



ANNUAL REPORT

18-19



ABBREVIATIONS

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CFR	Community Forest Right)
CHES	Central Horticultural Experiment Station
CSDP	Conflict Sensitive Development Plan
CUTM	Centurion University of Technology and Management
FC	Farmer's Club
FPO	Farmers Producer Organisation
FRA	Forest Rights Act 2006
FRC	Forest Right Committee
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDC	Gram Panchayat Peace & Development Committee
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IGA	Income Generation Activities
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITN	Insecticide Treated Bednets
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LEPD	Livelihood & Enterprise Development Programme
MDM	Mid Day Meal
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NFI	National Foundation for India
NPM	Non Pesticide Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OLM	Odisha Livelihood Mission
OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme
PDC	Panchayat Development Committee
PDS	Public Distribution System
PESA	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
PRI	Panchayatiraj Institution
RI	Revenue Inspector
SACAL	Social Action for Community Alternative Learning
SHG	Self Help Group
SMI	System of Millet Intensification
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TFPCL	Taptapani Farmers Producer Company Ltd
THF	The Hans Foundation
VDC	Village Development Committee
VPDC	Village Peace & Development Committee

About Us

Social Action for Community Alternative Learning (SACAL) is a non-profit, non-partisan and secular organisation committed towards bringing overall community development based on equality of rights and sustainability of resources in tribal dominated parts of Odisha. SACAL endeavours to improve the living conditions of the tribal, scheduled caste and other vulnerable communities through empowerment, natural resource governance and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities. A strong believer in 'people's power', democratic village governance is SACAL's edifice, strengthened from village to Block level by peoples' organisations .

Vision

SACAL aspires an amicable, democratic & compassionate society, having freedom, dignity & equal rights among men & women through sustainable use of natural resources aimed towards better livelihoods for weaker sections of the society.

Mission

SACAL endeavours to empower the marginalized, poor, less-fortunate, particularly Tribal, Women & Dalit communities to capacitate & build up community based organizations to support their efforts through an integrated approach for a sustainable natural resources management, gender equity & meaningful livelihood initiatives through a people centered democratic process.

Objectives

1. Strengthening Community Based Organisations

- To promote 200 SHGs and develop leadership quality among 500 women members to monitor AWC, MDM and community health services
- To promote 5 PDC and 40 VDCs to take up collective action on issues pertaining to their lives and livelihoods

2. Education, Nutrition, Health, Water & Sanitation

- Functionalise 50 Schools including Primary and

Aim & Objectives

Secondary across 140 villages through VDCs

- Enhance household level nutrition among 1000 families through promotion of kitchen garden and mixed cropping
- To make provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in 50 villages
- To decrease the incidence of Malaria by 50% among children and women

3. Sustainable Agriculture & Livelihoods

- To establish water security in 50 villages through various modes and systems for irrigation and domestic purposes
- to enhance the annual income of 500 farmers from Rs 5000 to Rs 15000 through the promotion of ecological farming
- To establish food security among 2000 small and marginal farmers from 4 months to 12 months in a year

4. Natural Resource Management

- To secure rights of 30 CFR (Community Forest Right) under Forest Right Act
- To facilitate, promote and capacitate 30 women group to take up NTFP processing, value addition and marketing on a commercially sustainable manner

5. Disaster Response & Mitigation

- To promote a resilient crop plan in 100 villages as a preparedness measure against climate change and unreliable monsoon spells.
- To establish a stable and secure food production from agriculture through ecological farming for 2000 small and marginal farmers.
- To make aware 5000 small and marginal farmers on impacts of climate change, advantages of ecological farming .

Message

This gives me immeasurable pleasure to present this Annual Report 2018-19, because it reminisce our initiatives filled with challenges, troubles, disappointments, apprehensions and joys, all of which now gives a sense of accomplishment. Even though some of our efforts yielded positive results, some presumably need more concerted and focused intervention.

During the year, yet another cyclone Titli devastated parts of Ganjam and Gajapati. While the government estimated the damage at Rs 27.65 billion, it reported the number of affected families at 6 million in 8125 villages across 17 districts. Out of the total 57 human tolls, 39 were reported from Gajapati district alone. Naturally, the poor, women, children and older persons were greatly affected by the disaster. Families lost whatever little food stock they had and most horrendously it damaged the standing crops, which means farmers lost everything they had invested. They had put their best efforts, sincere labour, hard earned money, time and energy – all of which were ruined. Many of the farmers did not have the additional resources to rebuild their livelihoods and restart a normal life.

That was yet another blow and lesson that we had not learnt from our past. It is a gross sign of our unpreparedness and resilience to natural calamities .

In the aftermath, SACAL took up various relief and rehabilitation efforts to restore the livelihoods of farmers and families who had maximum damage. SACAL's endeavour in promotion of local food crops, including millets, short duration paddy, vegetables, oilseeds and pulses are directed towards es-

tablishing a resilient and risk free agriculture system among the small and marginal farmers in the region.

Our intervention on organic agriculture is mostly focused to insure crops against such recurrent disasters. Considering the landholding pattern of our farmers, erratic rainfall syndrome and most importantly other climatic hazards the state stands prone to recurrently, can only be mitigated through a proper farm management mechanism. Organic agriculture, unlike modern agriculture, requires low inputs including systematic irrigation. They follow the natural process to grow, with low inputs and can withstand vagaries of climate change and extreme weather conditions. After all, any practice that causes harm to our mother nature will definitely harm our environment and ecology. Nature has given everything to sustain human lives, but not for human greed. Present day agriculture is exploitive, it is based on the principle of exploitation of natural resources for optimization of farm produce, which is bound to bring destruction.

SACAL's endeavour to establish a natural and organic agriculture system would definitely prove a farmer friendly and climate resilient practice in the coming days.

Nagendra Kumar Nandi

Secretary, SACAL

1. Community Empowerment

Community Empowerment is the key to all development interventions of SACAL. In order to strengthen the grassroots level development initiative more effectively and sustainably, the organization initiated in building village, Gram Panchayat and Cluster level organizations. Hence at village level we have Village Development Committees represented by members of particular village, the progressive leaders of VDC represents (two from each VDC) to Panchayat Development Committee (PDC). Every cluster have a cluster level Committee having representation from members from PDC and Cluster in-charge of that particular cluster from SACAL staff and few local PRI representatives.

At village level a system of recording of transactions of every action have been developed through village register where discussion and decision of the community recorded. Unlike this the GP level committee meets every month and records all transaction in their resolution register. Major issues related to Cluster level decides the Panchayat Development Committee (PDC) for smooth operational practice. In other several villages where we are working on Forest Right Act the VDCs in those villages are substituted with Forest Right Committee (FRC), in which all development issues dealt with higher emphasis on forest base livelihoods actions.

During the year several different activities have been taken to strengthen and capacitated such institutions as various levels.

Institutional arrangement for development interventions.

Capacity Building Initiatives (Training, Handholding, Publications-Reports, manuals, handouts etc)

During the year several capacity building initiatives has been taken up by our organization to facilitate knowledge and skill gaining process of our partner community. Amongst those, training of SHG members, Individual farmers, VDC members, FC and Producer Company share holders are the major key participants. The various subjects covered under such training are Role and responsibilities of members, Orientation on Project activities, Skill Building, organic farming Package of Practices for different activities, Books and record keeping, IGA management etc.

The further strengthen its community institution base and economic upliftment of the farmers SACAL promoted one Farmer Producer Organization namely **Taptapani Farmers Producer Company Ltd (TFPCL)** 478 share holders from two Gram Panchayat of Mohana block. This year the FPO generated a total of rupees 3,74,900 as share capital and dealing with vegetable, paddy, millet and pulses as primary product along with facilitation of agri-input for its members. Amongst share holders 25% are women while 95% belongs to tribal community and rest 5% are general. During the year the FPO facilitated provisioning of improved paddy seed and millet seeds to its members.

Major institutions promoted by SACAL

SL	Type of Institution	Major thematic focus	Nos	No of Member M/F
1	Self Help Groups	Women & Children Development, Health, Hygiene, women economic empowerment	143	0/687
2	Village Development Committee	Village Development, Sustainable Agriculture, Village Governance, Forest Protection, etc.	49	172/171
3	Panchayat Development Committees	Panchayat Development, Sustainable Agriculture,	5	18/17
4	Farmers Clubs	Sustainable Agriculture	10	96
5	Farmers Producer Company	Economic Empowerment, Value Addition & Processing, Aggregation & Marketing, Input supply, Custom Hiring Centre Operation	1	478

2. Livelihood Promotion

Social Action for Alternative Community Learning (SACAL) partnered with National Foundation for India (NFI) and The Hans Foundation (THF) to improve the living condition of poor and marginal farmers in Mohana block of Gajapati district. Majority of the target groups belong to ST and SC community having holdings below 2 acres of land. Though agriculture is the prime occupation of the target population, it is subsistence in nature. The present project aims to enhance their agriculture productivity through farm intensification and adoption of allied activities according to the available resources and capacities.

Overview of project:

The key livelihood activities will be centred on enhancing paddy and ragi production through providing improved variety, cultivation practices, new technique, implements and market linkage. Promotion of vegetable cultivation will be carried out with 6000 producers for income generation. By providing assured irrigation to 3000 households, the area under vegetable production will be increased and by providing input and handholding support, productivity will be increased. Along with this, poultry farming will be promoted with 500 households and pig-rearing will be promoted with 2500 producers to supplement family income. Small hybrid activities like mushroom, sugarcane, leaf-plate making, lac will be promoted to support farmers who have less scope for vegetable cultivation. Kitchen garden will be encouraged with 4000 households for nutrition security at household level.

Objectives of the Project:

- To improve annual income of 1520 tribal and marginalised households by Rs.20000/- through strengthening of agriculture and allied livelihoods.
- To promote and strengthen 45 Community Based Organizations (SHGs & VDCs) to ensure sustainability of the intervention
- To build linkages with govt and other resource agencies for sustainability and scalability of the programme.

Enhancing Paddy Cultivation

2680 farmers took up paddy cultivation covering

1509 acres. The project team also organized 49 villages; on the programme are concerned level meetings were conducted for orientation programme for the farmers on organic farming and its various methods. The project took sincere steps to encourage the farmers to follow various advanced and improved farming technologies to increase farm productions. SRI, Line Sowing, Line Transplantation with organic and sustainable methods were encouraged among the farmers. The project team facilitated training to the farmers on SRI and Line Sowing, Organic Manuring, Vermin compost, Micronutrients, seed treatment, use of weeders and etc.

Enhancing Millets/ Pulses/ Oilseeds:

The project promoted 2442 farmers undertake millets in 1833 acres, 1380 farmers in 1126 acres under Line transplanting, out of which 406 farmers, in 317 acres under SMI and rest followed traditional method in 707 acres.

Vegetable Cultivation

During this year the project supported 500 farmers to follow vegetable cultivation in 95 acres. They were supported with vegetable seeds such as beans, ladyfinger, tomato, running beans, bitter gourd, chilly, pumpkin, cucumber, etc. the farmers were trained on vegetable cultivation training including nursery raising, transplantation, treatment, organic manuring, etc.

Kitchen Garden:

During the year over 500 families have been provided support to take up kitchen garden. Gradually the initiative is being saturated across the project area, covering nearly 2000 families in Mohana alone. The project supported 8 kgs of Neem cake to the targeted families and was as the liquid manure and NPM was prepared by the families under the supervision of project team

Families have adopted the concept of kitchen garden at their household level. The concept of kitchen garden is gradually spreading throughout the targeted villages. Farmers under take cultivation of vegetables in their barren land, irrespective of their commercial returns in which the exchange of returns were organised as a substan-

tiate into their food and nutrition security.

Organic Manure, Organic pesticide and soil health

In order to emphasise on organic sustainable farming system, SACAL organizes training programmes to the farmers on various liquid manure preparation, vermi compost pits, etc. During the year the organization trained 525 farmers on organic cultivation. Nearly 500 farmers regularly prepare and apply organic matters in their crop.

Horticulture Promotion

450 vegetable kits distributed to farmer through horticulture department. The idea is to increase the use of uplands through various horticulture plans and increase additional income per family. This resulted some 40 farmers could sell 830kg papaya @ Rs. 4980 /- .

Farm Mechanisation

140 Weeders were provided to each progressive farmer, who followed POP methods of improved practices of paddy and millet cultivation. Further, 15 sprayers and one sprinkler has been procured to be distributed among such farmers for vegetable cultivation.

Goat Rearing

The project provided 160 goats to 80 families for goat rearing activity in the project period. Till this date there are 268 goats which are being reared by the beneficiaries. Besides, some beneficiaries sold 9 bucks to meet financial emergencies at their family level. The organization ensures that the small ruminants are regularly vaccinated and dewormed.

Backyard Poultry

The project supported 188 families to take up poultry (country bird) rearing activity till this period, 6 country birds for each poultry activities. The beneficiaries have been trained on poultry rearing, basic vaccination administration, disease identification. The VDCs regularly monitor and follow up their livelihood intervention.

While the poultry birds have undergone multiple cycles of egg laying over the time, presently 500 hens are laying and another 100 are hatching. It

is estimated that each beneficiary earn about Rs.500 to Rs.1000 every month by selling eggs and birds.

Strengthening CBOs

PDCs are being facilitated to organize their quarterly meetings. The meetings normally discuss about village level issues and plans to address them amicably. During the year 5 PCDs organised their quarterly meetings.

At the village level 49 VDCs organised their monthly meetings highlighting their village plan and its approval in Palli Sabha. Similarly, the project team facilitated 96 SHGs organize their meetings.

The project team established Bank Linkage for 8 SHGs with NABARD under LEDP. out of those 4 SHGs were awarded Rs.300000.00 each for undertaking IGA of NTFP (Dibyajyoti Atma Sahayaka Dala, Jibanajoti Atma Sahayaka Dala, Maa Phula Chhanchuni SHG and Maa Teresa SHG)

Strengthening VDCs:

49 VDCs organised their monthly meetings during the period. VDC meetings discussed on the issues pertaining to their development such as kitchen garden, vegetable cultivation, convergence for dug well with agriculture dept, land development under MGNREGS and farm pond, etc. The regular meetings, interactions and follow up actions lead to project and programme mobilisation under OLM, departmental schemes from horticulture and agriculture, MGNREGA.

Resource Mobilisation and Convergence Programs

With the support of the ITDA Plantation program we catered around 10 Villages. Plantation program was also mobilised from OTELP covering 15 villages. Part and portion of the full amount is been disbursed for the pit digging and the rest amount is yet to be paid to them for the rest JOB which is been completed so far till date as per knowledge is concerned and yet as per mater role there is certain Job to be done charge by MGNREGA. Farmers got plant protection of net, PSB, azotobator, potash and vermin compost

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monthly meeting are organised at the organisational level where all the staffs attend the meeting. In this meeting they share the activities implemented against the activities planned. Issues related field will be taken up and decisions are taken accordingly. During the period 3 monthly reviews and planning meeting organised where all the staff members were present.

Since this Project is implemented in three GPs where Project Coordinator conducted meetings in every fifteen days to monitor the activities and extend support to the team.

The Secretary and senior members from SACAL regularly visit to ensure activities are carried out timely. They interact the field staff, get briefed about overall progress of activities, challenged faced and take remedial measures.

Best Practises

Community leaders or CBO leaders are capacitated to promote organic culture and improved agriculture practises. The project team strive to establish a resource base at the village level with adequate capacities and knowledge on improved agriculture practises, organic cultivation system and basics of natural resource management so that knowledge and skill spread through peer groups. In this direction, the VDC leaders are strategically capacitated to encourage fellow farmers to follow organic and sustainable cultivation.

Association with resource institutions such as CHES, CUTM, KVK have greatly impacted the project in speedier knowledge sharing and up scaling the concept of organic farming. Collaboration with CUTM and CHES during the period proved valuable which resulted in nearly 712 farmers' capacity building.



Project Coverage	Village	GP	Household	Block
Sustainable Livelihood	49	3	1570	Mohana
Odisha Millet Mission, Gajapati	72	13	941	Mohana
Odisha Millet Mission, Ganjam	25	6	368	Dharakote
Conflict Transformation	8	2	437	Mohana
Community Forest Right	202	19	6251	Mohana

3. Health & Nutrition

Balanced and adequate nutrition contributes largely to the human health, again preventive and protective health care practices keeps human fit for physical activities. However, the partner community of our organization is from a backward region where awareness on the subject is somehow lacking due to inadequate access to information. Hence, several health issues are prevalent in this area and always in news. Lack of access to health infrastructure due to backwardness and inaccessible terrain further add to it.

In this backdrop health and nutrition are always in the focus of SACAL interventions. The village level platform (VDC) formed in every program village are engaged to aware the community on different health and nutrition issues as the public infrastructures and institutions takes care of preventive and curative measures.

Promotion of kitchen garden is an ongoing activity throughout SACAL's intervention in the area. Every individual household are mobilized to create one small kitchen garden having different vegetables, greens and tuber crops in their backyard to meet basic the nutritional food value to the family food basket.

The front line grass root level service providers like ASHA, Anganwadi Worker, ANM are sensitized and supported by our field personnel to achieve maximum immunization, pre natal and post natal care of mother and child, safe and institutional delivery etc. Health care camps for adolescent group also been organized and facilitated in all program areas for both boys and girls.

Hygienic practices like use of toilet, WASH, safe drinking water use also been taken care of by organizing different orientation camps and training programs. The cluster level facilitators present in each of our location participate, facilitate and handhold all such activities in their respective cluster and support VDCs in villages to ensure these at village level. All VDC along with selective SHGs of a particular village successfully monitor these programs at village level. At every cluster the apex cluster level development committee regularly review progress of all such activities for a vigilant and vibrant process.



4. Peace Building & Conflict Transformation

In order to maintain peace and harmony in the society due to several inter and intra sectoral heterogeneity in understanding, cultural biasness, vested interest, caste and culture became essential. As the area is dominated by fragile community where dominance of different ethnical and ethnical ties biased, always susceptible to conflict like situation. To come out of and setting of a peaceful environment our organization has several interventions in eight such villages in two Gram Panchayat of Gajapati district. With the support from SWAD Rayagada, the project is being implemented in Mohana block of Gajapati district with the following objectives;

- By the end of three years 8 village communities of 2 Gram Panchayats of Gajapati District are empowered to plan, implement and monitor conflict sensitive development schemes and assess their effect on transforming the conflicts non-violently for peaceful coexistence.

- By the end of 3 years households in 8 villages are able to identify domestic violence, identity and resource based conflicts to address the core issues in non-violent way for peaceful coexistence at family and community level.

- By the end of three years 8 villages have initiated sustainable inclusive livelihood promotion activities breaking the poverty cycle of vulnerable households and making them learn peaceful coexistence.

During the program interventions all eight villages have formed their village committees with representation from all communities and interest groups. Along 24 SHGs by the women also formed in the villages to address the economic needs of their family. Several conflicting issues were also resolved and smoothly accomplished by these groups during the last reporting period.

Major Achievement of the Project during the Reporting Period

VPDC meetings	62 VPDC meetings organised covering 1563 Women and 426 male members 7 GPDC meetings conducted covering a total participation of 78 Women and 29 men The meetings focussed on common village issues, development need and priorities, role of VPDC and GPDC
Training and orientation to 10 Gram Panchayat representatives on Conflict Sensitive Development Plan (CSDP), Monitoring	23 Training programs conducted, covering 622 Women 177 men participants 8 CSDP prepared by respective village organisations CSDP approved and worked out in 8 villages
Livelihood based meetings	32 meetings organised focussing on livelihood planning
Vulnerable HH identified	The project identified 413 families who are socially and economically vulnerable and accordingly prepared plan
Livelihood based training organised	48 Total SHG members trained : 265: The major focus on millet crop promotion, MGNREGS work, Vegetable cultivation and Incense stick packing

Major Results /Outcomes

- Development process at village level is expedited due to regular meeting, training and follow ups .all the proposals of village development approved by the Gram Sabha.
- Communities mobilised resources for their village development , mutual cooperation and collaborative effort is enhancing. A total sum of Rs 26 lakhs mobilised from different sources for rural infrastructure development'
- Interest among vulnerable household increasing to take up programmes based on their assets and capacities.
- Orientation helped community to reduce and resolve the conflicts in their villages for peaceful coexistence

Impacts of the Project

Vibrant peace and development committee in 8 operational villages functioning at village level, independently taking decisions at their level.

It is all about 80 percent of hh expecting free material support, depend upon others and 20 percent of hh are now ready to take initiative for their own development.

People realise there should be a system and structure for conflict transformation which will help them for peaceful coexistence.

VPDC are informed for any conflict or development decisions, convening meetings, taking decisions, sharing responsibilities, approaching officials and mobilising support for village development are seen during the project period.

4. Women Empowerment

Women being the major development facilitator either at household level and community level are always in focus of SACAL's program. There are almost fifty percent participation ensured in every level of intervention.

These groups act as social as well as economic platform of women members. Regular meeting and interactions resolve issues pertaining to those groups and also act as social catalyst for the community.

There are federated bodies of these SHGs existed to solve issues of the larger geographical area.

Several bodies are affiliated to state livelihoods mission and accessing different livelihood base benefits of mainstream government agency. These federated bodies facilitate financial linkage with banking, non banking and other financial institution.

Activities like backyard kitchen gardening, millet propagation and promotion, organic and natural farming etc are dealt by women groups. Association of women in grassroots institution promoted by SACAL also elevated many to the Panchayati Raj representatives.



5. Natural Resource Management

SACAL's area of action is dominated by tribal and forest dwellers, almost 90% of the target groups are dependent on different natural resources like, land, water and forest for their livelihood. As the present society gradually shifting its dependency from all these resources due to non-remunerative or subsistence productivity and that is because of unhealthy practices of agriculture, over exploitation of forest and non judicious use of water. Hence, Protection, conservation and regeneration of all those resources are essential. Considering the above facts our organization has been continuously thriving to do regular activities on all these natural resource and the supporting activities of those.

During the year several awareness, orientation, training and in-situ action has been initiated. The major activities were;

- Training on natural and organic farming

- Training on Rain Water Management
- Training on Water Conservation methodologies
- Village Resource identification, Mapping and NRM base livelihood Planning
- Rain water Management Training
- Construction of rain water management structures
- Creation of Irrigation Infrastructure
- Forest Resource mapping and Forest Protection Committee
- Value addition, packaging and marketing of forest products
- Revival of Millet Crop
- Package and practices for improved agriculture methods
- Convergence with MGNREGS, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest Departments and Livelihood Mission

6. Promotion of Millet Cultivation and Consumption

Traditionally the highly nutritious millets formed a substantial part of the diet and the cropping system in the tribal area of Odisha. Millets require less water and are more resilient to climate vulnerability. They can also be grown in infertile high and mid lands. Paddy gaining prominence in the Public distribution System (PDS) has resulted in reduced consumption of millets, resulting in extreme case of nutritional deficiency. It has also led to unsustainable cropping system increasing the demand for water. Millets are the answer to address both increased crop failure and nutritional deficiency and SACAL strives to revive the cultivation of millets in the tribal dominated regions since the past one decade. Now the government of Odisha acknowledged the fact and promotes millet cultivation and consumption in a mission mode through the implementation of "Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Area" Implementation under the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment, Odisha, the Programme covers 60 Blocks of the state, with SACAL being one of the facilitating agency for Mohana block in Gajapati District and Dharakote Block of Ganjam District.

Objectives

- Inclusion of Millets in state Nutrition Programme such as ICDS, MDM, ITDA Welfare Hostels and eventually in PDS.
- Increasing Household consumption by setting up decentralized processing units at Panchayat and block level.
- Improving productivity through improved agronomic practices and organic inputs.
- Increased availability of millet seeds through community managed/ community owned seed centers with focus on local varieties.
- Strengthening of farmer Cooperatives / Farmer Producers Organizations for better marketing of millets.

- The programme design is conceived considering their geographical, agro- ecological and cultural realities.

Training to Farmers

Farmer's capacity building is the most critical component of the project. As the project plans to cover 1000 acres per year in a block. The project covered nearly 5000 farmers in improving their capacities on technical knowledge on millet cultivation. This includes various skill based training, exposure to new technologies, practices, demonstration, allied subjects such as soil science, manure, organic matter, its preparation and application etc. The project plans to cover all the 100 Gram Panchayat of Mohana and Dharakote Blocks in the 5 Years project period in a saturated mode. That means all the farmers in a block will be covered during the project period.

Awareness, Sensitization and Publication

Under this project, SACAL organized various events, campaigns to popularize millet consumption. The project organized events such as food camps, recipe demonstration, free food serves at Primary Schools, Anganwadi Centers and villages. The project team organized sensitization and awareness building activities in the villages, schools for schools children and teachers, Anganwadi Centers for AWW workers. ASHA and parents, organized rallies and campaigns to spread the nutritional value of millets in the most effective way. We furnished different awareness programme

Field Observation of Crop Cutting:-

The Project organized for such observation days participated by 150 farmers in order to observe the crop yield rate in various package of practice of millet cultivation. This ensured greater acceptance among the for improved package such as SMI and Line Transplantation.

7. Tribal Land Rights

SACAL has partnered with VASUNDHARA, Bhubaneswar for the implementation of community forest rights under Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Mohana block. The project titled, 'Upscaling community forest resource (CFR) rights and governance in India/ The tenure facility,' aims at facilitating the tribal communities access to their traditional and customary rights to forest that sustained their lives and livelihoods since time immemorial.

Project Coverage

The project covers 203 villages across 19 Gram Panchayats in Mohana block. There are 1 tahasil, 5 RI Circles, 2 forest ranges and 12 forest sections. Gram panchayats such as Adava, Badakhani, Badasindhaba, Badeguda, Bahgamari, Chandragiri, Dhadiamba, Jarrow, Jeerango, Karchabadi, Lobarsingh, Liligada, Luhagudi, Malaspadar, Merapali, Mohana, P.Govindpur, Pindiki and Sikulipadar are coming under the purview of the project. The project undertakes activities such as facilitation of gram sabha, claims filling, FRC formation and reformation, demarcation of customary boundaries, Awareness programs, joint meeting with neighbouring villages, linkage between govt. and people, joint verification with revenue and forest department, collaboration with PRI members and so on.

Key Interventions:

- * Capacity building of FRC members as well as the eligible community.
- * Sensitization and awareness on FRA, PESA, MGNREGA, Millets promotion through public meetings.
- * Promoting women participation in every sector.
- * Strengthening CBO in village and Panchayat level.
- * Build linkages between government and people.
- * Support and push government officials for implementing the FRA in Mohana block.
- * Facilitating public hearing.
- * Facilitating conversion of forest villages to revenue villages.
- * The project undertook the following major activities during the period

GP Level Capacity Building Training for FRC

Leaders

GP level capacity building training program is a platform for FRC to present their quarries and challenges in front of trainers. Through this program they are enable to fight for him and develop their skills. We have conducted 10 nos. of GP level capacity building training programs, which has organized in 10 different panchayats of Mohana block.

Village Level Capacity Building Training of FRC

In order to disseminate the FRA guidelines in grass root level, empower the grass root level workers, enable the more participation of women in every stages of FRA implementation, encourage the people to fight for their rights and skill the people for community involvement, FRA process such as claims filling mark their customary boundaries, solve their internal and external conflict with other peoples etc, village level meetings and capacity building programs are being conducted from time to time. Till now we have conducted 49 gram sabha and many more introductory and joint meetings in village level for materializing the Act at grass root levels.

Cluster level coordination meeting

Cluster level coordination meetings are organized in every month with the presence of Vasundhara staffs, where Volunteers, training facilitator and district coordinator of Vasundhara attend the meeting. During the year the project organized 12 such meetings, where monthly status report is generated.

Collaboration with Revenue & Forest Depts:

Collaboration with govt. officials is very critical for the successful implementation of the Act. As Revenue and Forest Department are the two key stakeholders in FRA, SACAL strives to work in coordination with the above mentioned departments.

CONCLUSION

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 empowers the community to use and manage their forest resources. After dissemination of this act people are fighting for their rights. Even they are presenting their demands in front of public hearing in front of district collector.

8. Members of the Governing Body

Name	Designation	Profile
Mr. Suresh Chandra Bisoyi	President	Over 25 years of experience in livelihood promotion, disaster management, agriculture, programme management and fund
Mr. Nagendra Kumar Nandi	Secretary	Over 35 years of experience in natural resource management, organic agriculture, project management and implementation.
Mr. Dipti Prasad Das	Treasurer	Over 25 years of experience in financial management and accounts
Mr. Satrughna Samal	Member	A development communication professional having over 20 years of experience
Dr. Manoj Kumar Mohanty	Member	Community Health professional practising Ayurveda medicine for over 25 years
Mr. Gouri Shankar Mishra	Member	Development professional with over 25 years of experience.
Ms. Buduru Salome Yesudas	Member	Freelancer and Nutrition Specialist
Dr. Aruna Samal	Member	An educationalist presently teaches Economics to University
Mr. Swarajya Sahu	Member	Advocate and Tax Consultant with over 20 years of experience

9. Legal Status and Memberships

- 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.
- Registered under Section 139A of Income Tax Act, Redg. No. AABAS6040A
- Registered under Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 bearing TAN: BBNS03726C
- Registered under Section 80G of Income Tax Act 1961, bearing F. No. CIT(E)/Hyd/66(7)/80G/2015-16
- SACAL is a member of VANI Network bearing Membership Number 4497
- Member, GuideStar India bearing GuideStar Number 4223

10. Financial Information

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



BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March 2019

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT (Rs.)	ASSETS	AMOUNT (Rs.)
Capital Funds:		PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT:	
Balance as on 01.04.18	3,84,418.00	NFI	2,37,461.00
Add : Grant to the extent asset created	1,67,061.00	ALTERNATID	1,46,769.00
Less : Net Deficit	56,547.00	VASUNDHARA	1,36,510.00
		THF/NFI	20,500.00
			5,41,250.00
CURRENT LIABILITY		CURRENT ASSET	
EXPENSES PAYABLE FOR PROJECT			
THF-NFI	51,480.00		
Grants pending for utilisation:			
SWAD/Miscor	3,220.00		
SWAD/Miscie	4,520.00	Closing Balance:	
THF/NFI	367.00	Cash in Hand	8,596.00
NFI	2,46,071.00	Cash at Bank	5,35,380.00
VASUNDHARA	2,84,646.00		5,41,976.00
TOTAL	10,85,236.00	TOTAL	10,85,236.00

As per our Report of the even date

For Padhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FR.No.:309045E



Membership No.:015649

Place: Berhampur
Date: 21/03/19
Secretary
Nagendra Kumar Nadda
SACAL
Berhampur (Gm.)

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



INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01-04-2018 TO 31-03-2019

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)	INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)
Programme Cost:		GRANT-IN-AID:	
VASUNDHARA	4,56,309.00	GRANT-IN-AID	59,78,375.00
ALTERNATID	11,99,028.00	Add : Unutilised grant of previous year	47,980.00
THF-NFI	32,87,951.00	Total	60,26,355.00
NFI	1,39,415.00	Less: Grant to the extent asset created	1,67,061.00
SWAD	3,13,183.00	Less Grants pending for utilisation	5,38,825.00
			53,20,469.00
GENERAL PROJECT EXPENSES			
Voluntary Contribution	10,219.00	Interest from bank deposits	23,089.00
		Net Deficit	56,547.00
TOTAL	54,00,105.00	TOTAL	54,00,105.00

As per our Report of the even date

For Padhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FR.No.:309045E



Membership No.:015649

Place: Berhampur
Date: 21/03/19
Secretary
Nagendra Kumar Nadda
SACAL
Berhampur (Gm.)



Social Action for Community Alternative Learning (SACAL)

Address: EL/21, Neelachal Nagar-5th lane

Berhampur (Gm), Odisha, INDIA

Phone: 9437018590

Email: sacalodisha@gmail.com

Web: www.sacalodisha.org