

DroughtRelief Project – Telangana State

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| 1. | Name of Applicant Organization | Church's Auxiliary for Social Action |
| 2. | Address (City, State/Province, Country) | 4 th Floor, Rachna Building, 2 Rajendra Place, Pusa Road, New Delhi – 110008, India |
| 3. | Website , or Online resource (Facebook,blog,etc) | www.casa-india.org |
| 4. | Primary Contact Name | Dr.SushantAgrawal |
| 5. | Primary Contact Email | sushant@casa-india.org |
| 6. | Primary Contact Phone | Landline: (0091)11-25730611,25730612, 25731218/19 |
| 7. | Annual or Central Conference (if applicable) | National Board meeting annually and Executive Committee meeting quarterly. |
| 8. | Year Organization was founded | 1947 |
| 9. | Name of Organization's Director | Dr.SushantAgrawal |

Implementing Agency:

At the stroke of midnight, on 15th of August 1947 India awoke to freedom. The cost of the freedom was phenomenal in terms of loss of property and human lives as a consequence of partition. The exchange of population across borders forced millions to live in alien surroundings and subhuman conditions. In this hour of agony and grief, the then Prime Minister PanditJawaharlal Nehru requested his very close friend Bishop Picket to initiate a response from the India Protestant and Orthodox Churches. On his request, the National Council of Churches in India responded by forming the 'NCC Relief Committee' for immediate response as an expression of solidarity with the suffering masses. Even though its initial focus was on immediate relief to the survivors of natural and manmade calamities, the 'NCC Relief Committee' has today evolved into a premier relief and development organization. This organization which is now autonomous is known as Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) and works throughout the country.

The initial relief intervention, launched in 1947, gradually led to the realization that the intervention needed linkage with rehabilitation. By mid-seventies, CASA developed a clear-cut perspective on relief, development and the linkages between the two. As mandated by its constituents, CASA continued to respond to emergencies and initiated long term development interventions throughout the country. However, the focus was now further narrowed down to the marginalized groups. Development was looked at through the prism of sustainability and efforts focused on enlisting absolute participation and ownership of programmes by the people in all the development efforts.

CASA has around 120 staff spread over India. The institutional capacity of CASA is its partnership with 400 partners comprising Church institutions, NGOs and other collaborators. This provides enormous ground level strength in terms of access to large infrastructure of schools, multipurpose community centers, logistic support of vehicles, etc.

CASA has responded to all major emergencies in the country. CASA responds to about 70 emergencies of varying scale in any given year. All the regional offices have the required and dedicated staff and infrastructures and facilities such as vehicles, etc on hand to make a meaningful response to the situation. The field offices are also fully equipped with staff to collect information and make other logistical arrangement in the event of a disaster and response.

CASA's primary target populations are the poor, women, marginalized and under privileged socially and economically marginalized communities in India.

Introduction:

Telangana State is the 29th State of India formed on the 2nd of June 2014. The state has an area of 1,14,840 Sq. Km with a population of 3,52,86,757 (as per 2011 census) The Telangana region was part of Hyderabad State from September 17, 1948 to November 1, 1956, until it was merged with Andhra State to form the Andhra Pradesh State. Land locked Telangana state is surrounded by Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh in the North, Karnataka in the West and Andhra Pradesh in the South and East directions. The state consists of thirty one districts. Major cities of the state include Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizamabad and Karimnagar.

POPULATION:

Out of the total population of 352.86 lakhs, 215.85 lakhs of people (61.2 percent) live in rural areas and agriculture is the major source of occupation for rural people. The literacy rate is 66.46 percent. (2011 census)

CONTEXT

POPULATION:

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CONTEXT

Rainfall:

The State receives an average annual rainfall of 906.6 mm out of which 715.1mm is contributed by South-west monsoon during the months of June to September followed by 129.2mm during the Northeast monsoon season from October to December, followed by 11.5 mm during winter months of January- February and 50.8mm during hot weather season March to May. The South-west monsoon period from June to September is the kharif season when most of the crops are grown by farmers in the State.

This southwest monsoon faced rainfall scarcity in many districts, till mid of Sept. Though some district received good or excessive rainfall, some part of Telangana namely the northern part did not receive significant rainfall during the main fall of the monsoon; rather there was a shortfall of around 40% of rainfall. This has led to drought scenario in some of the district which does not have an effective irrigation system, where the communities are struggling for water on a regular basis. The livestock on the other side are not having sufficient fodder. Even in places where there is normal rainfall, the lack of substantial irrigation system poses major threat for continuous supply of water for domestic and irrigation purpose. Some of the districts which do face perennial issues of drought are Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Ranga Reddy districts and a few parts of Nalgonda, Warangal and Adilabad districts. The lack of rainfall results in the reduction of the moisture and quality of the soil which has a significant impact on the agriculture and stretches impact on livestock.

Soils:

Most of the Telangana comes in the Deccan Plateau which is known for its arid or semi arid conditions. This apparently puts Telangana in the drought radar, where effective system of irrigation needs to be developed. Telangana state is located in semi-arid region with rainfall as major source of water. The rainfall is seasonal in character with short rainy season of 3 to 4 months and the state experiences dry conditions for 8 to 9 months in various parts and more so in southern parts of Telangana. Acute water scarcity conditions for longer periods will trigger drought. Prolonged water scarcity conditions prevailing over larger areas lead to severe droughts. During most of the years, some parts of the state or the other experience drought which do not have access to water resources other than rainfall. With the rainfall only as the major water source, the conditions of the soils also dip down with less moisture resulting in poor yield.

With the new government in place efforts are being done, however it has not reached to all the districts and given the situation of shortfall of rainfall, the scenario of drought remains, where the soil conditions play a vital role to impact the drought.

Soil Types: Red soils, Black soils, Alluvial soils, Laterites and Lateritic soils, Forest and hill soils, Saline and Alkaline soil,

Plummeting Ground Water:

As per the Government record on ground water as of March 2018, deviations were found in most of the districts. Around 60% of well had significant level of water reduction. Even the bore wells in tank command areas and project command areas have gone dry. Because of drought in back to back years and reservoirs going dry, people are desperately relying on groundwater. Over the decade the deviation of ground water level has been significant in some of the district of the states, where in Medak and Rajan it is – 3.79 and – 3.31 m.bgl respectively. In the districts of Vikarabad, Kama Reddy, Nirmal, and Nalagond it stands at -2.14, – 2.48, -2.56 and -2.81 m.bgl respectively. In the districts of Nizambad, Jagityal, Karim Nagar, Bhadrathi and Suryapet the deviation over the decade is – 1.65, -1.15, -1.13, -1.11 and – 1.26.

These decadal deviations of ground water level in Telangana state pictures the situation of drought. With the state dependent on rainfall for agriculture and livestock management, the impacts in the rainfall and management of the water harvest structure matter a lot which will connect in the lifeline of agriculture and livestock management.

Drought Situation and Impacts in Narsapur Mandal of Medak District

This study identifies the severity of impacts of drought in 2019 on domestic water supply, crop production, unskilled rural employment, and financial status of rural households in a drought-prone area of Narsapur of Medak district. It is based on secondary and primary data collected by interviewing 35 households. The data were analyzed using descriptive and

inferential applications in 10 villages. As a consequence of drought, access to domestic water supply was cumbersome and time spent on water collection activities almost doubled compared with the time required in years with normal rainfall. On average, a respondent household suffered a loss of about 86% in production of major crops. High reductions in on-farm unskilled employment opportunities and an increase in unskilled labor in off-farm rural employment activities were reported. It was found that about 69% of respondents were availing loans and 79% of them delayed repayment of loans due to the consequences of drought. Our results indicated that the extent of drought damage varied according to household size, annual income, landholding size, farming system in use, and drought intensity. The effects of these factors on farming communities are reported with empirical evidence. Respondents with large family size, low to marginal holding size, low income, and rainfed farming systems are found to be more vulnerable to drought impacts; special attention should be given towards increasing their resilience when designing drought management strategies.

Medak District has 20 mandals and 382 villages. CASA did field assessments in some of the districts which had shortage of rainfall in Telangana State. With the process of assessment stretching on from a week to two, it was found that Medak was the worst affected. The reason being is totally dependent on rainfall for irrigation, without substantial water harvest structures or canal irrigation. This has also resulted in low ground water level causing significant level stress for the communities who depend on agriculture and livestock management. The discussions with the government official also lead to an understanding that the impact of drought is more in Medak and in particular Nursapur Mandal this year. There is a severe water crisis, where the government is supplying water through tanks which is also not sufficient for the communities' in the Mandal. Many people who own livestock have begun to send their livestock's to safe location, where fodder would be available. It was also noticed that the community needs substantial awareness building orientation and training on drought management as they are dependent on rainfed irrigation, where they need to know how to harvest water and sue the eater in an effective way. This also includes some method of cultivation in dry land areas with crops that would consume less water or would be able to grow well in arid or semi arid conditions. Most of the cultivable lands in the mandal are dry lands, where no cultivation takes place in summer.

Hence the proposed program has to take into consideration the immediate intervention, long-term intervention and explore possibilities on innovations in dry land cultivations, where the community could develop a positive coping mechanism based on the context which would lead to effective livelihood approaches and enable communities to engage in drought mitigation and management. One of the key components of the programme would be dry land cultivation which would explore possibilities of using alternative cropping practices. The program is being planned for 3 months days, where the immediate / hardware responses and most of the software response would be completed by 2 months and the 3rd month would be time of consolidation DRR processes and government linkages.

Identified villages is located in Narsapur mandal of Medak district, and is in the interior connected by road with the Mandal headquarter and other small towns. These villages revenue panchayat village, having a primary schools and does not have a well-developed

infrastructure. The villagers are basically dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood and only about 12% of its population is dependent upon non-agrarian activities for their existence. Rainfall apart, other sources of irrigation available to the villagers are two percolation tanks and small 2 kuntas which have dried up completely now due to shortage of rainfall. These tanks help farmers to irrigate about 1205 acres of land in 6 villages, which has now more or less dried up. There are 478 number of bore wells which have been put in this area and the water is available only below 400ft. The main crop they grow in the village is Rice, Maize, black gram and Groundnut. And, when they are affected by drought, there is hardly any crop grown in the villages. The livestock in the village is about 372 Milch animals, cows 50, Buffaloes 476, Bulls 349, sheep 2350 and Goats 750.

It was observed in the villages that there had been distress sale of cattle during the drought period. During drought the farmers in order to supplement their income sold their cattle, buffaloes, cows and other animals they possessed. Many of the farmers also sold their un-irrigated land to supplement their income. The price structure also moved against rural population during drought year, as the farmers had to content themselves with lower prices for various assets sold by them.

Apart from the loss of crop which could be entirely attributed to the variability of area, the impact of drought is also vividly manifested in the market for labour. During the drought period there is a rise in the unemployment. The drop in employment is most marked for those who work on their own farm and work as hired labourers participating in the daily-rated labour market in the village. During the drought period, days worked as family labour or as hired labour on others' farm were halved. The rise in unemployment seems to have disproportionately fallen.

We do find a similar trend prevailing. Not only do the numbers of working days available to these labourers decline steeply during the drought period, but also the wages get reduced. Environmental impacts, such as lower water levels in reservoirs, lakes and ponds as well as reduced flows from springs and streams would reduce the availability of feed and drinking water and adversely affect fish and wildlife habitat. It may also cause loss of forest cover, migration of wildlife and increase in their mortality rates. A prolonged drought also results in increased stress among endangered species and cause loss of biodiversity.

Social impacts arise from lack of income, leading to migration of the population from the drought affected areas. People in state seek to cope with drought in several ways which affect their sense of wellbeing: they withdraw their children from schools, postpone daughters' marriages, and sell their assets such as land or cattle. In addition to economic hardships, it causes a loss of social status and dignity, which people find hard to accept. Inadequate food intake may lead to malnutrition, and in some extreme cases, cause starvation. Access and use of scarce water resources generate situations of conflict, which could be socially very disruptive. Inequities in the distribution of drought impacts and relief may exacerbate these social tensions further.

Proposed operational area for Project

- NarsapurMandal, Medak district of Telangana State.

| Name of the District | Name of the Mandal | Name of villages | Name of the Panchayat | No of houses | M | F | Communities |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----|------|-------------|
| Medak | Narsapur | Jakkapally | Jakkapally | 222 | 452 | 455 | BC,SC & ST |
| Medak | Narsapur | Admapur | Admapur | 105 | 245 | 255 | BC,SC,OC |
| Medak | Narsapur | ParamayaThanda | Admapur | 50 | 95 | 115 | ST |
| Medak | Narsapur | BodaGuttaThanda | Admapur | 30 | 45 | 75 | ST |
| Medak | Narsapur | BhimulaThanda | RamjaThanda | 37 | 72 | 83 | ST |
| Medak | Narsapur | BikkuThanda | RamjaThanda | 34 | 68 | 77 | ST |
| 01 | 01 | 06 | 03 | 478 | 977 | 1060 | |

1) Target Communities:

SC/ST/BC's

2) Coordination/Collaboration :

Direct Intervention, involving KrishVigyanKendram and NABARD in the process and to strengthen the capacity of the community and community based organisation.

The identified 6villages have total 478households totaling to 977 males and 1060 females. The village Admapur and Jakkapally has a mixed population where there 319BC family, 129 SC family and 14 OC family. Apart from this village all the other villages namely ParamayaThanda, BoddaguttaThanda, BhimlaThanda&BikkuThanda are fully populated with STs Known as Thandas. Most of the communities in these villages are dependent upon agriculture, daily labour and livestock for their livelihood.

Most of the villages belong to the LAMBADA Community and remaining SC, BC. And OC Communities' are living in this area and their livelihood is Agriculture and Agricultural labour, these communities are very back ward in Socio-economic, Political, cultural and environmental conditions, still the people are following traditional agricultural practices and faith practices

We had interaction with men, women and PRI leaders and understood the prevailing situation in and around the villages, it is found that these villages were facing drought which severely affected the global plant growth and food production. Considering the climate change and anthropogenic influences, overall enhanced drought risk for crop yield in the future. In this

area, this risk is greater due to deviated monsoon rains, depleted groundwater, and the pressure of food demands the following issues:

- Scarcity of Drinking water
- Non availability of Fodder for animal
- Scarcity of irrigation water all the Tanks were found empty
- Child Issues (Pressure to attend domestic works, Abuses, negligence, drought, conflicts)
- Less awareness on Welfare schemes (SSS,MGNREGS,SC,ST,Sub-plan etc.,.& constitutional rights / Acts)
- Role of bureaucracy in development is less
- Migration (attending labour work at Ring road &nearby towns)
- Tenant systems

The prevailing situations showed that they attended MGNREGA job only for few days, some of them found that their names are not entered, some of them expressed that they attended only for 50 days in Jakkapally and 75 days' work attended in Admapur area remaining villages not yet attended MGNREGA work and also they are not aware of the act and work.

The status of the children, they said that children are helping in domestic works in the morning in helping to collecting the water from far places and going for the school, it is observed that children were bearing more burdens. Women & men seems that they are attending domestic works as well as labour works near towns and cities .Women getting Rs. 250/- & men are getting Rs.300/- per day and it looks like a painstaking, no time for social gatherings.

The villagers said that due to 24 hours free electricity scheme has destroyed the ground water levels because big & middle class farmers were pumping the bore water regularly to their fields so that the scarcity of irrigations and drinking water were arised and also ground water scale fallen down.

It was observed many farmers are failed to harvested paddy crops due to falling of ground water levels and lack of rains.It seems that present the ground water became a low up to 350 to 500 fts. Most of the tribal families are having bulls, Cows, milch animals and sheep's / goats and they expressed that present green fodder available for the cattle in agricultural fields and coming days the problem of fodder will be continue and the farmers will purchase the dry fodder from the out sources on credit / borrowing basis from higher caste communities or business personalities.

Great challenge for women and they said that even thou we cannot give assurance to get water in coming months November,December& January, for drinking water we have to walk more than 2 – 3 Kms . In getting drinking water all the family members together participate in getting water through tumblers for family as well as cattle. Many women shared thatthe drinking water problem is throwing them out of work. Women were forced to forego their daily wage because of their preoccupation with fetching drinking water.

If the same situation continues poor farmers will sell their cattle and again they will become cattle less farmers, there is more chances families to migrate nearby towns for livelihood. In RamjaThandaPanchayat only Tribal community (Lambada) is living and their livelihood is

Agriculture, they said that they attended MGNREGS work for 40 days and they are facing problems in employment. Their living conditions are in a very pathetic condition, they own nearly 25 acres of land, but no water facilities only rain fed cultivation.

| Sl.No. | Particulars | Details |
|--------|---|--|
| 1 | Cultivable Land | 1205Acres |
| 2 | Non-Cultivable Land | 1050 Acres During summer |
| 3 | Ground Water Availability | 350-500 foot |
| 4 | No. of Water supply channels | 478 |
| | No. of farmers accessing the supply channel | 545 |
| 5 | No. of Bore-wells dug | 478 Most of the Bore well are not functioning in view water crisis |
| 6 | No. of Irrigation tanks | 3 |
| | No. of farmers accessing the Irrigation Tanks | 545 |
| 7 | Cattles | |
| | Milch Animals | 372 |
| | Cows | 50 |
| | Buffalos (Male) | 476 |
| | Bulls | 349 |
| | Sheep | 2350 |
| | Goats | 750 |
| 8 | Drinking water | Around 100 families are purchasing water from outside and the remaining is collecting water from distant places. |

Overall objective:

- To provide drinking water to the affected communities
- To provide fodder for the affected livestock
- To promote alternative good practices for sustainable development
- To develop Community Based Village Drought Mitigation and Management Plan for the affected village
- To promote and strengthen CBOs

Description of Activities

1. Rapport Building and Planning

1.1. Survey and Planning

It is essential to survey and enable an effective planning atmosphere with the communities. The surveys would help in understanding the socio – economic situation of the identified villages. A 10% sampling will be done in all the villages, which will be followed with PRA process. In the PRA process one of the significant aspects to be captured would be the communities' understanding of an alternative cultivation that could be done in the dry lands, where no cultivation activities are done normally. This will give an understanding of the community's ability and interest to accept new ideas. Further to the PRA process would be linked with the Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis in each village to identify risks which would be linked with the Drought Mitigation and Management Plan.

1.2. Visits / Discussions / Consultations with KVK and Specialist

Apart from this visit along with KVK and Discussions with Government official will also take place, where the soil conditions would be explored to see what type of Horticulture / Agriculture could be done in Wet / Dry Land. The situation of the water level and the soil type would be assessed to see what type of cultivation could be promoted keeping in mind the importance to focus on dry / waster land agriculture / horticulture

2. Immediate Needs

2.1. Supply of drinking Water

Communities do not have drinking water and are forced to move out of their village to collect drinking water. The government scheme (Mission Bhgiradha) of drinking water is not supplying to these villages and it may take time for the same. Drinking water would be supplied to all the 478 families in the 6 villages on a daily basis each family would get a minimum of 60 liters for their needs for drinking

2.2. Supply of Fodder

Most of the community has livestock and in the Lambada community livestock play a vital role in the livelihood and almost all the family own livestock which may be cows / buffalos / Sheep / Goat. The impacts of drought are impacting the availability and access of fodder in the village, where it has been noticed that people are forced to buy fodder from outside. One Bundle which contains 25 kg of paddy would be distributed to the identified 300 families every 3 days which they would use it for 3 days along with the available fodder with them. These 300 families would be identified based on the economic criteria, as it was also found that there were some in the community who had the potential to get / purchase fodder by themselves.

3. Health and Nutrition

3.1. Awareness Programme on Health and Nutrition

Village level awareness programme on health and hygiene will be organized to stress the importance of health and hygiene. As health is one of the main components and in situation of drought there are many possibilities that people would compromise on food which would lead to health implication, it important that the communities are oriented on health aspects and role of kitchen garden. One orientation programme will be held in each village to stress the need on Health and Nutrition which will be followed up with the distribution of supply of seeds for Kitchen Garden

3.2. Supply of Seeds for Kitchen Garden

With the poor agricultural and livestock activities the intake of the food of the community has come down. It is essential that the affected communities are introduced to a culture of producing vegetable within the spaces they have, which would ultimately enhance the health and hygiene. Local varieties of vegetables would be identified and provided to all the families

and they would be encouraged to have kitchen garden. All the families in the six villages would be distributed with seeds to developing Kitchen Garden in their respective houses to enhance nutrition and health values. Seeds of plants like Ladies Finger, Brinjal, Moringa, Tomoto, Greens, Radish, etc. will be provided

4. Community Mobilization

4.1. Awareness Programmes on Government Initiative / Social Security :

In disaster the communities need to understand the role of government and its response, as the community also needs to access the supports provided by the government, hence it is important to make the communities aware on the government programmes which would enable them to access the same. One Awareness Programme on Government Initiatives of the would be organized in each village. This will also pave for enhancing the linkages with the government as the programmes proceeds on. The Social Security Schemes available in the Government Programme will be made aware to the community and adequate processes would be enabled for the communities to access these government Social Security Schemes.

4.2. Strengthening SHGs and Federating the SHGs

The SHGs from a play a vital role in the villages and off late every village have SHGs and the government is also promoting it. It is important to strengthen the capacity of SHGs to enable the women to play n active role in the sustainable development process. Drought is almost a perennial phenomenon in these villages. With poor infrastructure to manage drought, it is also important to focus on innovative approaches in livelihood, where SHGs could of play major role. Hence the capacity strengthening focuses on managerial skills and also would enable an approach of motivating the SHGs to actively involve in promoting Alternative Livelihood Practices. One training programme at the project level would be organized.

4.3. Formation of Farmers & Livestock Groups

The predominant livelihoods of the affected communities are agriculture and livestock management. Agriculture and livestock is a nexus, were the infrastructure should suite the growth of agriculture and livestock to complement each other. Given the situation of frequent droughts, it is also important for the farmers and livestock holders to know the contextual realities and the trends of new approaches which could provide solution to prevailing issues on livelihoods. Hence there is a need to build in a collective approach to enable a process of understanding the soil, climate and water condition in the village and develop some alternative practices in agriculture, horticulture, etc to enhance livelihood options. Risk Reduction factors like transfer of risks would also be imparted. One training programme would be organized at the project level.

4.4. Community Mobilizers

Community mobilizers from each of the 6 village will be identified and would be anchoring the process of community mobilization which would include the responses, new approaches in agriculture / horticulture / livestock management processes and the Risk Reduction

Processes. They would be encouraged to train community in some of the programs which will help in a follow-up processes of the Drought Mitigation and Management Plan.

5. Alternative Livelihood Practices

5.1. Consultation with PRI members, Government Official, KVK

Discussions will be done with PRI members and Government Officials, where efforts will be taken to bring in KVK into these discussions. Further the possibility of bringing in NABARD would also be done. This process is an effort to enable the involvement of the government at the PRI level and Block level to bring in participation and to look for their commitment. Further this process will also look into the need of how some acres of the available Non Cultivable Land could be made cultivable.

5.2. Training / Orientation on Natural Resource Management and Fodder Management

The process of drought management would involve Natural Resource Management, where the available resources in the village would be identified and efforts taken to sustain them. Fodder is also crucial and the possibilities for looking at developing fodder within the village such as Fodder Banks would be explored. Major thrust will be given for developing alternative livelihood practices. Efforts will be taken to identify dry lands, where cultivation are less in nature are no cultivation takes pace. The training / orientation on natural resources would be incorporated to get a clear understanding on how to enhance the quality of the on cultivable lands and to develop agriculture or horticulture practices in those lands.

One project level training program on NRM and Fodder Management would be organized which would be followed with orientation program in each of the 6 identified villages.

5.3. Training / Orientation on Organic Farming and Drought resistant Cropping

In the process of enabling an understanding on alternative livelihood practices, indigenous / alternative approaches of agricultural practices would be stressed, organic farming and drought resistant crops would be introduced and community will be encouraged to cultivate them. Technical experts would be invited to elaborate on the same. The importance of soil test and using manure accordingly would also be oriented to the communities. One project level training program on Organic Farming and Drought Resistant Cropping would be organized which would be followed with orientation program in each of the 6 identified villages.

5.4. Dry land Cultivation / Horticulture

Livelihood is major problem and there many acres of land which are not cultivable in view of the lack of water. It is essential that new methods or approaches of livelihood practices are identified and introduced suitable to the context of soil type and water availability. Discussions have been done with the scientist in KVK, where they have said they would see the soil conditions and suggest alternate agriculture or horticulture practices. Once the project implementation begins, simultaneously during the immediate response phase these discussions would be done scientist of KVK and if possible other institutes like NABARD

would also be consulted, which would be further discussed with the community and built in as a part of Natural Resource Management.

The process would involve identifying the lands suitable for this type of cultivation and identification farmers or CBO who would be interested in taking up the idea forward in their villages. In the process the Panchayat will also be involved to enhance the participation of the communities. Around 1000 acres of land are not cultivable throughout the year. Efforts will be taken to look at how these lands could be made cultivable and alternative approaches of cultivation would be analyzed and implemented with limited number of farmers and acres in tune with a sustainable approach

There are around

5.5.Linkage with Government / KVK / Provisions of Seeds / Demo Plot for dry crop Cultivation

The importance of dry land horticulture / agriculture needs to inculcated and encouraged. Demo plots on Horticulture / Millet / drought resistant paddy cultivation will be done in each village to make community understand on the importance of millet cultivation in terms of drought resistance and health. Efforts will be taken to link Government / KVK and also enable visibility of linkage in the media. Dry Land Horticulture is one of major thrust area in linkage with government / KVK / NABARD, where role of media would also important.

6. Drought Mitigation and Management

6.1.Community Based Drought Management Plan

Medak is a drought prone district and the villages identified have issues concerning with Natural Resource Management. It is predominantly a rain fed area and the Percolation Tanks and Supply Channels have not been well maintained. Moreover the government scheme for drinking water has still not reached these villages. With the overall scenario not conducive for taking risk in investment on agriculture or horticulture, it is important to inculcate the communities on knowledge of Drought Management, where they could take it across even after the project completed which would give impetus for the sustainability of the processes developed in the programme. The process will involve identifying volunteers from among the community in each village who are interested to participate for well being of the community who may also be a part of the CBOs and training them. The volunteer would be identified from the SHGs, Farmers Associations and the Livestock Management Association to enable that there is due concerns on livelihood. Moreover since there is a cautious approach on enabling alternative agricultural practices and building up the programme based on it, it would be essential to bring in those understanding into the plan.

Risk Mapping, Risk Reduction Plan, Resource Mapping would be some of the activities which would be done to develop the drought management plan.

6.2. Deepening and Repair of Water Harvest Structures

The supply channels are not well maintained which reduces the inflow of water even with the available level of water. Two supply channels have been identified for deepening which would enhance the inflow of water during the rains and bring in more water into the village in the available percolation tanks. There are percolation tanks in one of the village and some villages need to depend on percolation tanks of other village. There is a need to deepening the percolation tanks in one village and the same would be done. The process is expected to enhance the water storage in the village. One percolation tank will be deepened in one village

7. Follow-up Training and Inputs for last years Drought Response area

The drought response programme was done in Medak district last in Ramayanpet Mandal. The response from the community was very good and strengthened their capacity. This type of response was the first of its kind for them. Linkages were developed for them. There is a need to follow-up on the programme and enable them to strengthen the capacities of communities still further which will enhance the scope for linkages with the government. The follow-up will review the process of the activities done last year and how the communities have been able to understand drought and develop strategies. Based on which updates would be done. Apart from this training will be given on alternative horticulture / agriculture, where visit of scientist from KVK will be organized and discussion with the communities would be done to evolve appropriate alternative horticulture / agriculture practices. Some of the activities planned would be consultation with KVK, Awareness on Social Security Scheme, Strengthening SHGs and Farmers & Livestock Groups, Training on Natural Resource Management and Fodder Management and Updating Drought Management Plan. Most of the mentioned training would be in the Alternative Horticulture / Agricultural practices

1) Activities and Budget :

| Sl. No. | Activities | Budget |
|----------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Planning and Rapport Building | |
| 1.1 | Survey and Planning 1 Villages X Rs.5000/- x 6 Villages | 30,000.00 |
| 1.2 | Discussion with KVK and other Institutes Field Visit / Interactions with Community / Soil Test / Cultivation Options and Linkages | 30,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 60,000.00 |
| 2 | Immediate Response(45 Days Timeline) | |
| 2.1 | Supply of Drinking water through tankers 6 tractor per day @ Rs.1, 500/- x 45 days x (Capacity of Tractor 5000, Total 30,000 per day for 478 families. Average 60 liters per family per day) | 4,05,000.00 |
| 2.2 | Fodder supply – @ Rs.200/- per paddy husk bundle 25 kgs / Bundle x 300 families x 15 days / Distribute periodically every 3 days | 9,00,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 13, 05000.00 |
| 3 | Health and Hygiene | |

| | | |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 3.1. | Awareness on Health and Hygiene 1 Program per village X Rs.2000/-X6 Villages | 12,000.00 |
| 3.1. | Supply of seeds for Kitchen Garden development 450 families in 06 villages x Rs.180/- per pack of seeds | 81,040.00 |
| | Sub Total | 93,040.00 |
| 4 | Community Mobilization | |
| 4.1. | Awareness Programs on government Initiatives on Drought 1 Program per village X Rs.2000/- X 6 Villages | |
| | Awareness on Social Security Schemes 1 Program per village X Rs.2000/-X6 Villages | 24.000 |
| 4.2. | Strengthening SHGs and Federating the SHGs 1 Training Program at Project Level Rs.10,000/ X 1 | 10,000.00 |
| 4.3. | Formation of Farmers & Livestock Groups 1 Training Program at Project Level Rs.10,000/- X 1 | 10,000.00 |
| 4.4 | Honorarium for Community Volunteers 6 persons X Rs.8000.00 X 4 Months | 1,92,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 2,36,000.00 |
| 5 | Alternative Livelihood practices | |
| 5.1. | Consultation meeting with KVK , Agricultural officials & PRI leaders on Promotion of Alternative and Sustainable agricultural / horticulture practices 1 Training Program at Project Level Rs.10,000/- X 1 | 10,000.00 |
| 5.2. | Training on Natural Resource Management and Fodder Management with focus on Dry / Waste Land Cultivation 1 Training Program at Project Level X Rs.10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| 5.3 | Training on Organic Farming and Drought Resistant Cropping 1 Training Program at Project Level X Rs.10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| | Dry / Waste Land Horticulture / Agriculture Cultivation | 10,00,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 10,30,000.00 |
| 6 | Community Based Drought Management Plan | |
| 6.1. | Orientation program on Watershed management to arrest water and soil. 1 Training Program at Project Level | 10,000.00 |
| 6.2 | Training on Wet & Dry land cultivation / Fodder Development and Soil fertility status and fertilizer use.1 Training Program at Project Level | 10,000.00 |
| 6.3. | Risk Mapping / Risk Reduction Plan / Drought Management Plan 1 Program per village X Rs.2000/-X6 Villages | 12,000.00 |
| 6.4. | Repairing of water supply channels – 1 nos. in 1 villages 2 km X 40 person days X 25 days X Rs.211(Rs.211 per person day) as per the MGNREGS revised wage | 2,11,000.00 |
| | 1km X 40 person days X 15 days X Rs.211(Rs.211 per person) | 1,26,600.00 |
| 6.5. | Deepening of one small Kunta (Irrigation Tank) – 860 person days100 x 100 x 3 ft (Rs.211 per person day) | 1,81,460.00 |

| | | |
|----------|---|----------------------|
| | Sub Total | 5,51,060.00 |
| 7 | Follow-up Training for Last Year Intervention Area (Ramayanpet Mandal – 5 Villages) | |
| 7.1 | Discussion with KVK and other Institutes Field Visit / Interactions with Community / Soil Test / Cultivation Options and Linkages | 20,000.00 |
| 7.2 | Awareness on Social Security Schemes 1 Program per village X Rs.2000/-X5 Villages | 10,000.00 |
| 7.3 | Consultation meeting with KVK , Agricultural officials & PRI leaders on Promotion of Alternative and Sustainable agricultural / horticulture practices 1 Training Program at Project Level Rs.10,000/- X 1 | 10,000.00 |
| 7.4 | Strengthening SHGs 1 Training Program at Project Level Rs.10,000/ X 1 | 10,000.00 |
| 7.5 | Strengthening of Farmers & Livestock Groups 1 Training Program at Project Level Rs.10,000/- X 1 | 10,000.00 |
| 7.6 | Training on Natural Resource Management and Fodder Management with focus on Dry / Waste Land Cultivation 1 Training Program at Project Level X Rs.10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| 7.7 | Reviewing and updating Drought Management Plan 1 Program per village X Rs.2000/-X5 Villages | 10,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 80,000.00 |
| 8 | Administration & Coordination | |
| 8.1 | Office Rent for 4 months @5000/- | 20,000.00 |
| 8.2 | Coordinator - 1 No, Rs.30,000/- X3 months | 1,20,000.00 |
| | Field / Documentation/ Account's Assistant – 1 No .Rs.20,000/- X 4 months | 80,000.00 |
| 8.3 | Staff Travel / Monitoring / Taxi Hire / Vehicle Maintenance | 1,20, 000.00 |
| 8.4 | Stationery , Phone, Postage | 30,000.00 |
| 8.5 | Documentation / Communication | 60,000.00 |
| 8.6 | Utilities purchase of Tables, chairs, fans, electricity, water, etc | 45,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 4,75,000.00 |
| | TOTAL | 38, 30,100.00 |

Outcomes:

At the end of the project period the communities in the 6 villages would be met with the immediate needs of drinking water and fodder for their livestock. Apparently as there is a severe shortage of water since the government water scheme as still not reached the villages, the response will help the community. The government water schemes ins expected to reach them in a couple of months. Since most of the community members have livestock, the Fodder provided would help in reducing distress sales and reduction of yield in livestock production. Since the Community is being mobilized with the knowledge on Government

programmes there is ample scope for the community to engage with the government in future. To enhance the process the SHGs / Farmers & Livestock Association are being strengthened which will give impetus to the process. Further from these members will be identified at the Village level to engage in drought management process. Ultimately the community will be trained on Drought Management in a collective process which will enhance the participation of the community in the governance processes and enable risk reduction processes in the long run

Out Puts:

New operational area:

- 478 families in 6 villages will have access to safe drinking water for a period of 45 days
 - 300 families in 6 villages will have access to fodder for their livestock
 - 478 Families will be made aware on the importance of health and would enhance their health conditions
 - 450 women in 6 villages develop the kitchen gardens and enhance their nutritious levels and remaining take to market and get income with that they maintain kitchen needs.
 - 478 families sensitized on Health and Hygiene
- 6 Awareness programs on government Initiatives on drought will be enhance capacities of the villagers
- 6 Awareness programs on Social security schemes sensitized the more people
- 1 Strengthening of SHG's at Project level and federating them to discuss their issues at Issues at Project level and 450 families benefited.
- 1 Formation of farmers & Livestock program at Project level to tackle the farmers Issues at Mandal level and 478 families benefited.
- 1 consultation meeting with KVK, Agricultural department and PRI leaders on promotion of Agricultural practise in 6 villages and 380 farmers benefited.
- 1 Training program on Natural Resource Management and Fodder Management with focus on Dry / Waste Land Cultivation for 40 farmers will be gain knowledge.
- 1 Training program on Organic Farming and Drought Resistant Cropping at Mandal level and 40 benefited
- 1 Orientation program on Watershed management to arrest water and soil at Mandal level 40 farmers will be benefited
- Training on Wet & Dry land cultivation / Fodder Development and Soil fertility status and fertilizer use. 1 Training Program at Project Level 40 farmers will be benefited
- 6 village level Risk Mapping / Risk Reduction Plan / Drought Management Plans will be ready to understand the village situations.
- 2 Supply Channels would be deepened and strengthened
- 1 Water Harvest Structures would be deepened and strengthened

Follow-up Training for Last Year Intervention Area (Ramayanpet Mandal – 5 Villages)

- Discussion with KVK and other Institutes Field Visit / Interactions with Community / Soil Test / Cultivation Options and Linkages 120 farmers will be benefited
- 5 Awareness on Social Security Schemes 150 members will be benefited

- 1 project level program on consultation meeting with KVK , Agricultural officials & PRI leaders on Promotion of Alternative and Sustainable agricultural / horticulture practices 40 farmers will be benefited
- Strengthening SHGs1 Training Program at Project Level 40 farmers will be benefited from 5 villages.
- Strengthening of Farmers & Livestock Groups1 Training Program at Project Level 40 farmers leaders will be benefited and enhance their knowledge on process
- 1 Training on Natural Resource Management and Fodder Management with focus on Dry / Waste Land Cultivation at Project Level 40 farmers will be benefited.
- Reviewing and updating Drought Management Plan1 Program in 5 villages and 150 members will be participated and enhance knowledge on village situations

3) Follow up through Local Self Governance:

The programme is planned for 90 days, where most of the hardware programs are expected to be complete within 75 days. Some of software programs will extend beyond 45 days, where process of report would be the focus of the 15 days. Some of the Drought Management Process will also come in the last 15 days, where efforts will be taken to link with the Panchayat Raj Department shall take all steps to involve Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) at all levels -Village, Mandal and District Department levels in implementation of drought management programs.

PRIs need to provide funds for water conservation and maintenance of water supply schemes. Almost 50 percent of the MGNREGS is implemented through village Panchayats. PRI's need to use funds for starting relief employment programs as well as building community assets such as percolation tanks, village tanks, wells and canals which reduce the impact of drought.

The PRIs need to play an important role in the regulation of water use at the individual household and village level. It should recommend using water resources for the purpose of drinking and fodder cultivation.

4) Follow up through Media:

Media can play very important role in drought management. There should be very effective coordination between media and government. The media can,

- Draw the attention of the government on people's needs and aspirations.
- Educate people on various aspects of drought management and need for peoples involvement and support
- Enlighten people about the government programs and initiatives for reducing the impact of drought.
- Highlight the success stories in drought management
- Join hands with government departments, research laboratories and educational institutions to produce material that can sensitize people about Dos and DONTs, incorporating visuals.

Monitoring and reporting on field activities

CASA has an established and time tested, credible and transparent system of planning, monitoring and implementation of emergency and development interventions across India. Being a dynamic organization, CASA has been responding to the changing socio-economic

situation effectively and appropriately. The project will be implemented directly by CASA. The coordinator and Field / Documentation Support staff would regularly monitor the programme. Reports on the development of the programme would be forwarded to the Zonal Office. The staff from other Field Office in Telangana district also would be involved. Apart from this staff from the Zonal Office based in Chennai would involve in monitoring.

Annexure -1

As on today ie: 19-09-2019 rain fall details Map and the details file attached

