

IRDWSI / UELCI - ACT
ORISSA FLOODS POST CRISIS OPERATION
INTERIM REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD 01st NOVEMBER 2001 TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 2002
ACT APPEAL NUMBER: ASIN - 13

Introduction

Orissa the second poorest state in India having a population of about 4 crores with 47% of it under below poverty line, 85% living in rural areas basically depending on agriculture, had to face 3 major calamities in last 3 years. i.e. super cyclone in 1999, severe drought in 2000 and the disastrous flood in 2001.

The Ganjam Cyclone in 1999 October, 19th & 20th followed by the Super Cyclone within 10 days' gap had caused heavy damage to life, livelihood covering 14 districts of the state. The people with a little respite had to face the heavy crop failure as a result of severe Drought in 24 districts in 2000.

In 2001, the unprecedented flood came in several parts of the state in quick succession affecting 24 districts out of 30 districts. Beginning from hilly areas as Dasmanthpur in Koraput district, Drought affected Nayagarh and Anugul district to Cyclone ravaged Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur districts had been caught under heavy floods. The 2001 floods affected most of the areas in Orissa.



As per the memorandum of Government of Orissa to the Govt. of India, total 18790 villages of 2757 Gram Panchayats of 219 blocks and 68 urban local bodies covering a population of 96.78 lakhs in 24 districts have been differentially affected by the floods. Around 18149 cattle died in the flood, 80.87 lakhs hectares of crop area have been affected and the value of loss was estimated to Rs.66 crores. More than 3 lakh houses were damaged either fully or partially. The loss of Human life was 105.

In an urgent response, the Civil Society organisations stepped in immediately. Apart from rescue work, they provided the people with food, drinking water, Polythene sheets, Medicines etc. that helped the people to pass over the emergency crisis phase with minimum sufferings. During this period ACT/ UELCI/IRDWSI with the support of its local implementing partners carried out relief measures in Gania, Bhapur, Khandapara blocks of Nayagarh district, Bhuban block of Dhenkanal district, Athamallick and Kishorenagar blocks of Anugul district and Dasmanthpur block of Koraput.

Most of the NGOs including the governmental agencies either stopped or slowed down the activities during post crisis phase. ACT/UELCI/IRDWSI and its local partners continued the post crisis operations in the vulnerable villages.

Rainfall Data in Orissa-2002

While the people of Orissa are trying to recover from the Disasters in the last 3 years, the current year's (2002) heavy deviation of rainfall is again pushing the people into another major Disaster in the form of Drought. In the place of normal rainfall 564.80 mm in June and July, this year (2002) Orissa could get only 306.94mm.

Month	Normal (in mm)	Actual (in mm)	Deviation (%)
June	213.20	166.80	(-)21.76
July	351.60	140.14	(-)60.14
August	335.6	334.9	(-)0.2
Total	900.4	641.84	(-)27.4

(Source : Agriculture and Food Production Directorate, Govt. of Orissa)

As per the report of the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Orissa, out of 22.43 lakh hectares, 19.60 lakh hectares lands under paddy cultivation was damaged by more than 50%. The marginal farmers and the land less labourers are migrating in numbers to distant places. Of the total 314 blocks, 297 blocks are declared Drought hit.

1.1. Description of the Emergency

Description of Post Crisis Situation

During the post crisis phase one can experience damaged houses, lost crops, destroyed livelihoods, food insecurity and non availability of wage-works.

In the flood affected areas 100% crops were damaged. The most vulnerable were women, children and the landless Dalit communities.

Over-all state (Orissa) Situation

- Houses damaged (Partially/ fully)- more than 3 lakh nos.
- Crop loss - 80.87 lakh hectares
- Cattle loss - 18149
- Roads affected - 5000 Km. (PWD)
- 700 Km. (NHW)
- No. of breaches - 777 (61.63 Km)
- Tube wells damaged-27190

(Source: Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA), Government of Orissa)

Situation in operational areas-

UELCI partners conducted a Base line Study, damage assessment and action planning in the affected areas. The study report revealed:

- Loss of crop
 - Paddy - 51% (Out of 39 lakh hectare)
 - Non paddy crop- 46,000 ha.
- Food Shortage - 7414 families in total could face the problem (979 for 2 months, 1517 for 2-4 months, 1835 for 4-6 months, 3083 for 6 months).
- Seeds - Most of the marginal farmers could not find seeds to restore their crop growing.
- Sand casting in agricultural fields- Approx 3812 acres of land of 2967 families.
- Gully formation -1362 families
- Houses damaged-
 - Fully - 1487 families
 - Partially - 1713 families
- No. of fisher-folk lost boat-140
- No. of fisher-folk lost net-620
- No. of weaves suffered damage to their weaving units-50
- Wage earners loss 45 days of work per family
- Human Loss - 11 (including 7 nos. earning members)
- Loss of cattle heads - 521
- Loss of sheep / goats - 503
- Health Sanitation - Water logging, non-availability of safe drinking water contributed in reporting of cases of illness:malaria-6731 persons (16%), diarrhea-1305 persons, dysentery-487 persons, etc.

Response by UELCI Partners

Study for damage assessment and planning:-

The partners conducted the survey during August (01), 2nd & 3rd week before the end of crisis phase, identified 96 villages and 8141 individual families on the basis of the degree of damage to livelihood & vulnerability for post crisis intervention.

This study was carried out by the field co-ordinator, supervisors, volunteers, central co-ordinators and experts with active participation of the villagers.

On the basis of study findings a project proposal was prepared and submitted to ACT.

The implementing organisations started their post crisis intervention in November, 2001. After the receipt of funds from ACT, and according to the funds available, the programmes were prioritized and implemented in phased manner.

1.2. Implementing Partners

Description of ACT Member: United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India (UELCI), Chennai, Tamilnadu, is an umbrella organisation of all the 10 Lutheran Churches in India. Integrated Rural Development of Weaker Sections of India (IRDWSI), Semiliguda, Koraput District, Orissa is a project of Divisional Social Action of UELCI. This Project has been working along with other NGOs through a Network called Orissa Development Action Forum based in Orissa.

Description of ACT Member's Implementing Partners: IRDWSI of UELCI is the project applicant and IRDWSI apart from undertaking relief work in Koraput District, it is closely working in the implementation of post crisis activities with the organisations based in different flood affected areas. They are :-

- Seva Bharati (SB)
- Council of Professional Social Workers (CPSW)
- Peoples Institute for Participatory Action Research (PIPAR)
- Samajika Vikasa Kendram (SVK)

These organisations were part of the earlier Orissa Cyclone Relief and Rehabilitation Programme and Orissa Floods Crisis Phase Programme supported by ACT Geneva. UELCI continue to co-operate in the efforts of relief and rehabilitation programme through IRDWSI in Dasmantapur block of Koraput district, Seva Bharati and SVK in Gania block of Nayagarh district, CPSW in Khandapara and Bhapur block of Nayagargh district and PIPAR in Atthamallick, Bhuban and Angul block of Angul and Bhuban block of Dhenkanal districts of Orissa.

1.3. Objectives

The objectives of the programme were:

- To provide material support to the vulnerable flood affected families to restore their shelter.
- To provide seeds support and facilitate the marginalised farm families to initiate strategic crop growing and help to generate minimum food and cash needs for the immediate future.
- To provide support to the fisher men and weavers to restore their traditional livelihood.
- To provide support and facilitate the affected communities to undertake relevant activities to ensure minimum sanitation and hygiene environment, restore community facilities and undertake possible preventive measures to minimize damage in the future
- To provide minimum health care assistance and support to enhance nutrition intake by supplementary home grown vegetables.
- To undertake relevant orientation of the community regarding disaster preparedness, relevant insurance and compensation provisions, rights etc.

1.4. Time frame of the programme Implementation

The period of implementation of activities of the Appeal From 1st of November 2001 to 30th September, 2002.

1.5. Current Status of the Implementation

The proposed activities had been completed within the implementation period (1st November 2001 to 30th September, 2002)

2. Geographic Location of the Programmes

Gania, Khandapara, Bhapur are the blocks in Nayagarh district, situated towards south-west direction from the provincial capital Bhubaneswar. From Nayagarh, district headquarter, the Bhapur Block is about 40 kms away, the Khandapara Block is about 20 kms away and the Gania Block is about 45 kms away. Nayagarh is 85 kms from Bhubaneswar.

The Bhuban Block in Dhenkanal district is about 60 kms from Bhubaneswar towards North and the Angul and Athmallick Blocks in Angul district are about 90 to 120 kms away from Bhubaneswar towards north.

Dasmanthpur block of Koraput district is situated about 500 Kms towards South from Bhubaneswar.

Details of the location/families to cover

District	Block	GP	Villages	Families	Implementing Partner
Nayaragh	Gania	4	32	2075	SB
Nayagarh	Gania	1	8	878	SVK
Nayagarh	Khandapara/Bhapur	5	23	2874	CPSW
Dhenkanal	Bhuban	1	1	260	PIPAR
Angul	Kishore Nagar Athamallick, Angul	5	15	910	PIPAR
Koraput	Dasmanthpur	5	17	1144	IRDWSI
4	8	21	96	8141	5

Families Covered

District	Block	GP	Villages	Families	Implementing Partner
Nayaragh	Gania	4	24	1742	SB
Nayagarh	Gania	1	9	912	SVK
Nayagarh	Khandapara/Bhapur	3	15	1750	CPSW
Dhenkanal	Bhuban	1	1	260	PIPAR
Angul	Kishore Nagar Athamallick, Angul	5	15	910	PIPAR
Koraput	Dasmanthpur	1	6	237	IRDWSI
4	8	15	70	5811	5

3. Current Overall State of Emergency

Supply of fishing boats and nets and assistance for repair of weaving units helped to restore livelihood of some of the families. People started agriculture with the seed support provided. Food for work programme helped the affected families to get wage opportunities and create some infrastructures as ponds, roads, and some house repairing of individual families.

With the support provided by ACT, rebuilding or repair of shelter houses has been completed and some of the target people now have some shelter for staying. Food for work and shelter repair assistance helped the fire victims who were also affected by floods of Sidhamula village in Nayagarh district to rebuild their houses.

Some families were assisted to mobilise support from the Government under Indira Awas Yojana to rebuild their shelters.

The people who were affected by the last year's floods, are now facing drought. Scanty rainfalls with a deviation more than 70% is making the life of the people more precarious. The farmers who got seed support for agriculture are affected by drought.

The same people those who have been covered under Food For Work in last months, are now starting to migrate to city areas in search of job. The current Drought situation has taken away the limited scope of wage works in agriculture.

4. Statistical Information on the Activities Undertaken - DIRECT ASSISTANCE

4.1. Food For Work

The objective of the programme was to generate minimum food and cash needs.

As aimed to create 2,40,000 person days for 5,000 families at the rate 48 days per family, with the available resources we could generate 64808 person days benefiting 4214 families at the rate of 15 days per family.



As proposed 3 Kg. of Rice, 0.5 Kg. of Dal and Rs. 10/- cash was provided per person day. During actual implementation some minor variations occurred in area to area, due to factors as market price, availability of food materials, transport facilities, food habits and community decisions.

Achievements in terms of shelter repair, sand de-casting, road repair, pond excavation etc. are given in detail.

Details of Food for Work

Districts	Blocks	GPs covered	No. of villages covered	No. of beneficiaries	Person days created	Types of support/beneficiary/Day	Implement Organisation
Nayagarh	Bhapur Khandapara	Karbara Banapur Sidhamula	6	1199	22348	Rice - 2.5 kg + Dal- 200 gms + Oil - 150 ml + Cash - Rs.10. Cost = Rs.42/-	CPSW
Nayagarh	Gania	Badasi linga, Chamundia,Belp ara Patna, Kishore Prasad,	22	1385	20,000	Rice – 3 kg, + Dal - 0.5 kg, + Cash Rs.10/- Cos t= Rs. 42/-	Seva Bharati
Nayagarh	Gania	Rasanga	9	783	8800	Rice – 3 kg, + Dal - 0.5 kg, + Cash Rs.10/- Cost = Rs.50/-	SVK
Angul, Dhenkana l	Athamallick, Kishorenagar, Angul Bhuban	Krutibasapura Thakurgada Tikarpara Dhurdupal Angapada Bhusala	8	612	11310	Rice - 2.5 kg + Cash Rs. 22/- + Total- Rs. 42/-	PIPAR
Koraput	Dasmanthpur	Lula	6	235	2350	Rice – 3kg + Dal - 0.5 Kg. + Cash-Rs. 10/- Cost = Rs. 46/	IRDWSI
Total - 4	8 Blocks	15 GPs	51	4214	64808		5

4.2. Non Food Relief Assistance

Apart from food and cash supports, IRDWSI has provided agricultural implements (46 nos. of spades, 92nos. of crowbars, 230nos. of iron-gamlas) to all the families @ 1-spade,2-crowbars and 5-iron-gamlas to a team of 5 families.

Districts	Blocks	GPs covered	Villages covered	No. of beneficiaries	Types of support	Implementing Organisation
Koraput	Dasmanthpur	Lula	6	235	(A group of 5 beneficiaries got 1 spade, 2 Crowbars, 5 Iron-gamlas). Spades – 46 Crow bars – 92 Iron Gamlas - 230	IRDWSI



4.3. Physical outcomes of “Food For Work” – See Annexure – 1 for details.

Sl.	Details of Activities	Numbers
1	Road Repair	6
2	Road Constructed	2
3	Embankment Constructed	10
4	Pond Renovation	5
5	Pond Excavation	2
6	Check Dam Repair	2
7	Houses Repaired	110
8	Well renovated	3
9	Small Breach Repairing	7
10	Renovation of Water Harvesting Structures – benefiting 150 acres	1
11	Renovation of Irrigation Canals/Drainages – benefiting 2000 acres	8
12	Sand Removal from Agricultural Fields/Land Development	430 acres
13	Repair of Land Side Bunds	239 acres

5. Material Support for Shelter

Shelter materials were planned to be given to 1800 families to those families whose houses were either partially or fully collapsed. However, we could assist only 366 families with shelter materials.

Details of Shelter Support:

Sl.	Area	No. of Villages	No. of Families	Nature of support per Family	Avg. Cost/ Family	Implementing Organisation
1	Gania	5	30	Bamboo - 37 Nos, Rope - 10 bundles, Nail - 2 kg, Chips- 15 cft, Cement - 1 bag and Skilled wages.	3550 /-	SVK
2	Gania	5	126	Tile-600 Nos. Cover tile-12 Nos. Nails - 4.5 Kg, Labour Charges - Rs. 520/-, Rice Dal.	2458 /-	Seva Bharati
3	Bhapur & Khandapara	3	100	Tin Sheet - 9 Nos, L Hooks - 2 Kg., Bricks - 1000 Nos., Cement - 1 Bag, Sand - Rs. 100, Skilled Wages - Rs. 600/-.	4343 /-	CPSW
4	Atthamallick, Bhuban	9	50 60	Bundles of straw - 1500, Poles - 21 Nos., Small Poles – 8 Nos. Bamboo Poles - 100 Nos. Ropes – 2 Kg, Nails - 1.5kg Cart Stones - 5, Labour Charges Rs. 840/- Fully Collapsed Houses Partially Collapsed Houses Bundles of straw - 1500, Bamboo – 70 Nos Poles - 7 Nos. Ropes - 2kg Nails - 1.5 kg , Labour Charges - Rs.550/- as labour charges.	3181/- Average	PIPAR
	Total – 4	22	366			

6. Support to Livelihood – Fisherman and Weavers

Marginal farm families, land less labourers, fisher folk, weavers lost their livelihood resources in the floods. The objective of the programmes was to assist by providing net/boats, repair of weaving units, seed support to marginal farm families and seed for kitchen garden for land less families. The details are given below:

Support to Fisherman

Fishing Boats: As per the proposal we intend to supply 35 boats to 140 families @ 1 small fishing boat to 4 families. However we could provide 30 boats to 284 families.

Details of Boats Support

In Gania, one village, 5 boats @ 1 boat to two families, total 10 families, In Ganiya, in four villages, 12 boats @ 1 boat to 4 families, total 48 families, In Bhapur, in two villages, 1 No of big boat of size Length - 36', Width - 4' and Height - 2' and 2 Nos of small boats of size Length - 30', Width - 3' and Height - 2', were given in each of the villages covering 181 families, In Angul, 2 boats @ 1 boat to 5 families, total 10 families, and in Bhuban, 5 boats @ 1 boat to five families, total 25 families were supplied. In total 274 families in 30 villages were assisted with boats.

SI	Area/Villages	No. of Boats	Families	Implementing Organization
1	Gania 1. Kendupali	5	10	SVK
2	Gania 1. Muduligadia 2. Badamula 3. Routpada 4. Paturia Total	2 6 2 2 12	8 21 10 9 48	Seva Bharati
3	Bhapur 1. Karabara K. Sai 2. Nandabara Total	(1 Big + 2 Small) 3 (1 Big + 2 Small) 3 (2 Big + 4 Small) 6	56 125 181	CPSW
4	Angul 1. Tikarapada	2	10	PIPAR
5	Bhuban 1. Jayapur	5	25	PIPAR
	Total	30	274	4

Fishing Nets

As per the proposal, 620 families were to be covered, however, only 659 nets were provided 800 families, each net weighing 5 Kgs each.



Details of Nets Support

SI	Area	No. of Nets	Families	Implementing Organization
1	Gania 1. Kendupali	40	40	SVK
2	Gania 1. Badamula 2. Chamundia 3. Bentapada 4. Routpada 5. Paturia	36 20 22 94 10	36 20 22 94 10	

SI	Area	No. of Nets	Families	Implementing Organization
	6. Kishore Prasad Total	13 195	13 195	Seva Bharati
3	Kandhapara 1. Sidamula Bhapur 1. Karabara K Sai 2. Nandabara Total	40 40 40 120	80 56 125 261	CPSW CPSW
4	Bhuban 1. Jayapur Anugul 1. Tikarapada K Sai 2. Tikarapada B Sai Total	202 52 50 304	202 52 50 304	 PIPAR
	Total	659	800	4

Support for Weavers:

Repair of Weaving Units : In 4 villages, 42 families were assisted to repair the looms, purchase raw materials to restart the weaving occupation.

Details of Weaving unit support

Sl.	Area/Village	No. of Units/Families	Implementing organisation
1	Gania 1. Rasanga 2. Dankari Sai Total	4 13 17	SVK
2	Gania 1. Kishore Prasad 2. Patanda Total	20 5 25	Seva Bharati
	Total	42	



Weaving Unit

7. Support to Farmers - Seed Assistance

It was planned to provide seeds of black-gram and mustard for inter cropping in 1 acre to each of the 4200 marginal farm families. With the available resources only 1749 families were assisted.

Groundnut seeds to cover 1000 families and per family 1 acre was proposed, and only 205 families from 3 villages were covered.

Brinjal and Chilly seeds for cultivation in 0.5 acres to each of 1000 families (who lost sugarcane) were proposed, and 1614 families were covered



Oil seeds (Niger) to 200 tribal families were proposed and 235 families were covered and each were provided with 2.4 Kg seed was provided.

Homestead Vegetable Packets

6000 landless marginal farm families would be provided with quick growing, leafy and nutritious vegetable seeds for Kitchen Garden under Homestead Vegetable programme. Out of proposed 6000 families, 3789 affected families were provided with vegetable seeds packets containing seeds of brinjal, chilly, tomato, pumpkin, cauliflower, cabbage, radish, cowpea and kosala.

Number of families covered under different seed support activities:

Implementing Partners	Families				
	Blackgram	Groundnut	Brinjal/C hilly	Niger seeds	Homestead Vegetables pkts
PIPAR	0	0	437	0	1170
Seva Bharati	1385	205	0	0	543
SVK	129	0	495	0	912
CPSW	0	0	682	0	929
IRDWSI	235	0	0	235	235
Total	1749	205	1614	235	3789

Details of Seeds Support:

SN	District	Block	GP	Village	Type of Seeds Provided	Implementing Partner
1	Nayagarh	Khandapara Bhapur	03	09	Brinjal, chili, tamato, pumpkin cauli flower, cabbage, radish, cowpea, koshala, ladies finger, ridge guard, beans, cucumber, guarar	CPSW
2	Nayagarh	Gania	04	24	Winter crops - groundnut, black gram, green gram, horse gram,	Seva Bharati
3	Nayagarh	Gania	01	09	Rabi crops as brinjal, ladies finger, bitter gourd, cucumber, cowpea, ladies finger, poi, leutia, ridge gourd, pumpkin, drumstick, papaya and black gram.	SVK
4	Angul	Athamallic Anugul Kishorenagar Bhuban	05	16	Vegetable seeds distributed - ladies finger, beans, brinjal, ridge gourd, spinach, tomato, pumpkin.	PIPAR
5	Koraput	Dasmanthpur	01	06	tomato, brinjal, ladies finger, palak, pumpkin, bitter guard, cluster beans cowpea, carrots, etc	IRDWSI
	4	8	14	64		4

8. Health & Medical Inputs

As per the proposal renovation of damaged sources of drinking water, disinfection of wells and ponds were taken. Medical camps, distribution of medicines were organised.

Details of Health Activities

SI	Particulars	Numbers
1	Wells Disinfected	126
2	Ponds Disinfected	46
3	Village Drains Cleaned – Villages	28
4	Medicines Provided – Villages	96
5	Health Camps – Times	90



Medical care was provided to the people with the help of a team of health workers and doctors. The team visited the villages and provided necessary assistance to the people in the affected areas. Apart from the above the following activities were undertaken:

IRDWSI conducted a health education camp in 6 villages where 226 males and 179 females were made aware on the use of ORS, treatment of diarrhoea, malaria etc. Health check up was done for 417 persons, of whom 57 under age five. 171 patients were treated for different diseases, among them 32 were children under five.

9. Disaster preparedness – Rights and Advocacy

Community meetings were organised at different places for awareness on Disaster Preparedness and orientation to compensation and insurance. Total 56 meetings were organised at village level.

43 community volunteers and 21 staffs could be oriented on community based disaster preparedness, in turn who are in the process to make the community members' preparedness.

Through Advocacy process pressure could be put on the local Government officials to provide housing supports to some affected people.

Village Sabhas (councils) were organised, Seed banks, SHG, Village (Kotha) funds were initiated. In few villages seed banks and village funds have been opened already.

10. Description of Implementation Methodology

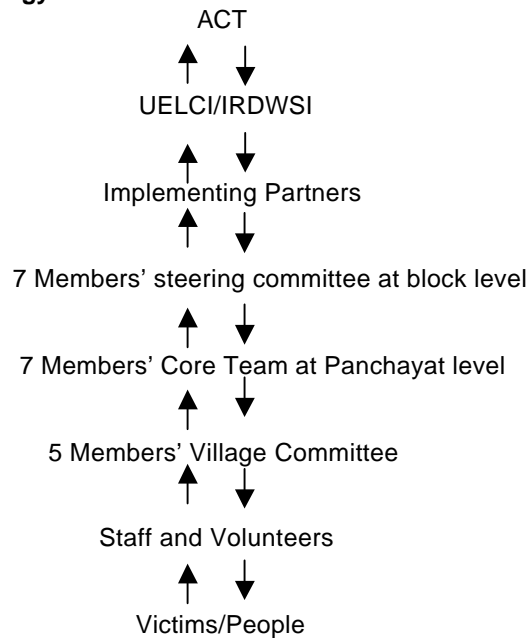
The methodology described in the proposal is followed during the implementation of programme.

11. Description of Implementation Methodology

Programme Design:

The programme addressed here relates only to Orissa Floods - Post Crisis Phase

Process and Methodology:



The steering committee provided the guidance and advice while the Panchayat level committee supervised and observed carefully the implementation of the programme. Through the village committees, the beneficiaries were identified and the Village Committees took care of the distribution of the materials.

Apart from the above, the local volunteers, youth clubs were identified and they were involved in the programme for effective implementation.

From the co-ordination point of view, every week the committees reported and the reports were maintained accordingly. Monthly Reports were prepared then submitted to UELCI for consolidation.

Selection of Beneficiaries:

The following criteria was used for selection of the beneficiaries:

- Marginal and Small Farmers (Poor)
- Land less and daily wage labourers
- Dalits and Adivasis.
- Widow, Physically handicapped, Orphan, Destitute
- Aged and help less
- Minority communities

12. Number and type of Staff/Volunteers

Implementing Partners	IRDWSI	SB	CPSW	PIPAR	SVK	Total
Field Co-ordinators	1	1	1	1	1	5
Field Supervisors	4	6	3	3	2	18
Volunteers	6	20	4	11	5	46
Total	12	27	8	16	8	71

13. Procurement Details

SI	Items Procured from Markets	Items
1	Locally	Shelter Materials - Bamboo, rope, nail, straw & tiles Boats, Seeds
2	Regionally	Rice, Seeds, Boats, Weaving Materials, Equipments
3	Within the State	Dal, Net, Boats, Seeds
4	Outside the State	Nil

The major purchase was done after the approval the UELCI/Partners committee based on the cash flow and action plan. Materials like seeds etc, were purchased from the market in consultation with experts and cash comparative analysis based on quotations was done also. Some materials like fishing nets and boats were procured from distant cities as Cuttack and Bhubaneswar and transported to the nodal points by trucks.

14. Impact Analysis

- Disinfections were done in needy villages and water bodies were treated. Patients were treated for different diseases and cases of diseases were reduced.
- 64808 persons days could be created benefiting at least 4214 families in 51 villages.
- 366 families could be supported to rebuild their shelters in 22 villages.
- 659 nets provided to 800 families in 13 villages could rebuild their sources of livelihood.
- 274 families benefited through supply of 30s boats, in 9 villages.
- 42 weaver families could be rehabilitated through supports given for repairing the looms and procuring the raw materials in 4 villages.
- 1749 families from 26 villages were assisted with Black Gram seeds

- 205 families from 3 villages were provided Groundnuts seeds
- 1614 families from 22 villages were assisted with Brinjal and Chillies
- 235 families from 6 villages were provided with Niger oil seeds
- 3789 families from 49 villages were provided with homestead and kitchen garden seeds

15. Co-ordination

The implementing NGOs met periodically to share the progress, plan the programs and co-ordinate the action plan. The UELCI coordinates the activities from ODAF office at Bhubaneswar.

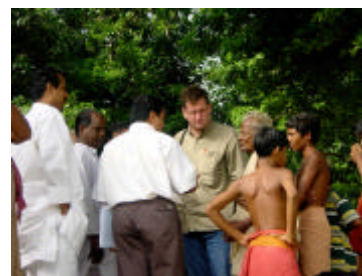
16. Resource Mobilisation

Initially during the post crisis implementation, the activities were carried out with own resources by the partner organisations, after receiving the support from ACT, the implementing partners could complete the planned activities as per the funds available. Out of the total appeal of USD – 654,526, only 26.77% was mobilised. The audited finance report will be sent to ACT soon.

17. Visit of ACT Representative

Mr. Evert van Bodegom the representative of ACT Netherlands visited the flood-affected areas to assess the activities of ASIN – 13, in July 2002. On the of 15th July, an ACT Partners meeting was convened at Bhubaneswar. Mr Evert Bodegom attended the meeting.

On 16th of July Mr. Evert Bodegom accompanied the UELCI and Implementing Partners and visited 5 villages in Nayagarh district under ASIN -12 and ASIN-13 operations. During this visit several meetings were organised at the village level and the coordination team at Badamul Village.



Both Mr. Bodegom and Ms. Jessie from ACT, Geneva visited on the 19th July, 2002 the UELCI Co-ordination office located at ODAF Secretariat, at Bhubaneswar and had a meeting with the Team Leaders from different NGOs.

On the 22nd of July, Mr Evert Bodegom from ACT Netherlands and Ms Jessie Kgoroadira from ACT Coordination Office, Geneva briefly met the Executive Secretary of UELCI at Chennai.

18. Disaster Workshop at Bali

The UELCI Orissa State Coordinator, Mr Dharendra Panda on the information sent by Mr Evert Bodegom, attended the regional workshop in the month of September for lessons learnt from best practices in disaster management at Bali, Indonesia organised by Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, Bangkok.

Conclusion

We are thankful to the continued support of ACT and the ACT Alliance. We are also thankful to the local NGO partners, community members for their active involvement and co-operation.

**William Stanley,
DPAR/UELCI**