

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2010-2011



SACAL

(Social Action for Community Alternative Learning)

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Mr. Nagendra Kumar Nandi
Secretary, SACAL, Berhampur.

From the Secretary's Desk...

It gives me much pleasure to present the eleventh Annual Activity Report of SACAL-2010-2011. In this report the major activities/programmes executed by SACAL during the year for the development of its clients i.e. the targeted people/communities are reflected. Our focus areas have been - addressing the issues related to Food Security, strengthening of C.S.Os, N.R.M, Livelihood initiatives Agril production and Development /Harnessing water resources.

SACAL 's activities till last year were in the Blocks of Mohana (Gajapati –District) and Patrapur (Ganjam District). During the current year we have extended our area of operation to Soroda Block (Ganjam District)

Our target groups are mostly ST, SC and marginalised people coming under BPL category. Soura and Kondh constitute main chunk of ST population most of our targeted groups are either marginal farmers or landless. They live in abject poverty conditions. Most of them are illiterate. They are not aware of the various welfare /developmental schemes being implemented by the Government and as such they are not reaping the benefits meant for them. They live in abject poverty and suffer from chronic illness, particularly malaria, and mal-nutrition.

Keeping the above factors in mind it is our endeavor to reduce their food scarcity and improve their general standards of living by sustained increase in Agril production, Natural resource management including plantation and increasing the irrigation facilities by developing /Harnessing the rain and spring water for increased production. We try to achieve these objectives through the people /communities themselves by educating them and strengthening their organisation (C.S.Os). Like Krushak Clubs, Village Develop Committees & Panchayat Develop Committees.

Trainings, demonstration, Workshop and exposure visits of the farmers and member of the CSOs help greatly to make them understand and feel for themselves the benefits that accrue from the various activities that are being implemented for them.

I would like to thank the funding agencies – TROCAIRE (IRELAND), SIR DORABJEE TATA TRUST, JEMSETJEE TATA TRUST, and OCTDMS for supporting us in implementing the programmes during the year.

I would like to extend my thanks to the people /communities for their cooperation in implementing the programmes. At the same time I would like to extend my whole hearted thanks to the staff and members associated in execution of the programmes.

Nagendra Kumar Nandi.

Secretary, SACAL.

1. ABOUT SACAL

Registered in August 1999 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, Social Action for Community Alternative Learning (SACAL), Berhampur (Ganjam) is a non-profit, non-partisan and secular organisation committed towards bringing overall development of the rural population in target areas of the state of Odisha.

Supported by a group of dedicated youths having long experience in social work in tribal areas, and experts such as doctors, agriculturists, lawyers etc., the work of the organization is aimed at promotion and implementation of policies and programmes for the enhancement of quality of life of the rural, community in general, and ensuring its food security in particular, through sustainable agricultural practices.

The organisation is working presently in selected villages under Mohana (Gajapati), Patrapur and Soroda (Ganjam) CD Blocks of the State.

While cultivation is primary occupation of the villagers comprising mostly tribal and non-tribal poor both living in abject poverty, most of the families are marginal farmers or landless labourers living under sub-human conditions. The poor economic human conditions of these people are burdened by mass illiteracy making them unaware of government plans and programmes available to them at the grass-root level. As a result, they could not participate in these programmes (by expressing their choice) through CBOs or enforcing their rights meant for their development. Illiteracy also makes them vulnerable to economic exploitation.

Besides, there is widespread superstition prevailing among the villagers for generations. Superstitions like witchcraft and sorcery are deep-rooted in their minds.

Assimilating such aspects of people's socio-economic condition SACAL has been engaged in the activities and programmes that would help them raise the standard of

living and make them educated and aware enough to enforce their rights in various fields including reaping the benefits of poverty alleviation and employment generating programmes implemented by the government.

Providing food security, opportunity for secure livelihoods and strengthening of CSOs are the priority areas in which the organisation has been working for more than a decade. Towards reaching such ends SACAL has been engaged in activities for augmentation of food protection through improved practices of sustainable agriculture and allied activities (irrigation etc.), provision of farm inputs, helping vegetable cultivation, plantation, management of natural resources etc. The organization has also been engaged in creating community awareness in such programmes as well as programmes and plans of the government through strengthening of CSOs.

We had started our work in 12 villages under 3 Gram Panchayats of Mohana block in Gajapati district way back in 1999. A span of 12 years has passed since then. Now we are working in 17 GPs of 3 blocks in Gajapati and Ganjam districts. Our dedicated social work with a strategy of working with the people rather than imposing our activities on them has brought success for us.

SACAL adheres to the community based principle and believes in the ideology that people should be the main actors in the process of their own development.

Organizational Vision, Mission and Objectives:

Vision:

SACAL aspires an amicable, democratic and compassionate society having freedom, dignity and equal rights among men and women through sustainable use of natural resources aimed towards Food Security and livelihood of the weaker sections of the society.

Mission:

SACAL endeavours to empower the marginalized, poor, less-fortunate particularly tribal, women and SC communities by building up community based organizations to support their efforts through an integrated approach for a sustainable natural resources management, gender equity and meaningful livelihood initiatives through a people centred democratic process.

Objectives:

SACAL has the following objectives:

To facilitate social, economic, cultural activities for the underprivileged, and weaker sections of the society particularly tribals, including women, children and the handicapped hailing from various castes, classes and communities.

To undertake action, research, training and extension programmes for the development of the weaker sections of the society.

- To promote integrated development and initiate convergence of programmes by undertaking socio-economic projects with Government and other organizations.
- To initiate action for improvement of natural resources and proper integration of community with the Natural Resource Management.
- To promote micro organizations of the tribals and weaker sections through training, capacity building and linkages with financial and credit institutions.
- To raise funds through charging of fees, receiving grants from agencies in India and/or abroad. To incur expenditure as per needs of the organization and for the goods and services delivered to SACAL. To invest funds and execute financial transactions as permitted by law.

- To undertake all such actions which are needed or incidental to the attainment of the objectives, of the association, and which are in consonance with the laws of the land. Also to refuse to commit actions or to accept commitments or funds which are opposed to the spirit and objectives of the Association?
- SACAL aims to intervene mostly on livelihood and NRM aspects and recognizes the importance of gender equity aiming to fulfill the basic needs of the target population.

Governance and Structure:

SACAL is governed by its governing body comprising of 7 members (The list of members is furnished). The Secretary is authorized to manage the organization including staff resources and administration. The Secretary is accountable to the Governing Body and takes decisions with the core team consisting of seniors members, co-ordinator and senior accountant.

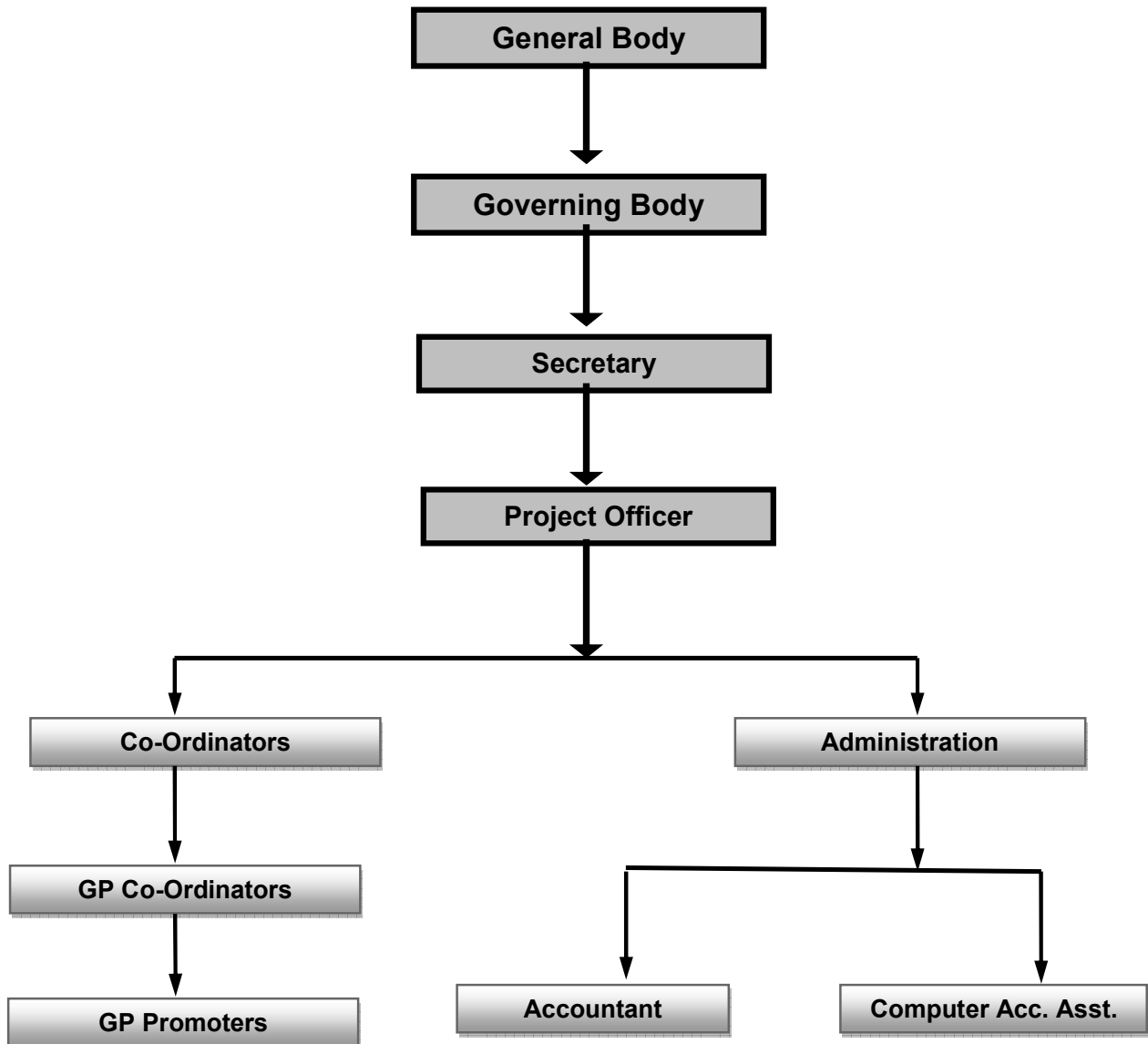
Registration:

- Registered under Society Registration Act 1860 Regn.No.**GJM No.5861-97 of 1999-2000.**
- Registered and FCRA 1976 Home Ministry, Govt. of India Regn.No.**104910079**
- Registered under 12AA of IT Act 1961 **Regn.No.72/202-2003.**

Member of the Governing Body:

1. Sri Suresh Kumar Bisoyi, President
2. Sri Nagendra Kumar Nandi, Secretary
3. Mr.Bidyut Ranjan Das, Treasurer
4. Dr. Anjali Patnaik, Member
5. Dr. Manoj Kumar Mohanty, Member
6. Mr.Natabar Padhi, Member
7. Ms. Namita Pradhan, Member

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



2. SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION (SRI)

Most of the villages in the block of Mohana (Gajapati district), the operational area of SACAL, are inhabited predominately by tribal population. Surrounded by hills many villagers in the area, both tribals and non-tribals, who are either small farmers or landless labourers live in abject poverty. Their economic condition is so poor that they could hardly meet the bare necessities of life. The benefits of the poverty alleviation programmes launched by the government do not reach them properly mostly due to their illiteracy and

unawareness. Studies indicate that about 75 per cent of the welfare schemes launched for them by the Government is siphoned off practically. The most urgent problem faced by these people, is scarcity of food. The food security policy of the Government, however, has not been effective to solve the problem.

Keeping in view the urgency of the problem the organisation undertook some tangible steps that could reduce food insecurity and poverty through development of agriculture and allied activities.

In this context, the organization introduced the system of Rice Intensification (SRI) to enhance rice production with higher yields by sustainable agricultural practices. This ongoing project of SRI & allied activities like Diversion Based Irrigation System (DBIS) and Rain Water Management System (RWMS) is supported by SDTT/JTT as the SRI process requires timely supply of water to the fields which these two would fulfill.

The SRI method has major advantages suitable for the purpose as enumerated below:

- The SRI method is suitable for the small land holdings of tribal farmers situated in the hilly terrains of the area.
- The input costs are comparatively lower in the SRI than in traditional method.
- Paddy yield under SRI is much higher (upto 150-200%) that of the traditional system of cultivation.
- The farmers can raise two crops in a year.

We have been helping cultivators in carrying out the SRI process by training the farmers, supply of inputs like seeds, weeders, manure, bio-fertilisers etc. for them at subsidized price in linkage with Agriculture Department. Besides, we have been facilitating education and awareness programmes through trainings by experts.

The SRI method was introduced by us in other areas under the Trocaire project, Ireland.

**SDTT PROJECT:**

The SRI programme was launched under the SDTT project for the year 2010-11 after a detailed survey of 36 villages in 3 GPs of Mohana in Gajapati and Goudagotha GP of Sorada in Ganjam district, and identification of beneficiaries by SACAL staff. A total number of 271 farmers were identified for carrying out the SRI programme after screening in consultation with SHGs, Krushak Sanghas (KSs) and VDCs.

Awareness camps, meetings and trainings on SRI were conducted systematically for the SHGs, KSs and VDCs consistent with sustainable agricultural practices to create awareness among villagers in general and farmers selected for SRI method in particular.

The cultivators selected for SRI process were trained on it step by step from preparation of seed beds, method of sowing, marking, transplanting, etc. to water management and weeding. The farmers were motivated to form Krushak Sanghas (KSs) in each village for their mutual interaction for the successful implementation of the SRI programme.

The farmers were encouraged and trained to use organic manures and vermi-compost instead of chemical fertilizer that make the soil infertile. Bio-pesticides preparations with Cow-dug, Cow-urine, Neem, etc are encouraged.

To popularise and encourage the use of organic manures 16 numbers of vermin compost pits were constructed during the reporting period April 2010 to March 2011.

Likewise 4 Azola tanks were constructed during the reporting period bringing the total number of tanks to 8. Azola is used in SRI fields for their multiplication and incorporation in the soil.

Seed support in the form of Dhanicha and Paddy seed were made to the beneficiaries. Among other input help neem/karanja oil cakes were supplied, paddy weeders, wooden markers (for transplanting), sprayers etc. were procured and kept at strategic locations for use by cultivators. Besides adequate number of drums were procured and supplied to farmers for preparation of liquid manures and pesticides for use in SRI crop.

In the Kharif season (2010) “10 varieties of paddy besides 9 local varieties were tried to identify the varieties suitable for agro-climatic conditions. The names of these varieties are appended in the Annexure No. 1)

Kharif Crop

Erratic monsoon (in June-July, 2010) caused 5 farmers to raise nurseries for the second time. Total 91 acres of land were cultivated paddy under SRI.

Due to continual heavy rain in August and December the loss in paddy crop in general was about 50-60% whereas there was only 25% loss in SRI crop. Besides, despite the incessant rain in December the SRI paddy fields did not lodge while there was heavy lodging of traditional crop variety.

Due to untimely rain in December, paddy grains were shed from panicles in crop already cut. Despite the fact an yield of Q.33.200/acre was recorded in Nabeen variety of Kuni Mallick at village Vallaguda.

Rabi Crop:

In the Rabi season (2010-11) SRI cultivation was adopted in 14 acres of land involving 40 beneficiaries. The crop was in the maturing stage at the time of reporting. There were 7 numbers of varieties of crop used in Rabi season (See Annexure No 2).

Ragi Crop:

Besides rice SRI programme was also tried in case of Ragi during the Kharif season 2010 with an improved variety of Bhairavi with 10 tillers. The yield of ragi was impressive with Q. 7.20/acre in Bhairavi variety of Salman Gamango of village Halapanka against the average local yield of Q. 3.00.

**TROCAIRE PROJECT:**

The System of Rice Intensification was also carried out in 4 GPs of Mohana block in Gajapati district. They were Chandiput, Dhadiamba, Karachabadi and Baghamari where 162 acres of land used for rice cultivation (Kharif season) under the Trocaire project. It involved 162 beneficiaries and the yield recorded per acre was 40-45 quintal depending upon the care taken by farmers. This is against the yield of 8 to 10 quintal per acre reaped under traditional method.

Besides ragi was cultivated under SRI in 5 acres of land involving 8 beneficiaries.

Impact

- The farmers were enthusiastic in adopting the SRI method due to its high yield as recorded from the performance of last two years. New farmers were encouraged to take up this system supported of by the help of KSs, SHGs, VDCs and officials through awareness and trainings with the intervention of SACAL members.
- The success of the SRI process convinced the farmers to use organic manure including vermin compost instead of the chemical fertilizers that has detrimental effect on the soil.
- It helped to reduce the problem of food shortage and enhanced the living standard of the beneficiaries.



3. DIVERSION BASED IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Increase in the speed of water run off causing reduction in infiltration of rain water into the soil of the highland area especially due to increased felling of forest trees has caused a hindrance in soil protection and agriculture. So the method of diversion based irrigation system was introduced by SACAL in target areas of Mohana block as to reduce the risk of moisture stress (due to dry spell in the rainy season) of the Kharif crops and to preserve the soil moisture for Rabi crop. The programme, supported by SDTT through monitoring of AFPRO, is aimed to ensure increased and sustainable output of Kharif crop including promotion of SRI method and raising of Rabi crop by utilising the increased soil moisture.

The project envisaged construction of diversion structures in the form of contour bunds of different grades that would harness the rain water and water from streams formed immediately after monsoon rain. In village Padmapur a 1400 mtr. graded contour bund was constructed with loose boulder structures. While at village Jhatikasali 1230 mtr. graded contour bund was completed with 10 nos. of loose boulder structures and one diaphragm wall before the Kharif season 2010.

For the year 2010-11 SACAL, with the help of AFPRO, selected three villages – Halapanka, Lembapanka and Rechaguda under Malaspadar GP of Mohana block in Gajapati district to carryout the programme. SACAL has been working in these villages for last 3 years.

After conducting a number of village meetings to make the people aware of the objects and advantages of DBIS, Village Development Committees (VDCs) and Water Users Committees (WUCs) were formed, and the villagers have agreed to contribute some labour for laying the pipeline. One senior animator has been placed to coordinate the programme for execution of the project. Materials such as sand, chips and boulder have been procured and transported to the site or execution of structures.



The details of the household, population and approximate coverage under the DBIS for the four villages have been given below:

Name of the village	Households	Male	Female	Total Population	Approximate area under irrigation
B.Raising	50	122	127	249	30.75 Ac
Lembapanka	22	56	65	121	15 Ac
Rechaguda	17	34	47	81	18 Ac
Halapanka	47	128	132	260	28 Ac
Total	136	218	244	711	91.75 Ac

While the project has just been completed, its impact is yet to be assessed.

4. RAIN WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT

With a view to providing year round secure livelihood by raising crop intensity/productivity and developing agriculture, SACAL started the implementation of the Rain Water Management Project with the support of JTT in the year 2009-10.

The project envisaged efficient management of rain water by conserving 50 to 60% of the rainfall (at least 750 mm) by way of retaining the rainwater in the surface through construction of bunds at various levels of land. Primary, secondary, field and contour bunds, and dug-wells as well at low lying areas. The project gains its significance in highland areas, where we work, in view of difficulty of irrigation facility and speed flow of rainwater.

The organisation had started the project first at villages Jhatikasahi and Padmapur under Malaspadar GPs of Mohana block. The members of SACAL sensitised the cultivators of the area by creating awareness among them and motivating them to accept the concept by inculcating confidence in their minds.

We arranged exposure visits of cultivators, Panchayat members and chairman of Panchayat samitee to areas in Keonjhar and Bolangir districts where such projects were running successfully. It was followed by workshop at block level involving the villagers and government functionaries as well.

Activities During 2010-11:

The uncompleted works of the first phase at Padmapur village (Mohana block) were completed during the reporting period of 2010-11, following the release of funds.

The excavation of total 6 numbers of dug-wells and 8 numbers of farm ponds were completed while construction of primary and secondary bunds of 1050 metres and 600 metres high were also completed in the area during the period.

Outcome and Expectations:

The outcome of the Rain Water Management Project fulfilling the objective of diverting the run-off water to infiltrate into the soil for successful cropping (100 to 150% rise in intensity) will be verified from the output of Kharif season 2011-12 onwards. However,

increase in the soil moisture has already been noticed and cultivation of vegetables has been taken up in an area of 2 acres besides 10 acres of land taken up for SRI.



5. SECURE LIVELIHOOD

SACAL has been promoting activities in target villages that would lead to secure means of livelihood for the poor under its secure livelihood programme with the partnership of Trocaire, Ireland. Support is provided by the organisation to individuals and groups including SHGs for small income generation activities like goatry, poultry farming, pig rearing, brick laying, plantation, bee-keeping, forest product business etc.

In providing support to beneficiaries emphasis is, however, given to groups rather than individuals. The aim of such strategy is directed to raise the level of people's income by creating sources of alternative employment in larger scale and in accelerated manner. With the rise in their income the saving level of the population is likely to be increased as it would encourage the masses to save more.

Current Status:

At present the organization is engaged in supporting a total 60 number of SHGs in 4 GPs – Dhadiamba, Karachabadi, Chandipat and Baghamari under Mohana block (Gajapati).

After classifying these SHGs members in three groups - efficient, less efficient and weak according to their performance SACAL has provided capacity building training with emphasis on less efficient and weaker SHG members. Efforts have been made by the organization to develop the performance of less efficient and weaker members (250 and 291 members respectively out of total number of 721 by facilitating the efficient members to develop the capacity of weaker members through various training programmes.

Support has been provided to SHGs in order to carryout various trades in the manner as below:

1. Goatry : 14 groups
2. Poultry : 6 groups
3. Pig-rearing : 1 group
4. Brick laying : 3 groups
5. Forest product : 16 groups

Besides, 16 groups are supported to carryout MDM programme and 4 groups to P.D.S.

6. ORISSA COMMUNITY TANK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The OCTMP is a World Bank aided project being implemented by Department of Water Resources, Government of Orissa which is monitoring it through Orissa Community Tank Development and Management Society (OCTDMS). The aim of the project is to improve the performance of minor irrigation tank systems through partnership and collaboration between implementing agency and Pani Panchyats. Management of land and water resources for sustainable development of Agriculture, fisheries, livestock, irrigation etc. is the chief focus of the programme.

The Pani Panchayat of a village is the pivot around which the entire exercise of tank management is undertaken. The role of SACAL is centered around strengthening the Pani Panchyats to discharge their responsibilities efficiently; create awareness among farmers as well about income generation activities, cattle care and smooth functioning of SHGs.

The following 7 villages in Patrapur block of Ganjam district, each of which has a tank, have been identified for implementation of the programme.

1. Gothagaon : Belmabandha pond
2. Amundi : Keshpur Banha

3. Sarathi Charanpur : Raj Ghai
4. Mohulpada : Niladrichandra Sagar
5. Desai : Khandia Bandha
6. Khamarigaon : Gopinath Ghai
7. Sri Rampur : Sarathi Sagar

Activities during 2010-11:

SACAL conducted awareness camps among farmers on improved fish production through demonstration of film. Besides, the organization conducted 4 nos. of skill development training on fish production.

A total 10 numbers of demonstrations were made by the organisation to make the farmers aware of method of fodder cultivation.

SHGs were also strengthened and made aware of the benefit they could reap by the implementation of the project. A total 14 number of SHGs were re-organised during the reporting period.

The organization conducted 7 nos. of health camps in programme areas in which total 862 animals were treated effectively.

SACAL also conducted 4 nos. of training camps on the upkeep of large ruminants like cows and buffaloes.



7. STRENGTHENING OF CIVIL SOCIETY / PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION

Civil society or community based organisations have significant roles to play in improving the quality of life of the community through its all-round development. There must be a strong base of such organizations at the village and panchayat level, and they should work efficiently as to make people aware of various issues and problems concerning them and facilitate the means for development through linkages with Govt.Depts other than helping community directly in solving its development needs. Such organisations were already in existence in many villages where SACAL is working, but they must be strengthened to make them efficient in dealing with community problems.

We have a two-tier system in the formation and strengthening of people's organizations, namely: (i) Village Development Committee (VDC) and Panchayat Development Committee (PDC) functioning at the village and Panchayat level respectively.

Each village where we work, has a Village Development Committee (VDC) consisting of 5 to 7 members elected democratically by the villagers for a period of 2 years. It is the apex body at the village level which coordinates different activities and acts in the matter of village development. It establishes linkages with institutions like Anganwadi Centre (AWC), ANM Centre, Village Education Committee (VEC) and School teachers, VLW, PRI members and other line departments for smooth execution of developmental works relating to health, education, agriculture etc. at the village level. It also monitors the activities of various village level functionaries and institutions like the VEC, SHGs, KSs etc. The VDC also facilitates the preparation and smooth passage of the micro plan at the Palli Sabha by sharing its contents with PRI members.

Analogously, the Panchayat Development Committee is the apex body at the Panchayat level. The PDC members comprise the Secretaries and Presidents of VDCs

and its office bearers are elected by them. The PDC supervises and coordinates all ongoing activities undertaken at the Panchayat level. It keeps linkages at the block and district level - Block Office, Agriculture Office, Forest Office, PHC, DI of Schools etc. The PDC monitors works relating to NREGA, FRA, PDS etc. Besides, delay in sanction and release of funds for development, problems relating to execution of developmental works, quality of construction, social security schemes etc. are resolved through it.

Further, the VDC and PDC resolve all matters of minor village disputes under their jurisdiction. The PDC intervenes in such and other matters where VDC finds any difficulty.

Hence, considering the responsibilities of the CSOs in socio-economic matters of the village community and realising their importance in overall development at village and Panchayat level, SACAL put emphasis on strengthening of such bodies.

The organisation has taken up activities like imparting training to CSO members, arranging exposure visits and workshops for their capacity building etc. apart from facilitating their smooth functioning with respect to development from time to time.

Issues handled through VDCs in 2010-11

During the reporting period 2010-11 the following important issues have been successfully handled by VDCs.

- (i) There have been anti-liquor rallies organised in two villages with the initiative of the Village Development Committees of respective villages. The rallies were participated by large number of females among others. They had protested against increasing selling and consumption of liquor in the area.
- (ii) A VDC had drawn the attention of the District Collector with regard to pilferage in NREGA fund, after which remuneration of Rs.15,000/- was given to the workers involved.

- (iii) Four number of houses under Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) were granted by the Collector through the effort of Bathelian Village Committee of Village Gundripada.
- (iv) By the effort of the VDC of Panaskhal village, the Revenue Inspector of Chandragiri block was suspended through the action of Vigilance Department on charges of corruption pertaining to distribution of land patta.
- (v) Rs.4.28 crore was granted for construction of bridge in Bramhandei Panchayat by the effort of VDC in linkage with PDC of the GP.

Sanction of Government Funds through PDCs:

- Rs.3.95 crore granted for 16 villages.
- NREGS work was available for 60 days instead of 40 days.
- In total 1712 number of applications were finalised for FRA patta.
- Number of FRA patta received was 927, for 2816 acres of land.
- Patta received for landless labourers were 21 in number out of total 98 households who applied for it.
- Out of the total 2210 number of persons applied for NREGA job card, 1896 have received it.

Activities:

- The VDCs have prepared and presented the micro plan at the Panchayat level successfully.
- The Panchayat meetings are held regularly and 40% of members attending the Gram Sabhas happen to be women.
- In the village level VDC meetings are held regularly every month and village problems are being solved through them.

- The VDCs hold link with the VECs and monitor if the schools are running properly.
- The VDCs have secured loans for SHGs after assessing the status of the SHGs.
- There have been 64 no. of camps of RNTCP at the Panchayat and Block level. 42 number of persons suffering from tuberculosis have been cured. A new number of 29 TB patients have been identified and their treatment is on.
- The VDCs are successfully monitoring the poverty alleviation schemes like NREGA, FRA, health and education.



8. SHANTI KUTIR PROGRAMME

Through the Global Gift Programme of the fund raising agency Trocaire, Ireland, SACAL as its partner, had assisted the poorest of the poor in target villages of Mohana block by construction of houses with the help of the local community.

This one-time programme which started in 2008 continued till March 2010. While 140 families were provided assistance under this programme by March 2009, 40 more

beneficiaries were added to it by the end of the programme in March 2010. The poorest families in each village were selected by VDC and recommended by PDC after convening of meetings to this effect and assistance amount of Rs.12,000/- per beneficiary was provided by way of GCI sheet, doors and windows while other members of the community helped them by arranging beams, purling, rafter, and bricks as volunteers. The estimated cost per house was around Rs.30,000/-.



Impact:

While the programme has already been complete, the impact of it is being felt.

- There has been a sea-change in the social, economic, educational and hygienic conditions of the poor. The scheme has enhanced their livelihood to a considerable extent.
- The beneficiaries of this scheme could remain safe from sun and rain and could be free from insecurity they had when they used to construct infirm houses built from bamboos, timber, straw etc. which required frequent repair, killing their time, energy and money.
- With settlement, the poor households gained prestige in the community and could no longer feel inferior. Now they are participating in village meetings and have their voice felt at Gram Sabhas / Palli Sabhas.
- The beneficiaries are now able to put their views on socio-economic and educational spheres affecting their lives at bodies of CBOs reaching the mainstream of the society.

9. FACILITATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RR & R SCHEME

SACAL has taken up the execution of baseline survey and capacity building activities in facilitating the implementation of the scheme 'Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with Domestic Support' by Government of Orissa under the Central assistance, since 6th November, 2010.

The scheme envisages rehabilitation of existing water bodies with a view to augmenting the storage capacity of these bodies as to provide timely and equitable delivery of water to farmers through their participatory management under the Pani Panchayats. Under the scheme the Department of Water Resources (DOWR) will operate and maintain the head works and canal systems down to minors whereas the Pani Panchayats are supposed to assume full operation and maintenance responsibilities from distributor/minor downwards within their command area.

As per the agreement made with the Water Resources Department, Orissa, and Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Division, Ganjam, SACAL has completed the first phase of its work, baseline survey before renovation, in 12 villages of Chikiti block and 4 villages of Patrapur block having cultivable area of 1007 hectares and 263 hectares respectively, by the end of March, 2011.



The details of the survey were in broad line are given below:

- a) Present status of water body and its distribution.
- b) Agro-ecological survey.

- c) Household occupation.
- d) Agricultural production, productivity and cropping pattern.
- e) Livestock production and productivity.
- f) Fish production and productivity.
- g) Fodder production and productivity.
- h) Status of irrigation intensity.
- i) Status of ground water use in command area.
- j) Status of Pani Panchayat.
- k) Status of community institution in projects command.
- l) Housing and utility in the project command.
- m) Status of farm assets.

10. DROUGHT PROOFING ACTIVITIES

SACAL has also been engaged in drought proofing activities conducted in highlands of Mohana block in way of helping digging of channels that would divert the run-off rainwater into the farm ponds already excavated, in order to supply water to crops in Kharif season, thereby checking the onslaught of drought.

Similarly, dug-wells were also constructed to store the ground water for use at the time of need to save the Kharif crop as well as to support Rabi crops in small patches where water is available.

The programme has been executed in 10 numbers of villages in the Mohana block in Gajapati district. In total 17565 feet of canal on the counter lines with 18 Loose Boulder Structures (LBS) were excavated for Diversion and Infiltration of water. Besides, to tap the enriched ground water 14 numbers of dug-wells and 10 numbers of farm ponds were

excavated to provide critical irrigation to Ac-73.50 of land that would benefit 239 households of 10 villages.

The village-wise excavation of field canals, loose boulder structures, dug-wells and farm ponds along with the acreages and households benefitted is enclosed herewith in Annexure No.3 for ready reference.



Although the effects of the project will be known from the Kharif season of 2011-2012, the benefits of the project are visible. Even in the month of April water is available in most of the dug-wells.

ANNEXURES

Annexure-1

Paddy varieties tried during the Kharif Season, 2010.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Kalajeera | 2. Ramagali |
| 3. Khandgiri | 4. Naveen |
| 5. HMT Sona | 6. Rani |
| 7. Lalata | 8. Susri |
| 9. Jaldi | 10. Chandan |

Indigenous Paddy Varieties

1. Dangarachuri
2. Muktabali
3. Panakabura
4. Balki
5. BSC
6. Punji
7. Kalamali
8. Kaliapalisi
9. Puchi

Annexure-2

Rabi Varieties of Paddy

1. Indira
2. Khandagiri
3. Chandan
4. Satyakrishna
5. Annada
6. Susri
7. Dangarchuri

Annexure-3

Drought Proofing Activities in Mohana Block (Village-wise)										
Sl. No	Village	No. of LBS	Size	No. of Dug-wells	Size	No. of Farm pond	Size	Excavation of canal (in feet)	Area to be benefited	No. of House-holds benefited
1	Rechaguda	2	15'×10'×3 15'×10'×3	2	10'×10' 10'×10'	1	41'×42'	3330	8	28
2	Gunjima	2	15'×10'×3 15'×10'×3	2	10'×10' 10'×11'	1	43'×40'	1000	12	22
3	Halapanka	2	18'×12'×3 15'×10'×3	2	10'×11' 10'×12'	1	44'×43'	1266	9.5	48
4	Chhanabania	2	15'×10'×3 18'×10'×3	2	10'×11' 10'×11'	1	41'×42'	1840	6	18
5	Tangiachor	2	15'×10'×3 16'×10'×3	1	10'×11' 10'×12'	1	43'×40'	1565	6	18
6	Baunsapoi	2	15'×10'×3 15'×10'×3	1	10'×11'	1	40'×42'	889	4	18
7	Lembapanka	2	15'×10'×3 15'×10'×3	2	10'×11' 10'×12'	1	41'×33'	3130	8	26
8	Dimiripankal	1	15'×10'×3	1	10'×11'	1	40'×40'	1515	7	21
9	Jamling	1	15'×10'×3	1	10'×11'	1	40'×40'	1515	6	26
10	Keranjuli	2	15'×10'×3			1	40'×42'	1515	6	14
	Total	18		14		10		17565	73.50	239



**SOCIAL ACTION FOR COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE
LEARNING(SACAL)
NEELANCHAL NAGAR,BERHAMPUR(GM.)**

	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>Amount (Rs.)</u>
Personal Cost		
Project Coordinator	182400.00	
Agriculture Coordinator	60000.00	
GP Coordinator	214400.00	
GP Promotor	882400.00	
Secretary	189400.00	
Accountant	112800.00	
Salary (Supervisor)	25,000.00	
Computer operator	58,800.00	
Civil Engineer	30,000.00	
Staff welfare, Insurance	111640.00	
		1,585,040.00
Civil Society and Community Development Project (Trocato)		
Audit Fees		
GP Level SHG Meeting		15,000.00
Org WS with VDC, VEC & Teachers		12918.00
Presentation of Micro Plan by VDC in GP Mtg.		10285.00
Participation of CSO Leaders in Dist./State level WS		1671.00
Reorientation to SHG Memb.Reg.Minutes & Book Keeping		13699.00
Support to PDC Meeting		23862.00
Supp to PDC in Org Meeting		25481.00
Supp to PDC in Org. Women Convention for 7 GPs		8248.00
Trg. to Weaker SHG Members on Shg Mgt.		31182.00
WS on Land Rights in 7 GPs		4825.00
Supp KS/SHGNDC in Plant, Veg Etc.		19891.00
Support to House effected by Fire		72657.00
WS on NREGS in 7 GPs		79901.00
WS on FRA in 7 GPs		16867.00
Expenses on Attending WS & Training		18910.00
Staff Orientation on NREGS & FRA		2548.00
Staff training on Self Help Cooperative		20187.00
Said Sahay for Poorest Households		16458.00
Contn Towards Office Rent(BAM)		694779.00
Field Office Rent, Elec/amenities		12900.00
Fuel & Maint. of Motorcycle		58445.00
Office Running Cost(St, Po, Tel, B&P)		47891.00
Repairing of Elec./electn. Gadgets		48579.00
Monthly Review and Plan. Meeting		4437.00
Photograph & Documentation		27071.00
Supp. to Cardn. & Doc(3NGOs)		3485.00
Travel & Other Allowances		9862.00
Promotion of System for Rice Intensification-SDTT		47303.00
Ajla Demonstration		4800.00



Demonstration Plots on SRI With 12 Farmers	14900.00
Inputs for SA & SRI Practices	118903.00
Organize Farmers Day	10976.00
Orientation cum training of VDC Members	5947.00
Plantation of Nitrogen fixing plants	5920.00
Preparation of Vermicompost Demo	17500.00
Review meet partner NGOs	10000.00
Supp.for formation of SHG,KS,VDC & PDC	5140.00
Supp.for Organising meeting for KS Federation	2400.00
Training Imported to KS Memb.Farmers	13554.00
Training on organic manure preparation	3975.00
Training on SRI & SA	10915.00
Training on SRI & SA Practices	8025.00
Administration	
Books & Periodicals	
Cost of Fuel&Maint for Motor Cycle	6000.00
Computer Hire Charges	25098.00
Field Off.Rent,Elec.&Newspaper	15000.00
Head Off.Rent(Berhampur)	24692.00
Medical Reimbrsemt for the Staff	21600.00
Monthly Review& Planning Meet	4500.00
Documentation	6000.00
Stationeries & Postage	3982.00
Travel & Other Allown.	9991.00
Contingency	10000.00
Audit Fees	5000.00
Diverson Based Irrigation-JTT	9087.00
L,D,FP & C(Bounsopoi)	
L,D,FP & C(Charabania)	25200.00
L,D,FP & C(Dhimiripanka)	31800.00
L,D,FP & C(Gurjima)	26400.00
L,D,FP & C(Halapanka)	62010.00
L,D,FP & C(Jamling)	63180.00
L,D,FP & C(Keeajholi)	27600.00
L,D,FP & C(Lambapanka)	25200.00
D,FP,P GB & GB(Padmapur)	48000.00
Pre-nursery Activities	439100.00
L,D,FP & C(Richaguda)	8053.00
SRI Training	68400.00
L,D,FP & C(Tangiachora)	10416.00
Consultancy	26800.00
Bank Charges Paid	3700.00
TA/DA & Insurance	165.00
Diverson Based Irrigation-AFPRO-BBSR-SDTT	11569.00
Administrative Cost	
Postage	
Travel and Other Allowances	103.00
Programme Cost	4759.00
Implementation	
Construction Work	
GFS(Pipe Network)	53000.00
	25243.00

General	
General Personal Cost	
Miscellaneous Expenses	478,787.00
Office Expenses	65.00
Electricity Charges	11320.00
Electrical Filings	2,000.00
Office Rent(Field)	581.00
Postage & Telegram	12000.00
Printing and Stationery	208.00
Travel and Conveyance	1000.00
Vehicle Fuel and Maint	7821.00
Equipment Maintenance	2594.00
TOTAL	370.00
	<u>4,563,068.00</u>



Place: Berhampur
Date: 30.08-11

Nagendra Kumar Naul
Secretary / SAC /
Berhampur

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31, MARCH, 2011**

	<u>INCOME</u>	Amount (Rs.)
<u>GRANTS-IN-AID</u>		
Grants in Aid received	4,324,975.00	
Add: Unutilized Grants of the prior year Utilized	<u>997,384.60</u>	
	5,322,359.60	
Less: Grants pending for Utilisation	<u>847,793.27</u>	
Less: capitalised to the extent asset created	<u>3,648.00</u>	4,370,918.33
Bank Charge		155.00
Interest on bank deposits,		63,905.48
Net Deficit		<u>228,089.19</u>
		<u>4,663,068.00</u>

AS PER OUR REPORT OF THE EVEN DATE

Nagendra Kumar Nanda
Secretary/Treasurer
SACAL

