



*Celebrating
50 Years of
Life, Freedom, Dignity...*



Towards Prosperity and Justice with Equity



Goal

Mission

Vision

“A humane social order based on truth, justice, freedom, equity and integrity of the whole of creation in which basic human rights and the dignity of every individual is upheld, in which the integrity of the family as a basic unit of the community is strengthened, where power, resources and the fruits of development are shared by all.”

“IGSSS’s mission is to raise and maintain itself as an organization committed to building a society for all based on the principles of truth, justice, freedom, equity and plurality in solidarity with the poor, marginalized & vulnerable sections of the society such as dalits, tribals, minorities, women and children.

‘Towards Prosperity and Justice with Equity’

The driving goal statement is a positive one and speaks for prosperity, justice with equity for the poor which is inclusive. Our goal is to see to it that poor people that we work with come out of poverty. The livelihood interventions that form the cornerstone of our work will make this possible, all over.

Prosperity without justice is also a contradiction in terms. Justice ensures that prosperity touches all, than a selected few.

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A mother tends to her hungry child during break at the fields. In Simolu Donga village in Lakhimpur District in Assam, IGSSS supports Livelihood Program.

From Executive Director's Desk



“IGSSS has been present where people have needed it the most.” Time and again, this was a sentiment that came across in our interactions with the various segments of the society during the year long Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

It is only ‘awe’ that one can feel for this monumental organisation, having passed through several distinct development phases from Charity » Social Welfare » Social Development » Sustainable Development » Participatory Development » Rights-based Intervention with an over-arching Results and Impact focus. IGSSS has made itself relevant in each phase. Also as per the need, the different dimensions of development, be it Charity or Rights-based Approach; IGSSS incorporates them in its fold.

One can only thank the foresight of the policy makers, donors and the senior team, all past and present. An organisation of 50 years will have its elements of ups and downs. However, what makes IGSSS vibrant is the resilience and dynamism it has.

The year gone by has not only been one of celebrations of 50 years, but also a year in which excellent work was accomplished in all our Strategic Areas. National Caravan, People’s Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihood(PEARL), CityMakers interventions, Disaster Risk Reduction interventions, Youth interventions, projects in Kashmir, each had success stories to share, which are included in the pages to follow. To top it all, for the first time in the history of IGSSS, we now have a project directly funded by the European Union (EU).

IGSSS congratulates its team for its commitment and stupendous work they are doing. IGSSS thanks the family members of its team for their support and also the innumerable sacrifices they make for IGSSS and the people it serves. I, on behalf of staff, share my gratitude to the Members of Board of Governors and General Body Members.

Most of all on behalf of the people we serve, IGSSS staff and family, the Board of Governors and General Body Members, IGSSS recognizes and appreciates the support of each of our donors which has been unrelenting. We specifically thank MISEREOR for helping make IGSSS what it is today – Danke sehr.

Looking forward to greater things from a wonderful Institution - in bringing life, freedom, dignity...

Smiles... Joseph

Celebration of 50 years of Life, Freedom and Dignity

1961-2011: Major Milestones



During the year 1959, Catholic Bishops of the then West Germany launched MISEREOR campaign against Hunger and Disease in the World.

The Beginning - 1961 to 1970

- Year 1961: The Indo-German Social Service Society (IGSSS) was registered on May 09 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. The main objective was to function as the Trustee of MISEREOR in India to promote projects for the socio-economic weaker sections in India without regard to caste, creed or community.
- Year 1961-64: IGSSS acted exclusively as a financial exchange by receiving and disbursing funds according to the directions of MISEREOR.
- Year 1965: It became the de jure donor of the grants sanctioned for projects in India. It was entrusted with the decision making on administering the Small Projects and Emergency Grants Fund, the Scholarship Fund, the Personal and Medical Aid Fund and the Agricultural Fund.
- Year 1968: The Indo-German Bilateral Agreement was signed in New Delhi on July 24, 1968 under which MISEREOR, through BEGECA, Germany, became an approved donor organization and IGSSS an approved recipient agency.

Autonomy Initiated - 1971 to 1980

- Year 1973: IGSSS constitution was amended to give it more autonomy. The management affairs were then entrusted to a Governing Board. It considerably increased IGSSS' programme interventions and responsibilities.
- Year 1978: IGSSS undertook rural reconstruction work and gave support to projects that provided relief and rehabilitation, and also granted lump sum scholarships.
- Year 1979: About 35 Dioceses and 15 other regional and national level agencies were technically and financially assisted by IGSSS to revive inactive development structures and establish new ones through people-based development, motivational and organizational programmes.
- Year 1980: On March 29, the new office building of IGSSS at 28, Lodhi Institutional Area, New Delhi – 110 003 was blessed.

The Awakening - 1981 to 1990

- Year 1981: Human Development Projects in the areas of food production, health care and education, vocational training, employment, rural development, small industry and community development were included.
- Year 1985: The SMILE (Student Mobilization Initiative for Learning) programme was started.
- Year 1986: Awareness, Training and Motivation for Action (ATMA) was conceptualized for self-determination of the poor. This became the foundation for all future programmes of IGSSS. The Silver Jubilee Year was a year of search for a vision for the future. An in-house organizational analysis was conducted to critically analyze performance and suggest measures to improve functional activities.



“From modest beginnings, the work of the Society has spread to all parts of the country, addressing the needs of the people. In promoting dignity and livelihood, it exemplifies all that is best in the work of civil society organisations understanding local challenges to design interventions accordingly at grass root level.”

Danièle Smadja, Ambassador, Head of Delegation - European Union

In the year 2006 we won the prestigious Golden Peacock Award for Philanthropy in Emerging Economies

- Year 1990: From July 01, the Trusteeship function hitherto being carried out on behalf of MISEREOR was discontinued.

A Step Forward - 1991 to 2000

- Year 1992: IGSSS transitioned from the project approach to the programme approach. Regional Offices were proposed with a view to regionalize and decentralize functions.
- Year 1997: The completion report for the residual projects was forwarded to MISEREOR and with this, the pending work of IGSSS as Trustee of MISEREOR finally ended in June 1997.

A New Leaf - 2001 to 2010

- Year 2002-03: IGSSS by now had started moving towards a rights-based approach in all its programmes. National Integrated Empowerment Programme (NIEP) became operational by integrating National Small Projects, Development Support Activities and Scholarship Programmes.
- Year 2004-05: The period was marked by the changes in the organizational structure and revision of Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations of the Society.

IGSSS changed its name to Indo-Global Social Service Society recognizing the relationship with other global donors along with the partnership with MISEREOR.

Empowerment being the focus, IGSSS started working on Five Core Issues - Sustainable Livelihood, Human Rights, Governance, Health and Disaster Mitigation.

- Year 2008: PEARL (People's Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihood) was launched. A largest initiative undertaken by IGSSS which supported 52 non-government organizations in 15 states of India, reaching out to 100,000 poor and marginalized families and 10,000 youth.
- Year 2010: A memorandum listing a charter of demands was submitted to the Chief Minister of Delhi, President of the Congress Party and the Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. This served as a build up for the CityMakers winter campaign in 2010.

In 2010 The Supreme Court of India used IGSSS' study on the homeless in Delhi and ordered for night shelters in all states on the criteria of one shelter per one lakh population.

Standing Up for Her Rights



Ms Santi Kalita Kowar, age 38, an anganwadi worker, lives in Bhakatpara village. After attending series of awareness meetings on Public Distribution System/Right to Information & Integrated Child Development Services organized by IGSSS she realized that she should raise her voice to ensure her rights as she was deprived of the allocated goods from government department for her anganwadi center. She approached the Child Development Program Officer through RTI and mobilised other Anganwadi Workers to stand against the injustice.

IGSSS' Golden Jubilee Celebrations



Year 2010-11 has been a year of cherished memories with IGSSS celebrating its Golden Jubilee.

Inaugural Event

The Golden Jubilee Celebration was launched on August 18, 2010 at New Delhi, with a Symposium on 'Access to and Control of Women over Water: Challenges and the Way Forward'. The Symposium was inaugurated by Ms Agatha Sangma, Honorable Minister of State for Rural Development. She shared her thoughts on the transition in the role of women in the society and its implications over control and management of water resources.

Mr K P Fabian, President, IGSSS, delivered the welcome note. Other speakers on the occasion were Ms Seema Kulkarni, one of the founding members of the Society for Promoting Participative Eco System Management (SOPPECOM), Pune, Dr Gita Bharali, Director of Research, Northeastern Social Research Centre, Guwahati, Ms Bondita Acharya, Director of Purva Bharati Trust, Northeast and Ms Patricia Mukhim, noted Journalist from Northeast and Vice-President of IGSSS. The Symposium concluded with the 'Launching of the Golden Jubilee Year' celebrations by Mr K P Fabian.

Symposium on Mother Teresa

The Honorable President of India, Smt Pratibha Devisingh Patil was the Chief Guest at a symposium on Mother Teresa held at Teen Murthi Bhavan on August 27, 2010. It was jointly hosted by IGSSS, Caritas India, Catholic Relief Services, Catholic Bishops' Conference of India and Delhi Catholic Archdiocese on the Birth Centenary of Blessed Mother Teresa.

Talk on Right to Food

A talk on Right to Food by Mr N.C. Saxena, Commissioner, Supreme Court of India, was organized at the India International Centre, New Delhi, on December 19, 2010. Mr Saxena spoke on "Food Security for India". A short film on IGSSS was also screened.



The Grand Finale

The year-long Golden Jubilee Celebrations of IGSSS culminated with the Grand Finale. A National Symposium on 'Reflections on Development' was organized on the occasion of the grand finale of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations on February 23, 2011 at New Delhi.



“Over these fifty years India has changed enormously. So has IGSSS. But through all this time it pursued its principles steadfastly with great competence and skill, so that in the end a very large number of people can live a life more human.”

Dr Georg Krause, Former Officer from MISEREOR's India Desk



Chief Guest Monsignor Josef Sayer addressing the gathering.

Monsignor Josef Sayer, the Executive Director, B H MISEREOR e V., Germany, was the Chief Guest. The main speakers included Her Excellency Mrs Daniele Smadja, Ambassador, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to India, Padma Bhushan Ambassador Shyam Saran and Mr Ulrich Fuesser, Head of Asia Department, B H MISEREOR e V., Germany.

The symposium commenced with a welcome note by Mr K P Fabian, President, IGSSS, followed by an inaugural address by Her Excellency Mrs Daniele Smadja on “Development and Rights Perspective”. She formally launched the European Union supported project ‘Repatriation of Internally Displaced Persons in Northeast India (RIDE B)’, implemented by IGSSS in Northeast India.

The Chief Guest of the Grand Finale, Monsignor Josef Sayer expressed his views on ‘Development’. He said, “The 50 years of IGSSS is a reason for joy for its Staff and the Members of the Board, for the Church in India and people in India”. Monsignor Sayer explained Development through the ‘Lenten Veil’. The Lenten Veil is used to make people aware of the need to be generous in helping the cause of the poor and is based on the Gospel of St Mathew, Chapter 25, Verses 35 & 36 which says: “For I was hungry and you gave me food; I was thirsty and you gave me to drink; I was a stranger and you took me in; I was naked and you clothed me; I was sick and you came to visit me; I was in prison and you came to visit me.” He concluded by wishing IGSSS God’s blessings.

Padma Bhushan Mr Shyam Saran further elaborated the importance of ‘Governance and Development’. Mr Ulrich Fuesser, Head of Asia Department of MISEREOR in his speech felicitated IGSSS on achieving this milestone.

To mark the event a coffee table book - ‘Vignettes’ - a photo documentation and ‘IGSSS Profile’ reminiscing of IGSSS with a varied past were officially released.

Felicitation of Notable Contributions in Development Sector

An award of Excellence in Journalism for Social Justice was awarded to Ms Ambika Pandit of ‘The Times of India’. IGSSS awarded the “Shreshta Puraskar” for contributions in making a visible and significant impact in the lives of the most marginalized, with a start up support from IGSSS. Ms Rita Panicker of Butterflies, Delhi; Gramya Vikas Trust, Jamnagar, Gujarat; Purvanchal Gramin Seva Samiti, Gorakhpur; and Ms Santosh Bai Sahariya of CECODECON Rajasthan; received the “Shreshta Puraskar”.

The Golden Jubilee celebrations were significant and memorable as they left lasting impressions on everyone.



PEARL - People's Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihood

'People's Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihood' (PEARL), is being implemented by IGSSS and its partner organizations in 52 Districts in 15 States of India with support from MISEREOR, Germany.

The programme addresses livelihood through three rights-

1. Right to Food
2. Right to Work
3. Right to Natural Resource Management

It is aimed at addressing the key needs of people, viz., natural resources, credit, food security and access to government resources.

Building capacity for collective and articulation of voices, access to credit to invest on livelihood and community organization has been the key strategies to deal with poverty issues. Besides these, entitlements of the government resources and schemes, like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Public Distribution System (PDS), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal (MDM); etc., are all driven for poverty alleviation and livelihood enhancement.

Strong Community Based Organizations (CBOs) have emerged and are taking initiatives at community level under the PEARL project. Initiatives by CBOs are foundation stones towards achieving sustainability. Job cards have been applied for, received, and land pattas issued to tribals under The Forest Rights Act (FRA). Strengthening of Kisan Vikas Kendra (Farmer's Development Centre) in Uttar Pradesh, creation of labor forums in Karnataka, State and District-level networking of civil society organizations in Assam and Manipur are innovative approaches and tools to deal with poverty and address the issues of underprivileged and marginalized communities.

A national consultation on Food Security was organized by IGSSS from 23rd -25th June 2010. Around 250 people (representatives from NGOs, funding agencies, government and academia) participated in the event.

Dr Joseph Sebastian, Executive Director, IGSSS, set the note for the three days by emphasizing on developmental contrasts that exist in India. The consultation started with the keynote address by Mr Devender Sharma, an expert food and trade policy analyst.

The Honorable Minister for Food Processing, Mr Subodh Kant Sahay, discussed the government viewpoint on food security and said that he was happy to see that IGSSS had conducted a consultation with grassroot people and not confined the discussion to the intelligentsia. The Honorable Minister of State for Agriculture, Professor K V Thomas

The PEARL Programme has successfully contributed to monitoring of the government food security schemes through food calendar in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka and monitoring the PDS through CBOs in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.



“Excluded communities avail supports and services entitled to them, build their own assets and achieve livelihood resilience.”

Objective: Strategic Plan: 2011-15

IGSSS submitted a Charter of Demands to include in the Food Security Bill to the National Advisory Council.

presented the government’s insight on food security.

Mr Sanjay Vijayavargiya, Social Activist, Centre for Policy Analysis, introduced points that need to be included in the proposed Food Security Bill. Mr Dilip Singh Bhuriya, Member of Parliament and ex-chairman, Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribes Commission, shared his perspectives about working with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Mr Sachin Jain, Journalist and Member, Secretariat, Right to Food, presented concrete suggestions for the proposed Food Security Bill and shared details of a parallel draft bill prepared by civil society organizations.



Geeta: Geared Up Against Corruption

Geeta Devi, an active community member, played a lead role together with PEARL partner SSK (Samagra Seva Kendra, Bihar) to check the corrupt practices in the Public Distribution System. She mobilized women of 19 villages into pressure groups and organized a series of small meetings and communicated with families to team up for a common goal, resulting in mass representation in the form of ‘Dharna’ (protest) in front of government offices, followed by constant visits/follow up to block offices. Finally, the BDO (Block Development Officer) visited the village and initiated an enquiry on the issue of corruption with regard to distribution of grains under Red Card. On knowing the facts, an order was passed to commence distribution of ration (low priced grain from public distribution system) under the Red Card. The situation has changed now. Around 100 Red Card holders of 19 villages are receiving regular provisions under the scheme for the last three months.

Karkuli in Transition

Karkuli, a remote forest village of district Kalahandi in Odisha State is inhabited by a majority of its natives belonging to the BPL (Below Poverty Line) category since 40 years. Total land area of the village is 185 acres. Villagers were not allotted pattas, though it has been almost four years since the Forest Rights Act was passed. The Forest Rights Committee, which is mandatory and formed during 2008 with 12 members, includes 4 women, who, although a part of the Committee, are unaware of the Forest Rights Act and their roles and responsibilities.

PEARL project initiated community mobilization, interaction meetings, collection of baseline data, skill-based trainings to forest committees and prepared the village cadre as Barefoot Lawyers. Mahila Adhikar (Women Rights) on joint entitlement of land and also Bhumihin Mahasabha (Landless People’s Association) was organized at block level which received a huge participation from forest committee members and villagers, resulting in aware and alert villagers fighting for right to forest land. As of now, five families received Patta of 13 acres 53 decimals under the Forest Rights Act for agricultural purposes. Pattas issued to the beneficiaries are on joint names of husband and wife, which provide control and right to women over family assets.

“Newer challenges to Development Sector are met with proactively, positively engaging through networks, coalitions and alliances or like-minded groups.”

Objective: Strategic Plan: 2011-15



The ‘Dil Se’ Project is supported by Suzlon - Synefra under its CSR Initiatives.

Development through Integrated Livelihood Schemes and Environment Conservation (Dil Se)

The ‘Dil Se’ project stepped into its third year of partnership with Suzlon – Synefra under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative. The overall goal of the project is to promote integrated livelihood development in the area with improved soil and water conservation activities/practices, leading to better agricultural yield along with improved off-farm activities and local entrepreneurship. The project covers six villages of Waghodiya block of Baroda in Gujarat. Total number of families from these six villages is 1660, out of which 619 are BPL and 727 landless who are mostly tribals and dalits.

The trainings, exposures and legal literacy organized under the ‘Dil Se’ project helped women to widen their world view and look for opportunities for individual and collective growth and development. As an outcome, the village women set their aim to form an area-level organization/collective to sustain the development processes and meet the upcoming demands of women groups to scale up sustainable livelihood, in order to fulfill their personal and collective objectives and contribute to nation building.

Highlights of ‘Dil Se’ Project

- Total interloaning from savings of 20 Self Help Groups (SHGs) amounting to Rs 496,887/-.
- The loan recovery of SHGs is 96.54%.
- Kitchen gardening being practiced among SHGs and 32 demonstrative vermi compost beds developed. Started income-generation activities such as eggs and chicken selling (Amodar, Baldi), household sewing works (Amodar, Pipaliya and Bhadol), Naisargi stitching work (Gulabpura), Ice-candy making (Amodar, Bhadol, Narmadpura and Gulabpura), masala packing & selling (Narmadpura), phenyl making (Amodar) and goat rearing unit (Alwa).



Learning from Farm; Learning to Farm

In Dil Se project, village community of Waghodiya decided to test the newly acquired technology, SRI (System of Rice Intensification), of cultivating paddy crop on a small scale coupled with conventional method of farming. In SRI techniques method of seedling, planting, weeding, watering, etc., are totally different from what the villagers were following for several years. Initially 11 women farmers applied

SRI in the small plots in six project villages on a pilot basis. To maximize output, the technology has to be applied correctly.

4.5 acres of land was covered under SRI demonstration. The paddy production yielded 6110 kg./acre, from the traditional farming whereas in the same area SRI yielded a whopping 7890 kg./acre. The pilot project could achieve 42% more yield. Women farmers have now realized that they can get more yield through SRI method.



“Support is provided to movements, capacity building programmes and initiatives which are grassroots and relevant to the vision of IGSSS.”

Objective: Strategic Plan: 2011-15

Poverty Reduction through Self-Help Structures in Conflict Affected Areas of Kashmir, India



Promoting traditional livelihood options

The project was supported by the European Union (EU) and Welthungerhilfe (WHH) from January 2008 to February 2011. The total coverage area in this project was 25 villages spread over two districts of Baramulla and Bandipora.

Major outcomes

- 35 SHGs formed and strengthened through capacity building trainings, financial support and exposure visits. SHG members are earning Rs. 1500/month on an average through Income Generation Programmes (IGPs).
- 25 Village Welfare Committees (VWCs) and four youth groups were formed. Youths are being trained in skill development, street theatre and other agriculture-based vocations.
- 2720 children supported with school material and winter tuitions.
- Linkages were built with different government departments like District Rural Agricultural University, Banks and other agencies.
- 78 orphans were identified by the VWCs and all of them were supported by IGSSS in terms of winter tuitions and school material.
- 286 toilets have been constructed.

Right to Information- A Tool for Change

People are aware of their rights and they are executing it through filing a number of RTIs in Jammu & Kashmir to get work done in their villages.

“The Village Welfare Committee (VWCs) from Rakhmohalla, Trigam, Nowgam Payeen, Gund-Ibrahim, and trikolbal villages of Baramulla and Baripara districts of Kashmir filed RTI applications in various government departments like Zonal Education Office, Block Development Office, Power Development Department, Social Welfare Department, etc. VWC of Rakhmohalla filed an RTI application at Power Development Department (PDD) regarding improper electricity supply and was successful in getting one transformer installed within the village to enhance power supply. The VWC also approached the Zonal Education Officer for recruiting two more teachers for Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) centre and were successful. They also approached Social Welfare Department and Block Development Officer, the outcomes of which are quite encouraging as the ICDS centre became functional. The VWC members are playing a proactive role in identifying the poor and orphan children from the villages for tutorial and material support.



'The conflict in Kashmir has had an adverse impact particularly on youth who suffer psycho-social disorders like stress, loneliness, etc.'



A Remote Village in Kashmir Heralding Change

Chak Jamal Mir, one of the remotest villages, comprising a population of about 800 people, connected by 5 kms kaccha (Muddy) road from the main road, Pattan of Baramulla District, lacks basic amenities like drinking water, toilet /sanitation and transportation facilities. The entire village was living in most unhygienic conditions.



Fatima Begum, treasurer of Himayat Self-Help Group and her daughter of Inderkote benefitted under Indira Awas Yojana

With the presence of a sole primary school, catering to the educational needs of the entire village, manned by only two teachers, the children had to walk long distances to obtain admission to higher classes and perusal of further education. Students, especially small girls, are at difficulty, eventually resulting in extremely high dropout rate and exceptionally low literacy rate.

Formation of Village Welfare Committee (VWC) through IGSSS paved way for visible changes in this village rapidly. The number of capacity development efforts brought positive results. The VWC not only worked hard to solve the school problem, but simultaneously and successfully addressed other emerging problems of Chak Jamal Mir as well. With the undaunted efforts of the VWC, Chak Jamal Mir now boasts of:

- A middle school with playground upgraded from primary
- Toilets and washrooms have been constructed with the help of Block Development Office
- All the link roads have been reconstructed
- Cement drainage pipes have been installed for proper drainage
- 93 village people have been registered and employed under the MGNREGS.

Trust level among the members of VWC has grown up as a result of group dynamics and people see VWC as an agent of transforming lives.



Public toilet under construction at Gund-Ibrahim with the efforts of Village Welfare Committee.

National Scholarship Programme



The National Scholarship Programme of IGSSS is funded by MISEREOR. The overall goal of this project is to help youth from socially and economically disadvantaged background to get employment-oriented vocational training which will help them to earn their own living on a sustainable basis by increasing their employability in the labour market.

552 scholarships were sanctioned all over the country with preference to girls and families of women-headed households/widows. A large variety of courses were supported short-term driving courses with a duration of 3 months, midterm courses like computer trainings and balwadi trainings of 6 months and long-term courses such as technical trades of 1-3 years.

Harita Gumansing Vasava

Nineteen year old Harita Gumansing Vasava hails from one of the interior tribal villages of South Gujarat. She lives with her younger brother and mother. Harita lost her father in September 2010. Her family does not have enough land to cultivate sufficient crops that can sustain them. Her mother, a laborer, supports her family. She is forced to migrate to nearby cities in search of work when there is no job available in the village. Harita wanted to study and support her mother simultaneously, but the financial condition in her family did not allow her to do so. Till her 12th standard, the local parish took responsibility for her studies and she passed with good marks. She wanted to continue her education further and pursue a diploma in office administration. While she was struggling to pay the fees, she came to know about IGSSS Scholarship Programme and applied for it. She was delighted to receive the scholarship with which she managed to pay her fees for two years and also her hostel expenses. Soon she will be completing her diploma and hopefully would get a good job to help her widowed mother.

Sibiruli Bhrama

"I am able to shape my future and working towards shaping the future of the new generation," says Sibiruli Bhrama. Sibiruli is a 25-year old from Bhalukmari village Kokrajhar district of Assam State. She is the youngest of eight siblings. In spite of her father's low income, she is fortunate enough to have the opportunity to study. Her exceptional performances in high school inspired her father and brother to support her further studies. With their help she completed her Bachelor in Arts degree from Kokrajhar. A degree in hand is not sufficient, one needs minimum computer skills these days to apply for a job. However, she was embarrassed to ask for support from her father. She knew computer training would help her in securing a good job.

IGSSS supported Sibiruli to complete her one year computer course. With the skills and her determination, she became a government teacher. She now earns Rs 7500 per month and supports her family.



CityMakers team on a night vigil providing support to the homeless on a wintry night in Delhi

Integration of service and advocacy is the hallmark of IGSSS Care for the Homeless. Homeless citizens, or CityMakers as IGSSS calls them, are growing day by day. Issues pertaining to them are manifold and complex. IGSSS is advocating for the basic rights of the homeless population at various levels to secure justice for them. A number of programmes have been launched for the benefit of CityMakers.

Shelter Management

Advocacy efforts of IGSSS and other likeminded organizations and the pressure from the Supreme Court of India and the High Court of Delhi resulted in government authorities agreeing to set up an

unprecedented number of shelters – 64 permanent and 89 temporary – in Delhi, in the winter of 2010-11. IGSSS itself manages six permanent (including two bamboo-canvas shelters) and nine temporary shelters in the city. The temporary tent shelters were set up in November 2010, and have continued, thanks to the efforts of civil society organizations (CSOs), chiefly SAM – BKL (Shahri Adhikaar Manch – Begharon Ke Liye – a network initiated by IGSSS of over 30 organisations working on homelessness and urban poverty in Delhi), and the High Court’s support. This is the first time that these shelters have been allowed to stand after the month of March.

IGSSS manages a shelter exclusively for women and children. A livelihood training programme (papad-making) was organised in November 2010. The shelter is proposed to be converted into a model shelter, with all essential facilities, children’s education and recreation, livelihood trainings and cooperatives and a focus on development of individuals.

Community Kitchen

IGSSS managed a community kitchen at Nigambodh Ghat, (where it also manages three shelters) to provide free breakfast and dinner to approximately 250 CityMakers daily. A kitchen is also functional at the shelter for women and children, and is supported by the Samarpan Foundation.

Surveys and Research Studies

IGSSS conducted a survey of homeless citizens in Delhi as a part of the Delhi Government’s Mission Convergence. IGSSS managed the Homeless Citizens Resource Centres (HCRCs) in Central and New Delhi, and North Delhi and was responsible for the survey and the distribution of homeless cards in these areas.

Apart from this, the CityMakers team surveyed all 64 permanent shelters in Delhi and

“CityMakers will be able to be at the vanguard of all interventions.”

Objective: Strategic Plan: 2011-15

IGSSS submitted data to the Supreme Court of India in the form of an affidavit, in response to the affidavit filed by the Karnataka state government on homeless shelters. The state government had put the total number of homeless citizens in the entire state to just 7,561.

prepared a report on the same which was submitted in the High Court of Delhi. IGSSS was also part of the monitoring team deputed by the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), which inspected 12 permanent shelters in the city on December 29, 2010.

Another significant activity conducted by the CityMakers Programme members was participation in the Census 2011 as volunteers to facilitate the enumeration of homeless citizens. A number of gaps remained in this process due to the official enumerators' insensitivity and apathy, and IGSSS was able to address a few of these issues by constantly pushing the Census authorities to cover left out areas and communities, and later, making the gaps known to the larger public by means of information dissemination and a press conference. A memorandum on the same was submitted to the Registrar General of India (RGI) on April 13, 2011. Copies of the memorandum were sent to the President of India, the Prime Minister of India, the Supreme Court of India, the High Court of Delhi, the Chief Minister of Delhi, among others.

IGSSS Bangalore, along with 28 other NGOs, conducted a Rapid Survey of the Urban Homeless in Bangalore on March 9 and March 10, 2010 (two nights with 179 enumerators). The survey found 17, 141 homeless citizens in eight zones of Bangalore. Later in the year, the survey findings were published as 'Invisible CityMakers: An Action Research on Homelessness in Bangalore City 2010'.

National CityMakers Caravan

The National CityMakers Caravan (nCMc) was a five-month long campaign for homeless citizens in urban India, organized by IGSSS, with support from MISEREOR, Caritas India and Oxfam India and in collaboration with leading urban rights groups and NGOs across the country. The Caravan, which started from Delhi on August 17, 2010, travelled across the country (22 states, 155 cities) over five months and culminated on January 12, 2011 in Delhi.

During the journey of 24,419 kms, the caravan covered Haryana, Chandigarh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Delhi.



Children performing during the National CityMakers Caravan

'A patchy plastic sheet offers them protection from the elements. Most of the time, the sky is the roof over their heads. They sleep under flyovers, at railway stations, temples and prayer halls, open sites and footpaths. That is the state of the homeless in the city.'

Excerpts from an article published in The Hindu (Bangalore Edition)



Caravan members submitting memorandum to the MLA, Amritsar

Approximately, 39,860 people were addressed during the entire period, 176 public meetings were held, 41 memorandums were submitted to the administrators, 27 press conferences were held and 25 rallies were conducted.

Amongst the highpoints of the caravan was Rajasthan's Chief Secretary's interest on the issue of shelters and promise for follow up, Surat's Municipal Commissioner's support and sharing on the work in Surat, interaction with Government officials in Karnataka, the grand welcome of the Caravan in Madhya Pradesh, the successful sit-in protest in Mumbai against the false affidavit filed by the State in response to the Supreme Court's order regarding shelters, Garib Mahila Sangathan's (a CBO) decision to advocate for and start a Balwadi

centre 'the City Makers' Balwadi Centre', and in Kerala, an address by the retired Supreme Court Judge, Justice VR Krishna Iyer, which reinforced that the laws of the country are for all citizens and it must be ensured that the state guarantees rights to all. In Kurnool, upon receiving the nCMc memorandum, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr Ram Shankar Naik, acknowledged the work of NGOs emphasizing the need to work together to address homelessness and related issues. Also memorable have been the visits to the districts, towns, the night outreach activities and interaction of caravan team members with the youth in different places. Apart from generating awareness about the rights and entitlements of the homeless, and collecting data about their conditions wherever possible, the caravan also tried to determine the progress made by state governments towards fulfilling the Supreme Court of India's directive (January 27, 2010) to build one shelter per one lakh population.

The CityMakers Programme created avenues for homeless citizens to grow professionally. In the temporary tent shelters 26 out of 36 caretakers and cleaning staff are homeless. In the permanent shelters, out of 16 caretakers, 8 are homeless and one is from the transgender community. One out of the four social workers employed by IGSSS were homeless when they joined the organization.

From the Streets in Delhi to a World of Possibilities



Balkishan has been working with IGSSS as a peer counsellor at the Homeless Citizens Resource Centre (HCRC), Central and New Delhi, from December 2010. Before joining IGSSS, he used to sell little trinkets for children at India Gate. He would work through the day and sleep at the Children's Park near India Gate. Balkishan, who had been afflicted by polio when he was one year old, had been homeless for over three years when he landed in a job with the CityMakers Programme at IGSSS.

He was helped by a differently abled beggar in the Connaught Place area, who guided him to a spot in a park at Janpath where he could sleep at night. For three years, he worked at a PCO and had started selling toys when a friend told him about the vacancy at HCRC Central and New Delhi. He started working as a peer counselor. On March 10, 2010, he moved to a hostel at Andhra Bhawan and has been staying there ever since, at a rent of Rs 1,000. He wants to take his class 12th Board Exam and apply for a government job.

Protecting Lives, Livelihood and Assets from the Impact of Hazards



A volunteer conducting test on the quality of drinking water.

IGSSS has established Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) team in the year 2010 to keep up with the pace of the present frequency and intensity of disaster. The team works on mainstreaming of DRR, emergency response and climate change and developing relevant strategy and policy. The Emergency Response Team is trained on DRR and emergency response operations.

The DRR team in Assam has made incredible contribution in accessing safe drinking water where the ground water is contaminated with arsenic. The team is equipped with water testing technology and is promoting low-cost arsenic filter that has already received positive response from the users and also the State Government for its efficiency and cost effectiveness.

In the year 2010, IGSSS also worked on a 'Rights-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Programme' in South Asia (India, Bangladesh and Nepal) under a new partnership with DanChurchAid.

Providing Safe Drinking Water in Arsenic Contaminated Villages



Tengagarah village is inhabited by 39 households of which 20 belong to the economically and socially backward tribal community. The sources of village water were contaminated with iron and arsenic. The village folks were suffering from various waterborne diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, skin diseases, etc.

IGSSS provided a Mark III hand pump in the middle of each 10 tribal families. Once the installation of the hand Pump was done, IGSSS conducted a test of the drinking water at the Rural Laboratory, Gogamukh (established by UNICEF) and still found arsenic beyond permissible limit. IGSSS then provided Kanchan Arsenic Filter which can remove arsenic and make water drinkable and portable. The Kanchan Arsenic Filter (KAF) decreased the levels of arsenic from 0.05mg/l to 0.02 mg/l which is safe for drinking purposes.

IGSSS and SPHERE

IGSSS plays a critical role in Northeast and particularly in Assam in addressing civil society's response to Disaster Management. It continuously contributes its resources and manpower for Unified Response Strategy (URS).

The IAG-Assam secretariat has been appreciated by SPHERE India and is recognized by the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA). It also involved civil society organizations for their pivotal role they played to promote risk reduction and emergency operations.

“Vulnerable communities enhance their capacity and protect their lives, livelihood, and assets against the impact of hazards.”

Objective: Strategic Plan: 2011-15



“...in 1999 the devastating Orissa “supercyclone” brought IGSSS and us... together and fruitful collaboration started, evolved, and developed further: from coastal Orissa to mountainous Kashmir, earthquake rehabilitation, self help group formation, Tsunami emergency and rehabilitation in Tamil Nadu, and also up to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, flood relief and rehabilitation in Assam and Bihar, debating on climate change at India International Centre with colleagues from Bangladesh, Nepal and Germany, and recently picking up on women literacy and property rights in rural Madhya Pradesh and searching for Sakshar Bharat and its impact”.

*- Dr. Bernhard Hoeper
Welthungerhilfe, Ex-
Regional Director
South Asia, Delhi*

The Seed of Change

While striving continuously to build disaster resilience communities, IGSSS has developed DRR good practices in implementing flood rehabilitation project in Assam supported by Welthungerhilfe and ECHO. One of its good practices include “The seed of Change” – a seed bank in flood-prone area which is replicable in flood-prone area. IGSSS has received accreditation certificate for its contribution to good practices in disaster risk reduction.

Emergency Response to Fire Incidence at Naisingpara Camp of Bru-IDPs



A fire devastation razed over 2500 houses of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) at Naisingpara camp, Tripura, on 19th March 2011, killing 18 persons and rendering thousands homeless. IGSSS declared a 45 days emergency for its Northeast offices and intervened in the situation with rapid and detailed assessments, mobilization of material aids and assisting the local administration in the camps.

The emergency response was successfully completed with distribution of material aids secured from DANIDA-DCA worth 4,510,976.00 INR to 2500 families and with internal spending of 135,341.00 INR from IGSSS Emergency Fund. Major items distributed included- plastic buckets, plastic sleeping mats, treated cotton mosquito nets, toilet soaps, laundry soaps and dettol .

Significance of the Response

- The Bru emergency response is the first case of IGSSS accessing DANIDA Mat Aid (Material Aid) and has helped the team learn about material management and logistic operations in emergencies.
- HAP (Humanitarian Accountability Partnership) was tried out by IGSSS and community level complaint mechanism was initiated successfully.

Involving Youth as Change Makers

IGSSS SMILE team identified the urgent need to empower youth to enable them to secure their rights to life and livelihood, strive for social justice for all marginalized sections of the society and play a proactive role in maintaining communal and social harmony.

Presently, two kinds of projects are implemented under the Youth Development (SMILE) programme. The first one aims at increasing livelihood opportunities for youth through entrepreneurship skill development and access to credit. It is operational in Kashmir, Kolkata and Assam. The second project which is functional in Assam and Manipur, Northeast, is in its second phase with the focus of: a) Livelihood Development; and b) Sustained Growth through Rights-based Approach. Active citizenship and peace building are the underlying themes in all the programme activities.



Mobilization of Youth Volunteers for Active Citizenship

Girls' groups were formed comprising 10 members in each group. These girls work as peer educators in their own villages on the issues of health, education, leadership and self-employment. In Manipur, collaboration has been formed with SPWDT, an organization of a former SMILE volunteer, with the objective towards identifying youth leaders who will work towards bridging the barriers between the Naga-

Kuki (tribal communities) in Manipur.

In Lakhimpur (Assam), profiling of 1,500 youth was done. 10 Youth Barefoot Lawyers and 10 Livelihood Managers were trained to create awareness.



Sensitising on Rights, Social Justice and Good Governance

Training has been conducted with chosen youth groups across communities on the basic understanding and exercising of Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, Constitutional Rights and Duties with special reference to Fundamental Rights, UN Conventions, legal provisions such as lodging FIR, Special Rights pertaining to Women and Children, Bailment, MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act), RTE (Right to

Education), RTI (Right to Information), Right to Health with special reference to Assam.

“Youth are encouraged to positively engage in people-friendly governance mechanisms, which enable them to integrate justice, peace and development.”

Objective: Strategic Plan: 2011-15



National Smile Meet

National SMILE Meet – A Youth Fest Providing a Common Platform for Learning and Action

Coinciding with the 50 Years of Golden Jubilee Celebrations, National SMILE Fest was organized at Guwahati from 3rd to 4th June, followed by an exposure trip to Shillong on 5th June, 2010. The theme of the Fest was “Right Relation” embodying positive relationships both from an individual standpoint and also for socio-political benefits.

The Fest brought together around 130 youths from Kashmir, Raipur, Uttarakhand, Kolkata and Youth Leaders representing Seven Sisters of Northeast along with the members of the SMILE team across the country. Eminent personalities from different backgrounds also joined the youths in the consultation.

Public Hearings against Ongoing Injustices and to Establish Good Governance

In Bodoland Territorial Council area, Assam, following a Public Hearing on MGNREGS, the students group became active, voicing their rights to the concerned government functionaries. It resulted in controlling of misappropriation and mismanagement of job cards. Moreover, 200 families received job cards from VCDC and more than 100 families got work on road construction in the intervention area. The public hearing was organized along with other partners like ABSU (All Bodo Student Union), AAGSU (All Assam Gorkha Students Union), AASAA (All Adivasi Students Association of Assam), AKRSU (All Koch Rajbangsi Students Union), ANT (the Action Northeast Trust), one of IGSSS’ partner organizations.

In Kolkata, 211 youth and 32 functionaries from Government and Civil Society Organisations actively participated in three different youth hearings, which paved way for youth to access different government schemes such as MGNREGS, NRHM, PDS, IAY, JSY, Old Age Pension, National Family Benefit Scheme and Widow Pension, and in exercising RTI. It also enhanced the active participation of the youth in their respective Gram Sabhas.



Exposure to Regional Resource Training Centre

Youth were taken to RRTC (Regional Resource Training centre) at Umran, Meghalaya. They were provided exposure on homestead farming, vegetable production plots, horticultural farm, floriculture, spices cultivation, mushroom production centre, apiary and honey production, fishery demo ponds, fishery, piggery and dairy.

Right to Education



People from all walks of life participated in The Equal Childhood Rights Campaign

Saman Bachpan Abhiyan – Equal Childhood Rights

Saman Bachpan Abhiyan, The Equal Childhood Rights Campaign, is a people-led movement in six tribal-dominated districts of Southern Rajasthan (Udaipur, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Banswara, Sirohi and Pratapgarh), committed to ensure equal qualitative educational opportunity for all children, both from privileged and under-privileged communities.

The objective of the Campaign is to build a 'public demand' in the backward districts of Southern Rajasthan for systemic changes (changes in policy, program and their implementation) in the education sector for the poor and marginalized children ensuring ability to grow to the fullest of potential.

The movement has received tremendous support from a cross section of society; from farmers to government officials, from students to professors. IGSSS has adopted the path of tireless campaign to meet its end, networked with NGOs and other local institutions through awareness generation and local leadership development.

Highlights of Saman Bachpan Abhiyan

- The District Collector of Dungarpur, Rajasthan, invited the campaign team to take a lead role on behalf of the civil society to implement the RTE Act in the entire district.
- Experimental Education Centres mainstreamed 133 children into government schools.
- The Deputy Secretary of School and Sanskrit Education Department (Government of Rajasthan), issued an order to the commissioner of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education to address the issues raised by the campaign.

-976 people (787 men and 189 women) from backward communities pledged to strengthen the campaign in their respective communities.

- Teachers, professors and leaders of the Muslim community attended the consultation, "Muslim Community and Education", held to highlight the plight of education among the Muslims and its possible solutions.

-Continuous engagement with the MLAs pushed them to raise the issue of adequate provision of teachers in the government schools.

- The campaign was able to form the people's apex forum at Southern Rajasthan -- 26 Panchayat level and 07 Block level forums.



Children standing up for their rights

Rights of Internally Displaced People



Bru Community: Waiting for Recognition

For more than 13 years about 40,000 Bru persons are living in the camps in Tripura or Mizoram. The Bru or Rieng, as they are identified in Tripura or Tuikuk in Mizoram, is one of the indigenous communities of Mizoram. This Bru Tribal Community who straddle both sides of the Mizoram - Tripura border in Northeast India were displaced internally following a Bru - Mizo ethnic clash in 1997, a large but indeterminate number of Brus fled to neighbouring Tripura and Assam with the bulk in Tripura (presently sheltering in seven relief camps under Kanchanpur Sub-Division of North Tripura District).

The Center and State Government are providing free ration and temporary shelter since then, but the community is still struggling to acquire their basic human rights of education,

health, livelihood, shelter and proper food. Children have grown up in the most abysmal conditions and are denied access to the minimum basic rights of children. Trafficking of children and young girls is a common issue of concern, which has been reported.

In the absence of a specific policy for the IDPs, they are sometimes termed as migrants or refugees by different groups, but are not included purely under the migrant or refugee law. The displaced community is not aware whether they are IDPs, migrants or refugees.

IGSSS partnered with the European Union Human Rights Fund, envisaging the intervention from the rights perspective with a humanitarian touch and advocating response from service providers in protecting the basic rights of education, food, health and livelihood of the IDP families.

Overall Objective of the Project

Securing basic humanitarian aid for the indigenous IDPs, ensuring they receive entitlements and assistance without any violation of the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and promoting and sustaining basic rights of shelter, education, food, health, and livelihood.

- Catalyzing Regional and State level Human Rights Institutions' response for effective justice delivery; and access to entitlements in relief camps in repatriated locations, setting up of monitoring groups with civil society participation including the IDPs.

- Providing direct services for justice being accessible to all, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the disabled.

Advocacy and lobbying for legislative reforms: repatriation, networking with the Collectors of affected districts of Tripura, Mizoram and Assam.



Data on Display

Women at the Forefront of Governance: Access and Control over Resources



Principles of social justice require working to ensure that everyone has equal opportunity for expressing and using their potential, irrespective of sex. It is being slowly realised that recognition of women's rights as human rights is essential for sustainable development and in empowering everyone. It is also acknowledged that changing women's status is the responsibility of both men and women. Development affects women and men differently and it has an impact on relations between them. A focus on gender is required to ensure that the needs of women and men (set in the broader context of caste, class, ethnicity, race and religion) are given adequate attention.

Experience of Direct Implementation on Gender:

IGSSS is directly implementing the project titled 'Empowering Women: Access and Ownership Over Land and Land-based Activities Through Education, Legal Literacy and Advocacy in Rural India', which is being funded by the European Union and Welthungerhilfe at Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the empowerment of vulnerable women in rural India and to complement to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal 3 – Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.

The Specific Objectives of the Project are:

- Increased literacy, including functional and legal literacy among Dalit and Tribal women
- Increased access to and control over property, income and natural resources.

Achievements:

- Around 200 women are literate and have numerical ability and measurement understanding
- Women Resource Centres are being conceived of as resource centres and safe stable spaces for assembling of women in neighbouring villages.

Celebration of International Women's Day:

On the eve of International Women's Day, a programme was conducted at Regurpura Women Shelter in Delhi, wherein children and women from Motiya Khan Shelter also participated. The programme was conducted by the Homeless Citizens Resource Center – Central & New Delhi.

Under its 'Dil Se' project, IGSSS-Baroda unit launched a seven-day programme at community level for bringing more awareness on the issues of women having equal means and opportunities for living a dignified life.

“Gender equity is an integral part of IGSSS and women are at the forefront of governance, access, and control over resource.”

Objective: Strategic Plan: 2011-15



Women coming forward on the occasion of International Women's Day

Under PEARL programme, a rally and protest was organized by IGSSS- Lucknow. The participants included unorganized sector female workers, rickshaw pullers and construction workers. It submitted a Charter of Demands to the Chief Minister and the Governor of Uttar Pradesh for fulfillment and proper implementation of the demands of working women.

At Jhabua, the International Women's Day was celebrated by 200 women at the Narvaliya Panchayat. Guest speakers from the neighbourhood and district administration interacted with the participants.

At IGSSS, staff got together for an emotional tribute to some of their women colleagues, a screening of the film 'Matrubhoomi' followed by a heated discussion on power, patriarchy and politics.

Experience of Supporting Gender Projects:

During the period April 2010 to March 2011 several interventions were supported related to women's rights. Streevani, a Pune-based partner, has been able to organize a domestic workers' movement, which has a membership of 1260 women. The programme is based on a threefold goal- Dignity, Rights and Empowerment. Besides, their workers' rights, they were given leadership training, personality development, savings information, government schemes, and health camps and so on.

Through another partner DISHA, work was undertaken to empower urban women migrants in Nasik city of Maharashtra. The focus of these programmes was to promote safe migration and protect the rights of the migrant women. This was done through training programmes on livelihood, government schemes, leadership and health.

Campaign to enable students and staff of 19 educational institutions, including the Goa University, to understand the issue of sexual harassment at the work place and the Vishakha Judgement, was undertaken. The campaign included special programmes organized in the university or college campus in the form of skits, lectures or as part of NSS camps.

In Ahmedabad, through Samerth, 353 illiterate Muslim women attained literacy over a 12-month period. Along with literacy sessions they received inputs regarding their legal rights and government schemes beneficial to them. In addition a resource center was run in the community which helped the women to access the schemes and the necessary certificates. Paralegal training was also given to 15 Muslim women, who had minimum education level till 12th Standard.

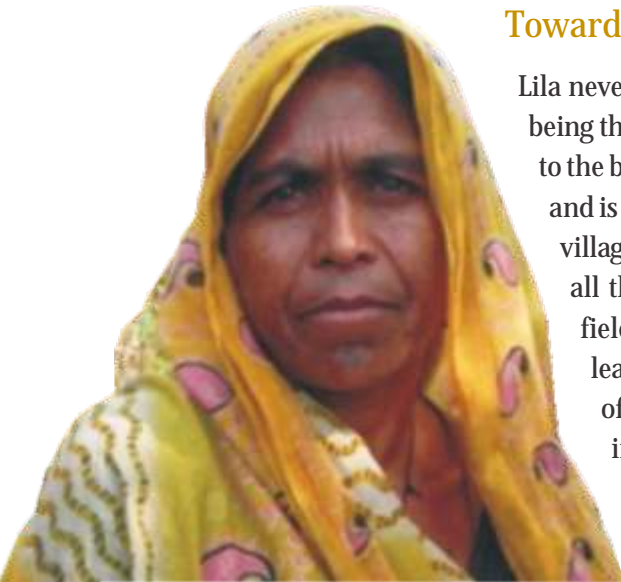
IGSSS partly supported the publication of the book "Women's Empowerment from a Subaltern Perspective" by Sr. Ajita. In addition several gender trainings were organized for PEARL partners of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

The legal aid cell of Streevani helped 78 women to solve problems related to domestic violence, desertion, property disputes and so on.

Towards Prosperity and Justice



Towards prosperity...



Lila never went outside her village and usually stayed back in the house. Now being the secretary of her SHG, she goes regularly to the bank in the town and to the bazaar. She has learned how to speak in front of others, especially men, and is now confident about speaking at meetings despite the traditions of the village. She is no longer obeying ghonghat (veil). Lila is now in charge of all the household matters, while her husband is concentrating more on field work. She plans to continue with her literacy class as she is eager to learn more and save more money in order to use it for the enhancement of livelihood. She also wants to further change the situation of women in the village by approaching the panchayat and speaking there about their problems. This is presently forbidden by the men and she is hoping that will change if the whole SHG participates collectively in the process.

... and justice

Tehnima first came to the Samerth center for her son's admission in early education center. When she saw the posters on the head office walls of legal training, she inquired about it. She was then told about the center and its activities. This in turn prompted her to talk about the problems in her life. She had recently separated from her husband after four hellish years of marriage. She said that from the first day, her husband would physically and mentally abuse her. Everyone advised that things will be better once she has a child. But things only took a turn for the worst and her husband would now abuse her in front of her son. This angered her to no extent and she left him for good.

When she'd come to the office she was fighting against him in the court for maintenance. But he would never be present in the court and prolonged the case. With no other financial support Tehnima was distraught. She was counseled at the center and the coordinator, Afroz Baig, also spoke to her lawyer. Afroz asked him to take strict action against Tehnima's husband. A little investigation revealed that her lawyer was hand in glove with her husband's lawyer and together had planned that they would not let Tehnima get any support from her husband. Once their nexus was revealed, Samerth helped Tehnima find another lawyer who forced her husband to be present in court and finally got a decent compensation from him.

Many such cases have been solved by the Samerth team in the past one year. Even in the past, before undergoing paralegal training the Samerth team would always encourage women to stand up for their rights and not take injustice lying down.

Medical Aid and Consultancy Studies



IGSSS with generous donations from MISEREOR in the form of Medical Aid Programme has been supporting the socio-economically poor patients suffering from life-threatening diseases for hospitalization and treatment. It contributes partially to defer expenses incurred in undergoing expensive treatment, especially in cases of chemotherapy, heart operations, kidney transplants and other health problems of serious nature. This support from IGSSS helps garner resources from other sources such as the Prime Minister's Welfare Fund, Chief Minister's Welfare Fund, etc.

Child Medical Aid extends financial support to children up to the age of 16 years. 142 children were supported for treatment. Adult Medical Aid extends financial support to adult patients above 16 years of age. A total of 95 adults were supported.

The programme provides a ray of hope for life to thousands of patients who do not have means to fight against life-threatening diseases. Their victories over death with our support motivate us to reach out to others who are in agony and looking forward for a helping hand.

Lives that speak...



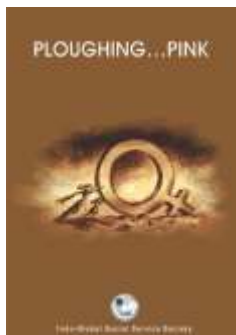
Tasima Banu, a thirteen year old girl, was frequented with intermittent high fever since November 2010 and later she was diagnosed for Acute Lymphatic Leukemia by the hematology department of Narayana Hrudayalaya Hospitals. She required to obtain cycles of chemotherapy for three years with an estimated expenditure of Rs 300,000/-. With a monthly income of Rs 5,000 from his job as a lorry driver, her father, Kaleem Ulla could not afford this treatment cost though he loved his daughter very dearly. He was the only earning member of the family with his wife and four children to support. With whatever he could manage, he admitted Tasima in the hospital and the chemotherapy began. The Shantha Jeeva Jyothi, a registered NGO for Health & Development Co-operation, Bangalore, helped to apply to IGSSS for assistance. IGSSS supported with Rs 20,000 for treatment of Tasima Banu. She is undergoing chemotherapy and is responding well to the treatment.

In the year 2010 -
11 IGSSS
conducted 13
studies for
MISEREOR,
Germany and five
for Stichting
Kinderpostzegels
Nederlands.

Consultancy Studies

IGSSS undertakes consultancy studies as requested by various national and international agencies. There are over 100 experienced staff members across India who works on these consultancy studies. IGSSS' strength lies in the professional expertise on conducting various types of studies and hands on experience of local issues of the staff members. The project studies include pre-funding assessment, mid-term assessment, post funding evaluation and special investigation studies based on specific issues. These evaluation studies covered projects funded by the organizations across India on different issues such as, Child Rights, Disability, Sexual Health Orientation Program, Micro Finance, Agriculture and Rural Marketing, Livelihood, Community Development, Food Security and HIV.

Our Publications



Ploughing... Pink

A compendium on the status of land rights for women in India, Ploughing Pink is a presentation of the study conducted by IGSSS in 23 states of India.



The IGSSS Coffee Table Book

is a visual documentation of the development interventions initiated by the organization across the country.



The IGSSS Profile Book

is a summary of the work done by the organization over the period of 50 years (1960 – 2010).

Publications under Projects

Research Study on “Issues and Opportunities in Accessing Livelihoods” in Madhya Pradesh with special reference to Jhabua, Dhar & Alirajpur districts of MP state.

Research Study on Issues and Opportunities in Accession Livelihoods in Rajasthan with Special reference to Banswara and Dungarpur districts of Rajasthan state.

Booklet on J & K RTI Act 2009 educates the reader about the genesis and processes of the Right to Information.

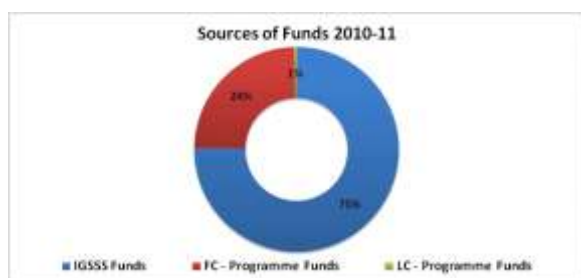
Invisible CityMakers: An Action Research on Homelessness in Bangalore City 2011.

Adult Women Literacy: Where are We, is a publication on Women’s Literacy.

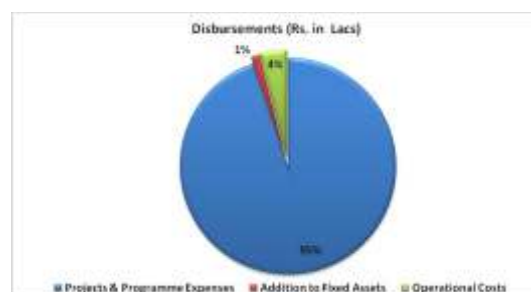
Financial Information



INDO GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY			
ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2011			
#	PARTICULARS	AS ON 31.03.2011 (Rs. In Lacs)	AS ON 31.03.2010 (Rs. In Lacs)
1 SOURCES OF FUNDS			
	IGSSS Funds	597.80	512.32
	FC - Programme Funds	193.32	(22.72)
	LC - Programme Funds	(3.22)	1.30
	Total	787.90	490.90
2 APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
	Fixed Assets (At Cost)	111.98	124.91
	Investments	489.92	275.52
	Current Assets, Loans & Advances	186.00	90.47
	Total	787.90	490.90



DISBURSEMENTS	AMOUNT (Rs. in Lacs)
Projects & Programme Expenses	1,419.35
Addition to Fixed Assets	18.27
Operational Costs	59.98
Total	1,497.60





IGSSS follows a very strong and robust audit process. The external evaluation takes place twice a year whereas Internal Audit takes place every quarter. IGSSS also has project based audit evaluation as per the agreement with its partners.

INDO GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY			
ABRIDGED INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2011			
#	PARTICULARS	AS ON 31.03.2011 (Rs. In Lacs)	AS ON 31.03.2010 (Rs. In Lacs)
1 INCOME			
	Administrative Cost Recovered - Out of Programme Funds	78.70	101.12
	Miscellaneous Receipts	2.52	0.02
	Donations	1.79	0.01
	Interest Received	9.39	4.53
	Rent Received	39.20	16.98
	Sale Proceeds/Buy Back of Assets	10.44	1.44
	Profit on Sale of Assets	-	0.05
	Dividends from Units of Mutual Funds	1.08	1.41
	Profit on Redumption of Mutual Funds	7.01	-
	Total	150.13	125.56
2 EXPENDITURE			
	Personnel Costs	34.47	63.81
	Travel Costs	5.20	2.81
	Administrative Overheads	20.47	8.02
	HRD Costs	0.02	0.51
	IGSSS Own Project Expenses	8.53	-
	Depreciation for the Year	2.58	4.63
	Surplus of the Year	78.86	45.78
	Total	150.13	125.56

Reproduced from the Audited Statement of Accounts done by Pinto M.P & Associates - Chartered Accountants

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL BODY

(As on 31.3.2011)



PRESIDENT

Mr. K P Fabian : Retired IFS Officer

MEMBERS

Ms. Patricia Mukhim : Journalist, Educationist
Mr. P J Vincent : Retired ICAS Officer
Most Rev Gerald Almeida : Bishop of Jabalpur
Dr. Manas Ghosh : Senior Lecturer
Mr. Shyamal Ghosh : Retired IAS Officer
Ms. Bernadette Pimenta : Educator
Fr. Varghese Mattamana : Executive Director, Caritas India, NewDelhi
Mr. Madan Prasad Bezbaruah : Retired IAS Officer
Mrs. Valli Alagappan : Author of text books
Mr. Michael Bastian : Management Consultant
Dr. (Mrs.) Lalrintluangi : Medical Doctor
Most Rev Dominic Jala : Archbishop of Shillong
Dr. N J Kurian : Social Scientist
Prof. Dr. Vibhuti Patel : Director, Department of PGSR of SNDT Women's University, Mumbai

Members of the Board of Governors

PRESIDENT

Mr. K P Fabian : Retired IFS Officer

VICE-PRESIDENT

Ms. Patricia Mukhim : Journalist, Educationist

TREASURER

Mr. P J Vincent : Retired ICAS Officer

MEMBERS

Most Rev Gerald Almeida : Bishop of Jabalpur
Mr. Shyamal Ghosh : Retired IAS Officer
Fr. Varghese Mattamana : Executive Director, Caritas India, New Delhi
Ms. Bernadette Pimenta : Educator



“IGSSS has been very fortunate from its inception in the quality of its leadership and its staff. It would be difficult to single out any individual from the many who have contributed. I would only mention the founder Rev Fr Frank N Loesch SJ who had the vision to seek to indigenise the dispensing of aid, and move the organisation from charity to development.”

Mr Eric Gonsalves, Former President of IGSSS, (1992 -1999)

LIST OF REGIONAL PROJECTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AS ON 31.03.2011

EASTERN REGION:

- Sr. Rosily : Directress, Holy Cross Social Service Centre, Hazaribagh
Prof. Debabrata Das Gupta : Professor of Agricultural Extn., Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan

WESTERN REGION:

- Mrs. Annie Prasad : Retired IAS Officer
Mrs. Sophia Khan : Human Rights Activist
Ms. Patricia Mascarenhas : Director, Resources and Services at Comet Media Foundation, Mumbai

NORTHERN REGION:

- Dr. (Ms.) Pearl Drego : Psychotherapist and Founder Director of TACET
Fr. Joseph Marangattikala : Principal, Bosco Boys Home, Mumbai
Dr. (Mrs.) Shailaja D Sharma : Business Development Manager, Shell India Pvt.Ltd.

SOUTHERN REGION:

- Mr. Egbert Samraj : Management Consultant
Ms. Beena Sebastian : Founder President, Cultural Academy for Peace
Mrs. Averil Stone : Educator, Social Worker

NORTH EASTERN REGION:

- Mr. Geoffrey Yaden : Founder Editor, Nagaland Post
Mr Rual Zakhuma : Retired IAS Officer

CBCI REPRESENTATIVE:

- Fr Thomas d'Aquino Sequeira : Deputy Secretary General of CBCI

Donors

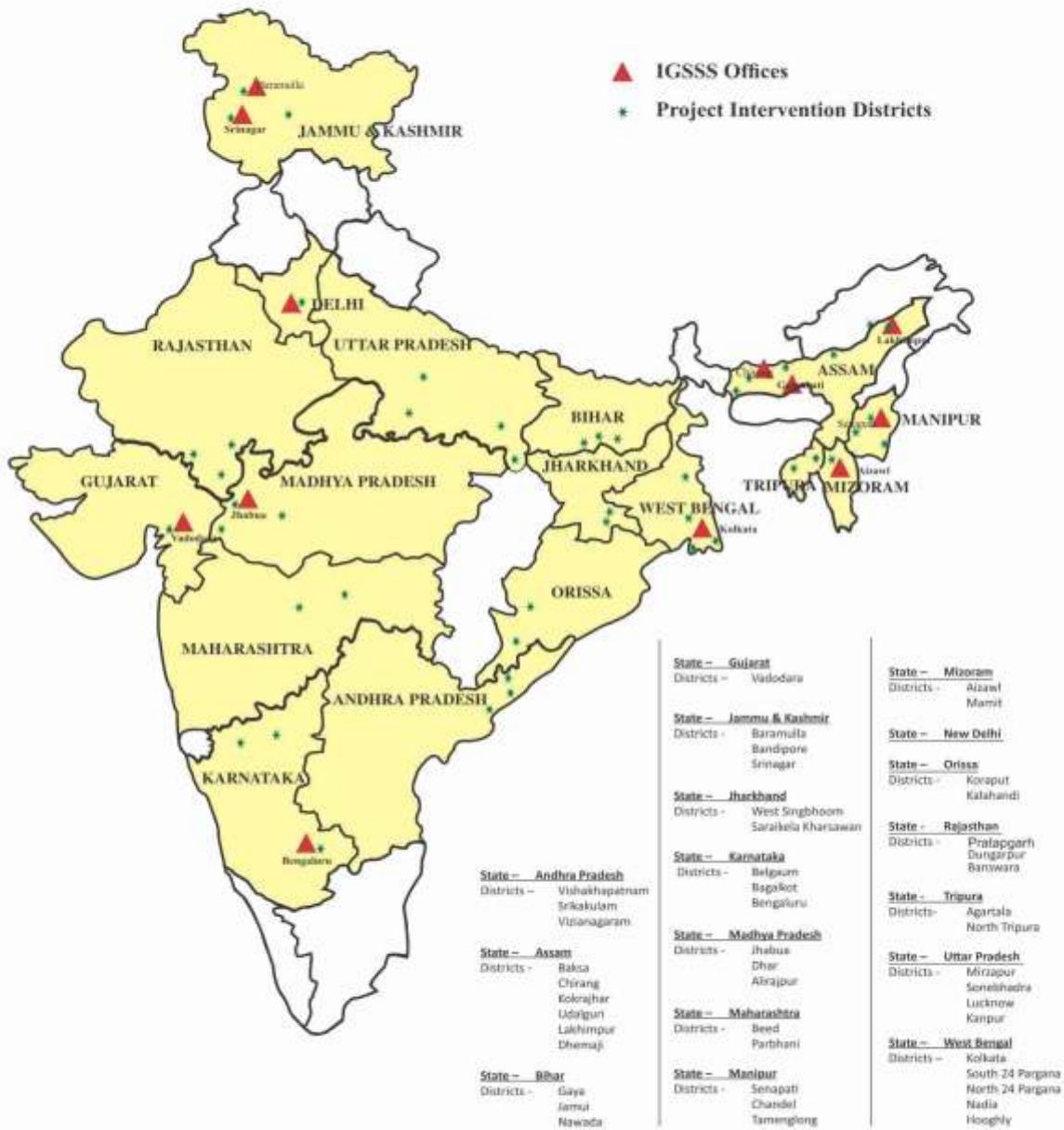


“50 years of working for the empowerment of the marginalised in India is a big task to which the Indo-Global Social Service Society has dedicated itself and a task in which already admirable success has been achieved. It is in fact a challenge that our both organisations have taken up and which we have and still are jointly working towards in numerous projects in Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Kashmir and Assam. During this partnership, IGSSS has proven to be a trusted and committed partner of Welthungerhilfe. I sincerely hope that this fruitful partnership will continue and will grow in future years and will motivate others to follow our example.”

Renate Becker, Head of Regional Desk Asia - Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, Bonn



Our Locations



As on 30th September 2011
 Map Not to Scale



Indo-Global Social Service Society

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