



ANNUAL REPORT

For the year 2011-12



Introduction

SEED began in 1991 as a volunteer organization formed by social workers with one worthy goal: to increase the social, economic, and cultural development of the Malkangiri aboriginal tribes in Odisha. The Organization's diverse programs restore power to the people and create ways that the people can gain access to and control over their own resources. These programs work towards social justice by lessening exploitation, poverty, dependence, and social class differences, and by providing underprivileged people with higher education and literacy. SEED also proudly hosts healthcare programs for rehabilitation of physically challenged persons and for care of infants and children. SEED was registered under FCRA (number 105090006) in 2005, and is registered under the State Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

Vision

To empower the Malkangiri people to build a healthy, ecologically sustainable, socially active society. To equip the Malkangiri people to lead a quality life with access to and control over their own resources.

Approach

SEED strongly believes in the latent power of the Malkangiri Tribal community. SEED's programs are designed to restore confidence among these people and raise their skill level in a variety of areas. This organization strengthens the community and empowers individuals to depend on each other for support, rather than on external agencies.

Area of Operation and Target Persons

SEED has direct association with 50,000 people in the Malkangiri district, and has impacted the lives of nearly 100,000 people in total since its inception. Malkangiri is located 750 kms away from Bhubaneswar, the state capital of Odisha. SEED works to improve the lives of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste communities, who form more than 90% of the organization's beneficiaries. Distressed women, children, bonded laborers, and landless persons are always prioritized in SEED interventions.



GOVERNING BODY MEMBERS

The following leaders of SEED have extensive education in the field of Social Work:

1. Sabita Swain, Chairperson
2. Akshya Ku Mishra, Vice-Chair
3. Sabita Samal, Secretary
4. Ranjana Pradhan, Joint Secretary
5. Janardana Behera, Treasurer
6. Aruna Rout, Member
7. Predeep Ku Bhupati Deo, Member

EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX FOR TRIBAL GIRLS

The Government of India is supporting SEED in implementing an educational complex for tribal girls. The complex, named SEED Kanyashram, has a special focus on female literacy, a targeted scheme of strengthening education among scheduled tribe girls, and specific components that improve girls' education.

SEED Kanyashram has been established and managed by SEED at Tandapalli village of Korukonda block, Malkangiri district, Odisha since February 1998. The total enrollment in the school this 2011-2012 year is 140 students from Classes I-V. The success of SEED Kanyashram is largely due to its qualified, trained, and committed teaching staff members. The main objective of the Educational Complex for Tribal Girls is to increase female literacy in Malkangiri district. The teachers use a variety of innovative and joyful teaching methods to create enthusiasm amongst the children to learn, enhancing the mental ability and aptitude of the children. The girls are imparted education in a joyful atmosphere, through song, dance, story telling, games and various other learning methods. The educational complex provides the essential items like

STRENGTH FOR THE YEAR 2010-2012

CLASS	STRENGT H
I	07
II	26
III	38
IV	39
V	30
Total	140



accommodation, food, clothes, soap, oil, teaching and learning materials, Regular Health check-ups of children are organised in monthly basis necessary medicine have been provided. .

In addition, the school also organized excursions, picnic, sports, function observation and celebration of festivals and national holidays among the students. The school has included Yoga practice in the curriculum and doing practice in each Saturday morning. These benefits out of yoga practice such as mental peace, increased attention span and concentration, increased memory, and an overall healthier lifestyle.

In the academic year 2011-12, 7 children have been successfully passed in Class-V and 7 children enrolled in Class-I. Students visited water fall Satiguda and other places for organised Picnic programme.

MOTHER'S COMMITTEE:

A mother's committee is held monthly to improve the educational atmosphere and the quality of teaching. Representatives from each village in the catchment area come together at these meetings to assess the performance of students. The suggestions of the mother's committee help us to take necessary corrective actions. The committee has also discussed the problems of the school with the Head Mistress and teachers, on topics like overall management of the educational complex and its future programmes. They also suggest and share new ideas with the staff-members for successful implementation of the programmes.

ANNUAL CULTURAL EVENT AND SPORTS

Students attended the Cultural Programme on 3rd March and Sports on 15th March 2012. The main aim of this programme was to exchange various ideas among the participants and to create a competitive environment among the



children. During the cultural programme and sports, children participated in group dances, puchis, songs, jump rope games, musical chairs, and story telling activities. In each event, awards were given to the children.

SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN OF CHILD LABOR

SEED managed three Special Schools for Children of Child Labor under the National Child Labor Programme at Pathaguda, Chitapari(1) and Tamguda villages of Malkangiri district. In these three NCLP centers, a total No. of 148 children benefited through primary education facilities. SEED provides quality education, nutritional food, vocational training, teaching & learning materials, and co-curricular activities to attract children to such schools. There are 5 staff members employed in those schools who render services and impart teaching sessions to the children: 2 teachers, 1 vocational teacher, 1 clerk and 1 peon. This programme has a great impact locally, to educate underprivileged children and help them be a part of literate society. A village education committee has been formed in each NCLP school and they provide support to the program to run more effectively.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME (WEP)

Women have always been marginalized and relegated to the status of subjugated class in the Indian society. Local community women have remained outside the scope and benefits of the government schemes and programmes due to lack of specific implementation of programs for them. Women have not actively participated in their emancipation due to the lack of literacy and economic independence training for them. There is a need to address these issues and raise the status of women. The key lies in women emancipation and empowerment economic self-sufficiency and higher awareness levels on social, economic, political and



legal issues through mobilization. There is also a need to recognize and emphasize the diverse roles of women in the family and the society such as: in family's economic self-sufficiency, social emancipation, literacy, reproductive work and community programme management. Women should be organized and strengthened at the grassroots level, to end their subordination in the family and society. SEED is making a serious attempt in that direction, to make rural women self-sufficient through Self Help Groups formation and collection of funds from different Banks, Govt.. and Non-Governmental agencies. SEED has taken various initiatives in this regard for the empowerment of women through:

- ❖ SHG formation and development
- ❖ Provide information on various aspects of development
- ❖ Facilitating an alternative for savings and credit system
- ❖ Facilitating Bank linkage and involvement in various poverty eradication programmes
- ❖ Sensitizing the community Health-Care system
- ❖ Sensitizing them on Right to Information Act(RTI), MGNREGA etc.

SEED also manages Micro-credit programmes in the S. Tandapalli and Pandurpani areas of the Malkanagiri district of Odisha and provides micro-credit support to poor tribal people, for the purpose of raising their income, through need-based micro-entrepreneurship.

VOLUNTEERS PROGRAMME:

International volunteers have visited and spent time to develop the SEED Kanyashrama in a effective manner. Volunteers help to make the teaching innovative and entertaining by sharing their skills and



experience with the students and staff. They have also helped construct buildings, create assets, and create new teaching and learning materials to teach the children most efficiently. They also contribute artistic ideas to make the school a friendly environment, such as painting the buildings. This helps the children feel at ease while at the school.

HEALTH AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING

Monthly Health check-ups are conducted at the educational complex by the Health-Team from Kurukunda PHC and advises students to maintain good health through better maintenance of hygienic conditions inside the school premises. They also advise the students in proper sanitary habits, personal cleanliness and environmental cleanliness, which will prevent the spread of malaria and contagious diseases. They provide medicines after the health check-ups and to the sick children during their illness.

KITCHEN GARDEN AND FISH FARMING ACTIVITIES

During the rainy and winter seasons, children of the complex have done kitchen garden activities like planting green leafy vegetables, brinsal, cabbages, cauliflower, chili peppers, tomatoes, and pumpkins. A lemon garden was also planted by the school in the campus. Besides these, they have also planted some seasonal flowers in the campus. Overall, the campus looks clean and green.

Fish farming: one pond is available and every year we have done the fish farming activities in the pond.

Vocational Training (Tailoring) - Tailoring training is imparted to the children during leisure hour so that they are practicing stitching and making garments for their own uses.

ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS PROGRAMME

On 25th March, 2012 SEED organized a one-day Environment Awareness Programme on the SEED Kanyashram premises at S. Tandapally. 42 No. of participants attended the workshop, including women's self help group members, Integrated Child Development members, PRIs and youth and village leaders. The program focused on the effects of climate change and how best to prevent it. Protection and preservation of natural resources created awareness and educated community members to reduce environmental pollution.



CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAFF:

A four-day capacity building training programme for the staff of SEED Kanyashram was organized at SEED premises from Dec 24th to 27th Dec 2012. This event imparted training on joyful teaching methods, teaching of different subjects, preparation of teaching learning materials, drawing and painting, documentation and reporting, performance assessment of students, curricular and co-curricular activities, and resource mobilization. All the staff members of SEED participated. The objective of the programme was to strengthen the teaching skill of staff members so that they will provide services in right way to the children. Training Leaders Dhirendra Kumar Mohanty and Pranaya Kumar Biswal used a variety of methods, such as group discussion, audio- visual aids, posters, and participatory methods to impart teachings to our staff.

SANITATION IMPROVEMENTS AT SEED KAYASHRAM, TANDAPALLI

HORIZONTAL SAND FILTER

After one year of latrines use, one main problem has emerged. During the rainy season, the latrine's pit fills with liquid, which prevents further use of the latrine. The clay soil in the area makes infiltration very tricky which requires a new system that is reliable even when rainfalls are very intense. Since using a soak pit would result in the same problems as we are already having, we have decided to implement a horizontal sand filter.

Finding a location to collect the effluent was very difficult as the outlet of the filter was more than 60 cm deep. The pond was inappropriate because when full, its level is above the outlet level. The solution we found was to dig a long trench (60 metres) outside the campus to reach an existing trench beside the pond. This was quite complex because a slope is needed (around 0.5%, not more and not less) to prevent being above the trench level and to allow water to flow sufficiently. Breaking the concrete wall between the pond and the road had to be done to make a sufficiently large hole for the passage of a 110 mm diameter pipe.

The horizontal sand filter is made of layer of sand and gravel (around 30 to 35 cm) where filtration occurs and micro-organisms purify the effluent from



the twin pits. This kind of construction implies infiltrations pipes made from normal pipes which have been partially cut with 5 mm slits, concrete boxes (inlet and outlet), a plastic sheet and geo-textile brought from France to prevent entrance of soil in the filter.

Effluent from latrine is therefore partially treated now, which should avoid any complaints from downhill households. This water is suitable for gardening; for this reason a water tank was built with 1-meter-diameter concrete rings. This sand filter also receives liquid from the new urinal which is located near the twin pits.

A few things must be known about management of this sand filter. First, the effluent that enters in it should not be raw effluent from the latrine. For that reason, the pit in use must not be full in order to enable storage of solid material. Therefore, good management of the twin pits is necessary: emptying the pit after composting period of two years and switching the role each pit plays every two years also. After a period of several years it could be necessary to remove the gravel layer at the entrance of the filter to clean or change it. This aims to allow infiltration rate in the filter to become sufficient again. Finally, it is unadvised to put heavy things on top of the filter like vehicles and to cover it with concrete. If these rules are followed, the system should be efficient for many years.

URINALS

Many schoolgirls urinate in the open in the school, which is a source of odors and is not hygienically acceptable. To remedy for this issue, two urinals were constructed. One is located behind the classrooms and the second one near the latrine and dormitory. To get rid of urine mixed with water, a trench was dug and then filled with gravel and a 6 meters infiltration pipe. It was then laid with geo-textile and covered with soil. With the idea to collect urine for hydroponic agriculture, a system was specially built to collect urine in a jerry-can allowing the non-used urine to be treated in the sand filter.



EXISTING LATRINES WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS

Two major projects were completed to make latrine use more attractive to the school children. A submersible pump of around 500 Watts is now feeding the two water tanks previously built last year on the roof of the latrines building. To get a reliable water supply, even when electricity is cut, the hand pump has been kept in place. It was very gratifying to see the pleasure of the girls and their cry of surprise when they discovered the water flowing through taps in latrines and bathroom.

In addition, to make latrine use safer at night, we installed lights in the facility. A solar panel was fixed onto the roofs of the latrines and three low energy bulbs light both the latrine building and the urinal. The produced light is powerful enough to light the access also from the dormitory. These projects are expected to halt open defecation and motivate girls to systematically use latrines and urinals.

HYDROPONIC AGRICULTURE WITH URINE AS FERTILIZER

With the goal to have a more sustainable and ecological school, hydroponic agriculture with urine as fertilizer was carried out. The principle is simple: a layer of sand (10 cm) is laid on a plastic sheet and a slope allows the liquid fertilizer to flow slowly from the top to the bottom of this layer.

This technique has many advantages: very little labour force needed, little water wasted and good yield. To get rid of the issue of commercial fertilizer supply, urine is used instead. It is free, reasonably safe to handle and contains the elements required for the plants to grow. We call them fertilizer and the three most important are Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium (N, P, and K).



This fertilizer was tested in France with tomatoes and chili peppers at a dilution of one volume of urine and 50 volumes of water. Dilution is crucial because the undiluted urine will damage vegetables if dilution is not done properly. Dilution below 1:20 is likely to burn plants' roots and kill the plants themselves. For security, a dilution from 1:25 to more than 1:100 will be applied to the urine, depending on the quantity of water used by the girls in the urinal.

Two structures were constructed with two slopes oriented in opposite directions. The total length is about 10 meters and the total width is around 1.2 meters. Water and fertilizer are supplied by 60 Litres tanks through a dripping pipe. The intended species to be grown are: beans, chili peppers, tomatoes and green leafy vegetables such as spinach.

The girls were given courses on the management of this original garden. However, on-going motivation has to be maintained within the girls.

NEW BUILDING AND OTHER RELATED CONSTRUCTION:

With support from Rotaract, France SEED has constructed one building to serve as 3 classrooms. The building is electrified and the lavatory is modified with motor and pipe water facilities, with the support from MAP through Myrel. In addition to international support, our local branch of SEED has also built one kitchen room and concrete boundary wall of school with help from Panchayat Samiti Korkunda.





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