

Partnering for sustainable recovery

ANNUAL REPORT 2010-2011



SEEDS

15/A Institutional Area, R. K. Puram,
Sector - IV, New Delhi - 110022
Tel. : (91-11) 26174272
info@seedsindia.org
www.seedsindia.org



MESSAGE

In August 2010, Leh - Ladakh was hit by a devastating flash flood and over the past year, a core focus of our efforts has been post-disaster rehabilitation there. The work truly represents our evolved approach to post-disaster recovery and it was a moment of immense pride to be recognised with the 'CNN- IBN Indian of the year 2010' in the Public Service Category award. We heartily thank those whose generous support has made this possible and our volunteers whose commitment and tireless work have been invaluable.

While our work in Leh remains ongoing, our commitment to this field is a much broader one. As the impact of climate change becomes more pronounced, the frequency and brunt of such disasters will only grow. Integrating climate change impacts into our ongoing humanitarian work is a core focus area. At the same time, we continue to engage deeply in learning, networking and advocacy activities, working with civil societies to create 'change agents' in the community.

However, recent events have shown that the scale of the problem is so large that organisations can no longer work in silos. Partnerships have always been a mainstay of SEEDS' work and this year was no exception. From partnering with LEDeG in Leh and collaborating with a UNDP-coordinated hub of organisations in Kosi to our network of volunteers and intense community involvement, our experience have taught us some valuable lessons about the complexities of partnerships. As the humanitarian community as a whole re-examines partnership models, the five major partnership principles as defined by the Global Humanitarian Platform – equality, transparency, result-oriented approach, responsibility and complementarity – will play a key role.

SEEDS is dedicated to dealing with these challenges, but our ability to do so also depends on your support. We thank you all for your backing over the years and hope you will continue to partner us in these critical efforts.



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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)

**RESPONDING to
COMMUNITIES
EFFECTED BY
NATURAL
DISASTERS**





REACHING OUT TO THE MOST REMOTE: SHELTER RESPONSE IN LEH

Bearing Nature's Fury

On August 5th, 2010, the picturesque landscape of Leh Ladakh was dramatically transformed. As the clouds burst, flash floods swept the region. The waters sent mud and debris coursing down the mountain slopes and wreaked widespread damage to Leh, the region's main city, as well as the surrounding areas. 34 villages in Leh were affected, among which Choglamsar was one of the worst hit. Buildings, homes, power and telephone lines collapsed, vehicles were washed away and many people were trapped under the debris.

The situation was dire with recovery efforts hampered by the remote location, altitude and harsh climactic conditions.

SEEDS' Response

Partnering with a local organisation LEDeG, SEEDS' raced against time to reconstruct locally appropriate houses before winter set in. The process began with a damage assessment of the buildings, followed by the identification of 25 affected families who could be served. These were chosen in consultation with the local government and further verified by the on-ground team. Most of these families had no means to reconstruct houses on their own and 80% of these households were headed by women.

Locally Appropriate Shelter Designs

Soon after the flash floods, SEEDS published a shelter strategy for Leh. Developed in consultation with LEDeG, the document outlined the key features of a locally

appropriate house. These were complemented with risk reduction, thermal comfort and eco-friendly features considering Leh's climate conditions and its high seismic vulnerability.

However, while a traditional Ladhaki house usually consists of at least three to four rooms, only a core shelter – one room and toilet – were suggested due to the time constraints. A prototype house was constructed to seek inputs and ensure hands-on training for construction workers mobilised from across the country. Significant contributions to the core houses were made by the families themselves, ranging from the mobilisation of materials to even pitching in with manual labour as and when required. The houses were constructed from stabilised compressed earth blocks – a mix of the local soil with seven percent of cement. These are stronger and more water resistant, helping avoid the heavy damage and collapses that mud mortar buildings face. 62,000 earth blocks were produced in just one month.

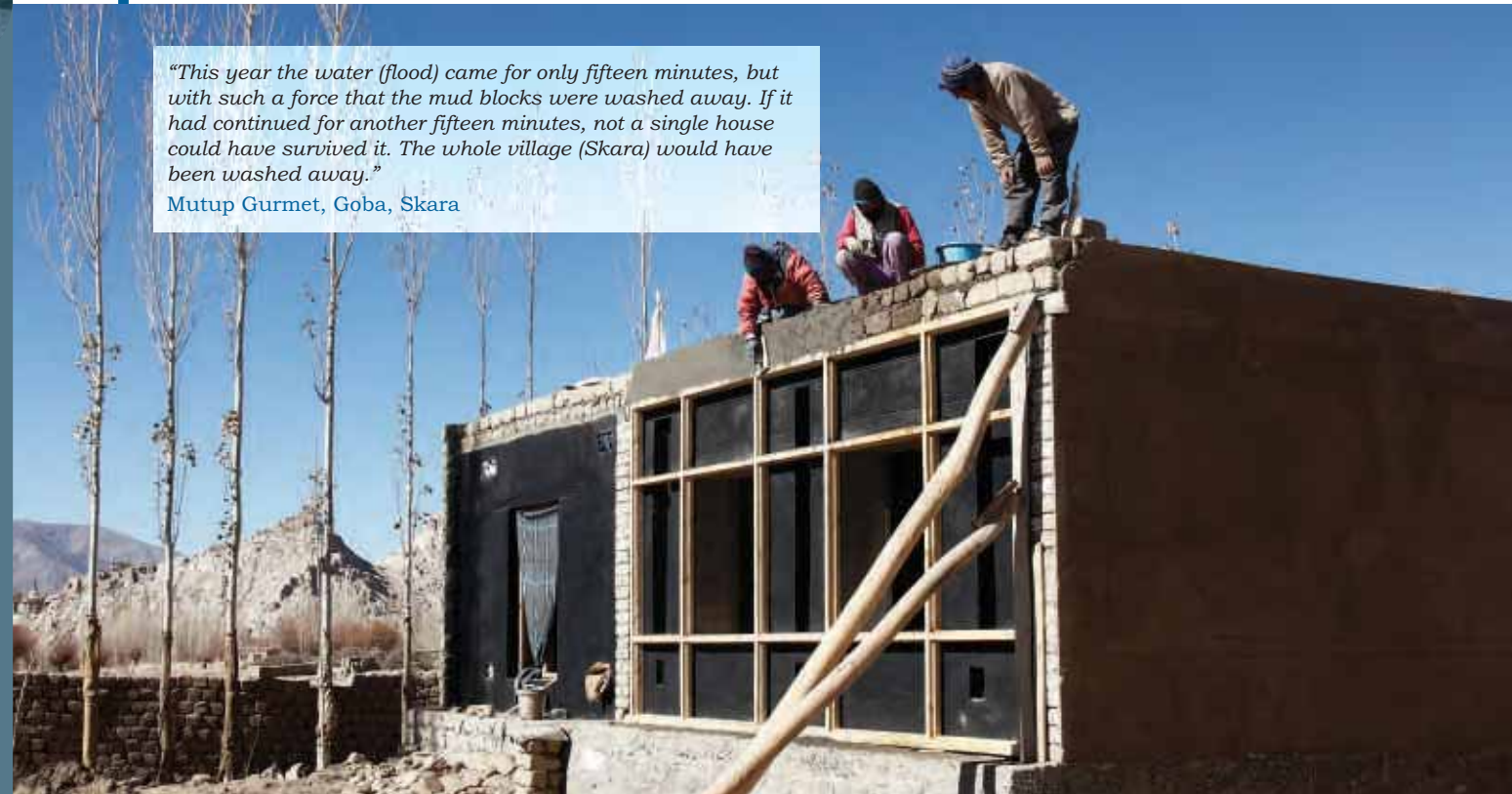
15 houses were completed by mid-November and most families had moved into their new residences by the end of the month. Additionally, Bukharis (traditional heating equipment) and fuel for these heaters were provided to 24 families as part of the winter support. Work was forced to stop at this point due to the extreme weather conditions. Temperatures dipping to -200 C made working with cement and water impossible. However, the second phase of the project is set to resume after winter.

SUSTAINABLE
HOUSING

At the centre of the safe construction crisis lies the vast gap between knowledge and practice. Local masons and construction workers lack the skills and know-how to build safe houses. Unsafe houses also continue to be the norm for people living in disaster prone regions. SEEDS, along with its team of engineers, provides hand- on training to masons on retrofitting and safe construction practices. It is also involved in sensitising citizens on building safety and promoting action-based research on traditional construction technologies.

"This year the water (flood) came for only fifteen minutes, but with such a force that the mud blocks were washed away. If it had continued for another fifteen minutes, not a single house could have survived it. The whole village (Skara) would have been washed away."

Mutup Gurmet, Goba, Skara



Story from the Field: Patience in Adversity

A widow and mother of four, sixty-year-old Phunchuk Dolma was planning to construct a new house. The 40,000 mud blocks she had ordered arrived just three days before the flash floods struck and washed away this dream. The layers of mud silt had also destroyed her fertile land – her only source of income.

Infinitely patient, PUNCHUCK Dolma does not cry, but is just relieved that her family is alive and safe. At first, she lived with her son Tsering Samphel, whose house was close by and unscathed by the floods. However, when his house also broke down a few days later, she decided to stay in the tent, actively participating in the construction of her new home under the SEEDS shelter project. In fact, the entire family pitched in. Her 23-year old daughter, Jigmet Yangchan, stayed with her for two months, helping with the cooking and construction and her youngest son, a lama in Hemis Monastery, came whenever he could.

A traditional Ladakhi house usually has several rooms. A big kitchen facing south, that also serves as a day room as well as to heat up the interior space, especially in winters. Apart from the bedroom, a pooja room is a must too, usually on the first floor of the house, demarcated from the other rooms. Guests and relatives occupy the several other rooms during the time of death, birth or any other special occasion. Phunchuk has constructed two more rooms along with the SEEDS-LEDeG Core Shelter and she intends to extend her house further in the next summer.

Volunteers – A Key Component

Initiated considering the needs on the ground and the increased interest among citizens, the volunteer programme included people from all walks of life. Working professionals from different fields each contributed for a minimum of fifteen days. Relatives of the families and local people also pitched in for the actual reconstruction work.

“Earlier people used to consider water sacred. One major issue is the changing habits. Now they wash their clothes in the river or a stream. There is a lot of water stress and people need to learn and manage both fresh and waste water.”

Shalabh Mittal, Volunteer and Consultant on resource methodology on water



PARTNERSHIP PRINCIPLE

Result-oriented Approach

Effective humanitarian action must be reality-based and action-oriented. This requires result-oriented coordination based on effective capabilities and concrete operational capacities.

The partnerships between SEEDS, LEDeG and volunteers centred around a result-oriented approach: Building appropriate shelters for as many families as possible. In spite of differences that may have cropped up from time to time, the concrete goal of the project was never in question. This ensured that there was a push to break through any deadlocks and get the job done.

Responsibility

Humanitarian organizations have an ethical obligation to each other to accomplish their tasks responsibly, with integrity and in a relevant and appropriate way. They must make sure they commit to activities only when they have the means, competencies, skills, and capacity to deliver on their commitments. Decisive and robust prevention of abuses committed by humanitarians must also be a constant effort.

Being responsible to our donors, the affected communities and our fellow implementing partners is a core part of SEEDS' partnership principles. In Leh, for example, neither quality nor our commitment to permanent rather than transitional shelters was ever compromised on in order to meet the stringent timeline.

KOSI FLOOD RECONSTRUCTION

Following the 2008 Kosi floods in Bihar, SEEDS joined the Owner Driven Reconstruction Collaborative (ODRC) - a group of civil society organisations involved in facilitating house reconstruction for affected communities. The project is designed to ensure that capacity building occurs along with the construction of safer houses.

Eight hubs were established in the worst-affected areas across the districts of Supaul, Madhepura and Saharsa. Selected on beneficiary access (1 hub per three panchayats) and public places of importance, these hubs are helping the government reconstruct almost 30,000 houses in the first phase of rehabilitation.

Instituted in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, the hubs serve to supply materials, monitor construction and train masons, promoting safe and sustainable housing in the region. At the same time, they serve as a base for advocacy with the government and other hubs. Over the last year, the ODRC hubs have expanded their value added activities to include operating a health centre, school or anganwadi; organising cultural exchange events and regular skill enhancement workshops; and providing information on developmental schemes.



PARTNERSHIP PRINCIPLE

Equality

Equality requires mutual respect between members of the partnership irrespective of size and power. The participants must respect each other's mandates, obligations and independence and recognize each other's constraints and commitments. Mutual respect must not preclude organizations from engaging in constructive dissent.

The mandate of this project has ensured that organisations both big and small work together while maintaining their autonomy.

Complementarity

The diversity of the humanitarian community is an asset if we build on our comparative advantages and complement each other's contributions. Local capacity is one of the main assets to enhance and on which to build. Whenever possible, humanitarian organizations should strive to make it an integral part in emergency response. Language and cultural barriers must be overcome.

A convergence between technical entities, government bodies and field practitioners creates a platform to impart knowledge to the most needy through trainings, demonstrations and community meetings. Hubs are linked horizontally with different members of ODRC.



BIRATPUR HEALTH CENTRE

Medical relief services, partnered by Mercy Malaysia, which began after 2008 Kosi floods in Bihar continued in 2010-11. The Biratpur Health Centre was built in 2009. This year, the clinic reached out further into the community, going beyond OPD checkups and antenatal classes. In fact, the collection of antenatal and post-natal delivery records from homes has encouraged pregnant women to undergo regular health checkups and motivated deliveries at the Health Centre.

Weekly community awareness programmes have reached out to over 2,460 people, with topics ranging from family planning to legal abortion, breast feeding, teenage pregnancy and immunisation among others.

Another facet of the project begun this year was basic disaster awareness in schools. The sessions covered

specific local hazards including floods, earthquakes, heat waves and fire, as well as water, health, sanitation and hygiene. Risk and resource maps were developed through group exercises and discussions, while card games helped increase knowledge retention. Over 350 students and teachers have been sensitised so far.

Without access to a full time centre, survival rates for new born children in the area are low. Additionally, many pregnant women cannot even afford the minimum healthcare facilities. 39 representatives from these communities have therefore been trained as 'Trained Birthing Attendants', developing their skills to handle deliveries and dispense medications.

MEDICAL RELIEF

Asia, the most disaster prone continent in the world, experienced more than half of the world's major disasters in the last half century. In response to the needs of the affected community, SEEDS works with partners to provide medical relief and health education as part of the recovery process.





BIOSHIELD

The unique geography of the 1,076 km Tamil Nadu coastline makes it one of the most vulnerable regions in the world. This ecosystem faces the risk of natural disasters ranging from cyclones, heavy rainfall flooding and water stagnation to freshwater depletion and shore line erosion, among others. SEEDS' bioshield project in this region, which began in 2008, is designed as a holistic approach to unanticipated disasters particularly related to climate change, climate variability or livelihood security.

Now in its third year, SEEDS' bioshield project has achieved considerable growth along the highly vulnerable Tamil Nadu coastline. 9,274 trees now cover an area of 35,721 square metres. Selected through community consultations, the species used include casuarinas, coconut, pugamia, thespesia and neem. The project is designed as a holistic approach to unanticipated climate change disasters. The bioshield itself apart, the project incorporates the use of ICT sending voice messages to the community on related topics and guiding a Village Knowledge Centre (VKC) managed by the local community.

THE PLIGHT OF CLIMATE REFUGEES

Virtual Knowledge Centre for Community Based Disaster Management is a project supported by Christian Aid that addresses climate change at the micro-level. In its third year, the project adopted a research-based approach, focusing on adaptation strategies for distressed migration communities. In particular, it addressed communities from flood prone areas of Orissa and Bihar, hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh and urban settlements of Delhi. The assessment of both original and present living conditions, mostly in urban slums, led to a core conclusion. On the one hand, a great rural-urban migration of 'climate refugees' adversely affected by climate change is underway. On the other, this influx is depleting limited urban resources and unleashing a new set of complex problems for affected communities. Concerted efforts are required to address these problems and these conclusions will be taken forward through ground interventions in the next phase of the project.

**SHIELDING
LIVES from
EFFECTS of
CLIMATE
CHANGE**

Climate change is clearly one of the world's worst impending disasters. There is a critical need to understand its impact on disaster management and address the related problems before they become unmanageable. SEEDS is committed to empowering local communities for adaptive solutions and conveying the voices of people most affected to key stakeholders.



LEARNING FOR
DISASTER
PREVENTION





BARATANG SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAMME

The Andaman Islands are one of the most vulnerable areas of India and schools here are especially susceptible to any kind of disaster. Funded by Terre Des Hommes (TDH), our school safety initiatives continued this year with non-structural mitigation assessments (five schools), drawing risk and facility maps (seven schools) and training on search & rescue, first aid and fire safety (five schools). Basic disaster awareness has been covered for all schools and the broader community, while 20 teachers and 12 officials from the Directorate have been nominated to take the GOLFRE course.

With the active participation of the village, a base line study was conducted and village hazard maps drawn. A major achievement was the provision of a common platform for the Panchayat and school communities to discuss their issues, understand each other's plans and act jointly towards DRR.

ECO EDUCATION PROGRAMME

For the first time, SEEDS extended its partnerships to the corporate sector. Partnering with SANYO, a leading Japanese solar-power generated manufacturer, a school safety programme was conducted in a prominent Delhi school. The programme centred around the '3Rs' – reduce, reuse and recycle – teaching students about environmental sustainability and climate change. It also included risk reduction elements such as a school disaster management plan, mock drills and the training of task forces.



SCHOOL
and HOSPITALS
SAFE from
DISASTERS

SEEDS recognises the seminal role of schools and hospitals within a community and their importance in disasters. Over the years, tens of thousands of children have lost their lives simply because of improper structures or a lack of knowledge of how to protect themselves. Innumerable more people have lost their lives because hospitals were rendered dysfunctional. SEEDS School and Hospital Safety initiatives endeavour to create a safer environment and use these hubs to bring about larger transformations in the community

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME ON SEISMIC STRENGTHENING FOR MASTER AND LOCAL BUILDERS IN INDIA

Safe construction is often impeded by both a lack of knowledge and enforcement of safety standards. A practical solution is to create an enabling environment for safe construction by sensitising and training the construction workforce. Conducted in partnership with Temasek Foundation, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, IIT Roorkee and NIT Hamirpur, this project aims to transfer specialised skills to construction workers and build awareness among the larger community. The impact is larger than it is perceived to be as masons at the grassroot level are the key to the long-term recovery and rehabilitation process.

This year, two schools within Shimla's city limits - Government High School Khalini and Government Senior Secondary School, Totu - were selected for the retrofitting process. The capacity of local masons was built up by trained engineers from premiere institutions such as IIT Roorkee. Structural strengthening and mason training aside, the school safety programmes and advocacy work around the project has begun to build a culture of retrofitting in the area.

The project will similarly cover two schools each in Gujarat and Assam, where preparatory work is already underway.



LOCALIZING THE HFA: INTEGRATED COMMUNITY BASED DRR THROUGH SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL SAFETY

Highly disaster prone, Uttarakhand is a state that faces frequent earthquakes, landslides and flash floods. While state level mechanisms are in place, the utter dependence on these meant that the local sustainability of disaster management plans was an issue. The SEEDS approach was to begin decentralising disaster management, using schools and hospitals as local anchors to empower communities and build resilience. This included a mix of structural retrofitting, awareness and advocacy programmes. Begun in 2009, the project was carried out in partnership with Christian Aid and DIPECHO. The last leg of this project saw some interesting developments such as students taking the lead to sensitise their parents and peers from other schools. An integrated mock drill, combining schools, hospitals and the local community was successfully conducted to put the newly acquired knowledge into action.

Over the course of the project, local alliances and tacit understandings have been created among stakeholders. While these are yet to be formalised, they have created peer pressure and local competition to help sustain advocacy and action.



OPEN LEARNING

GOLFRE

Global Open Learning Forum on Risk Education (GOLFRE) is a pedagogy that integrates knowledge from frontline workers (NGO workers, school teachers, community workers) and academic research. Its mandate is to build knowledge resources and create human capital for an institutional approach to risk reduction. Under the GOLFRE umbrella, SEEDS offers a Certificate Course in Disaster Management (in affiliation with CENDEP at Oxford Brookes University) as well as conducting various workshops across India. Two such workshops were conducted this year and GOLFRE courses also formed part of several of our school education programmes.



SEEDS is committed to furthering risk reduction behavior and education. To this end, we hold and attend trainings and consult with various organisations.

NETWORKING and ADVOCACY

VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE (VFL) 2011

As the secretariat for Alliance for Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (AADRR), SEEDS anchored the Views from the Frontline (VFL) global survey in Asia. It aims to link vulnerable people to national and regional decision makers. VFL 2011 focused on the key aspects of local governance and the translation of national policies into practice, pushing for greater government transparency and accountability. 25 participatory organisations helped cover 17 states and a total of 125 districts, a significant increase from the 13 districts covered in VFL 2009.

ADRRN

SEEDS is also an active member of the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN). This year, two of ADRRN's national workshops led to sustained results. In Nepal, a country-wide disaster management strategy was developed and in Cambodia, a multi-stakeholder meeting helped facilitate a national platform for DRR. Need and assessment reports following the floods in Pakistan and the Japan tsunami helped connect local CSOs aware of the ground needs with international humanitarian assistance. The formation of a Civil Society Task Force under the ISDR Asia Partnership and a strong presence at the 4th Asian Ministerial Meeting and Global Platform 2011 have reaffirmed ADRRN's leading role as the civil society voice of Asia.

Cooperation and networking among disaster management practitioners is essential for knowledge transfer and to reach out to the largest number of people possible. Experiences need to be shared within and among nations, especially in South and South-East Asia. This combination of local knowledge and broader trends is vital to apply fresh inputs and learning to on-ground projects. SEEDS is committed to increased collaboration among NGOs and other stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region.



BALANCE SHEET

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

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2011

	Schedule	As at 31.03.11 Amount (Rs.)	As at 31.03.10 Amount (Rs.)
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Funds	1	37,610,109	25,197,023
Secured Loans	2	-	21,477
TOTAL		37,610,109	25,218,450
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets			
Gross Block	3	13,820,805	13,080,844
Less: Depreciation		8,406,503	7,491,932
Net Block		5,414,302	5,588,912
Investments	4	17,926,000	3,588,039
Current Assets, Loans & Advances			
Cash and Bank Balances	5	13,288,572	15,109,004
Other Current Assets	6	1,436,979	2,653,246
Loans and Advances	7	-	60,824
		14,725,552	18,032,734
Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions			
Expenses Payable	8	72,983	101,530
Other Liabilities		435,547	1,889,734
Net Current Assets		14,287,007	16,041,469
TOTAL		37,610,109	25,218,450

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes
forming an integral part of accounts

11

As per our report of even date
For Rakesh B. Lal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

RAJAT BEHARI LAL
Partner
M. No. 82412
F.R.No. 1884N

Place New Delhi
Date: 2nd September 2011

For SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

MANU GUPTA
Vice President



ANSHU SHARMA
Secretary

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

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2011

	Schedule	As at 31.03.11 Amount (Rs.)	As at 31.03.10 Amount (Rs.)
A. INCOME			
Grants & Donations Received	9	52,041,500	44,484,855
Interest & Other Income		1,476,369	698,543
		54,417,269	45,183,408
B. EXPENDITURE			
Detail of Expenditure	10	42,004,183	45,518,911
Less: Expenses transferred to Specific Funds		-	2,293,959
		42,004,183	43,224,922
Unspent / (Overspent) during the year transferred to Grant Account		12,413,087	1,958,487

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes
forming an integral part of accounts

11

As per our report of even date

For Rakesh B. Lal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

RAJAT BEHARI LAL
Partner
M. No. 82412
F.R.No. 1884N

Place New Delhi
Date: 2nd September 2011

For SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

MANU GUPTA
Vice President



ANSHU SHARMA
Secretary



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.

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)
CARE Today
CENDEP at Oxford Brookes University
Change Co. Ltd.
Christian Aid
Cordaid
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO)
Emmanuel Hospital Association (EHA)
Give India
Global Network for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee
Kewal Ramani Foundation
Kyoto University
LeDEG
MERCY Malaysia
National Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction (NADRR)
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
National Institute of Technology (NIT) Hamirpur
Nanyang Technological University (NTU)
Owner Driven Reconstruction Collaborative (ODRC)
Prayas
Publicis Communication Pvt. Ltd.
Relief Development and You (RDY)
Save the Children
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Swiss Solidarity
Temasek Foundation
Terre Des Hommes (TDH)
The European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department's Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO)
Toshiba Corporation
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

LEGAL STATUS

Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society is registered under society act XXI of 1860. Registration No. S/25405 of 1994.

Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society is registered U/s 12A (A) of income Tax act. 1961. DIR (Exemption) /94-95/S1680/94/380.

Registration under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.1976. Registration Number 231660080.

Registered Address: 315, Tower-I Mount Kailash New Delhi – 110 065



BANK DETAILS

Standard Chartered Bank. Main FCRA a/c No. 52810017829

Standard Chartered Bank (Local) A/c No. 52810165100

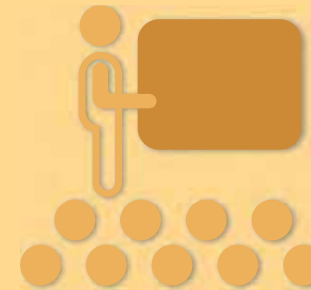
ESTABLISHMENT

SEEDS is headquartered in New Delhi with regional offices in Gujarat, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. It has a strength of 63 employees across six offices.



TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

As an organisation, SEEDS takes particular interest in enhancing the capacity of its personnel and encourages staff to undergo special training through national and international workshops. Over the last year, SEEDS has undergone training on Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP). A special workshop on gender inclusion helped clarify terms and concepts to be implemented on ground and in the office, as well as facilitating the drafting of our gender policy.



SEEDS also follows the IFRC code of conduct. Every new staff member is introduced to the code during orientation and strictly adheres to the stated principles.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The present members of the Governing body are academicians and practitioners from the development sector. They provide overall guidance and direction to various initiatives of the organisation.



MEMBERS

Prof. V.K Sharma

Prof. Rajesh Bheda

Prof. J.H. Ansari

Dr. Manu Gupta

Prof. B. Mishra

Dr. Anshu Sharma

Prof. Rajib Shaw



INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

For effective programme implementation, knowledge resources and infrastructure are consistently updated across SEEDS' offices. A library was introduced at the Head Office in 2005 and today has a vast collection of books, journals, development reports, films and interactive CDs.

SEEDS has set up a centralised data base (intranet) that is a single point stop for staff. All official requests (leave, travel, purchase, etc.) can be filled and approved with ease. Project communication and reports are uploaded to the site, allowing everyone to access this information. With a unique name and password for every user, security is also maintained.

SEEDS continues to maintain and increase its collection of shake tables, wind tunnels and GPS equipment to reach out to a wider audience and ensure ease of operation.



PROJECT MANAGEMENT

All projects are managed by a full-time Executive Director who also chairs the management committee. This management committee comprises of the National Coordinator (Programme Implementation), National Coordinator (Programme Support), a representative of the SEEDS board, Account Managers and a Senior Advisor to SEEDS. All projects are centrally managed from the headquarters by a dedicated Project Manager. In addition to the above, there are specialist teams at the headquarters who provide need based support to all ongoing projects: the Safer World Communication team; the Structured Mitigation and Response team; the Training and Education Research team; and the Project Monitoring team.



ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The accounting period followed is from 1st April, 2009 to 31st March, 2010. The software Tally ERP 9 is used for the accounting system. SEEDS has a centralised accounting system that is operated from our head office. The system is maintained on an accrual basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Books of accounts are maintained project-wise with dedicated cost centres through an integrated accounting system. The depreciation on fixed assets is provided through the written-down value method in accordance with Income Tax Act, 1961.

All grants and donations are recognised with a receipt. Expenses not directly related to any specific project have been allocated to various projects on a predetermined basis.

Our auditors are Rakesh B. Lal & Co., New Delhi.

