

A SPIRIT OF PARTNERSHIP



**ANNUAL REPORT
2014-2015**

Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (SEEDS)



MESSAGE

On March 17, 2015, the world adopted the new Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, replacing its predecessor the Hyogo Framework of Action. The emphasis on civil society action and disaster risk reduction efforts also reflected in SEEDS' work through the year.

Just as India has been a leader in disaster risk reduction efforts globally, SEEDS has been a leader in DRR within the country. The organisation has been pioneering community-based approaches in different areas. These efforts combine technical knowledge with social approaches, engineering and building expertise with local wisdom and a respect for the community.

Over the year, SEEDS continued to engage with citizen groups in preparing plans and spurring action; helping develop pro-active and informed citizenry. Youth groups and school children are playing the role of providing a definitive and additional push.

Risk reduction has been incorporated in SEEDS' recovery programmes as well. Floods in both the states of Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir exposed the high level of vulnerability created by unplanned development. SEEDS' initial relief programmes saw linkages to long-term recovery; while vulnerability reduction and mitigation have played central roles in shelter and school reconstruction.

Across programmes, SEEDS has maintained close partnerships with key government institutions, based on a joint approach to addressing problems. Immediate humanitarian assistance helps those most in need, while long-term policy intervention can contribute to reducing losses in lives, livelihoods and assets of people and communities.

In the spirit of shared responsibility, the overall support received from the Indian corporate sector has also been encouraging and has enabled SEEDS to expand its post-disaster programmes.

We thank all our donors, partners, volunteers and friends who have extended their generous support. It is your trust and the overwhelming response from the communities that we serve that allows us to continue working towards a safer and more sustainable world.

Manu Gupta
Executive Director

VISION

Resilient Communities

MISSION

Equipping the most vulnerable with appropriate tools and technologies, sharing knowledge and skills and promoting linkages among stakeholders to prevent loss of life and suffering.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Prompt in our action
- Identify and reach out to the most vulnerable
- Facilitate community participation in decision making
- Adapt to local and cultural environment
- Non-discriminatory in our approach
- Focus on individual
- Promote excellence

SEEDS is a member of and signatory to the Code of Conduct for

- The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- SPHERE Standard in Humanitarian Aid
- The International Council of Voluntary Agencies
- Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)
- Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP)
- Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP)

Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP)

The Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) is an international standard of accountability for humanitarian organisations. Originally launched in 2003, the HAP 2007 Standard in Humanitarian Accountability and Quality Management was developed through extensive consultation and field tests. It is based on six main benchmarks:

- Humanitarian quality management
- Transparency
- Beneficiary participation
- Staff competencies
- Complaints handling
- Continual improvement

SEEDS is now a HAP certified organisation and has committed itself to HAP's general principles for humanitarian work.





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OUR APPROACH AND KEY PROGRAMMES

From our humanitarian response and early recovery programmes to reconstruction, education and innovation activities, SEEDS takes a long-term and inter-connected approach to all of our work.



EDUCATING FOR DISASTER PREVENTION

Education can build long-term security and resilience for communities. SEEDS' training programmes focus primarily on schools with involvement of the neighbouring communities. The respect and social position a school institution commands forms an ideal environment to cultivate the 'culture of preparedness' that is a foundation to reduce risk. Children carry information home to their families and communities, acting as messengers of awareness. SEEDS also works with frontline workers to build their capacity to deal with and respond to disaster risks.

This involves training on life saving skills and effective response; and the development of school and community disaster management plans.

This year, our work on school safety training continued with refresher trainings in Uttarakhand and orientation of international Plan staff on comprehensive school safety.



RESPONDING TO AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Asia has experienced more than half of the world's major disasters in the last 50 years, SEEDS reaches out to these affected families, helping them restart their lives and addressing immediate shelter needs. This is carried out with due regard for human dignity, respect for local cultures and values and accountability towards all stakeholders.

Disasters claim more than lives and livelihoods. In most cases, they erase generations of oral history, knowledge, practices, accumulated wisdom and the social fabric of communities. Asia, the most disaster prone continent in the world, experienced more than half of the world's major disasters in the last half century. For SEEDS, acting with urgency to save lives and help affected families get back on their feet is our overarching goal. This is performed with due regard for human dignity, respect for local cultures and values and accountability towards all stakeholders.

In its 20 years, SEEDS has responded to all the major disasters in India and, with each new initiative, its approach has evolved. From volunteering during the Gujarat cyclone of 1998 to the incorporation of indigenous technology in Barmer and, most recently, drought relief measures in Maharashtra. Through it all, SEEDS continues to contribute and advocate for better coordinated and improved quality of response at all levels.

This year, SEEDS' responded, among others, to affected communities in the wake of devastating floods in Kashmir.



CREATING TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

Once the immediate humanitarian response is over and the disaster is no longer in the news, communities are mostly left to recover alone. This is often a critical gap between the end of humanitarian assistance and the many months (or years) that it takes for government reconstruction schemes and compensation packages to materialise. Families cannot survive in tents alone for so long. Rather than risking unsafe rebuilding, SEEDS' works with the most vulnerable families to create transitional shelters. Lasting up to two years, these follow cultural norms, often using materials that are local and can be re-used later on.

The approach is one of incorporating resilience into early recovery. In essence, it looks at the question of transitional shelters not just as a temporary solution; but as the foundation towards permanent housing.

This year, SEEDS, following the cyclone, began transitional shelter construction in Ganjam, Odisha, with a design that used local materials and technology, but was strengthened with disaster reduction features.



BUILDING BACK SCHOOLS, HOMES AND COMMUNITY CENTRES

The reconstruction process is an opportunity not just to restore what was lost, but to help the community build their resilience to better withstand future emergencies.

SEEDS focuses on three core elements of infrastructure: schools, houses and community centres.



The need for long-term housing is apparent and SEEDS focuses on those who are the most in need. Our sustainable housing model refers to shelters that are culturally apt, environmentally suitable, safe and secure.

Within every community, there are institutions that carry more weight than just their normal functions. Schools are perfect examples of this. Both legally and socially, education is viewed as a fundamental right of citizens around the world. This basic premise ensures that schools occupy a special status within every community and position them to become 'safe havens'. Schools are also more than a place to learn. In the aftermath of a disaster, education services are one of the most important ways to restore the sense of routine to the community. It plays a key role in facilitating psychological healing of children and adolescents through peer interaction and a sense of normalcy.

In remote areas, with houses that are wide spread, community centres play a similar critical role of bringing people together.

Most importantly, both SEEDS' transitional and reconstruction initiatives are driven by the house owners themselves. The same goes for our school and community centre initiatives, where the community takes on ownership. All stakeholders, including the local government, are actively involved in the process, ensuring shared responsibility. Adopting such an approach during reconstruction helps make the process as meaningful as the final structure.

Continuous engagement with emerging architects and engineers on indigenous designs and technologies complements this approach. Bridging the gap between knowledge and practice, SEEDS also trains local masons and construction workers on retrofitting and safe construction practices. The SEEDS Mason Association, which began in Gujarat, is slowly expanding.

This year, SEEDS began school and community centre reconstruction in Uttarakhand; with a focus on seismic safety and child-friendly learning environments.



HELPING COMMUNITIES ADAPT FOR RESILIENCE

Climate change will likely have lethal effects on every aspect of human life. Local communities are already facing the consequences: Increased cyclones, floods and earthquakes, changing rainfall patterns and new diseases. With the negative consequences of unplanned urbanisation and growing underlying risks adding to their vulnerability, adaptation is now key to survival. SEEDS is committed to empowering local communities for adaptive solutions; making them leaders in building their own resilience.

Often, communities face multi-faceted problems that require a pre-emptive approach. Basic amenities and solutions that support disaster preparedness are required. This overall resilience perspective looks at broader risks and addresses vulnerabilities that contribute to that risk. This includes elements such as adapting for livelihood security; managing and mitigating financial and environmental risks; access to clean water; and advocacy for change.

Across India, cities are the engines of national growth. Yet, they face unprecedented challenges as well. Citizens as the first responders in any disaster are well placed to meet their own and their neighbours' immediate needs during emergencies. Leveraging the power of the individual citizen and the collective community, SEEDS builds urban citizen's forums to address local level issues. The primary aim is to sensitise communities and leverage government welfare schemes to help reduce risks. The forums act as a collective learning hub for varied stakeholders to exchange information, do joint assessments and thereby reduce day-to-day stresses in their localities. Moreover, disaster risk reduction requires sustained action that can best be carried out by local governments and informed citizenry. Citizen forums provide the enabling environment for government citizen partnership in disaster risk management.

This year, SEEDS continued to work with five citizens forums across India. An innovative resilience project initiated in the Kosi Basin in Bihar is strengthening the community's ability to cope with recurrent disasters.



PARTNERING AND INNOVATING FOR CHANGE

Understanding local knowledge and broader trends is essential to apply fresh input to on-ground projects. SEEDS' programmes are supported by strategic partnerships and innovative action research. It cooperates and networks with disaster management professionals and groups for knowledge transfer and to reach out to the largest number of people possible. At the same time, it conducts research and experiments with innovations.

This year, a global citizen-connect campaign helped amplify community voices to world leaders in the run-up to the World Conference on DRR. Advocacy initiatives and research projects through network partners continued to strengthen the capacity of CBOs across Asia and bring to light community perspectives.



KEY PROJECTS

JAMMU & KASHMIR FLOOD PROGRAMME

In the first week of September 2014, the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India, experienced the worst flood that it has seen in 60 years. The incessant rain gave rise to a swelling Jhelum river and its tributaries; submerging houses and leaving people stranded on rooftops. In some places, the water rose to over 12 feet. More than 10,000,000 people were affected and over 100,000 houses suffered damage across 19 districts.

Relief operation

Pulwama and Poonch districts were two of the worst affected and it was here that SEEDS began relief distribution efforts on September 17th, 2014. The relief kits were based on identified needs that emerged from the community themselves. This included a shelter kit with tents and bedding; a utensil kit with kitchen essentials; and a hygiene kit. 314 of the most vulnerable families were selected; following a rigorous identification process and an accountable distribution system. The effort was closely collaborated with the district administration and Department of Police.

Continuing education was another priority. School kits with tent infrastructure, temporary toilets, hygiene kits, fire extinguishers and students needs, for 23 temporary learning centres in action. Children's kits were distributed to 2,566 students across 64 schools.

Objective	Provision of humanitarian assistance to flood-affected families in Poonch and Pulwama districts in Jammu & Kashmir
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to immediate shelter and basic needs • Establishment of temporary school tents • Distribution of school kits for children
Budget	INR 7,407,195
Funded by	Trafigura SEEDS Asia UNICEF United Way of India
Outreach	314 families, 23 schools, 2566 children across two districts and 74 villages





Early Recovery

A month on, the flood waters had receded. Yet, there was still an urgent requirement for shelters to sustain the most vulnerable families through the sub-zero winter.

With the race against time to complete them before the snow fell, the design had to be one that could be constructed very quickly. Finalised in consultation with the community, it kept in line with local architecture but with disaster-resilient safety features such as raised plinth heights and cross-bracing. Emphasis was also given to locally available and salvaged material that could be re-used later on. Local construction skills were used that could be easily done by the community and helped scale up swiftly.

With the active participation of the house owners themselves and the tireless work of the local mason-carpenter teams, 100 transitional houses and 42 toilets were built in just two months! They've been personalised by families and have also proved a comfortable home through the winter.

Objective	Construction of transitional shelters for flood-affected families in Pulwama district
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the most vulnerable households • Construction of disaster resilient transitional shelters through technical support • Capacity building of local masons / carpenters
Budget	INR 13,656,390
Funded by	United Way of India BATA Price Waterhouse Coopers (PwC)
Outreach	100 transitional shelters and 42 toilets across seven villages of Pulwama district



REBUILDING UTTARAKHAND

In June 2013, a cloudburst and torrential rainfall led to massive flooding and landslides in Uttarakhand. Schools were badly impacted and Government, private and trust-run schools had all been washed away and school administrations were struggling to cope. Based on discussions with communities, local/state administration and other agencies, they emerged as a focal point for SEEDS' restoration phase of rebuilding Uttarakhand. SEEDS intends to construct 12 such schools and 1 community centre. These schools are spread over 2 districts – Rudraprayag and Chamoli.



This reconstruction process is planned to demonstrate construction techniques for safe school buildings in a region which is highly vulnerable to earthquakes and floods. Therefore efforts are also being made to build the capacities of local workmen

The design methodology for the schools is based on a participatory approach, engaging school students, teachers, parents and neighbouring communities. In the first of the design process, a series of workshops were carried out. Though all the schools are being designed with a common theme responding to the natural and cultural context of the region, the workshops help to understand specific requirements. Students shared inputs on patterns, colours, their favourite shapes and 3-dimensional forms; playing with various forms. Teachers were able to share benefits and flaws of the damaged school and priorities for the new design.

All the schools are planned as framed structures. Structural designs were prepared for each of the structures and these designs were based on provisions for earthquake zone IV. They took the safe bearing capacity of the soil into consideration as well, which was determined from soil tests. All the buildings are conceived as low rise, light weight structures; double storied buildings with steel structural members in the upper floor and sloping galvalum sheet roofing. In addition to the structural provisions, each class room is provided with two entrances for quick evacuation in case of an emergency.





The building elements were designed to reduce energy consumption. Low sill heights and large windows maximise illumination from natural light. Hollow concrete blocks were used for walling in place of bricks to provide thermal insulation to the classrooms. The use of bricks was also avoided since the brick manufacturing process has a high carbon footprint. The floor, roof, walls and door shutters of the class rooms are painted in different colors to help develop a child-friendly learning environment.

Aside from the actual construction, the project delves into social components, building a foundation for DRR in the community. Working with local partner SBMA, village development plans are being prepared. Students, teachers and the surrounding community are also being trained on life saving skills, disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

The construction process is being carried out in a transparent and quality assured manner. The effort is being done in collaboration with district administration. The community themselves are taking the lead in the process of overseeing the construction through two committees; the monitoring committee and the purchase committee. A very rigorous process for a complaint response mechanism has been instituted, providing the community with a better and effective say.

Objective	Reconstruction of schools and community spaces as part of the recovery programme in Uttarakhand
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of 13 schools and construction of one Community center in Sumari Bardar • School safety programme with children of and teachers of all schools
Budget	INR 14,348,321
Funded by	SEEDS Asia Parmarth Niketan Abhiyan Paul Hamlyn United Way of India Tata Relief Committee Group of Friends Club Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF) Jagran Prakashan Limited Ganga Action Parivar and Divine Seva Foundation Care Today General public (Local and FCRA)
Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One school completed and construction of 12 schools and one community centre are undergoing • School safety training for approximately 2000 students and teachers



GANJAM AASHRAY YOJANA: RESTORATION PHASE FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY FLOODS AND CYCLONE IN ODISHA

In the aftermath of devastating Cyclone Phailin in October 2013, SEEDS' Ganjam Aashray Yojana programme began facilitating shelter rebuilding in 11 villages across 4 blocks of Ganjam district, Odisha. The initiative is supported by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO).

This year, 50 families moved into their new houses, designed with local technologies and materials. There was a surge in the use cash-for-work components for painting, planting around the house and leveling of floors. The partial reconstruction of 250 other houses where the roof or walls were damaged was also completed.

The combination of construction with mason training and involvement of the broader community through village development committees and cash-for-work components has also had indirect impacts. Benefits of disaster-resilient shelter techniques seem to have actually been understood and accepted for people have begun replicating it independently!

Objective	To ensure humanitarian and early recovery needs of the cyclone and flood affected communities in the four worst hit districts of Odisha through a multi-agency and multi-sector coordinated approach
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and field verification of the most vulnerable households • Finalisation of shelter beneficiaries and statutory approval from government • Repair and construction of disaster resilient shelters through material and technical support • Capacity building of local masons / carpenters on disaster resilient housing and village community on DRR
Budget	INR 6,307,369
Funded by	Christian Aid / ECHO
Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250 houses repaired [partially damaged] • 50 houses reconstructed [fully damaged] • 13,720 man days created under Cash For Work @Rs.164/- • 100 masons /carpenters trained on safe construction using local building materials. • 11 Village Development Committees formed • 2 prototype houses constructed • Construction manual developed and disseminated

BUILDING LOCAL LEVEL RESILIENCE THROUGH CITIZENS PLATFORMS

This year, this SEEDS Asia-supported project aimed to strengthen two forums. The primary aim of the project is to sensitise communities and leverage government welfare schemes to help reduce risks. The forums act as a collective learning hub for varied stakeholders to exchange information, do joint assessments and thereby reduce day-to-day stresses in their localities.

Under the Phase I two forums were mobilised. These forums in Delhi and Villupuram have since come together as a cohesive group. Both the East Delhi Forum (Purvi Delhi Aapda Prehri) and the Villipuram Forum (Kandamanglam Disaster Awareness Forum) have established links with local government authorities and are pushing forward the risk reduction agenda. Three other forums in Musoorie (Save Musoorie), Neemeli (Neemli Disaster Management Forum) and Dharmashala (RAMPS) are also growing.

Under Phase II of the programme, SEEDS continues to engage with these groups for self-sufficiency. Specific activities included refresher trainings on DRR and CCA concepts to local forums, national leadership training on accountability and building of relationship between citizen forums and government line departments. This helped the State incorporate recommendations from citizen forums into policies and programmes. At the same time, there has been improved community understanding on resilience with voluntary citizen-led DRR action. Exposure and exchange trips, special group activities with women and children and local exhibitions and community events have helped spread this further.

SAFE SCHOOL TRAINING

A three-day training workshop on Safe Schools was organised for Plan's Asian and African country offices. This was done in accordance to the global concept of three pillars of comprehensive school safety - Safe learning facilities, school disaster management and risk reduction and resilience education. The workshop covered an introduction to the comprehensive school safety programme, details of the three pillars, the integration with other key Plan programmes and minimum standards. The workshop was a good example of best practice and experience sharing between countries. It also helped build a perspective of shocks and stresses and their significance for DRR. Plan offices across Asia, South Sudan and Zimbabwe have taken up Comprehensive School Safety Programme, through they are at different stages of implementation.



Objective	Build capacities of Plan country office staff on the Safe School Initiative, contributing to an increase in the common approach to implementing Safe School Projects in 14 countries
Activities	3 day workshop based on the three pillars of comprehensive school safety
Budget	INR 2,127,675
Funded by	Plan International
Outreach	27 participants from country offices of Plan International including Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam, South Sudan, Zimbabwe

DISASTER RESILIENT MODEL SCHOOLS IN INDIA

During 2012 Plan had launched the School Safety Program and SEEDS was supporting them as a technical partner. The first phase of the project was successfully completed in all 7 states and, based on that, Programme Units have integrated School Safety as an integral component of their DRR efforts.

During this period, SEEDS provided refresher training to the Programme unit of Uttarakhand, with hands-on training to the staff at the school site. The training combined two approaches. It talked about in-house sessions and different activities to be done with school and community. The other half of the training was through practical demonstration of these activities such as orientation of school management committee, Dos and Don'ts to occupants of schools and community members, risk and resource analysis and discussion on risk reduction measure at school. Aside from the training, the programme unit of Plan was also trained on assessment and analysis of school audit and non-structural assessment. Due to scheduling challenges, the refresher training could only be done with Uttarakhand, though planned for three other states as well.





MAHARASHTRA DROUGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

The drought assistance programme that began in Beed, Maharashtra, in 2013-14 continued this year. Takarvan village was one of the worst affected, with drought impacts on livestock and livelihoods of the population, as well as underlying resource stresses.

Work was completed on linking eighteen wells to the nearby Godavari river, ensuring drinking water supply for the village through the drought season. Eight hand pumps were provided with two recharge pits with running water from nearby fields, homes and streams diverted to these recharge pits. With natural filter systems installed in it, the pit filters, sediments and dirt from the running water.

With the four new community toilet blocks now functioning, one of the triggers of open defecation was addresses. This continued to be supported by public health activities delivered through accredited and recognised frontline workers on personal hygiene, safe water handling and environmental sanitation. Special focus on women and children was given to infuse key behavioural changes which would help them to follow safe sanitation and hygiene practices.

As the project neared completion, the social impact in terms of the change in the attitude and participation of women was apparent.

Objective	Work with drought affected communities in Beed district, Maharashtra, to mitigate current stresses through critical sustenance support and prevent further escalation into a full blown emergency.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmentation of existing water sources and connection to the water distribution system • Community awareness workshops, campaigns and rallies on safe hygiene practices, safe water handling practices and use of toilets • Construction of community toilets
Budget	INR 4,491,954.39
Funded by	SEEDS Asia
Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water augmentation for 18 wells and 8 handpumps • Construction of 4 community toilets • Benefits and training for 1800 households (9629 people)



ADAPTING WITH FREEDM

This year, the 'overall resilience model' project in Sonbarsa, Saharsa District, Bihar, was strengthened and embedded deeper into the community. The Flood Resilient Environmentally Enhanced Disaster Management (FREEDM) project, supported by Lutheran World Relief, looks at various aspects of resilience in this perennially flood-prone and vulnerable riverbed community. This includes better disaster preparedness through simple early warning systems and a community-led multi-tiered disaster management system; reclaiming water bodies; managing and mitigating risks; and adapting for livelihood security.

Yet, the strength of a system cannot be truly observed till a crisis strikes. In August 2014, a flood alert in Saharsa acted as a trial run of the entire system. The district was on high alert as Nepal was likely to release excess water accumulated due to landslides into the Kosi river. The last incidence of this in 2008 had led to major floods in the region.

However this time the situation was different. The community was more informed and prepared to face floods, with a major aim to have no loss of lives. It was an exemplary example of the functioning of the community-led system. As soon as the first piece of information on the likelihood of floods was received by the community as part of the Early Warning systems put in place, the Disaster Management Committees in each of the 10 hamlets became active. Emergency meetings were called to decide on the plan of action and clear lines of communication established to the district level.

The project has also begun showing spin-off impacts, especially on the women. It was actually the women taking a lead role throughout the FREEDM project. Whether in grain banks, community disaster resilience funds, short-term crops or community systems and task forces; women and young girls have been active participants. This is slowly making an impact on the social construct of the village with more women coming out of their homes and actively making their voices heard.





RESILIENCE IN SOUTH ASIA: ROAD TO SENDAI

In the run-up to the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), the voices of local communities themselves and increased awareness on the upcoming framework was critical. For awareness on the disaster risk reduction framework (HFA) had been limited, especially at the sub national and local level. In the run-up to the ensuing new DRR framework, this needed to be put in the right light.

Advocacy and meetings among CSOs were held to celebrate the achievements of HFA1; consolidate inputs from the Asia Pacific region for HFA2; and prepare countries and stakeholders for WCDRR, including soliciting their commitments and partnerships for HFA2.



The Road to Sendai was a campaign that bridged the gap between civil society and world leaders. It was a global citizen-connect campaign; taking community voices to world leaders. It attempted to amplify the local successes and critical needs of people on disaster risk reduction; and get communities to emphasise what they want to see in the new framework.

The campaign was implemented in partnership with the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network, different international organisations, local governments and civil society.

From collecting individual 'my resilience, my remark' messages to documenting HFA success stories and spreading awareness on the upcoming framework, the campaign went both broad and very local.

Cutting across demographics, the campaign involved a cross section of community members, local leaders, students, volunteers, NGO workers, professionals, teachers and government officials. Over 7 million people were reached on the Road to Sendai in 55 countries across Asia, Africa, Europe, North and South America and the Pacific. Analysis of the clear collective voice brought out eight key messages.

The campaign was showcased at WCDRR on March 17th, 2015.

Objective	Advocacy among CSO for 6th AMCDRR; and consultations through Road to Sendai campaign
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of methodology for CSO commitment Road to Sendai campaign in South Asia Regional Consultation among CSOs
Budget	INR 3,533,758
Funded by	Christian Aid
Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful campaign of Road to Sendai reached 7 million people Join statement from CSOs from regions

WEATHER SCHOOLS in Bangladesh



SAFE SCHOOLS in Haiti



CITIZEN'S FORUMS in India



“The prevention of risks in emergency situations is very important.”

#WCDER #Romania
@ObogeanuGeorghe

#Road2Sendai

ROAD TO SENDAI - A campaign overview



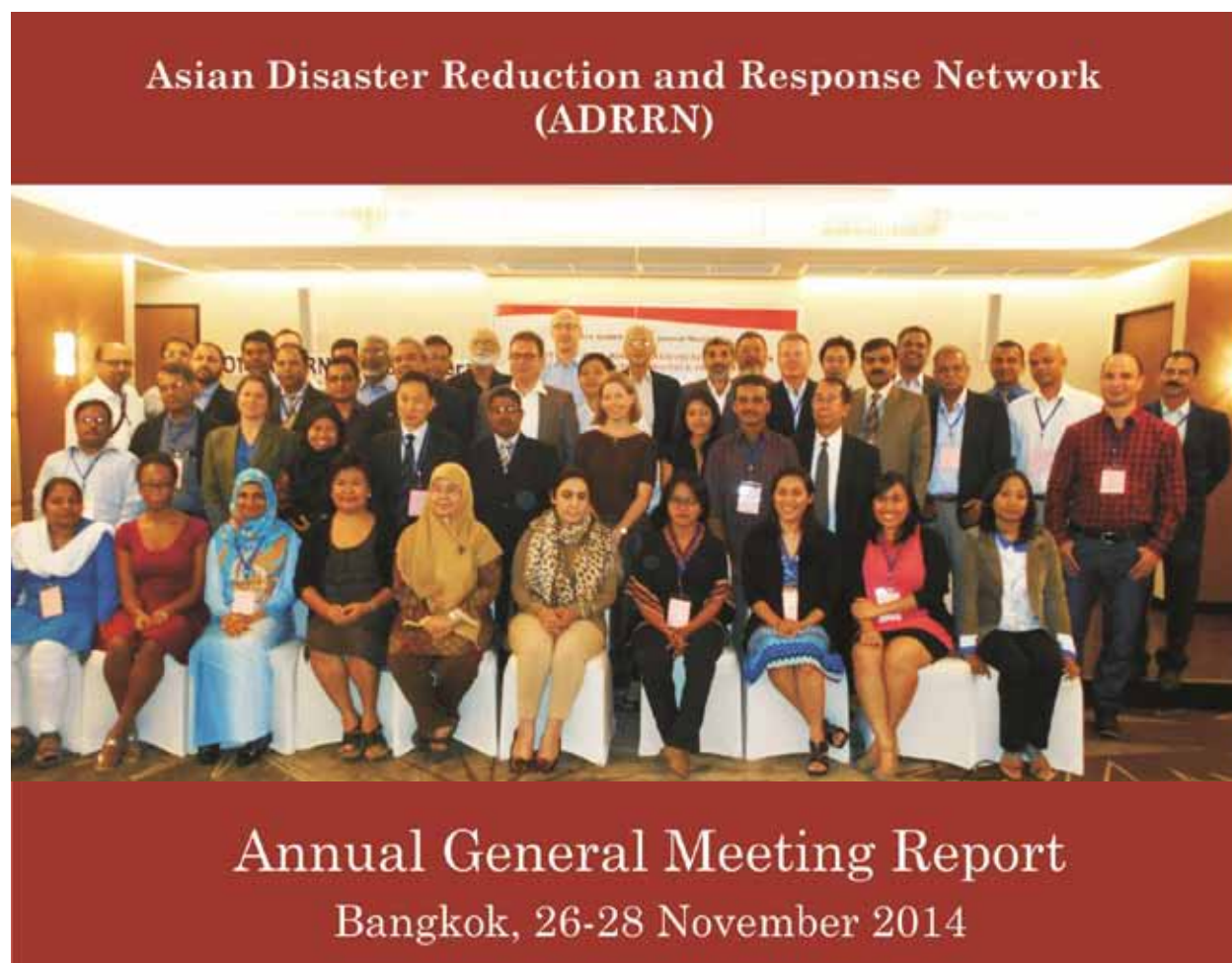
NETWORKING AND ADVOCACY

ASIAN DISASTER REDUCTION & RESPONSE NETWORK

SEEDS is an active member of the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN).

2014-15 was a year of global consultation processes on disaster risk reduction and response; and ADRRN was at the heart of the action. Various consultations were held and papers developed. The 'Road to Sendai' campaign brought together members of the network with different stakeholders for a local, national, regional and international view of people's vision and voices for a new global framework on DRR. ADRRN also contributed to the consultation process of the World Humanitarian Summit. At the same time, the network continued to form partnerships; and to work on issues related to the promotion of innovative practices, enhancing accountability and a fellowships programme for capacity building of members in the region.

Objective	Provide overall management of the Network activities
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth running of the network and partner outreach • Documentation and coordination of the network activities • Creation of reports, proposals and other documents related to the network activities • Monitoring and maintenance of ADRRN website
Budget	INR 8,224,743
Funded by	Mercy Malaysia
Outreach	Effective implementation of activities and promotion of ADRRN in the Asia region





FRONTLINE – TURNING COMMUNITY VIEWS INTO ACTION

Every year, various types and scales of disasters strike the country. Communities hailing from the lowest rung of the socio-economic ladder are the worst-affected. These everyday stressors of livelihood vs. family size, socio-economic background and infrastructural support, among others, play pivotal roles in the ability to cope with a disaster. Research and action on these everyday risks and stressors are therefore vital.

Frontline – turning community views into Action is a participatory action-research project undertaken in conjunction with government bodies and local communities. SEEDS is handling the India dimension. It aims at measuring community resilience; identifying actions and advocacy activities at local, national and regional levels; and strengthening civil society organisations at the local levels. In the first year of Surveys and Consultations, a training workshop was held in Hue, Vietnam. Following this, six risk zones for Frontline India were identified; local partners and volunteers were trained; and the first phase of data collection through focused group discussions was completed.

The surveys follow a unique methodology which is primarily qualitative in nature; with a conversational mode and documentation of personal experiences as the fundamentals. 24 communities were touched upon with direct communication with over 132 community members including adults, single women, children, youth and senior citizens. The identification of local partners is also helping build a stronger national platform in India.

Objective	Measure community resilience; identify actions and advocacy activities at local, national and regional levels; and strengthen civil society organisations at the local levels.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Training Workshop in Hue, Vietnam Identification of 6 Risk Zones for Frontline India Training and support to local partners, staff and field-based volunteers in the risk zones in February 2015.
Budget	INR 626,000
Funded by	GNDR
Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 communities and over 132 community members including adults, single women, children, youth and senior citizens. Identification of local partners for building a stronger national platform for DRR in India.



OUR PARTNERS

The various activities carried out by us are made possible through the support of individuals and organisations. We gratefully acknowledge the financial, material, moral and technical support of the following partners and all our individual donors.

Alliance for Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (AADRR)

Ambuja Cements Foundation

Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)

CARE Today

CENDEP at Oxford Brookes University

Christian Aid

Divine Seva Foundation

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO)

Ganga Action Parivar

Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)

Group of Friends Club

Jagaran Prakshan Limited

Kyoto University

MERCY Malaysia

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

Owner Driven Reconstruction Collaborative (ODRC)

Parmath Niketan

Plan India

Save the Children

Sri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA)

SEEDS Asia

Tata Relief Committee

Trafigura

UNICEF

United Way of India (UWI)

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
(Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, Delhi)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2015			
Particulars	Schedule	As at March 31,	
		2015	2014
		(Rupees)	(Rupees)
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>			
Funds			
Corpus Fund	1.1	2,120,000	2,120,000
General Fund	1.2	11,523,470	24,400,594
Specific Fund	1.3	2,708,055	2,708,055
Assets Fund	1.4	1,910,496	-
Secured Loans	2	-	83,182
TOTAL		18,262,020	29,311,831
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>			
Fixed Assets			
Gross Block	3	7,154,004	8,584,892
Less : Depreciation		5,243,508	6,081,148
Net Block		1,910,496	2,503,744
Investments	4	206,000	226,000
Current Assets, Loans & Advances			
Cash and Bank Balances	5	14,631,319	25,255,039
Other Current Assets	6	1,115,626	1,120,103
Loans and Advances	7	2,859,400	3,095,165
		18,606,345	29,470,307
Less: Current Liabilities & Provision:	8		
Expenses Payable		25,930	26,755
Other Liabilities		2,434,891	2,861,465
Net Current Assets		16,145,524	26,582,087
TOTAL		18,262,020	29,311,831
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes	11		
<p><i>Note: The Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet in terms of our report attached.</i></p>			
<p>For Rakesh B. Lal & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No.: 001884N New Delhi</p>		<p>For SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY</p>	
<p>Rajat Behari Lal Partner Membership No.: 082412 Date: 22 September 2015 Place: New Delhi</p>		<p>Manu Gupta Vice President</p> <p>Anshu Sharma Secretary</p>	

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
(Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, Delhi)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015			
Particulars	Schedule	For the year ended March 31,	
		2014-15	2013-14
		(Rupees)	(Rupees)
<u>A. INCOME</u>			
Grants & Donations Received	9	62,261,105	51,457,231
Interest & Other Income		3,660,836	1,483,976
		65,921,941	52,941,207
<u>B. EXPENDITURE</u>			
Detail of Expenditure	10	76,888,570	54,696,213
Less: Expenses transferred to Specific Funds		-	-
		76,888,570	54,696,213
Excess of Expenditure over Income		(10,966,629)	(1,755,006)
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes	11		
<p><i>Note: The Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Income and Expenditure Account</i></p> <p>In terms of our report attached.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>For Rakesh B. Lal & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No.: 001884N New Delhi</p> <p>Rajat Behari Lal Partner Membership No.: 082412</p> <p>Date: 22 September 2015 Place: New Delhi</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> <p>For SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY</p> <p>Manu Gupta Vice President</p> <p>Anshu Sharma Secretary</p> </div> </div>			





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