

# *Disaster Rehabilitation*

*India, has witnessed a series of natural calamities and disasters in the last 2 decades. The worst cyclone that crippled costal Andhra Pradesh during 1979, the Bihar floods during 1982, the Latur earthquake during 1996, the super cyclone of Orissa which reduced the State into a mangrove yard during 2000 and the earthquake in Gujrat during 2001 which killed nearly 37,000 people and rendered lakhs of other homeless are a few examples of the worst disasters*

*Across the country, various National and International agencies extends humanitarian support to disaster victims through a network of NGOs and various schemes concerning relief and rehabilitation of these hapless victims.*

*A sample project proposal for "**Relief and Trauma Care for Disaster Victims**" is given in detail under the heading of "**Disaster Rehabilitation**".*

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*PROJECT PROPOSAL ON*

**RELIEF AND TRAUMA CARE  
FOR DISASTER VICTIMS**

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# 1

## The Project - An Overview

### 1.1 The Project

This Project is proposed to establish a "Relief cum Trauma Care Centre" for the disaster victims with an estimated capital investment of Rs. 13 lakhs, including a recurring grant for an initial period of 12 months. Several other schemes pertaining to rescue and rehabilitation of disaster victims are also discussed in this proposal.

### 1.2 Project Objectives

- Building bridges among the fractured communities through dialogue and sharing
- Standing in solidarity with all the survivors of a disaster
- Call upon the Government to uphold its responsibility for ensuring safety and rehabilitation of survived victims.
- Net working with other NGOs and social partners to reach the rescue operations to the needy
- Promoting inter religious understanding and communal harmony.
- Counselling and trauma care
- Suggesting means of rehabilitation with the available resources
- Advocating the cause for rehabilitation of disaster victims.
- Sensitising the Government and other Developmental Agencies to the immediate needs of disaster victims
- Prevention of communicable diseases through timely interventions.
- Mobilising resources for rehabilitating the disaster victims.

### 1.3 Project Interventions

The Project "Relief and Trauma care centre" for disaster victims will have the following components of interventions.

- a) Identification & forecasting of disasters
- b) Advocating disaster prevention/preparedness
- c) Networking with Government relief mechanism and other social partners

- d) Rescue of disaster victims
- e) Attending to the immediate needs of disaster victims
- f) Relief operations
- g) Counselling
- h) Post disaster care including low cost housing, sanitation, clothes and food.
- i) Reconstruction and rehabilitation

#### **1.4 Target group**

All the disaster victims irrespective of their religion, caste and creed.

#### **1.5 Scope of the Project**

India, has witnessed a series of natural calamities and disasters in the last 2 decades. The worst cyclone that crippled coastal Andhra Pradesh during 1979, the Bihar floods during 1982, the Latur earthquake during 1996, the super cyclone of Orissa which reduced the State into a mangrove yard during 2000 and the earthquake in Gujrat during 2001 which killed nearly 37,000 people and rendered lakhs of other homeless are a few examples of the worst disasters. Those remained nightmarish in the memories of this country. The recent communal violence in Gujarat is a man-made disaster which call for the attention of various National and International Agencies which are working relentlessly to heal the wounds of Gujarat in the wake of unimaginable suffering of thousands of fellow Indians in tragic incidents of communal violence. The tragic incidents that caught the attention of various voluntary organisations and the aftermath incidents have brought an essential question to the fore – what values, we as a society expose and what we want our society to be.

These organisations are working keeping in mind that sustainable development of the Nation rests on universal human values of peace, harmony and social justice. In this light, besides contributing to relief and rehabilitation efforts, they are trying to building bridges among fractured communities, through dialogue and sharing. These organisations have been instrumental in standing in solidarity with all the survivors and promote inter-religious understanding and communal harmony. Today, scores of Non-governmental organisations are sharing the grief and responsibilities of disaster victims in all most all the places of happening whether it is Gujarat or Orissa. They could discharge their roll well like a Doctor, Counsellor, Food Provider and a conduit between the victim and the relief agencies. Hence, the role of non-governmental organisations is indispensable and it is proved beyond doubt with their role in the calamities that shook the country in the recent years.

Further, where the distress during calamities is of mass dimension, the state alone cannot undertake the burden of providing relief. Under such circumstances, voluntary agencies can play a dual role, that of providing supplements that are vital and of critically evaluating the relief provided to the people. Disaster victims, specially when they are among the under privileged cannot voice their grievances. In such circumstances voluntary agencies can monitor distress and appeal to the public conscience.

Further, the responsive time to reach the victim at a disaster site plays a very vital role in the rate of rescue and survival, close coordination amongst the Governmental relief agencies and various other voluntary organisations helps in devising appropriate strategies to rescue the victims. A lot of voluntary effort is needed in this direction.

## **1.6 Need for voluntary action**

Under the impact of the growth of population, industrialisation and urbanisation and the weakening of traditional institutions, new social problems have come to the fore and many old social problems have become more intense and complex. In the intervening period, problem of social welfare and development have become an integral concern of the process of planning and development. Many new institutions and agencies have come into existence. In many parts of the country, there have been numerous innovative social efforts through the initiative of voluntary organisations and voluntary leaders as well as public agencies. In every field, earlier assumptions have been questioned and gaps in policy and implementation have come to be identified more precisely. Social challenges loom longer than before. They are more than social in their nature, for economical, political and other elements are inextricably bound up with them. The texture becomes increasingly complex and every aspect of social welfare taken a multi-disciplinary dimension.

Effective mechanism has been devised to fight famine and provide food for work programmes in the famine affected and drought prone areas. Disaster preparedness and relief code has been given much priority in the policy of several states which are highly vulnerable while, the policy thrust is in favour of direct assistance to the needy, the implementation posed many problems.

The developmental programmes have to be administered in India by bureaucracy which was accustomed to mostly dealing with and catering to the needs of elite section of the society. The poor themselves were almost always unorganised and plagued with illiteracy and ignorance making it difficult for them to appropriate the significance welfare programmes and to utilise them effectively. The felt needs of the population and the inflexible developmental schemes and programmes could not be matched,

leading to wastage of scarce resources. It was realised that close involvement of people in the planning and implementation of basic needs and ante-poverty programmes was essential for success. People's participation was sought to be brought out through the involvement of local self-Government. Besides, voluntary agencies, NGOs working with the targeted group found roles for themselves in helping the needy to avail of the various programmes implemented by the Government. The inevitable need for greater involvement of people's organisation in the development process was fully understood by the Government and their involvement in the ongoing processes of development was further stressed in the 7th, 8th and subsequent plan periods.

## **1.7 Project Planning**

The project is an approach intends to undertake the following activities

- a) Survey and identification of disaster prone areas
- b) Documentation and exchange of information
- c) Advocacy on disaster preparedness
- d) Awareness on disaster preparedness and distribution of emergency kits to the vulnerable villages.
- e) Formation and training of village rakshak committees.
- f) Rescue of disaster victims.
- g) Ambulance services for trauma care.
- h) Counselling of traumatised victims
- i) Medical relief
- j) Essential services like food supply, first aid, medicines, clothes, and temporary shelter.
- k) Prevention of communicable diseases.
- l) Rehabilitation through low cost housing, income generation activities, reconstruction of lands and trade premises.

A detailed project approach and programme methodology is discussed at chapter - 4 of this proposal.

## **1.8 Organisation and Man-power**

This project is not much labour intensive as most of the operations are intended to be done with the aid of external resource persons like Doctors. Engineers and psychologists. Close co-ordination with the resource persons as well as the rapport with the Government organisations and National/International Relief Agencies will help the project to accomplish the desired task.

The Executive Secretary of the Implementing Agency will assume the overall superintendence of the project and he will be the project leader. He will be assisted in his day-to-day pursuits by a project co-ordinator who will maintain close liaison with various developmental agencies and target groups. Wherever voluntary work is necessary, contribution from the local youth organisations and other voluntary organisations will be encouraged to reduce the administrative costs.

A detailed organisational chart along with a schedule of their salaries and wages is given at chapter - 6 of the proposal.

## **1.9 Project Cost & Method of Funding**

The Project "Relief and Trauma care for Disaster victims" is proposed with an initial capital investment of Rs. 13 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 8.75 lakhs is required to be financed over fixed costs while an amount of Rs. 4.25 lakhs is required to meet the recurring costs for an initial period of 12 months from the date of conception. The project is expected to be bridged out of 100% grant-in-aid assistance from some National/International Funding Agency.

A detailed break-up of the project along with it's constituent costing schedule is given at chapter 7 of this proposal.

## **1.10 Impact analysis**

The Project Functionary will constitute a Project Advisory Committee for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the project out of resource persons drawn from funding agency and other stake holders. The objectives of the implementing agency are to develop a detailed framework for monitoring and evaluation of the project. The task is two fold

- To establish a framework for concurrent monitoring and evaluation to assess programme implementation, performance and sustainability.
- To define a list of indicators and variables for process monitoring which are consistent with the programme objectives and reflect the different stages of project implementation.

The Project Advisory Committee will also review the accounts and audited statements of the Implementing Agency.

## **1.11 Schedule of Implementation**

The Project is proposed to take off within a period of 6 months from the date of conception. The duration of the project is also for an initial period of one year. The break-up schedule of various activities inter-connected with the implementation of the project is given at chapter - 9 of this proposal.

# 2

## Disaster and Calamities in India - Some Critical Issues

### 2.1 Disasters

Disaster - is one of the man's oldest concern reach back to the periods of pre-history and myths. Yet, strangely enough, are hardly an area of critical scrutiny. Relief systems have been in vogue since the days of legend and poetry. Yet, the form of relief for the most part, have remained unchanged, the victims offering manual labour to the state in return for subsistence.

It is curious that the explanation of disasters appear to remain largely untouched by the scientific temper of the twentieth century. The term natural calamity is used interchangeably with disaster.

In recent years, however, the awareness of the role of man in the destruction of the environment has led to a questioning of the term. And the increasing understanding of the behaviour of the wind and weather has brought about demands that man cease to confront nature-that he should not build settlements in flood plains nor cities over coastal areas where oil derricks undermine the earths crust. It is important therefore to understand natural phenomenon. What is drought ? What is flood ? How does one study these recurring disasters ? The meteorologists define drought as rainfall departure from the normal. The Agronomists however seeks several other parameters. These are; rainfall, the crop pattern, the live stock population, the demands made on available water resources and finally the degree of socio-economic stratification that effect access to water and other natural resources.

### Floods

From the point of view of relief required, floods can be differentiated into three kinds (i) Flash floods, that brings about sudden rise in water levels and receding all of a sudden (ii) Floods in perennial rivers that can submerge vast tract of land; these floods tends to recede in a few days at the most (iii) floods in river systems where rivers are supported by major tributaries and small rivers. Rising all most simultaneously, these rivers and streams can threaten habitation and disrupt the normal human life.

For the people, perched on the narrow strip of land between tracts of water, floods coming in waves at intervals of few weeks can spell distress for a fairly long period.

## **Cyclones**

The term cyclone is derived from the Greek word "Kuklama" meaning the coil of a snake. When fully developed, a cyclone is a vast whirlwind of extra ordinary violence, 150-800 kms across and 10-17 kms high, spiralling around a centre and progressing along sea at the rate of 300-500 km a day. The winds associated with such storms are always violent. A vast whirlwind of enormous power, the cyclonic storm transforms it's whirlwind movements to the water - the winds producing storm currents of water, is dangerous to fisherman and ships at the sea. When a cyclone approaches a coast, the sea water often rises causing dangerous inundation of the coastal areas.

## **Earth quakes**

An earth quake releases an enormous amount of energy which can affect geological structures, sub-soil conditions as well as man made structures. In assessing the magnitude of the disaster, the ground response, the acceleration, the soil composition as well as the resonance, the relation between the ground vibrations and the height of the building have to be taken into consideration. The Richter scale enables the estimation of the shock in term of specific kind of impact. The after shocks of earth quakes can also cause already unsettled building to collapse. In any case, the affect of earth quakes on human/animal life as well as the vegetation is enormous and India had witnessed the worst ever disasters at Lattur and Gujarat in this decade.

## **2.2 Disasters and rehabilitation**

The term Disaster return to a whole range of distress situation both individual and communal. These can include fire and drowning, earth quakes and tornados, epidemics and starvation, heat and cold, rats and locusts, breakdown of communicable diseases. The classification of disaster into natural and man made is popular but is not useful in the present context. As stated earlier, the awareness of man's laying waste resources such as forests and rivers and his tendency to build homes in flood plains and on sea coasts has rendered the term "Natural" questionable. Another common typology falls back on the dimension of time. Disasters are divided into sudden, slow developing or creeping. Disasters are events in time and therefore have distinct phases of outset, climax and withdrawl. In the case of exogenous disasters, the first phase is threat and warning to the community of the

coming danger, the second phase will be emergency or crisis when the community shares the suffering and impact; the third either of relief or deterioration and the fourth stage will be either recovery or destruction. Many social administrators have given a four phase break-up namely rescue/recovery, restoration, rehabilitation and commemoration. Implicit, in this break-up is the assumption that the relief process is triggered simultaneously with the disaster event. But such an assumption is not necessarily valid. The commencement of relief is dependent on several factors. The most important of these are willingness of authorities to recognise the disaster and the timing of such recognition. Disaster and relief need not necessarily go together.

## **2.3 Disasters and Social resource**

*How do the victims react to the disaster ?*

If popular accounts are to be believed, the victims tend to lose their human qualities. In a fire accident - an exogeneous disaster-stories of the mad rush towards the exit leading to stampede and death of old people and children are widely circulated. In the case of endogeneous type of famine, the accounts are even more lurid.

Very often, during the period of recovery and rehabilitation the poor and socially deprived not only lose their share of relief and resources but can even be dispossessed of their homes and trade formerly located within the affected area. The consequential social tensions help reproduced condition comparable to the famine process. Often, the victims of disaster of exogeneous category may also have to suffer a cumulative disaster - the endogenous being super imposed upon the exogeneous.

The initial responses in endogeneous disaster are totally dissimilar to that of exogeneous category. The outset of famine process is marked by an increase in crime, tendency to revolt against authority, questioning of long cherished norms and values and marked decline in social solidarity. However, victims can also show a tenacity in clinging to a particular norms or values to which they have deep attachment. These can include the land they till, the craft they practice or norms such as liberty, religion, and chastity of women and so on.

During the second phase of the disaster, when survival itself is threatened, large number of victims opt for identical strategies, instance of mass migration will be common. Similarly, the pressure of famine can bring about conversion to other religious, acceptance of slavery and other forms of bondage, sale of

children, prostitution and the practices of infanticide and abortions can also be found.

During the third and final phase, victims are weakened by starvation and roam aimlessly in search of food. At this stage, the victims appear to be mentally affected and are often the object of pity and horror, their survival centered activities cause revulsion.

## **2.4 Norms of relief**

The norms of relief relate to the safe guards introduced to preserve the life and health of the victims. The principles of continuity of relief which insists that the relief be provided for the entire period of distress.

The following norms form part of the rescue and relief.

- a) Timely intervention
- b) Rescue of the victims
- c) First aid/medical referrals
- d) Providing food
- e) Temporary shelter
- f) Traumatic counselling
- g) Solidarity
- h) Providing religious rituals to the deceased kith/kin.
- i) Prevention of communicable diseases
- j) Arranging safe drinking water
- k) Reconstruction

# 3

## Voluntary Interventions for Relief and Rehabilitation of Disaster Victims - Institutional Support

### 3.1 Role of voluntary organisations

Where, the distress is of mass dimension, the state alone cannot undertake the burden of providing relief to the disaster victims. Under such circumstances, voluntary organisations can play a dual role; that of providing the supplements that are vital and of critically evaluating the relief provided to the people. Disaster victims, specially when they are impoverished, cannot voice their grievances. Voluntary Agencies can monitor distress and appeal to the public conscience.

### 3.2 Voluntary interventions

The following are a few interventions which can be induced by voluntary agencies for rescue and relief of the disaster victims.

- a) Disaster Management and counselling centres
- b) Disaster Management and trauma care
- c) Ambulance facility for Disaster victims
- d) Low cost housing schemes for disaster victims
- e) Production of pre-fabricated panels for temporary shelters at earth quake/flood affected areas
- f) Community kitchen
- g) Medical relief
- h) Distribution of clothes and essential supplies

### 3.3 Institutional support

The following institutions support various initiatives taken by voluntary agencies rescue and rehabilitation of disaster victims.

**a) International Agencies**

1. UNO
2. UNICEF
3. UNDRO
4. OXFAM
5. Red Cross
6. CARITAS

**b) National Agencies**

1. Indian Red Cross
2. OXFAM India
3. Action Aid India
4. Action for World solidarity
5. Central public works Department
6. Ministry of Rural Development
7. NABARD
8. HUDCO

# 4

## Relief and Trauma Care – Project Methodology

### 4.1 Project Objectives

The aims and objectives of the Project are as cited hereunder.

- Standing in solidarity with all survivors of the disaster
- To call upon the Government to uphold it's responsibility for ensuring safety and rehabilitation of survived victims.
- Net working with other NGOs and social partners to reach the rescue operations to the needy.
- Promoting inter religious understanding and communal harmony
- Counselling and trauma care
- Suggesting means of rehabilitation with the available resources
- Advocating the cause for rehabilitation of disaster victims.
- Sensitisation of vulnerable population about disaster prevention, management and control.
- Sensitising the Government and other Agencies to the immediate needs of disaster victims.
- Providing basic health care and essential services to the disaster victims
- Providing religious rituals to the deceased kith and kin of the surviving victims.
- Prevention of communicable diseases.
- Mobilising resources for rehabilitating the disaster victims.

### 4.2 Characteristics of the Disaster victims

- a) Highly self centred
- b) Traumatic
- c) Violent or timid
- d) Tendency to revolt against the authority
- e) Loss of moral values
- f) Looming in uncertainty
- g) Grief stickers
- h) Reluctance to leave the site of occurrence.

### **4.3 Principles of rescue and rehabilitation**

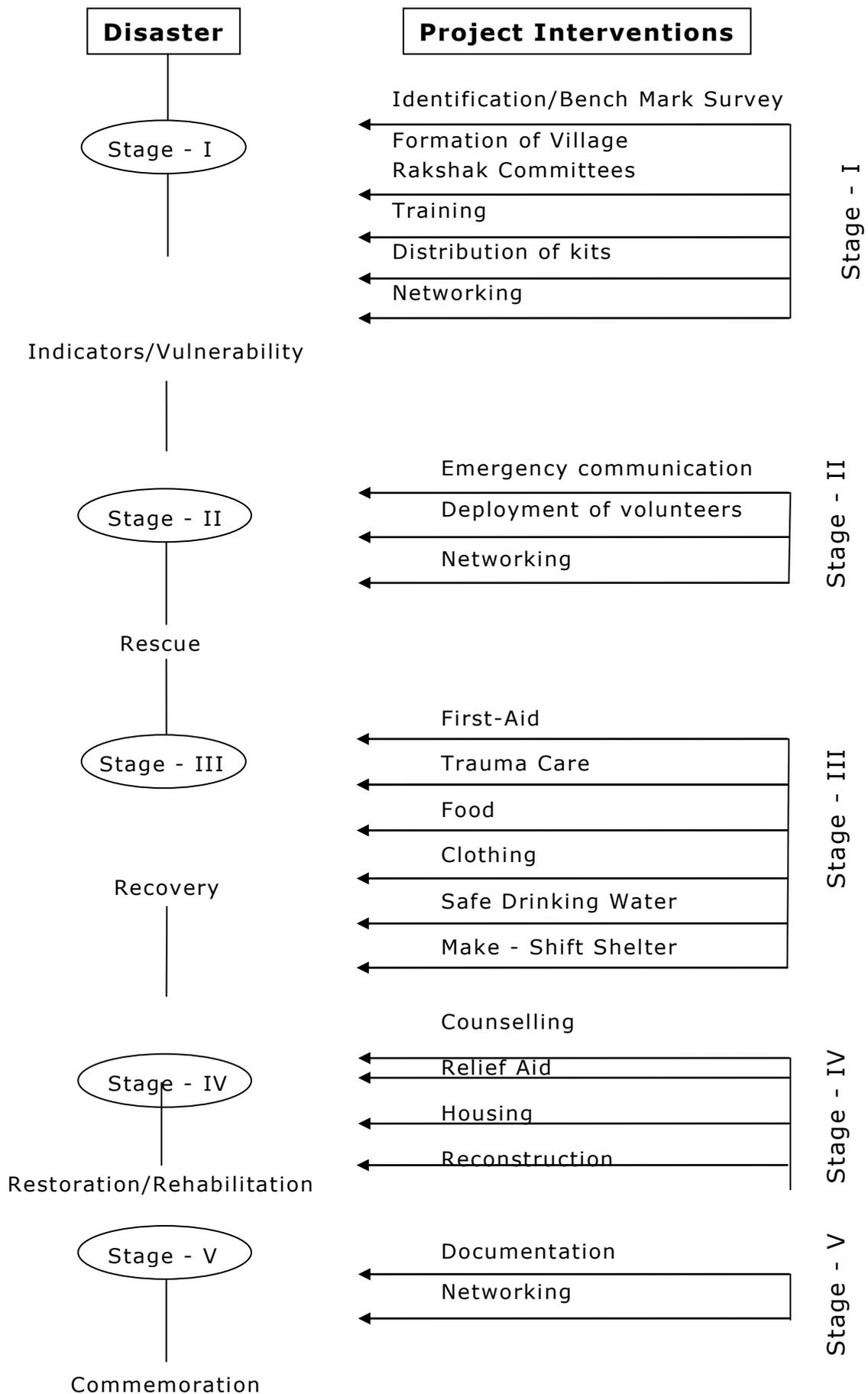
- a) timely interventions
- b) effective networking and communication
- c) mobilisation of basic resources
- d) solidarity
- e) sympathetic understanding
- f) religious tolerance
- g) access to international/national support services
- h) trained volunteers

### **4.4 Planning methodology**

This project will offer the following services

- a) Advocacy /awareness about Disaster Mitigation, prevention and control.
- b) Identification of vulnerable villages and formation of village rakshak committees and providing training.
- c) Distribution of Disaster Management kits to the village rakshak committees.
- d) Networking with the Relief Agencies.
- e) Formation of emergency relief squad.
- f) Training of volunteers in Disaster Management, trauma care and relief operations.
- g) Emergency communication services.

The following diagram indicates the interventions of the Project at various stages of Disasters.



# 5

## Infrastructure Planning

### 5.1 Infrastructure

The following parameters may be adopted while arriving at the infrastructural requirements of the project. The components indicated herein are only illustrative and they serve merely as guidelines for formulating the project and they may vary from project to project in accordance with their individual requirements.

### 5.2 Location

This can be located any where in close proximity to the service area of approach. The place chosen for the purpose of locating the office should have good access to the targeted areas of approach.

### 5.3 Requirement of land

The office for the purpose of accommodating the project can be set up in a hired premises. Hence this project does not required any land on it's own.

### 5.4 Built-up-area

The project will be requiring an office space of around 1500 sft with some basic infrastructure like water, power, telephone and convenient access to the transportation. The required built-up area can be hired in the desired location @ Rs. 2500/month.

### 5.5 Requirement of furniture

The project will be requiring the following office furniture.

Sl. No.	Description	Nos
1.	Office tables	6
2.	Chairs	15
3.	Cup boards	3
4.	Almirah	1
5.	Computer table	1

## 5.6 Requirement of equipment

Sl.	Description	Nos.
1.	Type writer	1
2.	Personal computer complete with internet modem	1
3.	Ink Jet Printer	1
4.	First Aid Kits	LS
5.	Earth working equipment	LS
6.	Stretchers, ladders and life saving equipment	LS
7.	Cyclone warning kits (Gun boots, rain coat, megaphone)	LS
8.	Vehicle	1
9.	Lighting equipment	LS
10.	Tents and allied equipment	LS

# 6

## Organisation and Man-power

### 6.1 Organisation

The organisation is headed by the Executive Secretary of the Implementing Agency and he will be the Project Director. He will be assisted by a Project Co-ordinator who will handle the day-to-day administration, co-ordination and implementation of the project. He will further be assisted by a clerk cum computer operator to handle the routine correspondence, book keeping and accountancy jobs of the project.

The services of external resource persons like doctors, counsellors and health works will be obtained on contract basis as and whom required. The Project will encourage voluntarism in this field.

### 6.2 Project Advisory Committee

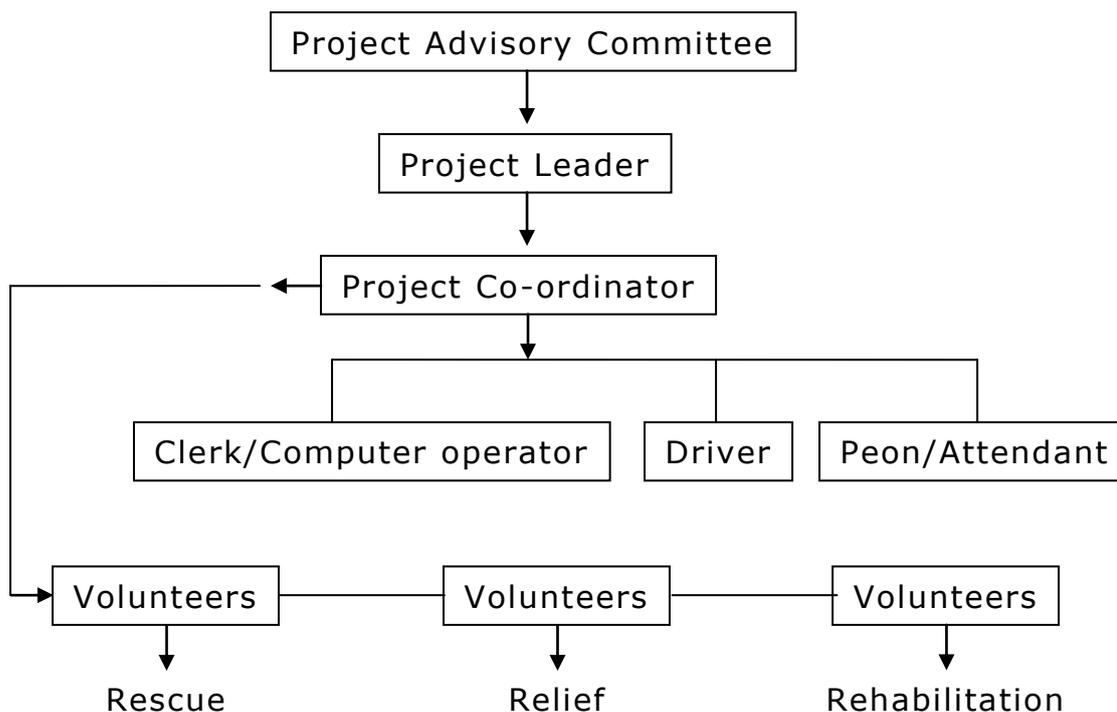
This is an important wing of the Project Functionary and will be constituted out of the following persons as members.

- a) President of the Implementing Agency - Chairman
- b) Secretary of the Implementing Agency - Member Secretary/  
Convenor
- c) Nominee from the Funding Agency - Member
- d) Nominee from the District Collectorate - Member
- e) Reputed NGO - Member
- f) Reputed Social Worker - Member
- g) Member of the local media - Member

The committee would meet periodically once in a three months and would advise the project functionary on all aspects concerning implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the project. It would also advise the Project Functionary about various fund raising sources and sensitisation of social partners and stake holders.

## 6.3 Organisational Structure

The following diagram represents the organisational structure of the project.



## 6.4 Requirement of man-power

In all, the project will be requiring the following category of the people

1. Project leader	- 1
2. Project co-ordinator	- 1
3. Clerk/computer operator	- 1
4. Driver	- 1
5. Attendant	- 1
	5

## 6.5 Schedule of Salaries

Sl.	Category	Nos.	Wage per no. (in Rs.)	Wage per month (in Rs.)	Wage per 12 month (in Rs.)
1.	Project Leader	1	5,000.00	5,000.00	60,000.00
2.	Project Co-ordinator	1	3,500.00	3,500.00	42,000.00
3.	Clerk	1	3,000.00	3,000.00	36,000.00
4.	Driver	1	3,000.00	3,000.00	36,000.00
5.	Attendant	1	2,000.00	2,000.00	24,000.00
		5			1,98,000.00

# 7

## Project Cost and Method of Funding

### 7.1 The Project Cost

The total cost of the Project including the operational expenses for an initial period of 12 months works out to Rs. 13 lakhs the capital outlay of which includes

**a) Lease rental deposit for office accommodation - Rs. 25,000.00**

**b) Cost of furniture**

Sl.	Description	Nos.	Cost per number (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1.	Office tables	6	1,500.00	9,000.00
2.	Chairs	15	300.00	4,500.00
3.	Cup boards	3	2,000.00	6,000.00
4.	Almirah	1	3,000.00	3,000.00
5.	Computer table	1	1,500.00	1,500.00
				<u>24,000.00</u>

**c) Cost of equipment**

Sl.	Description	Nos.	Cost per unit (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1.	Type writer	1	10,000.00	10,000.00
2.	PC with modem	1	35,000.00	35,000.00
3.	Ink Jet Printer	1	5,000.00	5,000.00
4.	First Aid Kits	15	1,000.00	15,000.00
5.	Earth working total	LS	25,000.00	25,000.00
6.	Stretchers and life saving equipment	LS	50,000.00	50,000.00
7.	Cyclone working kits	25	5,000.00	1,25,000.00
8.	Tent and allied equipment	LS	20,000.00	20,000.00
9.	Lighting equipment including generator	LS	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
10.	Mahindra jeep with trawler	1	4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00
				<u>7,85,000.00</u>
Add 5% towards contingencies				39,250.00
				<u>8,24,250.00</u>
				Say Rs. 8,25,000/-

**d) Total cost of the fixed assets**

i) Lease rental deposit	Rs.	25,000.00
ii) Furniture	Rs.	24,000.00
iii) Equipment	Rs.	8,25,000.00
		<u>Rs. 8,74,000.00</u>
	Say Rs.	8,75,000.00

**e) Working funds required for project period***I) Programme expenses*

i) Awareness programmes 4 nos. @ Rs. 5000/- each	Rs.	20,000.00
ii) Sensitisation programmes 4 nos. @ Rs. 5,000/- each	Rs.	20,000.00
iii) Relief stocks	Rs.	60,000.00
iv) Literature/publicity material	Rs.	10,000.00
		<u>Rs. 1,10,000.00</u>

*II) Salaries and wages*

Salaries and wages as per chapter - 6 of this proposal	Rs.	1,98,000.00
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*III) Administrative overheads*

1. Postage and stationery	Rs.	2,500.00
2. Power	Rs.	6,000.00
3. Transport & Conveyance	Rs.	60,000.00
4. Telephones	Rs.	6,000.00
5. Repairs & Maintenance	Rs.	3,000.00
6. Honorarium	Rs.	36,000.00
7. Miscellaneous overheads	Rs.	3,000.00
		<u>Rs. 1,16,500.00</u>

**f) Total working funds required for the project period**

i) Programme expenses	Rs.	1,10,000.00
ii) Salaries and wages	Rs.	1,98,000.00
iii) Admn. Overheads	Rs.	1,16,500.00
		<u>Rs. 4,24,500.00</u>
	Say	<u>Rs. 4,25,000.00</u>

**g) Total cost of the scheme**

i) Total cost of fixed assets	Rs.	8,25,000.00
ii) Working funds for the project	Rs.	4,25,000.00
		<u>Rs. 13,00,000.00</u>

**h) Means of funding**

The total cost of the scheme ie. Rs. 13 lakhs is expected to be met out of grant-in-aid assistance from some National/International Agency.

# 8

## Project Evaluation and Monitoring

### 8.1 Long-term objectives

Working for the cause of disaster victims with the ultimate aim of providing for their rehabilitation is the long-term objective of the project. Stress on timely rescue and relief work to mitigate the disastrous effect of the disaster.

### 8.2 Short-term objectives

- Rescue operation
- Relief operation
- Trauma care
- Providing basic services

### 8.3 Indicators of success

- Increased awareness about probable calamities and disasters.
- Increased preparedness to face the disasters
- Active community participation
- Response from the disaster victims
- Increased access to the relief measures.

The above referred indicators will form part of the evaluation to be carried out by the Project Advisory Committee. This committee would meet periodically and take stock of the situation, monitor the implementation, identify the bottlenecks and suggest the remedial methods.

The Executive Committee of the Implementing Agency will also develop a suitable mechanism to keep track of the programme and implement the suggestions/remedial measures suggested by the Project Advisory Committee.

The Project Advisory Committee will also appoint an independent auditor for maintaining books of accounts. The books of accounts and audited statements of the implementing agency will be reviewed periodically and appropriate reporting will be done to the donor agency.

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## Project Implementation Schedule

This project is expected to take off within 6 months from the date of conception. The various activities interconnected with the implementation of the project are schedule as hereunder.

### **Month - 1**

1. Project appraisal
2. Funding dossiers

### **Month - 2**

1. Legal formation
2. formation of Project Advisory Committee
3. Identification of target area

### **Month - 3**

1. Bench mark surveys

### **Month - 4**

1. Identification of social partners
2. awareness programmes

### **Month - 5**

1. Formation of Gram Rakshak Committees
2. Training in Disaster Management

### **Month - 6**

1. Distribution of cyclone warning kits
2. Launching of the project.