

Annual Report 2014-15



SOCIAL ACTION FOR COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE LEARNING

Our Objectives

1. 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.
2. To undertake action, research, training and extension programmes for the development of the weaker sections of the society.
3. To promote integrated development and initiative convergence of programmes by undertaking socio-economic projects with government and other organisations.
4. To initiate action for improvement of natural resources and proper integrated of community with the Natural Resource Management.
5. To promote micro organisations of the tribals and weaker sections through training, capacity building and linkages with financial and credit institutions.
6. To raise funds through charging of fees, receiving grants from agencies in India and/ or abroad. to incur expenditure as per needs of the organisation and for the goods and services delivered to SACAL. To invest funds and execute financial transactions as permitted by law.
7. To undertake all such actions which are needed or incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the Memorandum of Association, and which are in consonance with the laws of the land. Also to refuse to commit action or to accept commitments or funds which are opposed to the spirit and objectives of the Memorandum.
8. SACAL aims to intervene mostly on livelihood and NRM aspects and recognises the importance of gender equity aiming to fulfil the basic needs of the target population.

SACAL visualises an amicable, democratic and compassionate society having freedom, dignity and equal rights among men and women through sustainable use of natural resources aimed at achieving food security and enhancing livelihood of weaker sections of the society.

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

- ₹ **Transparency**
- ₹ **Accountability**
- ₹ **Secularism**
- ₹ **Commitment**
- ₹ **Punctuality and**
- ₹ **Gender Sensitivity**

Vision

Mission

Core Values

Message from the Secretary

This gives me immense pleasure to present this Annual Report 2014-15. While it reminds me of the trials, tribulations and pains in carrying out some of the interventions, however all of them turn out to be pleasant and excited experiences. Nothing comes easy in the world and we are no exception.

Two important things in the current and preceding years had had its impact on development dynamics in our operational fields. Cyclone Philine in the past year had had its impact on the lives and livelihoods of our communities. Restoring livelihoods had been an emerging challenge for us. Secondly, climate change has its tremendous impact in the state and devising a sustainable adaptation measure to combat the challenge has been a top priority for SACAL.

Taking consideration into the whole things, the most important highlights of our achievements has been on institutionalising a sustainable farming system, demonstration of soil and water conservation models, improving community health conditions through a community based nutrition, health and sanitation programme, community mobilisation on issues critical to their day to day lives. Significantly, two communities were involved and contributed labour for the construction of wooden bridges securing their accessibility to hospital, school, market and the outside world. Besides, there has been landless families who could secure lands under FRA, community rights over lands secured, increased income level ensured and our approach on sustainable agriculture is taking a greater momentum across our operational areas.

It's nice and encouraging to watch that those farmers started organic farming through SRI and line showing methods demonstratively have now expanded their methods and experimenting the practise with other crops for better yield. Moreover, this has its impact



on peer groups and the farming system is spreading across our operational areas immensely. Significantly, the traditional crops which used to be cultivated widely by the tribals are being recollected, widely grown and consumed. All these scenarios bring a sense of complacency that all of our efforts have not gone futile and that food security, culturally approved food practises and most importantly agriculture could be secured against the challenges.

We have always sought to work in partnership with communities and their organisations, local NGOs, Panchayat Raj institutions, government and other agencies. As our interventions grow on each passing year, some of our experiments work and some however fail to yield desired result, but all of those are learning. Finally, it is a nice feeling throughout and it fills our hearts with a sense of complacency that our efforts create sustainable livelihoods for the resource poor marginalised tribals, bringing about a change in their quality of living and perspective.

On behalf of SACAL, I take this opportunity to convey my sincere gratitude to all our staff and volunteers, Members of Board, District Administration, supporting partners, CBOs and above all the village community with whom we work, for their continued support to take forward our mission to ensure a dynamic socio-economic change for sustainable development.

Strengthening People's Institutions

As the old adage goes, "unity is strength", SACAL primarily believes in the power of the community. Thus, from the very beginning of its intervention SACAL emphasises on building and strengthening community based organisations. From micro groups to macro level people's institutions; the organisation endeavoured to institutionalise the process of community development through these community based organisations.

Unless people are empowered and sensitised their participation in food and

social security schemes run by the govt. would not be ensured and thus they would not be effective. With this understanding SACAL empowers, educates and sensitises the communities, extends required handholding support to the village level institutions and its apex bodies to work for their rights and entitlements through a collective and organised manner. The village level newly elected PRI representatives, govt line depts. and networking with likeminded institutions provided greater leverage to the women groups to fight for their rights. The six important schemes



Community Based Organisations

Number of PDC	5
Number of VDC	154
Number of SHGs	179
Number of Farmers Clubs	24
Number of Youth Groups	23
Number of Village Volunteers	50

MGNREGS, FRA, MDM, ICDS, JSY, Pension and other social security schemes were given priority across the operational areas. The CBOs in every village are empowered and facilitated to identify eligible beneficiaries, help them incorporate into the scheme and monitor the scheme's effective implementation.

SHGs

Women Self Help Groups or WSHGs are primary village level institutions working towards empowering women socially, economically and politically. SACAL, therefore, from the very beginning of its community intervention focused on formation, capacity building and strengthening of women SHGs in its operational areas. The SHG's functions are

not only limited to saving, thrift and credit services, but also are involved in income generating activities and social change agents. Some of them are managing kerosene ration stores in their villages.

Youth Clubs

Youth potential is one of the untapped resources in our country. SACAL promotes the youth power through formation and capacity building of youth clubs in its operational villages. They are involved in various community development programs, sports and cultural activities.

Village Development Committees

Village Development Committees (VDC) are apex level institutions at the village level which is mainly responsible for all round



village development activities in a village. They are represented by traditional village headman, influential persons, AWW, ANM, school teachers and learned persons from the village who regularly sit and roll out plans, mobilise resources for the village. All micro groups in the village such as SHGs, Farmers Clubs, Youth Clubs remain accountable and responsible to VDCs.

Panchayat Development Committees

Community Mobilisation for Opportunities, Resources & Livelihoods

Promotion and development of community based organization ensures people's participation in development programmes. Thus community mobilization to exercise their rights over entitlements, resources are integral components of community development. SACAL's intervention in mobilizing resources under MGNREGS and FRA through community participation can be cited as follows.

MGNREGS in SACAL's Field(2014-15)

Total Job Card Holders	3581
100 days covered	932
Average Workdays	78

Assets Created under MGNREGS

Stone Bunds	102
Ponds	52
Land Leveling	113
Plantation	432
Farm Ponds	45
Goat Shed	12

SACAL's Operational Area Coverage

Number of Districts	2
Number of Blocks	2
Number of GPs	21
Number of Villages	176
Number of Hamlets	33
Number of Households	5906

Panchayat Development Committees (PDC) are apex level bodies at the Gram Panchayat level comprising representatives from VDCs from concerned villages. They coordinate, assist, support, monitor and facilitate the VDCs in their regular activities and establish VDCs linkage with Gram Panchayat and the Block.

Peace and Development Committees

Following the communal riot in Kandhamal, one of the bordering districts of Gajapati, SACAL initiated to promote peace, harmony and brotherhood among different communities. Especially in villages where diverse religious groups coexist. At the village level Village Peace Committee and Panchayat Peace Development Committee (GPPDC) functioning respectively at the village and Gram Panchayat level. The VPC comprises 5 to 7 members elected democratically for a period of two years.

FRA Accomplishments

Total Applied	Entitlements Received	CFR Applied	Toral Area
1172	767	118	333

It is an apex body at the village level which coordinates different activities and acts in the matter of village peace & development. It establishes linkage with institution like Anganwadi centre (AWC), Village Education Committee (VEC) and school teachers, PRI members and other line departments for smooth execution of developmental works relating to education, health etc. at the village level. It acts as a binding force among the community for a peaceful living.

Likewise, the Panchayat Peace Development Committee is the apex body at the Panchayat level. It is a federal body. GPPDC members consists of Village peace

committee members, PRI members & AWW. GPPDC supervises and coordinates all peace activities undertaken at the Panchayat level. It keeps linkage at the Block and district level, Block office, Agriculture office, Forest office, PHC, schools etc.

Farmers Clubs

Farmers clubs are micro institutions at the village level collectively working towards promotion of agriculture, horticulture and livestock related activities. They promote organic agriculture practises, preserve traditional seed varieties and enhance food production through scientifically proven traditional cropping systems.

Panchayat Development Committee (PDC) member is addressing an Annual PDC Meeting



Community health for improved livelihoods

Health, nutrition and sanitation has been one of the core areas of intervention of SACAL taking consideration into the illiteracy, ignorance of the community and inaccessibility of health services in our operational fields. Malaria, malnutrition among children and pregnant women are major root causes of the need of health interventions.

Malaria Prevention and Control

Malaria is one of the major health issues in Mohana block and poor nutrition among children and mothers is one of the important contributing factors for the same. SACAL's intervention thus focused on sensitizing and educating the communities on prevention and control of the disease. Given below is a table showing cases of malaria tested positive in Mohana block.

Malaria Test Status		
Year	Total Tested	Positives Identified
2012	1096	535
2013	314	25
2014	411	59

Sensitisation & Awareness Building

A sensitized community is an enlightened community. Thus SACAL's intervention is more focused on educating the communities on various preventive methods on Malaira, Adolescent health, malnutrition, diarrhoea,

measles, etc. Different strategies were adopted to communicate and create awareness on various preventive and control methods were made through street plays, school level awareness programs, sensitization camps, health camps, IEC materials, posters, video shows, etc.

Development of health volunteers at village level

As a sustainable and permanent measure to check and control the occurrences and prevalence of diseases SACAL created a volunteer's base at the community level. The volunteers are trained on basic diagnosis of commonly occurred diseases, simple and basic treatments, and are provided with medicine and diagnosis kits for regular use. The approach aims to create a system of health service at the community level so that they will have an easy access to basic health services. childcare

School awareness programmes

Children are the best teachers to sensitise and educate their parents. This year SACAL more intensified the approach to have greater impact at the community level. School level programs organized to educate the children on preventive and controlling methods of commonly occurred diseases which could yield greater impact on the community. Basic hand washing methods, proper sanitation measures, nutritious food, and other preventive methods to avoid



AWC Orientation programme on child health and nutrition
 Clockwise from top: Kitchen garden, Food Festival, Health Camp, Mal-mal camp, Monitoring AWC

commonly occurred diseases were made aware. Students were also encouraged to participate in programs to evaluate and conceptualize their understanding on various diseases through thematic competitions such as painting, debate, quiz, etc.

Mal mal camps

Yet another innovative campaign to eradicate malaria and malnutrition among children and mothers through Mal-Mal

Camps. These camps- Malaria-Malnutrition camps are specifically designed to diagnose malaria affected and malnourished children and mothers at the village level. Controlling methods and referral services are given at these camps to the identified.

Kitchen garden

Malnourishment is one of the major contributing factors of occurrences of commonly held diseases. Therefore, to address SACAL, apart from inculcating the

communities with nutrition knowledge, it promoted and provisioned kitchen garden concept at household level. It tried to change the food habits of the tribal communities so that they could lead a healthy and prosperous life.

Immunisation camps

100% Children must be completely immunised and SACAL's intervention towards this goal has been on a mission approach. Regular immunization camps at the village level organised to ensure that each and every child is immunised. Involvement of AWW and ANM was ensured in those programs and focus was emphasised on underserved regions in the operational areas.

Gaon Kalyan Samity

Gaon Kalyan Samity or GKS are village level health and sanitation institutions which ensures community participation in service delivery. A capacitated, sensitised and functionary GKS means that health services are accessible and dependable. SACAL organized regular coordination meetings of GKS and involved govt functionaries, PRIs, health workers to ensure a functional GKS at the village level

Village Sanitation Program

Village Sanitation programs involved SHGs, Youth Clubs and health volunteers who are entrusted with ensuring a clean, hygienic, disease free village. SACAL institutionalised the process at the very grassroots so that it sustains beyond project period. In order to boost sanitation at household level SACAL provisioned sanitary latrines for families and sanitary kits with SHGs.

Baby Shows

This is where the parents of best babies are felicitated and encouraged. And babies participate in the beauty pageant are judged on the basis of their immunisation doses, nutritional food intake and general health condition. This encourage mothers to grow their child healthy, completely immunised and disease free. The initiative has several repercussions – apart from ensuring their babies healthy, they themselves take sanitation and nutrition measures to ensure their babies healthy.

Children festivals/Exhibition

This is where awareness program gets a festivity touch. Students are encouraged to participate in various competitions to exhibit their inner talents and get felicitated as a token of encouragement and inspiration.

Food & Seed Fairs

In order to aware and promote the communities on nutritional values of their traditional food, regular food fairs are organized at the Panchayat and Block level. This encouraged the communities to go for their traditional crops, eat their traditional foods and share recipes across communities. It promoted an atmosphere of commonness, preservation and pride among various communities. They understand the value and importance of their own food habits and pattern. It promoted an atmosphere of commonness, preservation and pride among various communities. They understand the value and importance of their own food habits and pattern.

Agriculture & Sustainable livelihoods

Agriculture remains the primary livelihood option but the harsh truth is that it has become unpredictable and uncertain. Further, the low per capital agricultural land in Gajapati district, lack of irrigation facilities and hilly terrains makes agriculture unsustainable and subsistence in nature. Climatic condition in the recent years has displayed remarkable fluctuations due to many factors and Climate Change is one of them. In such situation a more aggressive weather cannot be ruled out. SACAL is taking

small initiatives to make agriculture more predictable and sustainable. Traditional agriculture system and practises are being promoted. Traditional drought resistant varieties of maize, millet, paddy, pulses and vegetables are reintroduced in its operational fields.

Crop Diversification

In the tribal and dalit communities the composition of food consists mainly of cereal based foods and thus incidence of malnutrition and anaemia among the children and women is rampant. Rice is the staple food and thus paddy is the only known crop to them. SACAL took initiative to transform the farming scenario to make it more diverse and sustainable. Crop diversification is being promoted across its project villages. Farmers are being trained on crop diversification so that it would able to meet their daily consumption as well as cash needs. Failure of one crop may be

compensated by another crop. For this purpose farmers committees have been formed to manage the irrigation structures and farming activity can be taken up throughout the year.

Orchard and Intercropping Based Livelihoods

In order to improve the livelihood and food security of poor tribals through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self managed and sustainable exploitation of natural resources i.e. land, water and human at their disposal Orchard based opportunities created. 300 tribal families having 1-2 acres or even less land for growing orchards surrounded by forest species through a participatory process. The forest species would cater to fuel, fodder and other small timber needs of the tribal while the fruits will fetch instant cash to the tribal families. The project envisages soil conservation, construction of minor irrigation structures, women development and other social sector interventions.

Support to farmers

As mentioned, absence of irrigation system in the hilly terraces make agriculture insecure and unpredictable. To address such issues SACAL emphasise on traditional irrigation systems such as dug wells, small water harvesting structures and rain water management systems. Progressive and industrious farmers are being provided with pump sets to insure their crops. So far



Seed Exchange Fairs

Once used to be staple and nutritious food, now gone into oblivion. Many varieties of millets, pulses, cereals and tuber crops cultivated across the tribal belts of Gajapati and Ganjam districts for generations are now replaced by hybrid food varieties. The traditional crops suitable for the climatic condition and geographic and topographic features of the region are drought resistant, nutritious and staple. Seed Exchange Melas are one of the innovative initiatives to redistribute and exchange the lost food varieties. The fairs are organised at cluster and Gram Panchayat level which highlight the nutritional value of the crop and allow farmers to exchange seeds among themselves.

SACAL has distributed 85 pump sets across its operational villages to those farmers who are going for intensive double crops and are growing commercial vegetables.

Support for petty businesses

As discussed earlier, land resource is very scarce in Gajapati and land holding is very poor among the communities. In order to provide sustainable livelihoods SACAL takes up various innovative methods taking consideration into individual skills, existing resources and opportunities. Landless families belonging to poorest of the poor

category are promoted and financially supported to open grocery shops. SACAL's such intervention with 4 beneficiaries was successful and they are earning Rs 3000 to 4000 per month. In this way 1304 families are to be supported in its operational villages.

Organic Farming

Promotion of sustainable organic farming is the core area of SACAL. The organisation experimented on various livelihood options since its inception and finally concentrated on sustainable organic farming taking account into the geographical and climatic conditions.

Managing natural resources sustainably

Land, water and forests are three key components which sustained and definitely would be sustaining the livelihoods of these tribal. SACAL's operational fields feature inadequate land resource, which is very much vital for ensuring food security and agrarian economies. Characterised by Soura and Kandha tribes, who reside on hilly and sloppy terrains in Gajapati district, traditionally intensively involved in shifting cultivation on these terrains. Due to lack of plain lands, they mostly undertake agricultural activity on the little developed lands which are characterised by fragmentation, lack of irrigation facilities and stand prone to land erosion. Further the climate change scenario further places the existing agrarian practices precariously.

In such circumstances provisioning a secured agriculture system is one of the biggest challenges SACAL introspected. While enhancing the existing natural resource base was internalized, simultaneously capacity building of the local communities to adapt to climate change conditions and augmenting resources for

maximizing productivity was a felt need. Therefore, strategies to develop the natural resource base, demonstrated soil and water conservation models, rain water management treatment methods, irrigation infrastructures, capacity building of the farming communities on organic and SRI farming was intensified.

Water Harvesting Structures

SACAL's operational villages are poorly irrigated much due to its geographical conditions. Erratic and uncertain rainfall make agriculture an unpredictable livelihood option. Therefore to ensure agricultural productivity provisioning irrigation facilities appropriate to the geographical condition was necessary. SACAL experimented on different irrigation structures - water harvesting structures, dug wells and diversion based irrigation structures, taking consideration into the local geographic and topographic features. Finally, a holistic system that secures water on a sustainable basis in a village ecosystem was developed which is called rain water management system.

Medium Lands in Padmapur lying fallow in Jan 2009



Medium paddy lands in Padmapur Feb 2010



Rain water management

The ultimate source of water is rain. If the run off rainwater is detained and allowed to penetrate into the subsurface its flow could be slowed down. Rain water management system has been developed on this principle. It's a system to slow down the excess run off and allow water to circumvent on surface allowing it permeate into the subsurface and thereby increasing water retention capacity of soil. Taking into account of the sloppy topography in the operational fields, SACAL experimented on rain water management system in two of villages, i. e. Padmapur and Jhatikasahi in Malaspadar Gram Panchayat, 4 years back. Now the two villages experience an increased level of ground water and they are going for Ravi crops including paddy in their villages.

List of Activities undertaken By SACAL during 2014-15

Sl no.	Name of the activity	No. of Villages	No. of Beneficiary
1	Water lifting device(pump set)	23	93
2	Support to ultra Poor(Grocery)	6	6
3	Economic support to unemployed youth(Electrical shop)	3	3
4	Support to Physical Challenge (Grocery)	2	2
5	Draying Yard	7	Community Level
6	Village+Drain	2	Community Level
7	WADI irrigation(Dug well)	1	4 Nos
8	Support to SHG (Revolving Fund)	10	10 SHG (935) Members
9	WADI Plantation	4 Villages	64 (30 Hactors)
10	Mother Chick Unit	1	1
11	Night shelter for chicks	3 Villages	90
12	Poultry Farming	9	13+ 4 SHG
13	Goatary shed	4	50
14	Village waste Disposal system	1	Community Level
15	Drip Irrigation with Poly House	1	Community Level
16	Individual House hold Latrine	2	40 Nos

The way forward

16 years back SACAL started intervention in the operational fields out of the need to address the most critical issues such as food security, livelihood, community health, education, etc. community empowerment and involvement was the felt need during the time and the processe that followed was a series of activities – sensitisation, awareness generation, strengthening people's institutions, handholding support to them. All of them were however mediums to achieve greater objectives.

Over the years, SACAL experimented with many community development approaches taking account of the contexts, situation and needs. As community development is a dynamic concept, SACAL eternally quest to reinvest itself continuously in response to the changing social, political and economic climate. While reorientation to its resource mobilisation strategy is one of the aspects needs greater emphasis, simultaneously equipping the people's organisations at various levels so that they emerge stronger in all the processes.

SACAL's experiment with rain water management system has been one of the best examples in consonance with the geographic and climate conditions. The organisation would strive to develop such models where water security, food security, livelihood, education, community health and sanitation are integrated through a people centric approach. We understand that all these are possible when the four important resources – water, land, forest and human are put together and respect each other. Revival of traditional and culturally approved crops and promotion of organic farming system through a scientifically proven approach would be widely practised to address the present climate change and erratic rainfall conditions.

Income & Expenditure Statement

SOCIAL ACTION FOR COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE LEARNING (SACAL)
NEELANCHAL NAGAR, BERHAMPUR
CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS



INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01-04-2014 TO 31-03-2015

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)	INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)
Programme Cost		GRANT-IN-AID	
Trocaire (Annexure-I)	3,228,128.00	GRANT-IN-AID	7,139,771.00
Trocaire Emergency (Annexure-II)	2,900,262.00	Add: Unutilised grant of prior year	9,908,618.35
Altermaid (Annexure-III)	1,793,686.00	Less: Grant Capitalised to the extents Asset created	69,772.00
Altermaid Phailin (Annexure-IV)	1,578,035.00	Less: Unutilised grant transferred to ITC Ltd. (In Kind) (Camera)	8,750.00
SWAD/MISEREOR (Annexure-V)	254,315.00	Less: Unutilised grant transferred to ITC Ltd.	16,678.20
TET (Annexure-VI)	1,798,155.00	Less: Grants Pending For Utilisation	2,400,112.66
NFI (Annexure-VII)	401,943.00		
OTELP+(Annexure-VIII)	1,731,208.00	Interest on bank deposits	273,489.26
ITC MSK (Annexure-IX)	945,278.80		
General (Annexure-X)	677,088.95		
Depreciation (Annexure-XI)	224,194.43	Net deficit	688,228.43
TOTAL	15,532,294.18	TOTAL	15,532,294.18

As per our Report of the even date

For Padhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FR.No.:309045E

Place: Berhampur
Date: 06.08.15

Nagendra Kumar Nanda
Secretary
SACAL

CA. Bhagban Padhi
Membership No.:15649

Balance Sheet

**SOCIAL ACTION FOR COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE LEARNING (SACAL)
NEELANCHAL NAGAR, BERHAMPUR
CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS**

**BALANCE SHEET
AS ON 31st MARCH 2015**



LIABILITIES	AMOUNT (Rs.)	ASSETES	AMOUNT (Rs.)
CAPITAL FUND		FIXED ASSETS (AT COST)	
Balance as on 01.04.14	1,188,079.00	As per Scheduled (Annexure-XI)	1,270,435.07
Add: Grant Capitalised to the extents Asset created	69,772.00		
Add: Prior Year exp. Provisioned for salary, of OCTMP Project written off	228,387.00		
Less: Unutilised grant transferred to ITC Ltd. (In Kind) (Camera)	8,750.00		
Add: Depreciation charge for asset (Camera) transferred to ITC Project	1,312.50		
Less: Net Deficit	688,228.43		
	790,572.07	CURRENT ASSET	
CURRENT LIABILITY		Work Advance(TET)	7,000.00
Expenses reimbursable to Personnels (Annexure-XIII)		Grant receivable (RR & R)	5,861.00
O TELP	7,560.00	Grants receivable O TELP (Plus)	100,000.00
SWAD	54,263.00		105,861.00
	61,823.00		
Expenses payable for project implementation (Annexure-XII)	512,141.00	Closing Balance	
Short Term Advance (SDTT)	1,000.00	Cash in hand	33,503.30
Work Advance (SWAD)	17,760.00	Cash at bank	2,366,609.36
			2,400,112.66
Grant pending for utilisation	2,400,112.66		
TOTAL	3,783,408.73	TOTAL	3,783,408.73

As per our Report of the even date

For Padhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FR.No.:309045

CA. Bhagban Padhi
Membership No.:15649

Place: Berhampur
Date: 06.08.15

Secretary
Secretary
SACAL
Berhampur N.G.M.

Alternaid supported to ensure a better and healthy community through addressing commonly occurred health issues of children, mothers and adolescents. It endeavoured to establish an empowered community through ensuring an healthy and better nourished community for sustainable development.



Goonj supported SACAL for improved health, water and sanitation and better livelihood opportunities; targeting all categories of the communities including children, mother and adolescents. Community mobilization is one of the primary components of the project, which ensured labour contribution for various community development initiatives. Under this project water resource development initiatives, communities' accessibility, nutrition and sanitation programmes taken up.

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme is a Govt. of Odisha supported project aims to enhance the livelihoods of tribals through various farming and non-farming activities. The project aims to empower the tribal communities through capacity building, economic empowerment and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities through proper natural resource management in a watershed.



NFI supported the cause for establishing a secured and sustainable livelihood through promotion of organic agriculture practices. The project promoted the practice of traditional crop varieties with tested scientific approach sans chemical fertilizer.

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust supported us to eradicate malaria in particular and improve the health condition of communities in general. The project aimed at addressing the commonly occurred health problems in the hilly and inaccessible areas through proper preventive and control methods. It brought under the purview of all the health and nutrition agencies into the fold to enhance accountability, responsibility and awareness.

**SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST
AND THE ALLIED TRUSTS**

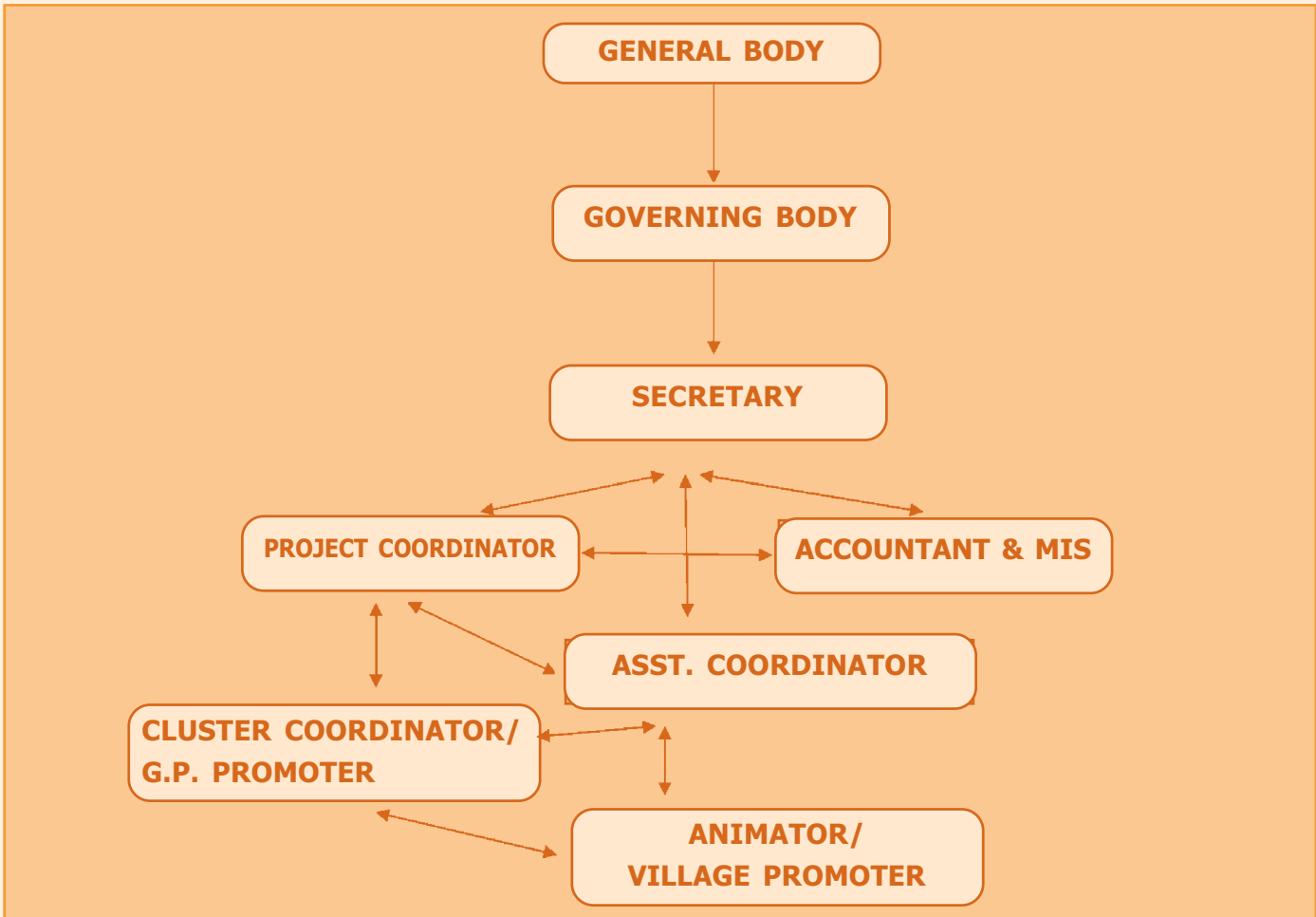


Trocaire supported for strengthening civil society organisations for their rights and entitlements, besides empowering the communities on food and social security, education, agriculture, healthcare and natural resource based livelihood initiatives.

Governance and Structure

SACAL is governed by its governing body comprising seven members from the Secretary is authorized to manage the organization including human resources and administration. He is accountable to the Governing Body and takes decision with the core team consisting of senior members, coordinators and the senior accountant.

Organizational Structure



Members of the Governing Body

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

SACAL is registered under the following Acts;

- Registered under Society Registration Act, 1860,
- Regd No. GJM No. 5861-97 of 1999-2000.
- Registered under FCRA 1976 Home Ministry, Govt. of India Regd. No. 104910079.
- Registered under 12AA of IT Act 1961 Regd. No. 72/202-2003.
- TAN: BBNS03726C



SOCIAL ACTION FOR COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE LEARNING (SACAL)

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