families for Krishna Raopet village with the under spent budget.
2. To ensure dry ration security and relief to the flood victims in Krupasagar ADP:

2.1 Relief materials

- In the initial days of Flood, ADP was able to provide cooked food packets to 30,000 families to the people in the slums and accessible villages because the communities had no electricity, and no firewood to cook food.

- In whole of the operation ADP have distributed two types of Relief materials - Food and Non-food items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5.2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dry food Ration per family contains</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>15 kg Rice, 5kg Lintels, One liter Cooking Oil. Dry food Ration was distributed to 15000 families.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And an addition for two slums – Adarsha Nagar and Arunodaya colony, 1200 families were be benefited with the soiling filling. So two slums were proposed for the under spent budget for filling of the path ways. In total 758 Poles, 64075 Ft flooring stones, 1999 mts Roofing sheets, 1786 trucks of sandy soil.

<table>
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<th>Table 5.3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sl. No.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Coverage area

- WV had covered Flood relief operations in Machilipatnam rural villages of ADP area and Machilipatnam slums.

- 15000 families received dry ration and relief materials covering 300 families from slums with housing material and 10,000 with elevation of house sites and elevation of pathways and internal roads in the slums of Krupasagar ADP area.

- 355 Families received housing relief materials covering 10,545 people from four slums of ADP area

- Flood Relief Operations had been handled in the ADP communities by the local ADP Staff with local volunteers and village elders.

- WV had covered 25000 families in Machilipatnam rural villages and Machilipatnam slums of Krupasagar ADP area.

**REASON FOR CLOSURE**

WV had achieved the goal of supporting the families and children during the flood and in future disaster mitigation plan would be made with the help of community and local administration. People would be trained on disaster preparedness. People were shifted to their houses from relief camps.

**ADP WAYANAD- Completion Report of Rehabilitation Houses**

Construction work of 19 new houses and renovation work of 29 dilapidated houses were completed in this month. ADP constructed these houses with the special project on flood relief that got from WV US following the torrential rain and flood affected target areas of the ADP Wayanad in July 2007.

Constructions of the new houses were done with the help of local experts and skilled labours. ADP had organized handing over function of these houses on 6 June 2008. It was like a festival day for the dwellers of Parakuni village. They were really celebrating the inauguration of new houses constructed for the flood- affected

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families. Mr. L.R. Joshy, Group Executive- Field Ministry (GEFM), World Vision India, Mr.K.C Kunjiraman, MLA, Mr. Victor Immanuel Associate Director (AD), World Vision India and other dignitaries were given a warm welcome by the community People. The GEFM presided over the public meeting held as a part of Flood Relief Houses handing over function. In his presidential address he urged public to unite together to address any common issues that affect the existence of the community and encourage young generations to become good leaders of tomorrow Mr. K.C. Kunjuraman MLA inaugurated the houses. Smt. Sarasamma, District Panchayath President, Sri. K.L. Paulose, District Panchayth member, Smt. Ammu, President, Block Panchayth, Sri. O.C.Krishnan, Block Panchayath Member, Sri.Thambu, Panamaram Panchayth Member, Mr. Victor Immanuel, AD, Chennai PMO and Mr. Jomon Baby, Program Manager delivered felicitation in the public meeting. After the inaugural ceremony, GEFM and AD visited a newly constructed house and handed over the house officially to a family.
ADP provided materials like bricks, door & window frames, tore, cement etc to 29 families for the renovation of their dilapidated houses and its’ works were also completed. Earlier these families lost everything in the flood, but now through the timely involvement of World Vision they got good houses as well as care and support of all the community members. Now children and families were very happy, the bygone days and incidents were become memories only. They come back to the fullness of life with peace, love, dignity and hope for the future.

The community, the govt. officials and the political leaders appreciated the timely involvement of World Vision and the quality of work. Both the print and visual media also covered the involvement, which boosted up the image. Now these 19 families had a permanent dwelling place, which would help them and their children in terms of security and safety.

BIJAPUR-ADP REPORT ON FLOOD RELIEF PROGRAM

1. FAMILIES, VILLAGES, POPULATION COVERED:

Table 5.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Village Name</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>Affected families</th>
<th>No. of sponsored children</th>
<th>Total Population covered under Relief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ukumnal</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Uthnal</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hegdiyal</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hittanhalli</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>1191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. PRESENT SITUATION:

The life was limping back to normalcy as the people determined to fight and live life against all odds. Community was talking high of the interventions of World Vision India through the ADP-Bijapur. They were under the opinion that no one like World vision-ADP Bijapur provided the required assistance not only in the form of

materials but also the most needed psycho-social and spiritual love and counseling. Their gratitude was very much obvious in all their social gestures.

Subsequently they were slowly resuming their cultivation activities as they sowed Ground Nut, Onion, Millet, Green gram, etc. A few people had just kept their fields ready for the latter crops such as Jawar, Sun Flower, cotton etc. The agriculture laborers were back to their duty for earning their livelihood and pulling their lives with the available wages.

The Government had regularized the water & power supply and the people were quite satisfied with the progress. The collapsed bridge that was linking Ukkali, Hegdiyal and neighboring Taluk was repaired and now the vehicle movement was restored completely. The Higher Primary school (up to 7th Grade) was functioning with its curriculum activities. The children were going to the other nearby places in pursuit of higher education. One main problem that is still bothering the community is the non-execution of the plan of relocation of the entire village by the Government. The Government machinery seems very inactive and non-responsive to the felt need of the community.

The temporary sheds that are being erected is accommodating just 100 families. The 65 - 70 households are still waiting for the required accommodation. Every family desires to shift to the temporary sheds, as the future government assistance will depend on the enrollment in the temporary sheds. The temporary sheds lacks with all required basic necessaries, as the measurement of the shed is just 10X10 feet. The floor is made of the gravel soil and very hard. There are no water supply, power, toilets etc. People are finding it very difficult.

As an ADP WV assist the communities with the government departments. The entire administration of the Government such as District Commissioner, Chief Executive Officer, The superintendent of Police, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry Department, Deputy Director of Public Instructions, Block Education Officer, SSA Coordinator etc officials were brought to the village on 14th Aug 07 in the guise of Flood Relief Project Valedictory Function.
The main intention of the ADP in inviting the top official of the Government was to provide an opportunity to the community to interact with the District commissioner and others for expediting the matters pertaining to relocation of the village. As explained above the Govt. approach was very slow. Thus there was not much progress in the matter. The community leaders and the CBOs represented their case very well and gave a written request to the D.C for initiating the immediate interventions for the relocation plans. So the plan of the ADP successfully worked out. The Community people thus received just Rs.1000/- as compensation. This was given to the victims as immediate relief. But community people expressed this was not sufficient to meet the basic needs.

However the community people were determined to make their life sustainable even though they are passing through the testing time. Their hope was kindled by the intervention of the ADP through the timely assistance provided in the form of various activities since 25th June 07 to thus far. ADP team was also committed to work along with the community in getting the required entitlements to the communities by the Government. Efforts were already being initiated to increase the capacity of the entire community through regular and periodic meetings, CBO awareness meetings etc. This would be further consolidated and followed up.

Quotes from Children, Family Members, Community Leaders and others who could speak positively about World Vision's Relief Intervention:

- A statement made by a girl child
  “Sir, you are so good and precious to us. We love you and WORLD VISION ADP staff”

- Statements heard in the Community Meetings.
  “Where are the Government and our other beloved representatives? It is World Vision that has done maximum. Their ways, approaches, methods and dealings are so transparent, sincere and human. We are touched by their gestures.”

- A Woman Statement In The Community Women Meeting
  “It’s you, you are really great and we love you. God Bless you.”
  “You are the only one who is doing so much for rebuilding our confidence and self esteem.”
Statement made by a youth of the village

“You proved a model that is too difficult for us to adopt and practice. But we want to make an ardent effort, so please be with us in the process.”

CASE STUDIES- How WV Relief is helping or will help the family/ families (quotes from children in the family and other family members)

ADP-Bijapur through its timely interventions assisted the 225 families of 4 villages who are badly affected due to the incessant rain and the spate in Dhoni River on during 23-25th June 07. The worst affected village is Ukumnal that has around 165 houses. This village was pushed to the total destruction by the spate in the river Dhoni that is just adjacent to the village. In the other villages the houses were collapsed due to incessant rains.

HEMLU POMU RATHOD: The housing material beneficiary is from Uthnal LT-2. Hemlu is aged ablaout 60 years and stays with his wife Seethabai. They do not have any sons. Their 3 daughters are married and settled in different places. On 24th July 07, their house collapsed due to incessant rain. Fortunately nothing happened to them. Later with the ADPs interventions the community provided them a small room on temporary arrangement. They left with no one to assist him and they are from very poor background living only from the daily wages earning.

During the assessment time the ADP staff noticed their vulnerability and initiated the necessary actions. The ADP under the flood relief project gave the CBO with the responsibility of helping the poor old couples in rebuilding their house with the housing materials provided. Now the construction work is in progress.

ADP also provided the family 25 Kgs of Rice, 2 Kgs of Edible Oil, 3 kg Lintel, 1 set of cloths, 2 bed sheets and vessels in the initial stage of the Flood Relief project. Hemlu states that “when there was darkness around, the World Vision-ADP – Bijapur brought light and hope not only to my house but also to my heart. I am grateful”

SAHEBLAL. D.HADGALI: This poor person is from Ukumnal village and he is a landless Labour. His
house is just close to the river Dhoni and he is unable to forget the untoward incident that occurred on 23rd night. His house totally collapsed in the flood. Whatever he had in the house was washed away in the floodwater. He was able to rescue himself along with his wife and 4 children (2 male and 2 female). His son Yaseen Hadgali is a sponsored boy (ID.NO. 2932)

World Vision through its ADP-Bijapur provided him the timely assistance as he received the food and non food items such as 25 Kgs of Rice, 2 Kgs of Edible Oil, 3 kg Lintel, 1 set of cloths, 2 bed sheets & vessels etc. Also he received along with the community the safe drinking water supplied by the ADP. ADP arranged to supply water in two water tankers per day two trips continuously for 7 days from 5th July onwards.

Saheblal also received 1 bullock cart of fodder and 5 she goats under the flood relief project. He is dreaming to have a good future for him as well as to his children. He says, “The number of goats will increase by 10 babes every year and I will be able to lead a life of self reliance within two or three years. How can I describe the assistance provided by World Vision? I lack with words to express my heartfelt gratitude towards their good and timely gestures.”

BASAMMA. D.HIPPARGI: She is a widow and probably 40 years old. She has 4 girl children and the oldest girl is 12 years. The other two daughters of Basamma are ADPs sponsored children (ID.NO: 3206 Bagirathi Hippargi and Savithri Hippargi. ID.NO; 2931). Basamma lost everything in the flood destruction occurred on 23-24th June 07. Somehow with the help of the community people she was able to take shelter in the school building located in the high level area.

World Vision –India –ADP –Bijapur geared all its efforts and actions with the available resources in assisting many other families’ along with Basamma. She received 25 Kgs of Rice, 2 Kgs of Edible Oil, 3 kg Lintel, 1 set of cloths, 2 bed sheets & vessels etc. Also the safe drinking water supplied by the ADP.
Further to assist Basamma for leading sustainable life ADP provided one conceived her buffalo. It is the desire and the dream of Basamma to give her daughters good education out of the income she earns from the livestock that has been provided under the flood relief project. She is looking forward to receive a house from the Government as the entire village is under consideration for relocation.

Her words of gratitude “Oh, it was a horrible experience I faced. By the grace of God I survived with my 4 girl children. I was lost and in a depressed mood and attitude. The ADP staff instilled inspiration through their words of hope and encouragement. They proved that they are the people and represents an organization that not only speaks, but also executes what they speak with great commitment and concern. I pray God for blessing this organization to bless others who are like me.”

VASAPPA.D.BIRADHAR: Vasappa. D.Biradhar hails from Ukumnal village located at a distance of 10 Kms from Bijapur city. When the flood marooned his village on 23rd of June 07, a portion of his house collapsed. Also he lost all the stored food grains, fodder and other domestic things as his house was filled with the rushing and gushing water for more than 3 days.

ADP provided Mr. Vasappa the food and non-food materials along with safe drinking water and a bullock cart of cattle fodder. Under the flood relief project he received a pair of Ploughing bullock worth of Rs.15000/-. Earlier he was struggling to cultivate his 3 acres of dry land, as he did not have oxen to plough the land. He had to hire the Labour and that too only after everybody finishes their own fieldwork. So he was struggling to sustain his life.

As per the original planning Mr. Vasappa was selected for the housing materials benefit. But as the Government is considering the relocation of the entire village ADP revised the plan and provided the livestock’s to all the clients of Ukumnal village. Behind this reasons he received a pair of bullocks. The immediate job Vasappa undertook was to plough the uncultivated land and preparing the soil ready for sowing of Swargam/Jawar and sunflower.
The joy in his face was palpable as soon as he got the ploughing bullock on 6th Aug 07 in the weekly market at Devara Hippargi village. He says, if World Vision not intervened he would have remained in his earlier socio-economic status. Now he is hopeful of making his future life brighter as he can cultivate his land on his own and go for two crops in a year. He is confident of making a good live and living out of the benefit provided to him by World Vision India.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT SINCE THE FLOOD HIT THE AREA

The distribution of food grains, Edible Oil, Utensils and cloths worth of Rs. 1468/- to 215 families were arranged and executed successfully on 6th & 8th July 2007 in Ukumnal and Uthnal villages. The following are the details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS</th>
<th>SUPPLY OF NON FOOD ITEMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice 25 kilos</td>
<td>Kitchen Utensils one set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentil 3 kilos</td>
<td>Clothes- Dhoti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking Oil 2 liters</td>
<td>Shirt Piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of Safe Drinking Water 7 days</td>
<td>Saree and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two blankets/ Chaddar</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The community is very grateful to World Vision –ADP-Bijapur for providing dry and raw ration that is being cooked and consumed. Most of the communities lost their stocked food grains (Cereals- Jawar, wheat and Rice also the pulses) that was unfit for human consumption. But the victims dried it out and used as cattle feed. This was a very imperative act at that particular point of time, as they did not have any dry fodder for feeding their cattle’s because the rain/spate washed away all the stock of the fodder along with their other belongings.

215 families were helped with 25 kilos rice, 3 kilos lentils, 2 liters cooking oil, safe drinking water by tank for 10 days, 1 man’s wear, 1 woman’s wear, 1 piece of cloth and one set of cooking utensil. The community involvement and support for the
success of this event was commendable. This activity was executed in total on 8th of July 07

There was no regular water supply to the community people in Ukumnal Village as there was total failure of power supply. The Electric poles were broken, fallen down and it took more than 8 days week for its restoration. The Government was supplying water in the water tanks twice a day that was found very inadequate to the community people. Hence ADP arranged for the supply of safe drinking water. The community people received 60000 liters of safe drinking water when there was inadequate availability of the water. This was supplied from the next day (5th July) after receiving the approval. ADP arranged to supply this water in two water tankers per day two trips @ rate of Rs.350/- Tanker. Community people of Uthnal villagers were so grateful for timely intervention by providing them required quantity of quality water. On 12.7.07 ADP stopped the supply of safe drinking water to the community of Ukumnal village as the Government resumed its duty for the supply of safe drinking water. This was possible as the power supply was restored. Now the community was getting the regular supply of water through the Government as before.

SUPPLY OF FODDER TO CATTLE'S

More than 140 households in Ukumnal Village deserved the supply of cattle fodder, as the survival of the animals was very essential, the entire community was longing for its survival as their whole agriculture activities revolves in and around
these cattle throughout the year. None of the households remained with some stock of fodder, as 90% of the fodder washed away in the spate or unfit for the consumption, as it was soaked in the river water for more than 3 days. Hence the community looked at the ADP for its supply.

ADP allocated Rs.150,000/- towards this intervention. Plans were made very systematically for the procurement process that was arranged uninterruptedly. Dry fodder of one bullock cartload each to 165 families was given. Also another 10 Bullock cartload of fodder was supplied to 10 Families for the second time as they had more number of livestock’s. Community people were very happy as this gave them hope. Without this help, they would have sold their livestock at a very low price to outside business people. The community people were as grateful as they stated no one thought about the assistance for their cattle that was the backbone of their socio-economic life. “World Vision, through the ADP is really undertaken a very appropriate and very meaningful intervention. We are grateful to them forever”. These are the words spoken by the community leaders from the dais.

In the process ADP ensured to get a good media coverage for flood relief project execution programs. The highlight of the program was the participation of Mr. M.V. Rajashekaran the Union Cabinet Minister for Planning. He was the guest of honor when ADP distributed fodder to the clients on 13th July 07.

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING MATERIALS**

Out of the 215 affected families, 60 households hailing from 3 different Revenue villages received the housing materials such as 12 G.I. Roofing Sheets, 1 Truck Load of Sand, 3.5 Tractor Load of Rubbles and 20 bags of cement. The total cost of the above materials was worth of Rs.17821.35 (USD $ 440)

On 12th June 07, The Assistant Commissioner and The Thashildhar of Bijapur Taluk were the guests on the dais along with the local village leaders while distributing the
housing materials to 60 affected clients. All these 60 clients houses were collapsed due to the incessant rain for over a day on 23rd and 24th June 07. The gratitude attitude of the clients was obvious /palpable through gestures and meaningful words. With this a major portion of the activity under Roofing Materials was completed and they had started rebuilding their houses. Original plan was to give housing materials to 215 families but the government had plans to shift 140 families from their village to temporary shelter constructed in another location the other 15 houses would also be accommodated in the temporary shed in the II\textsuperscript{nd} phase by the Govt. Therefore, these families would now stay in temporary shelter for about 6 months until the government finalizes the land and allot it for them. Only then they would be in a position to construct their houses.

Now the recipient clients busy in repairing their collapsed houses due to incessant rain. This process might have completed within two months time. The delay was because of the hectic farming activities, as this was the season of raining and cultivating Sun Flower, Groundnut, onion etc.

**SUPPLY OF LIVESTOCKS**

In view of the Govt. plans of relocating the entire village ADP couldn’t give the housing materials to the victims of Ukumnal village as planned earlier. In this background & development, the families requested that the amount budgeted for housing materials could be utilized for providing livestock to the families, which would give them immediate income as well as prepare them for their settlement at new location. ADP explained the situation very well to all the concerned authorities. Therefore ADP received the permission to benefit 165 families with livestock’s worth
of Rs.14811.95 each house. The total allocated budget towards this activity was Rs. 2443973/-. 

As a team ADP prior to the procurement finished all the preliminary arrangements such as Distribution of cards, Obtaining of agreements from the clients, Identifying the Veterinary Doctors, Market Survey, Rapid assessment of the markets and live stocks details etc. The Procurement process took off from 30\textsuperscript{th} July 07 and the entire process of procurement was completed in style on 12\textsuperscript{th} Aug 07. In between for two days they had to withhold the process due the accident occurred on 2\textsuperscript{nd} Aug 07. It was by Gods grace no human lives were lost as the accident was severe. The truck carrying the procured buffalos rammed to a state owned public transport and caused injuries to 5 people and internal wounds to 6 buffalos. One buffalo and two goats died due to accident. However they resumed the purchases again from 5\textsuperscript{th} Aug 07 and completed the total procurement on 12\textsuperscript{th} Aug 07. If there was permission for carrying more cash to the weekly market for the procurement of the animals, the process would have been over a week before. The 165 households of Ukumnal village & other 17 households of Hitnalli, Hegidayl and Uthnal villages received the livestock’s for assisting themselves to attain sustainability that was hindered due to flood and incessant rains. The following were the other details. The other 17 clients of other villages were from sponsored children families. ADP was able to assist these families under spending of the amount allocated to Ukumnal village. The clients were very happy and grateful.
2. Due to the death of 2 goats and one buffalo ADP had to provide again the livestocks to the same beneficiary. Hence the number of the beneficiary was reflected as 166.

**Insurance coverage:** ADP ensured to insure all the live stocks within the allocated budget of Rs. 14811.95. ADP intentionally arranged for a Veterinary doctor to accompany the team for every weekly market. The Doctors presence helped the ADP and the clients to get a good quality livestock among the available ones in the market.

**Valedictory Program:** All the animals were handed over officially to the individual clients in a grand function organized on 14th Aug 07. The District Commissioner, Chief Executive Officer, The superintendent of Police, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry Department, Deputy Director of Public Instructions, Block Education Officer, SSA Coordinator etc agreed to participate in the valedictory function. But due to some emergency affairs of the Government The District commissioner, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry Department and the Thashildhar of Bijapur Taluk only participated. There was festive atmosphere in the village as the whole community of Ukumnal village participated with great interest and enthusiasm.

The main intention of the ADP in inviting the top official of the Government was to provide an opportunity to the community to interact with the District commissioner and others for expediting the matters pertaining to relocation of the village. The Govt. approach was very slow. Thus far there was not much progress in the matter. The temporary sheds were lacking with basic facilities such as Water, light and water. The community leaders and the CBOs represented their case very well and gave a written request to the D.C for initiating the immediate interventions for the relocation plans. So the plan of the ADP successfully worked out.
Administration: All the administrative aspects have been taken care and well attended as per the systems. ADP ensured the dispatching of reports well on time as per the required standards. All the systems have been adopted while executing the project with much care and caution, as the ADP wants to ensure the smooth and systematic administration. The distribution Register, Way Bills, Quotation Procedures, etc was undertaken as per the standards and with all transparency. The uniqueness of the administrative style adopted by the ADP was the involvement of the community representatives and the CBOs in all the decision making process and also while attending to the purchases. Several rounds of community and CBZO meetings were facilitated for better coordination, management, cost effectiveness and follow up procedures. ADP was determined to ensure the judicious utilization of each and every rupees/dollar to the welfare the affected households as it brings glory and honor to God Almighty. The ADP Bijapur team deserves great commendation as they work united with great concern and affection over the time almost every day beginning from 5th July to till date.

The incessant rains that slash these areas for the 2 days created flood havoc in ADP area. The water gushed into houses at around 1 am on Saturday (23.6.07) in Ukumnal village, located on banks of river DHONI in Bijapur Taluk. The flood took the people by surprise as they ran for shelter, which created a total mess in the village. The river (Dhoni) over flown and cause the flood situation due to the incessant rain in and other parts of the catchment areas. As per the assessment and analysis information report 4 of ADP impact villages in Hittanhalli cluster such as (Ukumnal, Uthnal, Hitnalli & Hegdiyal) was affected.

The most affected village was Ukumnal. More than 215 houses located in the above stated 4 villages of the ADP impact area partially and totally damaged. Food grains, other households cloths, articles and cattle fodder stored in many houses were washed away. The upsurge of the water was such that half of the village had turned into an island. The main link road between Bijapur and Ukkali was cut down more than. There was no adequate safe drinking water, electricity, telephone since 23rd June 07 to 11th June 07. The water levels receded then and all the people were making every effort to rebuild their damaged and deformed lives.
The team of ADP Bijapur responded very instantly and proactively and jumped to the arena for extending the required assistance to the affected families. The team made several visits to the affected areas since on 24.6.07 and facilitated the CBO/Community meetings to Comfort, console, and mobilize support and other resources for providing the required assistance.

ADP was successful in motivating and convincing the Government departments and head to under the immediate required and long-term intervention for relieving the people from emergency situation. By the mean time ADP did establish consistent networking with the concerned authorities of World Vision-India for the necessary arrangements. ADP prepared and submitted the Project Proposal, Log Frame etc. for the needed actions in PMO-Hyderabad and HEA Department in National office located in Chennai. Also Bijapur ADP ensured the execution of the suggested and recommended steps, procedures etc as given by the higher authorities in PMO and National Office.

As the procedures of documentation and other system related process was progressing, ADP team continued its village visits for collecting the first hand required information, Photographs, analyzing and ascertaining of facts and figures etc. Several rounds of CBO/Community meetings were held with an idea to involve the community in the execution process. The selection of the most deserving and affected family survey was also conducted and the list was prepared with the active involvement of the community.

Once the approval for the Flood Relief Project was confirmed, ADP went ahead for finalizing the plans for the distribution of food grains, cloths, utensils, Water, housing materials (Cement, G.I. Sheets, Boulders, Sand), Cattle Fodder and Livestock’s (Goat, Oxen, Cows and Buffaloes). Market survey was conducted prior to the identification of potential vendors and markets. Later Potentials Venders were identified for the supply and all the procurements were attended as per the prevailing systems and rules. ADP ensured the upholding and practice of all the defined systems, procedures and protocols.
Identifying the vendors for the supplies of fodder and live stocks was a great challenge. Because there were no readymade markets for the items such as sand, rubbles, fodder and live stocks. Even for the other materials the local vendors were not capable of supplying the required quantity in one stretch. However ADP ensured the procurement through the nearby potential vendors. For the fodder the local and nearby CBOs were encouraged to supply the fodder. This endeavor proved successful and ADP was able to get good quality of fodder in a very reasonable price within the stipulated time. More than 165 families were provided with one bullock cartload of fodder.

WV had to wait for a long time to get the clearance for the procurement of livestock. Because these livestock had to be procured by the weekly markets and that too only with cash payment. But ADP team ensured the procurement of livestock for 165 families by carrying the permitted amount of Rs.1.5 lakhs. The procurement began on 30th July 07 and completed in total on 12th Aug 07.

Prior to this ADP ensured, the CBOs and the clients given with required instructions on the procurement, as there was a great need to avoid the loss that would be caused by the middlemen. Every place would have such middlemen in good numbers. They were able to attain more success because of this foresighted planning and strategies adopted. ADP networked with the Veterinary Department, Insurance Company, Private Veterinary Doctors etc for medical examination, Insurance etc purposes. All these were attended simultaneously while the procurement was progressing. The agreement on Bond Paper was obtained from each client for ensuring the good use of the benefit. The selection and finalization of the staff team, clients group, CBO representatives was done and prior advice was imparted for the procurement of good animals with minimum cost as per budget allocation.

ADP ensured the presence of at least one Purchase Committee member while going to the weekly market along with a group of beneficiaries and CBO representatives. The required principal was adopted in all other purchases. Appropriate documentation was developed and recorded. All the materials purchased with a very strategic planning. There was no confusion at all in any of the dealings.
WV ensured to settle the one advance every day. Also it was further ensured that no fresh advance was given to the same staff before the settlement of the previous one. WV raised local resources to meet the overspending above the advance especially while procuring the livestock’s. This was done to ensure the cost effectiveness and also enabled them expedite and complete the process within a short time.

As there was a need to negotiate with the local PRIs (Local self Govt.) of the particular weekly market places for obtaining the required document on the purchase and transportation of animals/sand/rubbles to Bijapur. This was done very strategically and as per the requirement. Transportation of the animals and other materials was organized from the locally available trucks.

Further most importantly ADP ensured to give a good media coverage for flood relief project execution programs. The highlight of the program was the participation of Mr. M.V. Rajashekar the Union Cabinet Minister for Planning. He was guest of honor when WV distributed fodder to the clients on 13th July 07. Further Mr. Jagdish Shettiar the Revenue Minister of Karnataka state Govt. was met by the ADP staff during Rapid Assessment Exercise. Later the, District Commissioner, The Superintendent of Police, the CEO, The Joint Director of Agriculture, Joint Director Veterinary Department, The Assistant Commissioner, The Deputy Director of Public Instructions, The Thashildhar, The Presidents of Zilla and Taluk Panchyaths etc dignitaries participated in this flood relief project on various different occasions beginning from 6th July 07 to 14th August 07.

The staff meetings were conducted quite frequently and facilitated to ensure the good understanding of the project, delegation of responsibilities and balancing the regular ADP and Relief project execution. The team worked with great zeal, concern united spirit and set models to the communities, neighboring villages, Government officials etc that the ADP team was different. This was the team love, care, responds and delivers timely interventions with great quality, sincerity and transparency.

WV indeed highly thankful and grateful to the constructive support extended by the Mr. Franklin Joseph- Director –HEA, Mr. P.K. Logun Manager, Early Warning and Emergency Relief - Humanitarian & Emergency Affairs, Mr. Bob
Jacob- The AD-PMO-Hyderabad and their team members, the guidance provided by Mr. S. Nirmal- CFO Mr. L. Mangalarajan-Director-TD, the communication given by Mrs. Reena Samuel- Communication Coordinator, Mr. Babu Bal Singh –Team Leader-Finance and his team members for the timely channelization of funds. The encouraging words and apperceptions received regularly from their GE-FM- Mr. L.R. Joshi that really gave them the required push for accelerating their interventions. The role of Mrs. Rachel Brumbaugh - Interim Director - Integrated Programs - Asia, Middle East and Eastern Europe Team International Programs Group and Dr. Jaykumar Christian our National Director was also vital in this great project. Further we do wish to thank all others for their direct and indirect roles played for the success of this project-executed through ADP Bijapur. Needless to mention the high profile role of the ADP Bijapur team as it is obvious through the Implementation and the reports as sent regularly to all the concerned.