

Looking ahead

ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2012



**Indo-Global
Social Service Society**
Towards Prosperity and Justice with Equity





Indo-Global Social Service Society

Towards Prosperity and Justice with Equity

We have a new identity, which is an evolution from our existing emblem. It is simple, bold, confident, and encompasses the varied themes that the organization works in. The circle reflects our vision that states "a humane social order based on truth, justice, freedom, equity and integrity of the whole of creation.." and it reinforces the fact that it is supported by global donors. The acronymn "IGSSS" set in lowercase supplements the friendly attitude of the organisation. The primary colour is blue, which strengthens the stable and confident image of the organisation, and the neutral grey supplements the primary colour.

VISION

Help establish a humane social order based on equity, freedom and justice in which human rights and the dignity of every individual is upheld

MISSION

To implement and support quality development programs across India to empower individuals and communities belonging to the poor, marginalized & vulnerable sections of the society with special focus on women and children

ABOUT US

Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS) is a non-profit organisation working with the mandate for a humane social order based on truth, justice, freedom and equity. Established in 1960, IGSSS works for development, capacity building and enlightenment of the vulnerable communities across the country for their effective participation in development. With its presence in 18 states and one Union Territory of India, IGSSS has set its thematic focus on promoting sustainable livelihood, energising the youth as change makers, protecting lives, livelihood and assets from the impact of hazards, advocating for the rights of CityMakers (Urban Homeless) and developing a cadre of leaders from the community and civil society organisations. Gender and Youth are underlining theme across all its interventions.



OBJECTIVES

- Gender equity is an integral part and women are at the forefront of governance, access, and control over resources.
- Support is provided to movements, capacity building programs and initiatives which are grassroots and relevant to the vision.
- Youth are encouraged to positively engage in people friendly governance mechanisms, which enable them to integrate justice, peace and development.
- City Makers (Urban Homeless) at the vanguard of all interventions.
- Excluded communities avail support and services entitled to them, build their own assets and achieve livelihood resilience.
- Vulnerable communities enhance their capacity and protect their lives, livelihood, and assets against the impact of hazards.
- Newer challenges to development sector are met with proactively, positively engaging through networks, coalitions and alliances or like-minded groups.

ORGANISATIONAL VALUES

Equality and Justice: IGSSS gives equal opportunity to all its stakeholders and treat impartially irrespective of gender, caste, creed, ethnical and other social differences in its policies and programs.

Gender Sensitivity: IGSSS ensures that gender differences are taken into account and dealt with in relation to the organisation and all projects and programs.

People Centered: IGSSS ensures that the targeted people are its core stakeholders in all programs by their active participation.

Secularism: IGSSS does not subscribe or affiliate to any kind of ideology or practice that tarnishes, divides or discriminates one from the other and abides by the secular practices of Indian Constitution.

Democratic Participation: IGSSS

encourages & facilitates an enabling environment at all level so that every stakeholder gets equal opportunity to express opinions and aspirations in decision making process.

Adaptability to Change: IGSSS responds to the need arising from any internal or external changes and considers it in a holistic manner.

Credibility and Commitment towards stakeholders: IGSSS is dedicated to its stakeholders in its all actions and programs.

Transparency and Accountability: IGSSS is open and clear in all its policies and programs and accountable to all its stakeholders.

Partnership: IGSSS encourages equal participation and promote values of equality and ownership in every program.

LEGAL STATUS

STATUTES AND LAWS

Society Registration ACT XXI of 1860

Foreign Contributions Regulation Act, 1976

Section 12 A of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Section 80 G of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Section 10 (Clause 23 C, sub clause iv) of the Income Tax Act, 1961

REGISTRATION DETAILS

S-1787

231650067

DLI (c) (1-163)/73-74

DIT (E) 2007-2008/I-54/1187

DGIT (E)/10 (23C) (iv)/2009-10

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President's Note

It has been striving to achieve a humane social order in which the marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society receive a fair deal

Dear Friends,

I consider it a privilege to have been a member of the General Body of IGSSS for the last three years. As the new President since June 2012, I have the additional responsibility to carry forward the legacy of this wonderful organisation built over the past fifty one years.

Over the decades IGSSS has been promoting and supporting projects and programs for the socio-economic development of the people of India without regard to caste, creed or community. It has been striving to achieve a humane social order in which the marginalised and vulnerable sections of the society receive a fair deal. To achieve these objectives, IGSSS has been supporting and working in partnership with community based and non-governmental organisations. Though a National organisation, in spirit IGSSS is a grass root and people centric organisation through its local initiatives.

IGSSS continues to work with grass root partners, but also has expanded into direct interventions as the need arose. We have a stronger and enhanced presence in the Northern, Eastern and North Eastern areas of the country. In the Western Region we continue to carry on our initiatives whereas, in the South the reduced focus is expected to increase in the coming years. This refocus will be in sector-specific and need-based initiatives.

Keeping in tune with the legacy and the objectives of IGSSS, at the same time adapting to the ground realities and the changes happening in the global scenario, IGSSS shall be moving ahead in the coming years. A few of the initiatives to be considered shall include looking at development from a holistic perspective with a judicious mix of rights-based as well as needs-based interventions. It is envisaged that IGSSS will have a meaningful presence in all the regions of the country taking into consideration the local requirements, however, not duplicating but synergizing the initiatives that exist. Further it shall be the endeavour of IGSSS to consider working in areas of Health, Education and Youth Development.

I, on behalf of the General Body and Board Members of IGSSS, thank all our donors for the support they continue to give us and look forward to the same in the coming years. I acknowledge the commitment and hard work of our staff who toil much to bring fruits to the support that we get. I also remember with gratitude all the former Presidents, policy makers and staff who have been part of this grand legacy of IGSSS.



DR. N J KURIAN
President

Executive Director's Message

The strength of IGSSS is its human capital, the legacy of 51 years...

Dear Friends,

Ujorkhera, a small village of Dariwat Block in Pratapgarh district in Rajasthan, comprises 56 households, mostly migrated population. Rakam Chandra Mina belongs to Ujorkhera village and it's Community Action Group. He, along with other villagers, was able to bring to light the misappropriation of school building funds using the Right to Information. This is one of the several impact stories of the PEARL program. PEARL is being implemented in 997 villages across 50 Districts in 15 States of India.

The other Livelihood programs in Kashmir, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have made women groups stronger, each taking up initiatives to build livelihoods and life for themselves and becoming motivators for others.

In 2007-08, IGSSS ventured into a new area of work – the Urban Homeless, whom IGSSS labelled as CityMakers (as they literally build a city as construction workers, daily wagers, way side vendors, rag pickers, rickshaw pullers etc.). By 2011-12 the CityMakers project has expanded to 15 Cities of India. The National Consultation: Making Delhi a Caring City has been the highlight of this year's work.

Disaster Risk Reduction continues its relentless committed work across places where disasters occur. IGSSS was one of the first National NGOs to be present in Sikkim post the earthquake. The one year project in Sikkim covering five villages and 500 families has helped them get the much needed drinking water, shield themselves from the extreme winter and slowly rebuild their lives. RIDeB Program, the European Union supported project in Mizoram and Tripura, has brought children back to school, addressed issues of violence against women in camps, assisted in repatriated families settling down in Mizoram and also accessing benefits from the government.

Gender as a focussed and cross cutting theme has always been at the core of IGSSS work. The projects in Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh and Baramulla, Kashmir have been able to go beyond project objectives. "Voices of Change" was the highlight of this year where rural and tribal women from four States of India came to Delhi and presented their cases. Youth Development Programs in Kashmir, Kolkata, Assam and Manipur focus on developing a social conscience to livelihood and to capacity building to peace initiatives.

The strength of IGSSS is its human capital, the legacy of 51 years, and visionaries at the Board and the General Body. What IGSSS has achieved would not have been possible if not for the support of MISEREOR, its architect to begin with. We acknowledge the support of all our donors, European Union, European Commission's Humanitarian Office, Government of India, Government of Delhi, Welthungerhilfe, DKA Austria, Dan Church Aid, Caritas Italiana, Label Step, Stichting Kinderpostzegels Netherland, Suzlon, Ford Foundation and many of our individual donors.

I appreciate and thank the truly committed IGSSS staff. It is their efforts which make IGSSS exceptional. I also place on record the gratitude of the staff and the people we serve, to the Board, General Body and Donors of IGSSS for continuing to guide, support and build IGSSS.

Smiles...



DR. JOSEPH SEBASTIAN
Executive Director



IGSSS Intervention Areas



IGSSS Offices

- **HEAD OFFICE:** New Delhi
- **REGIONAL OFFICE:** Guwahati - Assam, Vadodara – Gujarat, Srinagar – Jammu and Kashmir, Bengaluru – Karnataka, Jhabua – Madhya Pradesh, Kolkata – West Bengal

Program Location

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram (Andhra Pradesh), Baksa, Chirang, Kokrajhar, Udalguri (Assam), Gaya, Jamui, Nawada (Bihar), Vadodara (Gujarat), Baramulla, Bandipora (Jammu and Kashmir), West Singhbhum, Saraikela – Kharsawan (Jharkhand), Belgaum, Bagalkot (Karnataka), Dhar, Alirajpur, Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh), Beed, Osmanabad, Parbhani (Maharashtra), Senapati, Chandel, Tamenglong (Manipur), Koraput, Kalahandi (Odisha), Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Udaipur (Rajasthan), Mirzapur, Sonbhadra (Uttar Pradesh)

URBAN HOMELESS

Ara, Sasaram, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Gaya (Bihar), New Delhi, Gurgaon, Faridabad (Haryana), Bengaluru (Karnataka), Bhopal, Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Mamit, Aizawl (Mizoram), Sikkim, Gachirampara/Naisingpara, Dharmanagar (Tripura), Dhemaji, Lakhimpur (Assam)

GENDER EMPOWERMENT

Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh)

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Assam, Kashmir, Senapati (Manipur), Kolkata (West Bengal)





Promoting Sustainable Livelihood

Spread: 1 of 8

The livelihood programs of IGSSS broadly focus on the aspects of land rights, land development, ensuring food security through service delivery and improved production. Significant emphasis is also being given on linking the communities with provisions of livelihood finance.

The livelihood programs are implemented across 15 states across India through four diverse projects:

- People's Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihood (PEARL).
- Development through Integrated Livelihood Schemes and Environment Conservation Program (Dil Se), Vadodara Gujarat.
- Empowering the Vulnerable: Strengthening Grassroots Governance and Empowering Civil Society Action in Conflict Affected Areas of Kashmir, India.
- Participatory Verification and Monitoring Project for Carpet Weavers of Kashmir, India.

People's Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihood PEARL

The PEARL program addresses the issue of Livelihood through the component of Right to Food, Right to Work, Right to Credit and Right to Natural Resource Management. The fundamental aspect of the program is to set up democratic, dynamic and functional community based organisations for livelihood enhancement of the disadvantaged communities. PEARL sensitizes and makes the community aware about accessing the government sponsored welfare schemes. It also promotes forums, advocates and extensively lobby on the issues of sustainable livelihood opportunities for socially excluded groups. The PEARL program is supported by MISEREOR.

Demographics

NO. OF BENEFICIARIES

100,000 socially and economically marginalized families

10,000 youth

TYPE OF BENEFICIARIES

Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Caste (OBC), Small and marginal Farmers, Landless and Unorganized Labourers, Migrants and Displaced, Youth with no or minimal livelihood option.

IMPLEMENTED IN

15 States **50** Districts **977** Villages



PEARL provides women an effective space to put forth their views on social and village development issues.



Right to Work: women are encouraged and provided adequate avenues to earn their livelihood.

KEY INTERVENTION AREAS

The Livelihood program takes Rights Based Approach for addressing the crucial issues related to livelihood program, such as; food security, sustainable livelihood, economic development, access to credits and better management and access to natural resources. The actualization of the rights of the people related to these issues has been the backbone of the Livelihood Program Intervention Strategy. The Livelihood Program, opts the undermentioned key strategies:

- Collectivization and mobilization of local community to access the rights and entitlements.
- Promoting inclusion through the creation of large village based institution and special program for increasing the employability of youth and urban poor.
- Cluster based approach for more focused and concentrated effort.
- Capacity building of community on various rights and entitlements.
- Advocacy and networking on the issues of livelihood.

The Strategic Intervention domains under the Sustainable Livelihood issues are:

Right to Food: The program aims at improving the food security situation, facilitation and strengthening of the community institutions to avail the entitlements and services and enabling them towards effective participation in local governance. It aims at strengthening PDS & AAY, strengthening ICDS, Mid-day Meal, introducing Kitchen Garden, improving Agriculture through introduction of highbred variety seeds, diversification of agriculture and organic farming.

Right to Work: Accessing MGNREGA through Community mobilization (including women) to demand access to work for the poor rural population, Self Employment for Youths, SGSY, and Skill promotion in undertaking business activities.

Right to Natural Resource Management: Securing government land for agriculture; Right to Forest Land (based on Forest Right Act); Promotion of organic farming; Seed Banks; Farmers Club.

Right to Credit: Formation of SHGs and farmers club to access the credit. It also focuses on advocacy and linkage building with banks and financial institutions for increased flow of credit to the SHGs.

Training & Capacity Building: Structured and phase wise trainings, meetings and workshops, exposure visits, micro plan development, village resource mapping, etc. for input delivery for enabling community to access entitlements and schemes.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Various village level institutions such as Self Help Groups, village standing committees etc were set up. These were created to mobilize the community, wherein they were made aware of the various rights and entitlements. The community collectively took up the concerned issues which resulted in increased access to welfare schemes and entitlements.

Dissemination of IEC materials on government schemes and programs has increased the awareness of the community following which

they started demanding for their entitlements and benefits as per the provisions.

Village Development Councils (VDCs), Farmers club were formed comprising of members from Van Suraksha Samiti (VSS), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and from marginalized section of the community. In Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Community Action Groups (CAGs) were initiated in small villages. These groups were formed to monitor the effective implementation of the Government schemes. Advocacy and lobbying

were taken up by the CAGs at the district and block level for the smooth execution of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

Regular monitoring for quality execution of schemes forced government functionaries to distribute regular and nutritive food through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, proper functioning of PDS and Mid Day Meal Schemes.

Regular home visits helped building good rapport with community and in gaining confidence of the excluded communities (like Mushar community and others) to fight against corruption and rude behavior of the government functionaries.

Formation of village level vigilance committee had a significant impact in regularizing the action of the Gram Panchayat Pradhan (Head of village level governance body) of different Gram Panchayats (Village level Governance) and Village Level Worker (VLW).

Organic Farming and Systemic Rice Intensification ensure better yield and help improve the food security situation.



The PRI members were sensitized towards identifying the real beneficiaries deserving of welfare scheme benefits. This contributed towards strengthening the grass root governance system and helped in streamlining the delivery systems. Awareness meetings were regularly conducted in the villages by the partners to disseminate knowledge on Social Security Schemes like Public Distribution System (PDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Old age pension etc. In Assam and Manipur, series of awareness meetings and street plays were organized focusing on PDS. This led to the community based organisations extensively campaigning for the proper functioning of the PDS, and resulted in many beneficiaries receiving their ration cards from the dealers.

Innovative approach like Systemic Rice Intensification (SRI) technique, nutrition garden, brought hope for small and marginal farmers. Rural families were encouraged to start kitchen gardening, undertake vegetable cultivation such as tomatoes, lady's finger, chilly, bottle gourd, water melon, musk melon etc. Simultaneously, these families were also linked to the village market for selling their produce. In Assam and Manipur, food and grain banks were established in many villages.

Emphasis was on creating awareness on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) under the Right to Work component. The village councils, who were responsible for the implementation of the scheme, had little knowledge about its guidelines and provisions. To spread knowledge about the act, mass awareness camps were conducted for the community and meetings were also held with the village councils. In Jharkhand, to track functioning of MGNREGA, register of beneficiaries per village was maintained to monitor the status of work availability. In Jharkhand, Social Audit program created alertness and sensitivity among the governmental officers. From Gram Panchayat to Block Development Officials, the government functionaries became active and are taking concrete steps for effective implementation of the MGNREGA scheme.

IMPACT

PEARL program focuses on building and strengthening Community Based Organisations that are a pivot for addressing issues which focus on improving the lives of the people. The process has led to the emergence of large numbers of grassroots level groups of women for facilitating development action for change. These organisations have acquired the capacity to understand and analyse the food insecurity context and plan to address the issues which are of collective importance. It has also led to the emergence of new leadership among men and women of deprived communities and other interest groups.

The **PEARL** program demands policy interventions at various levels. At a micro level, the community has been engaged in monitoring the schemes and identifying gaps in the delivery process and at a regional state level, the alliances have analysed and

shared the findings with the State authorities. These helped the partner organisations to understand and critically analyse aspects of social security schemes. The draft bill of National Food Security Act was discussed and shared with partner representatives.



Promoting women participation

Achievements

.....
268

CBOs working on issues related to village development and monitoring the government schemes like PDS, MDM and ICDS.

.....
12,260

Families started accessing Social Welfare Schemes such as PDS, ICDS, MDM, MGNREGA, Land entitlement under Forest Rights Act.

.....
119

CBOs mobilized various government schemes in the villages like demanding work under MGNREGA, helped eligible families avail pension schemes, and facilitated linkages with financial institutions for accessing loans.

PEARL has enhanced our capacity and made us aware, so today we have the courage for filing RTI.

MR. SOM SOREN, Social Activist,
Batabari village, Chirang District, Assam

Case Study

RTI transforms a quiet village

Rakam Chandra Mina hailing from Ujorkhera village of Dariwat Block in Pratapgarh district in Rajasthan, was living the commonplace life of a farmer with his four children until a courageous effort brought him to prominence and everyone started looking up to him.

Ujorkhera is a small village comprising of 56 household, mostly of migrated population. Most of the villagers are daily wage earners

or agricultural labourers, farming on others' land and they are mostly illiterate.

The regular awareness process under the PEARL intervention (People's Empowerment for Accessing Right to Livelihood) by Prayas, the implementing partner of IGSSS, helped the villagers to form a CAG (Community Action Group). Rakam is also a member of the group.

In one of the regular meetings of CAG, it was brought to notice that Rs. 2.25 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government for renovating the village primary school, but the construction work was not conducted properly, it hinted towards a probable misappropriation of funds.

Rakam took the lead to visit the Head Master of the school and asked for clarification. The Head Master asked him in disbelief, "Who are you to ask me this question", he was not

only refused an answer, but was also thrown out of the school premises. Rakam did not give in, being an active member of the CAG, they were made aware of the RTI (Right to Information Act). He used this information effectively, and filed an application with the help of Prayas under RTI to inquire about the actual expenses.

As soon as this news about RTI filing spread, the Head Master came running to Rakam, he admitted his misdeed and sought forgiveness. The errant headmaster promised to bring the actual expenses in front of the village community.

This incident also encouraged the CAG to inquire about the mid-day meal distributed to students as well as the stock kept in the store room in Anganwadi, which was kept in dark till date. They have already put forth an application under RTI at Pratapgarh and are awaiting a favorable reply.



Rakam Chandra Mina

GOING FORWARD

The PEARL program focused on building and strengthening Community Based Organisations. The process led to the emergence of large number of grass root organisations initiating substantial action for development and change. It also led to the emergence of new leaders among men and women of deprived communities.

Issues concerning policy interventions were taken up at various levels. At micro point, the community was engaged in monitoring the schemes and identifying gaps in the delivery process. At the regional and state level, alliances were formed between partners and likeminded organisations and critical analysis was undertaken on the implementation status, the findings were also shared with the State authorities. The draft bill of National Food security Act was discussed and shared with partner representatives.

The future interventions of the program will emphasize on undertaking extensive range of activities through state alliances and Zonal offices along with partner organisations. The aim will be to ensure right to livelihood with dignity for the poor and the marginalized.

PEARL Partners

STATE	PARTNERS	DISTRICT/S	NO. OF VILLAGES
Andhra Pradesh	1 Organisation for Rural Reconstruction 2 Society for Community Development 3 Codwel 4 Vishista Gramodaya Swayam Sadhna Parishad	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram	98
Assam	5 Gana Chetna Samaj 6 North Eastern Regional Domestic Workers Movement 7 SATARA 8 Gramya Vikas Manch 9 Weaker Section Development	Baksa, Chirang, Kokrajhar, Udalguri	105
Bihar	10 Vikalp Foundation 11 Lokprabhat 12 Pariwar Vikas 13 Arpan Gramin Vikas Samiti 14 Bhartiya Jan Uthan Parishad 15 Samagra Seva Kendra	Gaya, Jamui, Nawada	65
Jharkhand	16 Technology Resource Communication and Service Centre 17 Society for Human Assistance and Rural Empowerment 18 Karra Society for Rural Action 19 Samekit Jan Vikas Kendra	West Singbhoom, Saraikeela – Kharsawan	109
Karnataka	20 Vikasa Rural Development Society 21 Vidyaniketan 22 Rural Environment Awareness and community Help 23 Rural Development Centre	Belgaum, Bagalkot	64
Madhya Pradesh	24 Adivasi Chetna Shikshan Seva Samiti 25 Pragati	Dhar, Alirajpur, Jhabua	75
Maharashtra	26 Jan Vikas Samajik Sansthan 27 Shanti Mandal	Beed, Osmanabad, Parbhani	100
Manipur	28 Manipur North Economic Development Association 29 Peoples Endeavour for Social Change 30 Rural Education and Action for change 31 Christan Social Development Organisation	Senapati, Chandel, Tamenglong	80
Orissa	32 Lok Yojna 33 Ekta 34 Jankalyan Sanstha 35 Jansahajya 36 Integrated Development Society	Koraput, Kalahandi	101
Rajasthan	37 Prayas 38 Shrusti Seva Samiti 39 Vaagdhara 40 Jan Shikshan Evam Vikas Sansthan(PEDO)	Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh	100
Uttar Pradesh	41 Mahila Swarojgar Samiti 42 Human Welfare Association 43 Diocesan Development and Welfare Society	Mirzapur, Sonebhadra	80

Development through Integrated Livelihood Schemes and Environment conservation

The Development through Integrated Livelihood Schemes and Environment conservation (Dil Se) program is implemented in six villages of Waghodia Block of Vadodara District, Gujarat. The primary focus of the program is integrated livelihood development in the area with improved soil and water conservation activities leading to better agricultural yield along with improved off-farm activities and promoting local entrepreneurship. The Dil Se program is supported by Suzlon.

Demographics

NO. OF BENEFICIARIES

250 families

.....

TYPE OF BENEFICIARIES

Landless families mostly Tribals and Dalits

.....



Integrated Agro based Livelihood Program resulted in the turnaround from low to high crop production.

COMMUNITY GROUPS

The Dil Se program led to the formation of various community based groups such as Self Help Groups (SHGs) Adolescent Groups and Women's Co-operatives. It became a platform wherein the community women discussed on social issues, health and hygiene and issues concerning the development of the village. The groups also started playing an active role in spreading awareness in the village. Furthermore, the SHGs were linked to the Mission Mangalam - A Gujarat Government Livelihood Initiative, for accessing credit and undertaking Income Generation Activities. Moreover, 215 families started earning from the diverse economic opportunities such as Poultry farming, Masala Packing for retailing, Phenyl making, Sanitary napkin making, Organic drink making, etc. undertaken during the project period.

INTEGRATED - AGRO BASED LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

The Integrated Agro based Livelihood Program (IABLP) successfully addressed the issue of low crop production and livestock yield. The implementation of IABLP resulted in the increase of yield of both crop and livestock. This positively impacted the community and they took up livestock as the main source of livelihood.

AWARENESS AND SENSITIZATION CAMPAIGNS

Mass events such as awareness rallies in the target villages during significant days such as Women's Day, Environment day, Children's day and Human Rights Day were organized very successfully. During Village Green Campaign, 1316 trees were planted in the intervening villages.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Linkages and exposure visit to the institutions such as Banks, Krishi University, Government Departments, enabled the women to look for alternate avenues for sustainable income.



TRAININGS ON GENDER ISSUES

Trainings on gender sensitization, rallies, street plays, meetings and day to day interaction played an important role in strengthening the community. The educational and awareness program motivated the women to take lead role in addressing the community issues. They approached government officials and influenced them to take concrete solution oriented steps. E.g. sewerage systems for waste water disposal were constructed in the villages of Narmadapura and Gulabpura.

Initially, girl children were discouraged from pursuing education beyond primary school. The situation has improved and the girls who dropped out of schools, enrolled back and are continuing their education.

Women were supported to raise their voice against social evils such as confinement of widows, child marriage, alcoholism, wife battering, etc.

Shaping of perspective of the community interaction and exchange of ideas



Collectivization of women and strengthening their role in spearheading economic activities under the program has been a major success.

Achievements

Self Help Groups and its Economic Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 610 women joined Cooperative by purchasing the shares for Rs.100/share. • 33 Self-Help Groups formed and linked with lead banks: total savings - Rs.5,21,010. • The women groups earned Rs.3,39,477 through various economic activities promoted under the project. • Total 524 members in 33 SHGs do inter loaning for productive purpose. Mobilized various government schemes for 171 individuals worth Rs. 3, 01,560.
Livelihood Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66.56 Hectare land covered under various land based activities for reaping more yield. • 47 women adapted the Systemic Rice Intensification (SRI) method and earned more yield in their paddy cultivation. • 150 women were motivated for taking up economic activities such as Poultry farming, Phenyl making, Masala packing, organic drink making and selling, sewing etc. • 101 community members were provided one week training on poultry farming with Rs. 510 stipend, 25 poultry birds and 70 Kg poultry feed to each individual by linking up with government program. • Tree plantation conducted - 1316 trees of various fruits planted. • Women groups started vermi-compost beds in all project villages for their fields. • About 3000 cattle and backyard poultry have been regularly vaccinated and prevented from seasonal epidemics and linked with government service providers for regular service. • 16 pilot organic manure beds prepared and awareness created for recycling organic wastes in the project villages.
Holistic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village cleaning campaign was done, dustbins placed at project villages. • The women groups started engaging in solving community/caste disputes within the villages • The adolescent girls started approaching Anganwadi for nutritional support • Drop-out children, especially girls were motivated to re-enroll into school for continuing their studies. • Mobilized Govt. Schemes, worth Rs. 1452442/- for the community. • The Community made contribution to the project worth Rs. 260330/- • 25 Girls and 4 boys selected and trained in skill development and gainful employment under IGSSS scholarship Program. Most of them started earning.

Case Study

Village Sanitation – Gulabpura

Sanitation and cleanliness were a major concern of the Gulabpura village in Vadodara district, Gujarat. In the absence of a sewerage system, through the year, the village would be filled with dirty waste water, a haven for mosquito breeding. This would often lead to the spread of different kind of disease in the villages.

Several efforts were made to address this issue, but to no avail. The SHGs promoted under the Dil Se program took it up as one of their priority issue and resolved to find solution. The women members of the groups submitted application to the

village panchayat for constructing concrete drainage system for waste water disposal.

The Panchayat took no heed to the plea of the women, remained stuck in their petty factional politics and did not proceed with the application. The apathy of the village panchayat controlled by vested interest groups kept the village underdeveloped for long. However, the SHG women never relented from their determination, they approached the Block Development Officer (BDO) and shared their problem. The BDO took cognizance of the situation and

instructed the panchayat to construct the sewerage system immediately. The panchayat was forced to follow the instruction of the BDO and started the work. The SHGs monitored the progress voluntarily.

Within two months, the drainage system was established in the village. The women groups were extremely happy about the success. The collective success of the SHGs motivated the women to actualize several little plans against all odds, besides saving. They realized that their collective power can change any difficult situation.

Best Practices

SRI- System of Rice Intensification

Farmers were motivated to replicate SRI system on their fields in all the six intervening villages. It involved risk, but some farmers showed readiness. They were given seeds and provided technical knowledge to adopt

the practise. 11 farmers initiated SRI practice on their fields and covered 4.5 acre. It resulted in 42% more yield compared to the traditional harvest. The encouraging results motivated the women farmers,

46 women adopted the SRI technique on their entire field. The produce was once again heartening, leading to 46% more yield in comparison to the traditional farming methods applied in the nearby fields.



Women farmers reaped rich benefits through the practice of SRI.

IMPACT

The program initiated various activities such as livestock care and management, improved farming practices, organic manures. Furthermore, alternative economic activities such as poultry, small and retailing business were promoted individually and collectively. Besides, the women were sensitized about their role as equal partners in the process of development and the need for education and participation in the mainstream

development process at local and area level. The intervention also brought positive changes besides economic benefits to the community, women's social mobility, and boost in self respect and acceptance at familial level. They exhibited tremendous confidence in dealing and solving community, social and civic issues such as village hygiene, familial and inter caste disputes and caste practices etc.

Empowering the Vulnerable: Strengthening grassroots governance and empowering civil society action on conflict affected areas of Kashmir

The program empowering the Vulnerable: Strengthening grassroots governance and empowering civil society action on conflict affected areas of Kashmir is being implemented in 50 villages of Baramulla and Bandipora Districts, Kashmir. The program is supported by the European Union (EU) and Welthungerhilfe (WHH). The objective of the program is to lessen conflict through strengthened local governance and promoting affirmative civil society action for holistic development. This will be realized through spreading knowledge amongst the community on rights, aid them to access entitlements and ensuring grassroots level participation in the governance process.

Demographics

1200 Women **1000** Youth **100** Halqa Panchayat Members **250** Village Welfare Committee Members



ACTIVITIES

As part of the program initiative, 490 women from the marginalized communities were successfully mobilized through 50 Self Help Groups in 33 villages. These women were sensitized on rights and entitlements through various awareness meetings, workshops and trainings.

35 Youth Groups were formed in 37 intervening villages. These groups comprises of 362 members – 221 female and 141 male, aged between 16 – 30 years. The Youth members actively took up issues of village development. Three block-level Youth Information Centres were established and managed by youth group members.

Village Welfare Committees (VWCs) emerged as community watch bodies. These effectively monitored the implementation of Government schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Widow Pension; Right to Information (RTI) Act etc. in the target villages, 50 representatives from Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) were provided training on governance and development.

Some members of SHGs, Youth Groups and Village Welfare Committees exhibited tremendous potential and leadership qualities while

championing the cause of the vulnerable and the underprivileged. 100 such members were identified and sensitized by the program team.

Successful linkages were established with various stakeholders on human rights and governance. The community conducted two interface meetings with government stakeholders and with officials from State Information Commission (SIC). Moreover, 11 RTI applications and three appeals were filed with the Information Commission.



The processes of identifying Human Rights Ambassadors were initiated in 50 villages. Orientation meetings were conducted with SHGs, VWCs, Youth members and Halqa Panchayat members. The focus of the meetings were to generate awareness on human rights and capacitate the ambassadors for promotion and protection of human rights. 100 members volunteered to be Human Rights Ambassadors from the respective villages.

Exposure meetings, trainings on welfare schemes and livelihood helped participants gain valuable insights



Kashmiri women engaged in income generation activities

Light Brigade

“Don’t wait for something big to occur. Start where you are, with what you have, and that will always lead you into something greater”, said Mary Manin Morrissey but the quote is practiced by the members of Rehmat Self Help Group (SHG).

Rehmat Self Help Group (SHG) was set up by the women folk in Maulabad village, Singhpora block in Baramulla district, Kashmir. The group comprises of 14 members, they started with savings, initially the members saved Rs 10 per month but now they have scaled up to contributing Rs 80.

The members then ventured into Potato cultivation. They took two plots of land on lease, the Agriculture department provided them with 60 kgs of Potato seeds and the women managed 17 kgs on their own.

“Once we reap Potato, we will sow something different like carrot and lettuce and reap benefits. We got this idea after attending Annual Convention organized by IGSSS in

February, 2012. Dr. Gh Jeelani from Agriculture Department informed us about the various schemes run by the Agriculture department. Thus, we are thankful to IGSSS for letting us participate in the convention and sensitizing us all on various schemes provided by the government”, said Khizra and Fatima Begum.

Khizra is treasurer with Rehmat SHG. Eleven years ago she was married, but for Khizra married life was thorny and eventually she and her husband separated. Downtrodden in abject poverty and depressed because of her failed marriage, to keep herself engaged, she became a member of the SHG, gradually she also started contributing in group savings.

Today she feels that her life has transformed. Being part of the SHG has helped her to speak in public. She was exposed to the external world which was otherwise a distant dream for her and other women like her in the village.

The SHG has motivated her to make her own identity and helped her become financially independent. Few years back, Khizra availed loan from the SHG, set up her own provisional store and is successfully running the same.

Rukhsana Begum, another member, shared that the SHG has become economically self sufficient and they even lend money to government employees and other people in the village. Fatima Begum, the group leader, feels that their roles and responsibility as members in the group has helped them to come out of their cocoon.

Rehmat SHG is leaving a trail in many ways. These women supervise Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme in their villages. They are employed in work provided under MGNREGA and keep a record of every working day. One of the Village Welfare Committee (VWC) members keeps them informed about any update in the scheme.

The SHG members bought a tent worth Rs.10,000 and four cooking pots for Rs. 3,330. They intend to lend it to villagers so that these villagers can initiate economic activities and earn money in the process.

The Rehmat SHG has travelled a long distance but they aspire to be the change makers. They now aim to strengthen the local governance by contesting elections despite resistance or any kind of rejections.

“Yes, we can and we will emerge as true leaders for our people. No matter how difficult the going gets”, said Fatima Begum, group leader Rehmat.



Members of Rehmat Self Help Group engaged in income generating activities

Participatory Verification and Monitoring Project for Carpet Weavers of Kashmir, India

The program Participatory Verification and Monitoring Project for Carpet Weavers of Kashmir, India, is aimed at empowering weavers and workers and supporting sustainable development of handmade carpet industry; also enhancing the market prospects of this product. The program is meant to improve working and living conditions of weavers and workers in the handmade carpet industry and promote environmentally sound carpet production. The program is supported by Label STEP India.

The major objective of the program is to mobilize and organize vulnerable carpet weavers, sensitize them on rights, entitlements and services. Another significant feature is to promote multi-stakeholder dialogue between carpet weavers, government officials and representatives from civil society and resource organisations.



Families of weavers engrossed in carpet production. **Right:** 'Talim' - the design script followed by the carpet weavers.

IMPLEMENTATION

A women-weaver group was formed in village Zalpora. Women were also identified from the village Nowgam Payeen and will be formed into a weaver group. Skill up-gradation training for the weaver groups

were conducted to make them acquaint with new looms developed by Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT) and also to make them aware of the current market requirements in the handmade carpet sector.

Demographics


STATE	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTING VILLAGES	TARGET BENEFICIARIES
Kashmir	Bandipora	Zalpora and Nowgam Payeen	Male: 18 to 50 years; Female: 18 to 35 years





Urban Poverty and Homelessness

Spread: 1 of 5



The Urban Poverty (CityMakers) program of IGSSS primarily focuses on the issues of Urban Homeless (CityMakers). As the organisation delved deeper into the causes, one significant learning has been that the homeless residents play a crucial role towards building a city in various capacities such as the construction workers, rickshaw pullers, rag pickers and other daily wage earners. The term 'CityMakers', coined by IGSSS, define them as people who play a constructive role in building a city.

CityMakers Program

The program primarily emphasizes on managing shelters and to develop them as models with the vision that it will be replicated as hospitable habitation for the benefit of CityMakers by the Government. The focus is on strengthening networks on shelter rights across the country and monitoring the Government's response to the Supreme Court's directive of providing one shelter per one lakh population. The program involves lobbying with likeminded Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to influence the Government to come up with favourable policies for CityMakers. It also facilitates access to services for CityMakers and sensitizes media, students and professionals on issues of Urban Homelessness. The program is supported by MISEREOR, Germany.

The CityMakers Program is designed towards improving the living conditions of the homeless people. It is rooted in the belief that housing/shelter is essential to one's 'Right to Life'.

IGSSS adopts a two pronged approach under the CityMakers Program:

Approach One: Advocating for the rights of CityMakers, work towards providing them a dignified life with equal opportunities to grow, prosper and being acknowledged as an integral part of the society.

Approach Two: Building a cadre of housing rights activists in urban slums in 10 cities that comes under the purview of Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana (Rajiv Gandhi Housing Scheme by Government of India) and building a National Coalition on urban housing rights.

Demographics

CITY	SHELTERS	MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN	FAMILIES
Delhi	Yamuna Pusta, Chabiganj, Regarpura, Lodi Road, Near Bangla Sahib Gurudwara, Himmatgarh, Majnu Ka Tilla	365	130	12	30
		In Winters 740	In Winters 135	In Winters 12	In Winters 30
Bengaluru	City Market Area, Shivaji Nagar	188	50	12	
Lucknow	Bijli pasi kila, Karehta Sarojini Nagar, Sharda Nagar, Kharika, Cant, Patel Nagar, Moti Nagar, Hind Nagar, Lohia Hospital (Vishesh Khand), Vipul Khand, Viram Khand, Patrkarpuram, Heniman, Jugauli, Indira Nagar, Munsipulia, Chinchhat, Matiyari, Kamta, Mulayam Nagar	12,510	10,265		2756
Kanpur	Chapeda Pulia, Double Poliya, Ganda Nala, Jarib Cauki Chauraha, Kaka Dev, Mariyam pur Chauraha, Narayan Purwa, Pandu Nagar, Rawatpur, Sant nagar Chauraha Gumti, Shastri Nagar, Vijay Nagar,	2459	1004	443	
Bihar	Ara, Sasaram, Muzaffarpur				1780
Delhi NCR	Sultanpuri, Palam			540	

CITYMAKERS DELHI

IGSSS has advocated for the rights of CityMakers at Government forums such as the National Advisory Council (NAC) and lobbied with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. This resulted in the amendment of a clause, which included punishment for government official who help or do not report encroachment, in the Model Property Rights to Slum Dwellers Act 2011 under the Rajiv Awas Yojana scheme.

During the National Consultation on 'Addressing Homelessness and Evictions through Supreme Court Public Interest Litigation' held in Delhi, it was decided to revive the National Forum for Housing and Livelihood Rights (NFHR). On the issue of shelters for the homeless in India, the Hon'ble Supreme Court asked states to file a report in the courts. So far, 14 state governments have filed affidavits along with status reports.

Through NFHR, Civil Society Organisations contested against the state government's affidavits by providing ground reports and realities.

IGSSS has been assisting the High Court of Delhi since January 2010 in the suo moto case initiated by the court regarding the provision for shelters for the homeless resident in Delhi. This has been done through Shahri Adhikar Manch - Begharon ke Saath (SAM-BKS), a networking forum of 30 organisations working on the issue of urban poverty. The initiative resulted in opening up of 148 shelters (64 permanent and 84 temporary) in Delhi by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB). A joint Apex Advisory Committee was also formed by DUSIB on Hon'ble High Court's directive for intensive action on the issue of homelessness.

Basic amenities are provided in the shelter homes to the CityMakers for ensuring a life with dignity.



Shelter Management

IGSSS has been managing three permanent and six temporary shelters in Delhi. These shelters are equipped with essential services such as water and electricity and provide a safe sleeping space to the homeless residents. The shelter homes are also linked with health care providers such as Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital where the shelter residents are being provided free medical consultation and subsidised medicines, also being attended to during emergency. Continuous advocacy efforts by

IGSSS resulted in the Government decision to convert the Women and Children shelter home, Regarpura, Delhi, into a model shelter. IGSSS team listed a few essentials to the nodal agency officials to make comfortable living possible in the shelter home.

Rights and Entitlements

IGSSS conducted a drive across its nine shelters - Regarpura, Chabiganj, Yamuna Pushta, Lodi Road, Majnu Ka Tilla, near Bangla Sahib Gurudwara and Himmatgarh to fill up election ID card forms. The election ID card will help CityMakers get their entitlements under

the administration of state government.

Food Relief in winter

During the peak of winter in Delhi, January 2012, one hot meal a day Program was initiated for CityMakers at Yamuna Pushta shelter. Around 200 CityMakers were provided with meals in January 2012.

Sensitizing Program

IGSSS team reached out to the faculty of Doon School and Welhams Girls School, Dehradun to sensitise the students about the CityMakers. It also helped IGSSS to raise donation in kind.



A CityMaker receiving basic treatment during one of the health camps in Bengaluru facilitated by IGSSS along with the local municipal body.

CITYMAKERS BENGALURU

With regard to the urban poverty intervention in Bengaluru, IGSSS team was made part of the Joint Inspection Committee in Karnataka, set up under the directions of Supreme Court of India. The team submitted regular reports and updates on the conditions of shelter homes across Karnataka and also presented a status report on shelter homes to the Supreme Court of India. IGSSS also conducted shelter construction mapping exercise for Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) for South, West and East Zone. In Bengaluru, four general health camps were organised for the CityMakers with support from local municipal body, health institutions and the Police Department. A total of 548 patients were provided medical facilities.

In both Delhi and Bengaluru, several PRA exercises were conducted with CityMakers. In Delhi, the focus groups were shelter dwellers and through the exercises 'Charter of CityMakers' and 'Girl Child's Charter' were drafted and presented during the national consultation on 'Making Delhi a Caring City: Review & Way Forward' organized by IGSSS in March 2012. The PRAs in Bengaluru provided insights into possible intervention areas.

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH NGOS

In Delhi, IGSSS is also working with St. Joseph's Service Society (SJSS) to provide non-formal education to 540 children in five slums. Efforts were also being made to main-stream these children in schools run by the government.

In Lucknow and Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, IGSSS works with Participatory Action for Community Empowerment (PACE), Asian Institute of Management (AIM), Diocesan Social Work Society (DSWS) and Warsi Sewa Sadan (WSS) on the issues of livelihood for the unorganized-sector workers.

Uttar Pradesh cluster was successful in getting

Implementing Partners:

Participatory Action for Community Empowerment (PACE), Asian Institute of Management (AIM), Diocesan Social Work Society (DSWS), Lucknow, Warsi Sewa Sadan (WSS), Kanpur, NIDAN, Bihar, St. Joseph's Service Society, New Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)



Voter Identity Cards were provided to the community members in Kathauta, Uttar Pradesh.

houses allotted for community under various schemes of the state government. So far, 64 people benefitted under Manyavar Shri Kanshi Ram Sahari Garib Awas Yojana and Basic Services to Urban Poor under District Urban Development Authority.

Advocacy and campaigning for shelter homes by the Uttar Pradesh cluster resulted in 23 shelters being constructed in Lucknow whereas 24 shelters in Kanpur are under construction. Also, 340 construction labourers were provided with labour registration cards, 300 CityMakers received voter ID cards, 32 women were selected for the Mahamaya Arthik Madad Yojna, 45 children were mainstreamed to regular schools.

In Bihar, IGSSS has worked with NIDAN to spread awareness on the issue of homelessness focusing on the Supreme Court of India order of construction of one shelter per one lakh population.

ACHIEVEMENTS

IGSSS along with the Delhi based urban rights' network (Shahri Adhikar Manch-Begharon ke Saath – SAM-BKS) have successfully prevented the eviction at the Baljeet Nagar slum and managed to stay order from the courts. Under 'city beautification' and 'slum-upgradation' a large scale demolition took place in Baljeet Nagar in March 2011. When activists visited the site, 600 jhuggis (a slum dwelling typically made of mud and corrugated iron) were already demolished. Members of the network submitted a petition to the High Court of Delhi. Immediately, Human Rights Law Network (HRLN) advocates were able to get a stay. By the time the order reached Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) officials, 400 more jhuggis were demolished. However, the CSOs helped in keeping safe 4000 jhuggis of Baljeet Nagar.

IGSSS played an instrumental role in making the Delhi High Court take notice of the non-payment of remuneration of staff of temporary shelters in Delhi from March 2011 to December 2011. This resulted in the Court ordering the DUSIB to release the payments.

IGSSS, through extensive advocacy and networking, along with SAM – BKS, succeeded in ensuring improved facilities in the shelters at Delhi. In 2010, accesses to drinking water, toilets, education, food, were limited. Today, drinking water is available in all shelters. In permanent shelters, water coolers, water purifiers have also been installed by the government. Toilet facilities have also been provided in temporary shelters.



Strong advocacy and networking by IGSSS ensured improved facilities in the shelters at Delhi.

Quest for 'A Home'

Badshah Miya belonged to Nadaipur village in Murshidabad, West Bengal. He came to Delhi in 1985 with his wife Zubeida. They settled in Nizammudin, outside a park. Badshah and his wife Zubeida started working as domestic helps. With the passage of time their family grew and they became parents of six children.

Saving every penny from their hard earned income, the family set up a jhuggi (a slum dwelling) in the area, 5000 other families were also staying in that neighborhood. They lived for five years there; later the slum was demolished by the authorities. Badshah Miya and his family moved to Lado Sarai wherein they lived for seven years. But in 2003,



Badshah Miya with his family outside the temporary shelter home in Lodi Road.

a fire broke out which destroyed his jhuggi besides his lifetime savings and important documents. They moved to Rajiv Gandhi Camp, near the Nehru Stadium. Badshah Miya's health gradually deteriorated. His wife was the only bread earner in the family; they found it extremely difficult to manage two square meals a day. During the Common Wealth Games (CWG) preparations another demolition drive was undertaken to 'beautify' the city. Without providing an alternate place for shelter, jhuggis were demolished to refurbish the Nehru Stadium for the CWG 2010. Once again Badshah Miya and his children were on the streets.

Badshah Miya and his family finally moved to a shelter managed by IGSSS. CityMakers team at IGSSS is working closely with people like Badshah Miya to sensitize and put forth their views to the government and help CityMakers get permanent housing.



"Gharonda", in Regarpura, is the Delhi's only 24 hour running shelter home for women and children.

Model Shelter

Gharonda - Women and Children's Shelter Home, Regarpura, Karol Bagh

The shelter home run by IGSSS in Regarpura is the only shelter home for Women and Children functioning in Delhi. Today, there are 23 women and 12 children living in the shelter home which is fondly called 'Gharonda' - The Nest.

'Gharonda' mostly houses residents who were either thrown out of their home, separated from their family members, faced some form of abuse in the past or are ill. In the two years of its being, the shelter has been the refuge to 102 residents. Till now, 67 of the residents were either united with their families, admitted in old-age homes, linked with NGOs caring for mentally ill citizens. Some of the young boys, who are orphans, were admitted in hostels run by like minded organisations and church based institutions.

Gharonda is being supported by many other organisations. The ration for breakfast and dinner comes from Samarpan Foundation, a NGO in Delhi. Lunch is sourced from Aap ki Rasoi, a Delhi government initiative to eliminate hunger. Furthermore, the medical need of the residents is also being heeded to. There is a dispensary in the shelter building itself, and a maternity home (Dilli Nagar Nigam Matra-Shishu Chikitsalaya) very close to the shelter.

Livelihood opportunities were created for the women and a number of them started earning on their own as domestic helpers in nearby houses. Few women took up the profession of care-takers in the other shelters run by IGSSS. It was also ensured that all the children of school-going age were sent to a government school in the vicinity.

As part of the shelter management initiative, vocational trainings were conducted for the women to provide them with alternative livelihood skills. In September 2011, mehendi/henna putting classes were organized at the Regarpura shelter home. Women and young girls used their newly acquired skill to put mehendi in the hands of neighborhood women during festivals and made a living from it. Moreover, during the night vigils by the IGSSS CityMakers Collective team members, whenever women are found staying alone on streets or walking at odd hours in the night, every attempt is being made to shift them to a safe shelter.

National Consultation

Making Delhi a Caring City

A day-long National Consultation on 'Making Delhi a Caring City: Review and Way Forward' was organized at India International Centre (IIC), New Delhi, on 13th March 2012.

The consultation brought to light the need for looking at the city through the eyes of the communities living on its margins and making Delhi a more caring city and an egalitarian society. It brought together urban planners, representatives of civil society organisations, academics, people's representatives, bureaucrats, media and also the CityMakers (Homeless Citizens).

The various dignitaries who attended the consultation were Miloon Kothari, Executive Director, Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), Harsh Mander, Supreme Court Commissioner on the Right to Food and member National Advisory Council (NAC), K.B. Saxena, Professor of Social Justice and Governance, Council for Social Development, Rita Panicker Pinto, Director, Butterflies, Dr. Usha Ramanathan, Independent Law Researcher, Ashraf Patel, Pravah, Rashmi Singh, Executive Director, National Mission for Women's

Empowerment, Government of India, Amita Joseph, BCF-India, Shubha Rajan, Senior Advisor, External Relations, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Bharti Ali, HAQ - Centre for Child Rights.

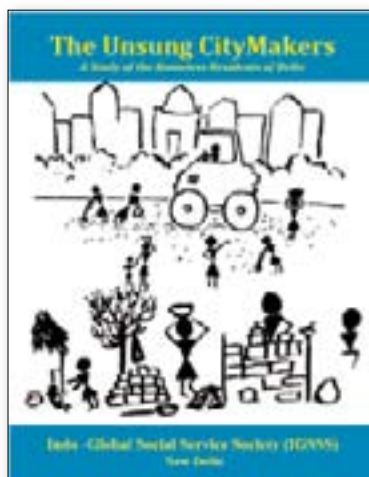
A special message from the eminent jurist Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, former judge of Supreme Court of India, was read out at the consultation.

The recommendations that emerged during the Consultation along with CityMakers (Homeless Residents) and Girl Child's Charter for Making Delhi a Caring City was shared with Ms. Sheila Dikshit, the Chief Minister of Delhi. She responded in affirmative to the concerns and assured that a team will be set up under the Bhagidari Project, a citizen – government partnership on welfare initiatives in Delhi. It will bring forward the issues of homeless people to the Government's notice in the event of Delhi Urban Shelter Initiative Board (DUSIB) failing to address the issues. Smt. Dikshit also asked Ministry of Social Welfare to set up a telephone helpline to provide timely support to the homeless people. IGSSS was also entrusted with the responsibility to

develop an action plan on the ways to provide a dignified life to these people.

The Chief Minister also acknowledged the fact that Civil Society Organisations and the Government should work in close partnership to tackle the issues of Urban Homeless. Ms. Kiran Walia, Minister for Social Welfare, who is aware of IGSSS interventions, suggested that the Government can form a partnership with IGSSS under its Bhagidari Project.

Making Delhi a Caring City – National Consultation on the Rights of the CityMakers.



PUBLICATION

The Unsung CityMakers is a study published by IGSSS on the Homeless residents of Delhi. The study, which was undertaken by IGSSS in 2008, has been used by the Supreme Court of India in its landmark judgement of 'one shelter for one lakh population'. The findings of this study were also submitted in the High Court of Delhi. The Unsung CityMakers will initiate a new thinking towards changing the status and addressing the real concerns of the homeless residents in the country.

Capacity Building of Young Slum-Community Leaders Working on Housing Rights Issues

The program “Capacity Building of Young Slum-Community Leaders Working on Housing Rights Issues” is supported by the Ford Foundation. The main thrust of the program is to build a resource pool of young leaders between 21 to 35 years within slum communities who will be capacitated with knowledge, skill and insights on the micro and macro paradigms of housing rights. It will bring together activists and experts who will commit their time and efforts towards mentoring and handholding the young people selected for the traineeship. Under their guidance and mentoring by the hosting organisations, the trainees will be taken through a rigorous cycle of theoretical and experiential learning, and eventually the application of such learning into practice.

The cadre developed through the program will create local and regional-level forums with a special focus on slum redevelopment and resist forced evictions. The strategic framework on housing rights issues developed by the cadre based on their experiences will be made available for advocacy and further deliberations. The Program will help create a tested Housing Rights Advocacy model for young community leaders for replication.

Young community leaders are being provided with insights on housing rights issues during a workshop.



Demographics

COMMUNITY LEADERS	STATE – CITY	ORGANISATION
Ms. Reena Khare	Uttar Pradesh - Agra	Manav Seva Sansthan (MSS)
Mr. Sonu Solanki	Madhya Pradesh - Bhopal	National Institute of Women, Child & Youth Development (NIWCYD)
Ms. Neelam Patel	Uttar Pradesh - Varanasi	Dr. Shambhunath Singh Research Foundation (SRF)
Mr. Manoj Kumar Yadav	Rajasthan - Udaipur	Jandaksha
Ms. Punyashalini Chouhan	Madhya Pradesh - Indore	Deen Bandhu Samaj Sahyog (DBSS)
Mr. Akash Srivastava	Uttar Pradesh - Faridabad	Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS)
Ms. Divyani Anand	Bihar - Patna	Nidan
Mr. Pawan Kumar Tyagi	Rajasthan - Jaipur	Labour Education and Development Society (LEDS)
Mr. Ranjeet Kumar	Bihar - Gaya	Nidan
Mr. Bhagirath Sinha	Haryana - Gurgaon	Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS)



IGSSS strives for active participation of the CityMakers for their rights and plans to diversify to more cities.

FUTURE STRATEGY

The key focus for the coming year will be enhanced involvement of the communities in the CityMakers Program. This would reflect in the range of activities that would be undertaken such as advocacy initiatives and outreach activities. The Program will focus in training the CityMakers on their rights and entitlements, filing application under Right to Information Act (RTI), trainings on health and livelihood, exposure visits, facilitating interface meetings of CityMakers with range

of stakeholders and strengthening CityMakers' collectives. Working with the state Governments in Delhi and Bengaluru to bring in practitioners' insights in the work on homelessness and press for schemes and favorable policies. In the next project cycle, intervention through partner NGO's will spread to new cities such as Mumbai and Thane in Maharashtra, Kolkata in West Bengal, Guwahati in Assam, Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Ahmedabad in Gujarat.





Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Spread: 1 of 7



The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) program of IGSSS is designed towards protecting lives, livelihoods and assets including natural resources of vulnerable communities from the impact of hazards. It focuses on risk reduction and mainstreaming itself with all other programs focusing on other issues as well. An Emergency Intervention Fund (EIF) and Emergency Response Team (ERT) is being established in IGSSS for immediate response to disasters.

Rehabilitation of 18 villages affected by flood, Dhemaji, Assam

The program Rehabilitation of 18 villages affected by flood in Dhemaji District of Assam primarily focused on establishing disaster risk reduction system in the intervening villages. Vulnerable communities were mobilized and they were prepared to protect themselves against disaster. Another significant aspect of the program was to create community assets to cope with potential risks and hazard, also strengthen systems for flood resilience. The program is supported by MISEREOR.

Location

STATE: Assam
DISTRICT: Dhemaji
VILLAGES: Kenchukhana Kachari, Ratua, Kapahtali, Naruathan 1, Naruathan 2, Ujani Laumuri, Laumuri, Ghuguha Chapori, Kenchukhana Chapori, Kenchukhana Konch, Dhubabari, Bothadoi, Phutukabari, Guyenkhan, Mithaam Chapori, Adarsha, Ruptali, Naruathan and Ghuguha

Major Interventions

INTERVENTION POINT	COMPONENTS
Water, Sanitation and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A IGSSS recognised as resources centre for WASH B Develop models to supply quality water and low cost sanitation technology C Appropriate low cost technology of WASH adopted by community, government and others
Disaster preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A IGSSS staff and partners are skilled to handle disaster response program. B All IGSSS Programs has mainstreamed DRR. C IGSSS has prepositioned resources-manpower, emergency fund, and life-saving materials. D The community of IGSSS operation area become effective first responder in emergency situations thereby prevent hazards from becoming disasters. E Documentation of good practices for resource mobilization, knowledge sharing and advocacy tools. F Timely circulation of Situational Reports.
Agriculture and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Identify indigenous disaster resilience agriculture technologies/community adaptation and disseminate to reduce losses and increase productivity. B Develop replicable models of sustainable agriculture for disaster prone area. C Community are mobilized for insurance and group farming that reduce lost.
Paradigm shift from response to risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Strengthened IAG –Assam. B Engaged civil society organisations in bringing accountability and transparency to the primary responder (Govt). C Piloting models of DRR Programs in Assam and other most vulnerable areas of IGSSS operations.



Indigenous agriculture techniques adapted by the community in disaster prone areas helped in increasing productivity and ensured food security.

ACTIVITIES

Formation of Disaster Risk Management Committee (DRMC) and Task Forces

DRMC committees were set up in 18 villages. Besides eight task forces such as Early Warning, Search and Rescue, First Aid, Shelter Management, Water and Sanitation, Relief Coordination, Carcass Disposal, Damage Assessment teams were formed in each of the respective villages in the initial stages of the program.

Veterinary Treatment Camp

One veterinary treatment camp was conducted at Ratua village in collaboration with Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Dhemaji. The animals were treated free of cost in the camp.

Vaccination Camp for the Livestock

A two-day vaccination camp on Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) and Black quarter (BQ) was organized in all the 18 villages in collaboration with the State Veterinary Dispensary, Batgharia, Dhemaji.

Training on Search and Rescue and First Aid (Herbal medicine)

A three-day residential training on Search and Rescue and First Aid (Herbal Medicine) was conducted. The volunteers further imparted the training to the community in the village level.

Mason Training on Bio Sand Filter and Kanchan Arsenic Filter and Household and Community level filter demonstration for advocacy.

The objective of the training was to promote and construct Bio Sand filter and Kanchan Arsenic Filter. 20 participants attended the training. The trainees were selected by the DRMC of the respective villages. The trained volunteers constructed 50 Bio Sand Filters (BSF) under proper guidance of the program team.

Livestock management training

A ten-day residential training on Livestock management was organized at Rural Resource Training Centre, Umran, Meghalaya. 11 volunteers

from respective villages including one program staff attended the training. Some of the trainers of the livestock management got engaged in income generating activities like rearing of Broiler farming, injecting sick animals and helping in the Vaccination camp on HS and BQ. They also mobilized the village youths for the purpose.

Training on water and sanitation

One day training on water and sanitation was conducted for the volunteers of flood affected villages. They disseminated the information to every household.

Construction of High raise platform

One High Raised Platform was constructed on Kenchukhana Kachari, Dhemaji, with the support of the Disaster Management Committee. 44 beneficiaries were selected from the flood affected villages for constructing the platform. The beneficiaries were selected from the families

whose houses were swept away by flood, who had lost their cultivable land, widow etc. Presently, the community is using the platform for different purposes.

Construction of Two Hand pumps

Two Tara pumps, one on the High raised platform at Kenchukhana village and the other at Ratua village, Dhemaji, were constructed for the community.

Construction of Toilet

Two toilets were constructed, one on the high raised platform and the other one at Ratua village.

Providing of one rescue country boat to the community

The program area is perennially flood affected. So one ready for use boat was constructed for the community.



High Raised Platforms provide safe spaces during emergencies

IMPACT

The community actively participates in the activities and also exhibits ownership of the program. They regularly approach the Government departments and also the Panchayats concerning community issues. The Public Health Department (PHE) began installing Tara pumps in the community institutions. One Tara pump was under the sand at Kenchukhana Lower Primary (LP) School premise, which was elevated for use by the School Management Committee.

The Zilaparishad of Dhemaji district has also sanctioned money to construct shed on the High Raised platform at the Kenchukhana Kachari village. Awareness and training on BSF (Bio-Sand Filter) led to more people demanding the same within and outside the program area.

Periodic trainings of livestock made the community conscious regarding vaccination requirements of their livestock.

Case Study

Sailing against the tide

Dibyajit Barman was born and brought up in the Kechukhana Chapori village in Dhemaji district. Dibyajit's father is a farmer by profession. The village being perennially flood affected, every year their crops would be destroyed, and the family would sink in abject poverty. Economic hardships eventually forced Dibyajit to quit his studies and he migrated to Andhra Pradesh in search of a livelihood.

After five years, he returned home, and started helping his father in the field. In the meantime Indo – Global Social Service Society (IGSSS) started working on the issue of

disaster risk Reduction in the village. Dibyajit would sometimes attend the awareness meeting or trainings conducted by IGSSS.

His active participation and interest in the issue brought him to notice. In a 10 day residential training on livestock management organized by IGSSS at Umran, Shillong, he was selected by the Disaster Risk Management Committee (DRMC) of the village to participate. In the training, Dibyajit was imparted valuable knowledge on treatment of animals and birds, poultry rearing in scientific method, channels of marketing and important information

regarding turning livestock into a profitable means of livelihood. Besides the training he also got chance to take part in a veterinary vaccination camp organized by IGSSS in collaboration with the State Veterinary Dispensary, Batgharia, Dhemaji.

Inspired by his newly acquired knowledge, Dibyajit along with his two friends Budhin and Rajib, ventured into broiler rearing as a source of livelihood. After the first batch of rearing, they made a profit of Rs.5000 by selling the broilers. In the coming days, they also plan to start piggery farming near the broiler farm.



Dibyajit Barman along with other trainees during the Livestock training workshop.

GOING FORWARD

The DRMC will initiate extensive advocacy to be part of the Gram Sabha. The assets created in the project will be handed over to the respective DRMC for maintenance and proper use. The committees will also be linked with the district administration.

Right Based Community Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative, Brahmaputra Basin, Assam

The program Right Based Community Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative in Brahmaputra Basin of Assam was implemented in 25 villages of North Lakhimpur. It aimed at reducing vulnerabilities of the marginal communities, from natural and human made disasters and thereby led to reduction in environment, human economic and social losses. The program is supported by Dan Church Aid.

Location

STATE: Assam
DISTRICT: North Lakhimpur

**IMPLEMENTING
GRAM PANCHAYATS:**

25

Borkhal, Krishnapur 1, Krishnapur 2, Amaraguri 1, Amaraguri 2, Bamchapori, Bhati Narayanpur, Boramari, Borkhal, Dimoruguri 1, Dimoruguri 2, Ghilaguri, Himoludunga, Khamon Knower Gaon, Lakhipur, Maj Amlakhi, Nabachawrek, Nahorbari, Namoni Amlakhi, Rampur, Sunitpur, Santipur, Tulshijan 1, Tulshijan 2, Ujani Amlakhi, Matmara, Dhangdara and Demolguri

Demographics

NO. OF BENEFICIARIES

1243 household

TYPE OF BENEFICIARIES

General **10.02%**
Scheduled Caste **6.66%**
Scheduled Tribe **39.22%**
MOBC/OBCs **41.96%**
Others **1.96%**



A makeshift high raised house during floods.

ACTIVITIES

Establishment of network with the line department

The flood affected communities initially had no access to government line departments. As an initiative under the program, networking was established with the government departments like Agriculture Department, Veterinary Department, State Institute of Rural Development and Health Department of the district. Awareness meetings were organized with the perennially flood affected people of the program area. Thus, the communities were informed of the schemes and services made available under each department.

Livestock Care Training

Training was provided to 10 task force members on livestock care. In addition, capacity building training of the taskforces on search, rescue and carcass disposal were conducted.

Vermi-compost Model Unit

Four vermi-compost model units along with the training on vermi-compost production and organic farming methods were conducted. The farmers were also motivated to cultivate two crops in a year in a single farmland.

Formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

SHGs were revived for developing model farming and were supported to take up pre and post monsoon crops. SHGs started this as a group activity and took responsibility to manage the vermi-compost units.

Vaccination Camp

Four vaccination camps on HS and BQ were conducted at Umran, Meghalaya. The trained volunteers were also engaged with the veterinary department with the purpose of training another group of volunteers.



Women got employed under Indira Awas Yojana, received job cards under MGNREGA scheme.

IMPACT

The Disaster Risk Management Committees presented their mitigation plan in the Gram Sabha. This resulted in the panchayat sanctioning the construction of a link road. 11 houses were also constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and were given to the needy families. The DRMC of Sanitpur village filed Right to Information (RTI) regarding non - functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS) in the village. This resulted in the concerned authority taking adequate steps. The Agriculture Department also distributed seeds to four SHGs.

Integrated humanitarian response to the most vulnerable flood- affected households in Assam

IGSSS has implemented the program “Integrated Humanitarian Response to the most vulnerable flood-affected households in Assam” in 23 villages of Dhemaji district. The Humanitarian response is supported by European Commission’s Humanitarian Office (ECHO) through Dan Church Aid. The primary goal of the program is to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable flood-affected households in Assam. The other significant objective of the program is to ensure that the targeted families have access to food security schemes, shelter, adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Location

STATE: Assam
DISTRICT: Dhemaji

IMPLEMENTATION VILLAGES: **23**

GRAM PANCHAYAT: Naruathan, Ghuguha, Jiadhah and Chamarajan

Demographics

NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
1162 flood affected families

TYPE OF BENEFICIARIES
SC,ST, OBC and BPL families

ACTIVITIES

Ensure Food security of the vulnerable families through cash for work

Cash for work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was provided to the most vulnerable 482 beneficiaries of 23 flood affected villages. On an average, 53 days of work was provided to 198 beneficiaries and 46 days of work provided to 287 beneficiaries. All norms were followed as per the MGNREGA scheme and Rs.130 as wage was paid per day.

Improved access to safe drinking water through water-sanitation-hygiene support

Community awareness on water, sanitation and hygiene practices were increased through sensitization programs organized in villages. A Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) module was prepared and IEC materials were used by the trained village health workers to spread awareness on WASH at family level.

Distribution of Bio-Sand filters

Bio-Sand filters were distributed to provide safe drinking water to 500 families, where iron content was found to be high using water testing kit. Targeted poor and vulnerable households receive emergency shelter materials, transitional shelters and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Transitional Shelters

IGSSS constructed 41 flood resilient transitional shelters for 41 families who lost their house during the last wave of flood in 2011. The flood resilient transitional shelters were designed through technical assistance from Action for Food Production (AFPRO), Guwahati. Two types of shelters were designed following the traditional structures of the families – Stilt house for Mishing Community and Assam Type house (raised) for Sonowal-Kachari community. The designs combined both RCC structures along with local resources (bamboo).

Distribution of Non-food Items

Aid was distributed to 1162 families of 23 flood affected villages. It comprised of items like blankets (two each family), mosquito nets (two each family), laundry soaps (five each family), toilet soaps (five each family), antiseptic liquid (one each family -120ml.), markin clothes (four meter each for female members in the family) water storage container (one each -50 ltr.).The

beneficiaries used the mosquito nets to protect them from mosquito bites while sleeping since the flood affected communities were prone to malaria, filaria and dengue. Blankets became helpful to save them from cold in the winter season. Besides that, many poor beneficiaries, who had no clothes during winter, used the blankets to wrap themselves while going out to market and work.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The work provided under MGNREGA scheme to the 482 most vulnerable families ensured food security. The cash utilization survey conducted under the program showed that 42% of the cash received under the cash for work scheme was used by the families only for food. The village infrastructure was re-built by mending the village linking roads and embankments. Foot bridges and village resource centres were also constructed.

Around 41 families, whose houses were destroyed during the last wave of flood, started residing at the transitional shelters constructed under the program. Disaster risk resilient mechanisms were incorporated in the newly built houses. ASHA and Anganwadi workers also attended the training and helped to spread awareness on WASH in villages. Ten schools were targeted to spread awareness among children.

Case Study

Beacon of light

At 58, Tucher Doley has many responsibilities – her son, her home, her small farm and her livestock. But when the IGSSS team met her, she was most concerned about the bullock that was missing for the fifth day. Tucher Doley was distraught. She spoke of the bullock with the same love and affection that one has for a child. The Mishings (a tribe in Assam) love their animals and care for them as one of their family members.

Tucher Doley was born in Namoni Dihiri in Dhemaji district, Assam. She was married at an early age but after her husband died, she returned to her maternal village. Her brother supported her. He gave away part of his land and helped her in building a house in this land.

Her brother was not economically strong and found it difficult to make both ends meet. He had a small patch of land but for survival needs

he also worked as a daily wage labourer. Economic hardships forced by recurring floods, which would destroy the crops, livestock etc. made it compulsory for the villagers to look for other means of livelihood. Over the past few years, villagers of Namoni Dihiri, started working as laborers in the construction site of a railway line that was coming up near the village. They would earn up to Rs 100 after a day of back-breaking work.

Floods again hit the village in August 2011 and like many others Tucher Doley's house and livestock were swept away. But a ray of hope emerged, when IGSSS began implementing its humanitarian aid project in the village. The organisation helped her in building a house in a plot of land that was away from the river. The plot of land was donated by the village council. Her brother too was provided with a plot of land next



to her. She also received work for 46 days under the cash for work Program implemented under the MGNREGA scheme because of the advocacy initiated under the program. Tucher shared that her earnings gave an opportunity to her son to continue his education.

Tucher Doley involved in work under the Cash for Work Program.

Repatriation of Internally Displaced People (RIDE-B): A Case of Brus in Mizoram and Tripura

IGSSS initiated the program “Repatriation of Internally Displaced People (RIDE-B): A Case of Brus in Mizoram and Tripura North East Region (NER), India.” The Program is supported by European Union. The primary goal of the program is to secure basic humanitarian aid for the indigenous Internally Displaced People (IDPs), ensuring that they receive their entitlements and assistance without any violation of the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and promoting and sustaining the basic rights of shelter, education, food, health and livelihood.

Location

STATE: Mizoram and Tripura
DISTRICT: Mizoram- Mamit, Aizawl District
Tripura- Gachirampara/Naisingpara,
Dharmanagar District (North Tripura)

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: Janna Unnayan Samiti Tripura (JUST)

Demographics

NO. OF BENEFICIARIES

10,000

TYPE OF BENEFICIARIES

Scheduled Tribe/Internally Displaced Persons



ACTIVITIES

- Catalyzed National and State Government for timely support. Helped the displaced communities to access entitlements such as Public Distribution System (PDS), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Land and Housing Rights etc.
- Capacitated women to take action against violent incidences in the relief camps particularly against women and children. Provided entrepreneurship skill building training and livelihood support to the displaced women.
- Children staying in the Relief Camps were mainstreamed in primary and secondary schools.
- Reduced incidence of waterborne and communicable diseases in relief camps by providing direct services and also trained communities on water testing-monitoring.
- Strengthened community based organisations for monitoring the return and resettlement of families. Involved youths in strengthening their communities through Active Citizenship Programs.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The district authorities accepted application from Bru - IDP families for access to work provided under MGNREGA scheme. Displaced Women Forum's complaints were lodged on cases related to gender based violence in the camps and actions were taken by the local authority. Women's united forum worked towards providing basic facilities in the health camp such as health care, drinking water facilities, access to firewood in camps.

Around 150 children after graduating from Balwadi Schools were mainstreamed in Primary Schools under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. The Livestock training provided to the women in the camps helped them to access benefit from the government departments.

Focus on Mainstreaming children in schools and Training on Water and Sanitation



Video Documentary

A World Never Seen

The documentary reflects the situation of Bru IDP that fled Mizoram in 1997 and took shelter in Tripura. It highlights the background of displacement and its consequences. It records the challenges of displacement and violation of human rights in the camps in the context of livelihood, health, water sanitation, education, shelter, food security and other protection measures. The documentary reflects the challenges in the repatriation process, difficulties faced after the return journey, life after repatriation and an appeal to the government for intervention and addressing the challenges faced by the people.

Case Study

A Long Wait

The Bru community (an ethnic tribe from Mizoram) feels that security lies in staying together. According to them, repatriation would make sense only if all of them are sent back to Mamit, Mizoram. After a long wait, things seemed to have moved in the right direction only in 2012 when Union Home Minister P Chidambaram visited the camp in Kanchanpur subdivision. But the fear of retaliation is so intense that even Chidambaram's assurances could not convince the Brus to return unless they were given a written assurance. Since many years of their stay in the relief camps, the Brus were using firewood from nearby forests for their living. With forest resources becoming scanty, the firewood collection is now deemed as one of the major challenges faced by the families.

Eking out a living

Traditionally, the Bru Community practiced shifting cultivation (Jhum). But due to displacement, people were bound to work as daily wage laborer because of their survival needs. In 2011, an awareness meeting on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was conducted under the program. This led to 50 families filing petition for work under MGNREGA scheme to the district authorities.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Himalayan Earthquake Victims in Sikkim

The program “Relief and Rehabilitation of Himalayan Earthquake Victims in Sikkim” was implemented by IGSSS in the wake of the earthquake that hit Sikkim in September, 2011. IGSSS responded with humanitarian relief support from October 2011 and continues to implement rehabilitation Program for 500 families in six Gram Panchayats of North Sikkim. The primary goal of the program is to provide emergency aid and to restore the livelihood sources of the affected population. It is supported by MISEREOR.

Location

STATE: North East
DISTRICT: Sikkim

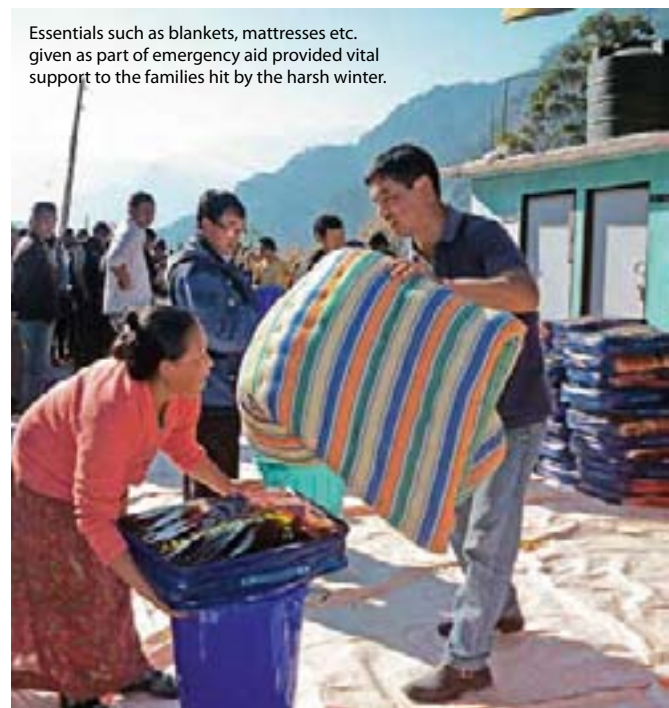
IMPLEMENTING VILLAGES: **11** villages in Six Gram Panchayats Tung, Naga, Singhik, Shipgyer, Sakim Pakel and Saffo and Pashingdang

COLLABORATION WITH: Anugyalaya (Diocese of Darjeeling), Pragati, Sikkim, Local Panchayat Officials

Demographics

NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
500 earthquake affected families

TYPE OF BENEFICIARIES
Migrants, Scheduled Caste(SC), Scheduled Tribe(ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families



Essentials such as blankets, mattresses etc. given as part of emergency aid provided vital support to the families hit by the harsh winter.

REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES ONGOING

- The supply of drinking water was ensured. The community water supply system was restored. Water tanks, pipelines, and filters were made operational.
- The villagers were left stranded after the earthquake. All means of communications were snapped with the other parts of the country. IGSSS team helped to repair and clear roads and the community re – connected with the outside world.
- The affected communities were helped to mend their assets. Community hall, ICDS centre, community water tanks etc were repaired in a joint effort with the community through the cash for work Program.
- The resilience of the village communities in emergency situations was strengthened. Task forces were developed in each village. They were provided with information and skill training on emergency preparedness and aid necessary to effectively respond to affected families.

RELIEF ACTIVITIES

Emergency aid was provided to 500 families. The targeted groups were provided with food and healthcare.

IMPACT

The earthquake victims were provided with the basic amenities to revive normal life that helped them to face extreme winter.

GOING FORWARD

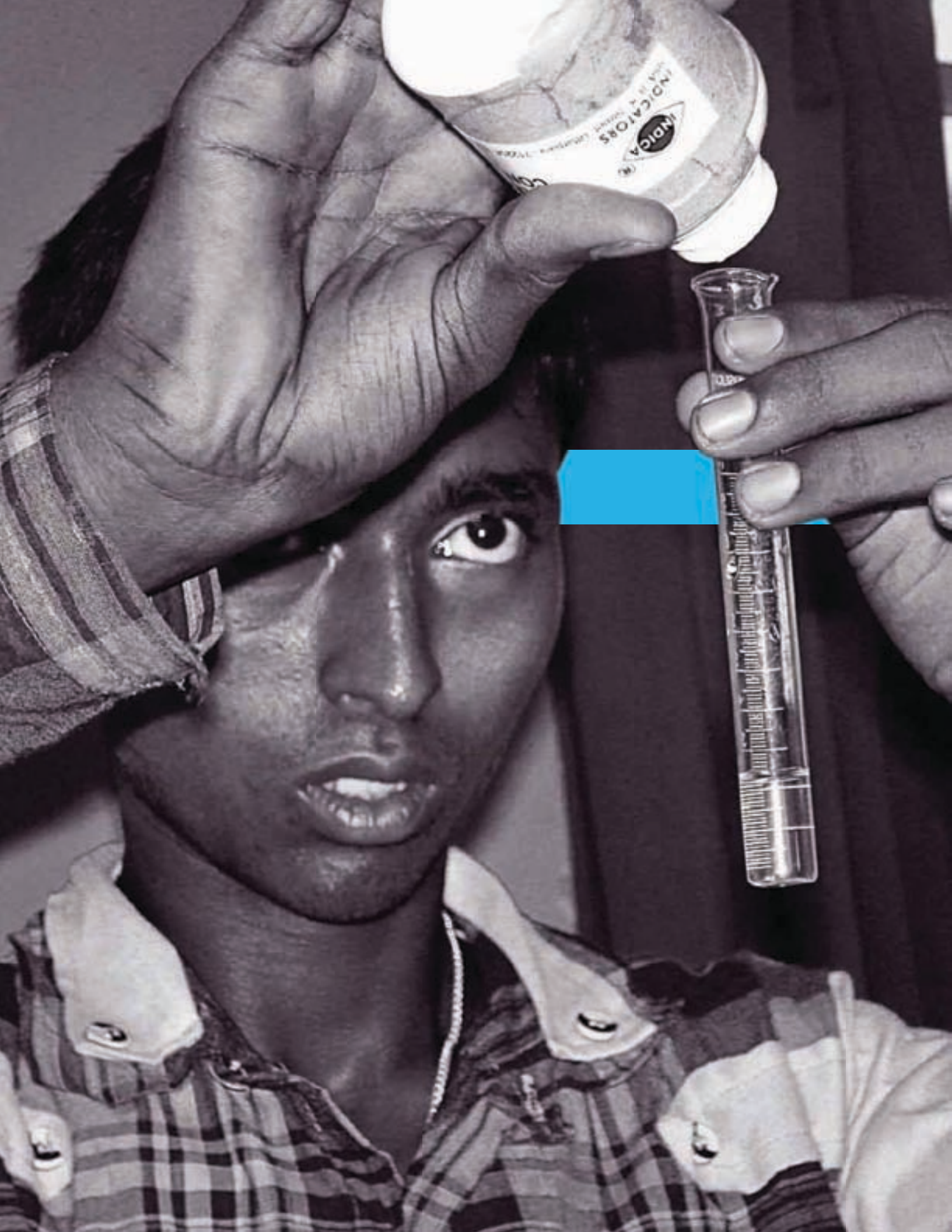
Rural Health services and community based Climate Change Adaptation techniques will be explored by IGSSS and its partner organisations by collaborating with the local government and resource institutes.



Construction of Public Toilets, Water Tanks and also providing employment under Cash for Work Program was a significant contribution under the program.

“The help was very timely. We lost almost everything; we have to re-build our village from scratch. Hope they continue their good work.”

A local volunteer from Pashingdang Village





Youth Development

Spread: 1 of 4

The Youth Development program of IGSSS focuses on creating environment for self development, skills for employability and youth governance.

Presently, four projects are implemented under the Youth Development Initiatives.

- Youth Development Program (SMILE) in Kashmir, Kolkata and Assam.
- Livelihood Development and Sustained Growth through Rights based Approach, Assam and Manipur.
- Youth Action for Peace (YAP), Kashmir.
- National Scholarship Program.

Youth Development Program (SMILE)

The Youth Development Program (SMILE) is aimed at creating an enabling environment to nurture learning and skill building among the youth. The program aims at providing opportunities to the youth for gainful employment. Another significant aspect of the program is to inspire youth to become active and productive citizens.

Demographics

STATES

Assam, West Bengal and Kashmir focusing on livelihood development and sustainable growth.

AGE GROUP

Between **13-18** and **19-32**

.....

Engaging youths in community development work, cultural events, need based trainings etc have helped shape their positive outlook



ACTIVITIES

Management and Functions

- 50 elected executive bodies were formed.
- 45 groups started maintaining financial transactions on their own.
- 50% parents allowed young girls to participate in youth related trainings and activities.

Community Awareness

- Youth were allowed to use the community buildings like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) centres to conduct their activities.
- 460 people comprising of parents, elders, teachers and community leaders participated

in youth related programs and showed interest in attending and supporting the youth endeavours.

- 55 youths were invited and consulted for socio - cultural and religious gatherings organised by the elders of the community.

Exposures and Interactions

- 10 Right to Information (RTI) were filed on issues concerning road, water etc.
- 90 youth leaders were identified and were given training on leadership orientation and advance level leadership training and also training on communication skills.

- Trainings on credit linkages and developing networking skills to liaise with different NGOs and government departments were provided.
- 6 youth groups were provided training on income generation activities amongst which 4 groups initiated income generation activities on rubber plantation, vegetable farming and bee keeping.
- 17 youth were made aware of their rights and entitlement under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).
- 20 youth groups were exposed to the benefits of Agriculture, Fishery, Poultry and Horticulture practices.
- Eight girls were linked to TLC (Total Literacy Campaign) skill development centre.

Awareness Campaigns

- 1460 youth were sensitized on various social issues.
- 12 groups started running tuition centres for poor children.
- 10 groups conducted awareness trainings on health, employment, communication, governance and livelihood .
- 1 street theatre group was formed.
- 1 print media group was formed.
- 1 joint rally was organized with Action Northeast Trust (an NGO) and Anna Hazare - social activist group.
- 2 groups started running a community library and more than 100 children have already become members.
- 2 groups raised funds amounting to Rs.35,000 and spent it on treating the Kidney patients in their community.



The program focuses on self development as well as inculcates leadership abilities

Case Study

Youth Groups on the right path

A Youth group named "Birhang JLG" was formed by five youths from Chirang district, Assam. Initially, out of curiosity, the group members attended few awareness meetings conducted under the said program of IGSSS. But gradually they began to connect and started actively participating in the activities undertaken under the SMILE program.

During one such initiative under the program, the youth

were provided training on income generation activities. Motivated by the training program, the youth group started bee keeping as a means of livelihood. This group has now five bee boxes and they plan to extend it to 50 boxes i.e. a minimum of 10 boxes in each member's house.

These youths from economically poor families used to cut trees and sell it to timber smugglers for earning money. But the youth development program of IGSSS has

completely changed their mindset. They no longer take illegal means and abstain themselves from timber smuggling. These youths have made a new beginning, charting a constructive path to earn their livelihood. Simultaneously, they are also pursuing their education and are presently studying in 11th standard.

They have re-discovered themselves ably guided by the youth program of IGSSS. The dream of a better future now inspires them.

Empowering Youth for Self Development and Sustainable Growth

'Empowering Youth for Self Development and Sustainable Growth in North East States' is specially designed to work for the development of youth. The program is implemented in 20 villages of Senapati district in Manipur.

The program focuses on:

- Livelihood development.
- Sustained growth through Right based approach.
- Rebuilding the already existing traditional village youth club members to be active citizens and to promote positive youth development.

The program aims at building 10 groups of Social Entrepreneurs by strengthening existing youth clubs, providing youth motivation, providing life skill & leadership development, enhancing career opportunities for youth, encouraging them to promote social justice, peace and education for holistic development of their villages.

Location and Demographics

STATE: Manipur
DISTRICT: Senapati

IMPLEMENTING VILLAGES: 20

BENEFICIARIES: 1,196 youths from Saikul and Tadubi blocks, belonging to the Kuki and Naga communities.

ACTIVITIES

Identification and profiling of youth clubs and its members

Database of youth clubs and profiling of its members was conducted in Saikul and Tadubi Development Block of Senapati District. The objective was to build traditional village institutions for positively influencing the youth and engaging them as active citizens.

Alliance Partner Meeting

One-day SMILE Alliance partner meeting was conducted in Senapati to promote youth development Program with the alliance partners and also to expand the intervention in Saikul. The meeting was attended by different Government, non-government and student organisations- NYK (Nehru Yuva Kendra), WSDC, CSDO, IRMA

(Integrated Rural Development Association), MANEDA (Manipur North Economic Development Association), Senapati District Student Association (SDSA), REACH-M, CREST, PSI. Similarly, another alliance partner meeting was organized in Imphal with IRMA and SWPDT.

Orientation on youth and journalism

A three-day orientation on youth and journalism was conducted and 10 participants from different tribes participated in the training. The orientation program covered topics such as the meaning of media, electronic and print media, different categories under print media. The concept of 'news' was explained in detail, framing and filling a news story were also taught to the participants. The role of media in the society was

also discussed. At the end of the workshop three participants were short listed by The Hornbill Express, the local daily for further orientation and training.

Livelihood Trainings

Oyster Mushroom training: The Oyster Mushroom Cultivation training was conducted to promote cash crop cultivation besides the traditional paddy cultivation. Around 32 unemployed youth participated and learnt the process of mushroom cultivation; raw materials needed and season for mushroom cultivation.

Dry Flower making training: Training on Dry flower Making was conducted for 15 unemployed youth of Saikul Development block.

Seminar on National Youth Policy, 2010

A Seminar on National Youth Policy, 2010 was conducted in Senapati to sensitize and make the youth aware.

Training on Democratic Leadership

Training was organized on Good governance, Democratic leadership, Youth and Society, the governance system of Manipur and Rights and Duties of a citizen. The main objective of the training was to promote active democratic citizenship and awareness on citizen's Rights and responsibilities.

Winter camp

A Winter Camp was organized as peace building strategy in association with IRMA (Integrated Rural Development Association), MANEDA (Manipur North Economic Development Association), SPWDT and youth club leaders in Imphal. Youths from Kuki, Naga, Mizo and Bru tribes of Manipur and Mizoram respectively were brought together under one common roof. The Mizo and Bru tribes are in conflict in Mizoram; similarly Kuki and Naga are in conflict in Manipur. The meeting focused on understanding the underlying causes of conflict and the changes that it leads to in the social structures.



Livestock rearing proved to be a successful income generation activity for the Youth. They also participated in sizeable numbers in awareness generation activities.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The youths were able to influence the support of the Chief of the village in the respective villages. The program successfully promoted livelihood activities through training and created awareness on job opportunities. IGSSS has been able to create an environment where youth are exposed to different work culture and to mingle with different people. The highlight of the intervention was to bring youths from Kuki and Naga tribes under one roof where they shared, enjoyed and learnt together.

Youth Action for Peace (YAP) Kashmir

The primary objective of the program is to mobilize the vulnerable youth and enhance their awareness contextually to services, entitlements and rights. This will be realized through promotion and formation of Youth Groups, inculcating positive thinking among the youth and engaging them in socio – economic development.

ACTIVITIES

Formation of Youth Groups: Eight youth groups at Dal, Batpora, Rainawari, Bemina, Lalbazar and Rajbagh were formed comprising of 120 youth members including 30 girls. These youth groups were oriented on group management through five sensitization meetings. The members of these eight youth groups meet regularly to plan and strategize their activities.

A series of meetings were conducted with Nehru Yuva Kendra, Department of Youth Services and Sports, State Human Rights Commission, State Information Commission and various other line departments.

Youth Information Centre (YIC) was set up at Rajbagh Srinagar. It started functioning as an information dissemination centre related to employment opportunities, government schemes, and programs for youth, vocational training courses, career enhancing opportunities, development and youth related information. The program foresees YIC as a focal point for

integrating youth groups around the target areas.

Group Management: Five orientation meetings on Group Management for 120 Youth were organised to strengthen the participation of youth in their socio-economic development. The meetings aimed at developing a sense of working together as a systematic action group.

Right to Information, Kashmir: The State Information Commission facilitated a workshop for youth group members on Jammu and Kashmir Right to Information (RTI) Act in February 2012. The main aim of this workshop was to equip participants with the knowledge and skills required for effective use of this Act.

Interface Meetings: Two interface meetings between youth and other stakeholders were held to bridge the gaps between youth and other stakeholders such as government agencies, police, judiciary, media etc. This resulted in the effective coordination and cooperation between various stakeholders and youth. Representatives from Jammu and Kashmir State Information Commission, Directorate of Life-long Learning and Koshish (a local NGO) and 22 youth from four youth groups participated in the meeting.

The organisations with whom meetings were held include, Department of Youth Services and Sports (YSS), Social Welfare Department, District Employment and Counselling Centre (DECC), Census Department, Directorate of Lifelong Learning (DLL) Kashmir University, Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI), Koshish, Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK), Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Societies (JKCCS) and Don Bosco Technology (DB Tech).

Also, a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was organized at Batpora and Dal. A number of meetings were conducted with State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) and RTIC.

Youth Interfaces plays an important role towards involving and sensitizing the Youth and also to deal with sensitive issues



National Scholarship Program

The National Scholarship Program provides merit based scholarship to youth from socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds, to get employment-oriented vocational trainings which help them to earn their own living on a sustainable basis by increasing their employability in the labour market. The National Scholarship Program is funded by MISEREOR. The emphasis was laid on identifying needy young people, preferably girls and families of women headed households and widows. The program, which began in October 2009, has so far provided 754 scholarships to the youth across India. A variety of courses such as short-term driving courses (3 months), mid-term courses like computer trainings and balwadi trainings (6 months) and long-term courses such as technical trades (1-3 years) were supported.

Scholarships Summary

PERIOD	SCHOLARSHIP PROVIDED
Oct '09 – Mar '10	82
Apr '10 – Sept '10	166
Oct '10 – Mar '11	384
Apr '11 – Oct '11	130
Total	754



Parul addresses adolescent girls and women in the project villages on the benefits of Girl Child Education

Case Study

A Turning point in Young Parul's life

Parul, a 19 year old girl lives in Narmadpura village with her family. Her family depends on agriculture for sustenance. Recently her brother and father got involved in a village feud and were convicted by the court. They are serving a jail term in the central jail prison. Her mother has been left behind for fending the family.

Parul completed her 10th standard and was unable to go for further studies and was stressed due to the

unfortunate events that happened to her brother and father. She took part in meetings organised by IGSSS-Vadodara Team. She decided to join the tailoring course through the National Scholarship Program. She completed the course with flying colours.

At present, Parul earns Rs.1000/- to 1500/- per month through tailoring works. She also learnt embroidery and patchwork. Besides, she also

participates in the activities such as awareness rallies and skits on Girl child education and Health. She motivates young dropout girls in the village to pursue their studies. Parul wants to pursue her studies, she says "Hu have Bhanvanu chalu karva magu chhu, Avo mane ehsaaas thay che k mare bhanvu joiye ane jivan ma kayi benavu che" (I want to continue my studies; I feel that I must continue my studies and grow in life).





Gender

Spread: 1 of 3.5

Gender equity is an integral part of all the programmatic interventions of IGSSS. The objective is to mainstream the concern for gender across its programs and policies. IGSSS strives to promote women to be at the forefront of governance and to facilitate their control and access over resources.

Empowering Women: Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh

IGSSS implements the program ‘Empowering Women: Access and Ownership over Land and Land Based Activities through Education, Legal Literacy and Advocacy in Rural India’ in Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh. The program is supported by the European Union and Welthungerhilfe. The program focuses on functional and legal literacy and access to and control over property, income and natural resources among dalit and tribal women. Equal emphasis is being laid on national and state level advocacy and networking activities, since the project encompasses the states of Jharkhand, Orissa, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The program contributes to the empowerment of vulnerable women in rural India, in consonance with the Millennium Development Goal Three, to promote gender equality and empower women.

Location

STATE:	Madhya Pradesh
DISTRICT:	Jhabua
IMPLEMENTING VILLAGES:	50 villages
BENEFICIARIES:	Around 400 Tribal women from Bhil Community

Program Facts

DETAILS	NO. OF WOMEN BENEFITTED
Enrolment in literacy classes	328
Livestock ownership	173
Bank accounts	62
Job demanded under MGNREGA	129
Job cards received by women	24
Women participation in Gram Sabha	143

Women involved in Participatory Resource Mapping in the Pipliya village, Jhabua.



WOMEN AND RIGHT TO LITERACY

A Women Literacy Watch Group (WLWG) was formed comprising members of the community, academia, media and social activists to track the impact of Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) and monitor it on a continuous basis. The WLWG played an intrinsic role in community mobilization and awareness generation on the issue of literacy in the operational and outreach villages. It kept a watch over the village level institutions like schools and Anganwadi centres to ensure that minimum standards of quality control are maintained, for example, with regard to the efficacy of the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme and the regularity of presence

and quality of pedagogy of the teachers. The WLWG played a key role in facilitating the access to social welfare schemes, like widow pension, disability pension and old age pension, to the most marginalised and deprived women in the community. To this end, the WLWG compiled a list of women beneficiaries in their respective villages who are eligible for the entitlements. The WLWG strongly advocated the inclusion of women under the ambit of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in their respective villages and also took up the cause of women afflicted by violence under the Domestic Violence Act.



Further to these experiences at the Gram Sabha, the members of the Chetna Mahila Samiti have also submitted a charter of demands at the Collector's Office, Jhabua, that represent a range of issues reflecting the concern of women in the area. These would perform as indicative guidelines for the work taken up by them in the immediate future.

- To undertake concerted advocacy on the social ills of alcoholism and dowry, as initiated successfully in a few villages under the 'Daaru-Dahej' campaign.
- To advocate strongly for the active representation and participation of 50 % women at the Gram Sabhas and other village level committees.
- To involve the women in decision making processes over the allocation and use of village common resources (waterbodies, wasteland, grazing pastures).
- To ensure that drinking water facilities are available and accessible for each village, as per its population density.
- To advocate strongly for the inclusion of women in the planning and social audit committees constituted under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- To look into the adequate implementation of the Sakshar Bharat scheme being implemented in Madhya Pradesh, specifically in lieu of education for rural women.
- To create community centres in each Gram Panchayat which would look into knowledge-skill building and awareness generation needs for women.
- To address water-soil conservation needs of migratory population.

WRCs have helped women learn, share and interact with other Women. Functional literacy has helped women to be independent in dealing with day to day work with ease.

FORMATION OF LITERACY CLASSES

The literacy classes were conducted in five villages - Barod, Kesariya, Narvaliya, Gopalpura and Dhebar. The classes were attended by 252 women, of which 156 women have learnt to write their names, names of their husbands and children and their postal addresses. Around 78 women have learnt to recognise Hindi alphabets and around 99 women recognise numbers between 1 and 20. Simple arithmetic calculations can be managed by 78 women, while 35 women can string together letters to make simple words. The level of learning has been achieved through a weekly evaluation session held on every Saturday, jointly by the Animators and Teachers who

mapped the progress of the learners. Innovative Teaching Learning Material (TLM) such as stories in Hindi on various social issues, famous women leaders, wooden alphabet blocks, number blocks, jigsaw puzzles, flashcards on health and hygiene, model clocks etc. were used.

Acting upon feedback received from the Midterm Review, the team has entered into collaboration with Nirantar, as one of the participants in their annual training cycle. This would focus on the process of transaction of the Nirantar primers (language, with a gender and health perspective) through a training and capacity building cycle for the teachers.

National Event

Voices for Change: A National Level Public Hearing

A national public hearing was organized at the Indian Social Institute in Delhi by IGSSS. This event was the culmination of a series of advocacy events planned on the issues of literacy, land rights and gender. Many organisations and networks from Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand participated in the event both at regional and national level.

The public hearing had organized women from forest areas from four

states who presented their case to a panel of jury on community and individual claims based on their rights under the Forest Right Act 2006 (FRA). The panel comprised of Dr. Charu Wali Khanna from National Commission of Women, Ms. Vasavi Kiro from Jharkhand State Commission of Women, Ms. Madhu Sarin, Member, Drafting Committee of FRA, Dr. Mohini Giri, Chairperson, Guild of Services, Mr. Indu Prakash Singh, Activist - Gender and Human Rights,

Mr. Praveer Peters, Activist - Gender and Livelihood, Ms. Roma, Activist - Gender and Tribal Rights over Land, Ms. Govind Kelkar from UNWOMEN, and Padamshri Ms. Patricia Mukhim, Vice-President, IGSSS, and Editor of The Shillong Times. The Panel gave insightful recommendations to further the proper implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006. The recommendations and testimonials were submitted to Union Minister for Tribal Affairs, Mr. V.C Deo.

A woman from Rajasthan presenting her case in The National Level Public Hearing organized in Delhi.



ESTABLISHING AND STRENGTHENING WOMEN RESOURCE CENTRES

Five Women Resource Centres (WRCs) were established in Barod, Gundipada, Narvaliya, Gopalpura and Dhebar. The WRCs were used as a platform to interact with the village functionaries such as the Sarpanch (village head) and Tadvi (religious leader of the village) for sharing information and soliciting their support in the activities of the WRCs. Monthly meetings held with them to initiate discussions on the village development plans (especially, the role of women therein) and create safe interfaces for interaction with the WLWGs. This was a conscious effort to actively involve them in the initiatives taken under the program to address gender based violence and violations in the villages. Meetings with the Women and Child Department at the Jhabua Collectorate were also undertaken to proactively involve them as resource people and role models for the groups of women in the villages. Advocates from the Jhabua court were also involved for taking legal literacy sessions with the women on the field.

ACCESS, ENTITLEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY

A technical and practical input on Participatory Resource Mapping was organised in collaboration with Samarthan. The idea was to look at resource allocation and use, land holding patterns within the community – to match popular perception and official data, such that future interventions could be explored with the community in general and the women in particular. The experience of such dissemination efforts was not encouraging as people in the community were unwilling to look beyond their individual needs and demands as far as resource allocation was concerned.

Land proved to be a contentious issue, not easy to broach in villages where individual homestead land remained fragmented and the common land encroached upon. Village level committees that exercised control over grazing pastures did not include women as members – the villagers claimed that everyone had access and grazing rights over such land. The issue of converting fallow land to cultivable plots through plantation and other efforts also did not enthuse the community. Sources of water in the villages were also discussed, from the point of view of common resources (waterbodies, water conservation and storage structures). The concern was that

of user groups – who would enjoy the benefits and who would be responsible for the upkeep and maintenance. The concept of ‘shramdaan’ (members of the community contributing their labour for the common interest) generated much debate, with younger members in the community dismissing the practice as unfeasible in contemporary times.

The women were more responsive than the men in this regard. They were willing to facilitate discussions in their respective ‘faliya’ (hamlets) with regard to community initiatives to improve access and control over village commons. What has emerged since these initial discussions is a list of land and water related development work that could be attempted through community effort and technical expertise. These plans are being firmed up through the livelihood intervention ongoing in the villages, through the women’s groups that have been mobilised.

Existing Networks including NGOs, academia and media to promote women’s literacy and property rights were consolidated and strengthened through regional and national level consultations.

In Focus

The Women Resource Centres – Fighting for Space

WRCs started functioning from little rooms available with the community institutions such as Panchayat (village body), Anganwadi and schools. The space was small but it was easily accessible. The women groups took the initiatives to identify spaces, obtain permission from the Sarpanch (village head) and Department of Education and negotiated the terms of use with the concerned functionaries.

The experience of setting up WRC's in a few villages such as Narvaliya, Barod, Dhebar was positive. In Kesariya village women faced issues as they were not able to use their allotted room for meetings during Panchayat meetings. Women requested Panchayat to resolve the issue by providing access to a room in the school. The men in the village were wary of the activities being

carried out at the WRC and they keep looking for reasons to disrupt sessions. At Narvaliya after initial consent, the Sarpanch refused to hand over the keys to the women alleging that they were taking away material from the Panchayat Building. Women strongly objected to his allegations and protested against the closure of WRC. The Sarpanch was forced to take his allegations back and handed the keys over to them.

Symbolically, the process of selection and identification of the WRCs has been about women claiming space for at Jhabua. It has strengthened their sense of belonging along with a realisation of the need to create and nurture a space for them. For women, who were reluctant participant initially, pressed with the traditional problems of migration and

patriarchy, this was the first instance of coming together and working towards the development of their communities.



Lighter moments at The Women Resource Centres in Jhabua.



Women of Chetna Mahila Samiti

Case Study

Standing Against Domestic Violence

Tara, from Narvaliya, was repeatedly beaten by her husband after consumption of alcohol. On a few occasions, she was even asked to leave her house. With the help of Chetna Mahila Samiti women members, she approached the local police station and tried to file a complaint against such harassment. But the police refused to take action against her husband. Thereafter, during the legal literacy session organised by IGSSS, she consulted Ms. Roma Agarwal (Vice-Chairperson, Bar Council, Jhabua) who advocated her case strongly on the telephone with the police. She was also advised to lodge a complaint in the Family Counselling Centre. Follow-up on this is being pursued.

Vina is a 43 year old woman residing in Barod village. Her husband

is employed with the government and they have 3 children. She is mainly engaged in agricultural activities for subsistence and she is an active participant in the Barod WRC.

Last year her family got involved in a land related conflict with their uncle Mr. Relsingh Bhuria. He was claiming 2.5 bighas of land that was actually the land in her name. This created a lot of conflict within her family. She discussed this issue with the women at a WRC meeting and, according to the advice given collectively; she reported this issue in the local police station. They verified that the land was in her name and called Mr. Relsingh Bhuria to the police station and informed him of the same. He was also warned of serious consequences in the future if he tried to bring up the matter again.

Personal Medical Aid

Page: 1 of 2

The “Personal Medical Aid” program of IGSSS aims at providing financial aid to socio-economically poor patients for undergoing treatment against life threatening illnesses. The program is implemented directly and also by partner organisations of IGSSS across the country. The primary goal of the program is to enable most deprived sections across the country, especially those from interior villages and backward communities to avail health services.

Children Medical Aid

DISEASE RELATED TO	TOTAL CHILDREN SUPPORTED
Heart	52
Cancer	20
Other	3
Total	75

Adult Medical Aid

DISEASE RELATED TO	TOTAL ADULT SUPPORTED
Heart	20
Kidney	37
Cancer	8
Other	5
Total	70



A child recipient in the process of recovery

Case Study

Prayers Answered

Mr.C.R. Krishnankutty hails from Kerala. His family comprises of his wife, three daughters and a son. Within few months of birth, the young boy, named Santosh, developed serious kidney problems. At the age of four, one of the kidneys of Santosh had to be removed. Thereafter, Santosh was on regular medication and life was moving on normally. But when he was on seventh standard, his kidney problem re – surfaced and he had to start dialysis treatment.

Since the last 13 years, Santosh is undergoing dialysis treatment at Jubilee Mission Hospital, Trichur, Kerala. Being a coolie by profession, the immense expenditure incurred to meet his son's treatment besides running the family, getting his daughters married, exhausted all of C.R. Krishnankutty's savings. He also took huge amount of loans from financial institutions.

Moreover, Mr. Krishnankutty's, mobility became restricted as he could not go to distant places in search of work leaving his ailing son at home. He also had to take Santosh to hospital for dialysis and other emergency consultations by doctors.

The ever increasing financial requirement coupled with his minimal income and nil savings brought it

to a point when it became unable to continue Santosh's treatment any further although the hospital was providing the treatment at subsidized rate and also on certain occasions provided free dialysis.

C.R. Krishnankutty then came to know about the Medical Aid Program of IGSSS and approached the organisation. IGSSS immediately responded to the father's plea and supported him with Rs. 15,000. The aid would help Mr. C.R. Krishnankutty to continue the treatment of his son.



Consultancy Studies



IGSSS is the strategic partner of MISEREOR and Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland (SKN) to conduct the program monitoring and evaluation of projects funded by them in India. Both the organisations support development projects in India. IGSSS carry out the pre-funding study of the projects submitted by the NGOs to MISEREOR and SKN. The projects address different development issues. IGSSS assess the organisations and projects on different parameters and recommendations and submit to MISEREOR and SKN. Moreover, IGSSS also conducts the mid-term evaluation and final evaluation of the projects supported by these two organisations in India.

Studies Conducted for MISEREOR

ORGANISATION	LOCATION	NATURE OF STUDY
APDWS	Madhya Pradesh	Pre-funding
St. Xavier Non formal Education Society	Gujarat	Pre-Funding
Matri-O-Sishu Bikash Kendra	West Bengal	Pre-Funding
Midnapore Association for Voluntary Action-MAVA	West Bengal	Final funding
MSMI	Chhattisgarh	Pre-funding
SDS	Chhattisgarh	Pre-Funding

Studies Conducted for SKN

NAME PARTNER	LOCATION	REVIEW SORT
Navajeevan	Andhra Pradesh	Final Evaluation
Chetna Bharati	Jharkhand	Mid term evaluation
Nari Gunjan	Bihar	Mid term evaluation
Nav Jagriti	Bihar	Mid term evaluation
Srijan Foundation	Jharkhand	Mid term evaluation
Yojana	Orissa	Mid term evaluation
JSLMVK	Bihar	Final Evaluation
Jeevan rekha	Orissa	Final Evaluation
Fakirana SS	Bihar	Mid term evaluation
Bjup	Bihar	Final Evaluation

Program Quality



Program Quality (PQ) aims to establish IGSSS as a credible, sought after organisation for program implementation through conforming to the high quality standards in program implementation and designing of meaningful programs. It formulates, implements and supports quality enhancement measures in program, program support processes and strategic expansion to maximize outreach which result in ensuring life, dignity and freedom of the most marginalized people.

QUALITY AND STANDARDS

PQ plans and implements policies to enhance quality of programs so that resources are utilized at an optimum level for the benefit of the marginalized community.

It contains:

- Setting quality standards in program implementation and program support processes.
- Developing operational guidelines and supporting in the start up of new projects.
- Accreditation for IGSSS from various bodies.
- Strengthening the capacity of program staff by integrating training and learning into the program development and management process.
- Setting up and coordination of various quality assurance and task groups.

PLANNING, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

PQ supports in determining input, output and impact indicators and systems to track the indicators for each program and for the overall work plan at the national level.

This includes:

- Support in planning and monitoring of strategic plan and coordinate with the thematic heads in the development of perspective and thematic papers.
- Develop systems and policies on monitoring and evaluation and support in orientation and training of program staff to track & report the results and disseminate the findings and lessons learned.
- Collate, maintain and track all program documents and reports and track progress of all programs.
- Coordinate periodic review of all programs.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMS

PQ identifies opportunities and coordinates development of Programs as per the strategic plan of IGSSS to expand the program base of IGSSS for an increased outreach to the marginalized community.

- Strengthen existing partnerships and develop new ones with government, private and corporate donors
- Support project staff to build resource mobilization capacities.

COMMUNICATION

Communication at IGSSS primarily looks at design and development, collection and dissemination of communication to enhance brand and visibility of the organisation. The communication is focused to support the thematic interventions to achieve program objectives.

Website and Social Media: The IGSSS website integrated with Social Media, Search Engine Optimization and User Analytics was used as a medium to disseminate information and keep the audience engaged and updated about the programs.

IGSSS Newsletter: IGSSS conducted a readership survey on the IGSSS Newsletter to review its performance. Based on user feedback the IGSSS Newsletter is being re-positioned to cater to various segment of audiences.

Mind-Speak: The 'MindSpeak', an internal newsletter, was launched as a tool to connect with the employees.

Development of Information, Education and Communication Materials: IGSSS developed communication materials to sensitize people about the program and its component. Some of the publications were 'A booklet on Right to Information and Jammu and Kashmir', 'Urban Homeless Brochure', Documentary movie on RIDE B program and thematic posters. The CityMakers Program published a research study 'Unsung CityMakers' which reflects the data and issues of homeless people in Delhi.

Communication Guidelines: Communication Guidelines were made to ensure a coherent, uniform, clear and meaningful exchange and flow of information across the programs and regions for intended audiences.



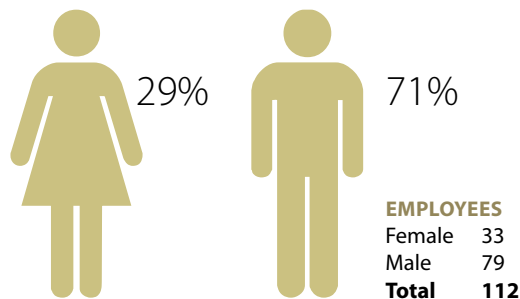
Clockwise from top: The PQ team interacting with the women at the Women Resource Centre during a visit to Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh. "MindSpeak", the Internal Newsletter was conceived as a tool of employee engagement. The PQ Team plays important role in organizing National level Consultations/Public Hearing.

Human Resources



Human Resources at IGSSS are considered as precious assets. IGSSS is bestowed with a diverse pool of talented, knowledgeable, self motivated and extremely passionate team members who are willing to go the extra mile and strive hard to achieve the IGSSS Vision and Mission. The culture prevalent in IGSSS showers warmth. The ambience reflects a feeling of togetherness and solidarity for all-beneficiaries to fellow team members. The IGSSS work culture speaks for itself. IGSSS is honored to have people who have been associated with it for more than a decade. The demographics given below speak for it.

Demographics



Camaraderie

YEARS OF ASSOCIATION	NO. OF EMPLOYEES
10 years and above	9
5-10	5
3-5	6
1-3	43
0 - 1	49
Total Employees	112

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

IGSSS strongly believes in motivating, constantly energising and keeping the talented people actively involved in the growth process of the organisation. IGSSS adopts practices and initiatives in this regard:

- **Staff Retreat:** All team members across the country meet once a year to rejuvenate and spend some quality time with each other.
- **Learning and Sharing Meet:** IGSSS team meets in order to gain knowledge, share experiences, analyse and critically discuss programs.
- **Capacity Building and Training Programs (Functional and Behavioural):** Based on needs of team members and the projects, functional trainings are conducted periodically. Behavioural workshops such as team building sessions, motivational workshops are also conducted.
- **Staff Development Forums:** Fun filled events are conducted all through the year to celebrate various festivals and birthdays of team members.

Feedback

My Tenure – A recollection

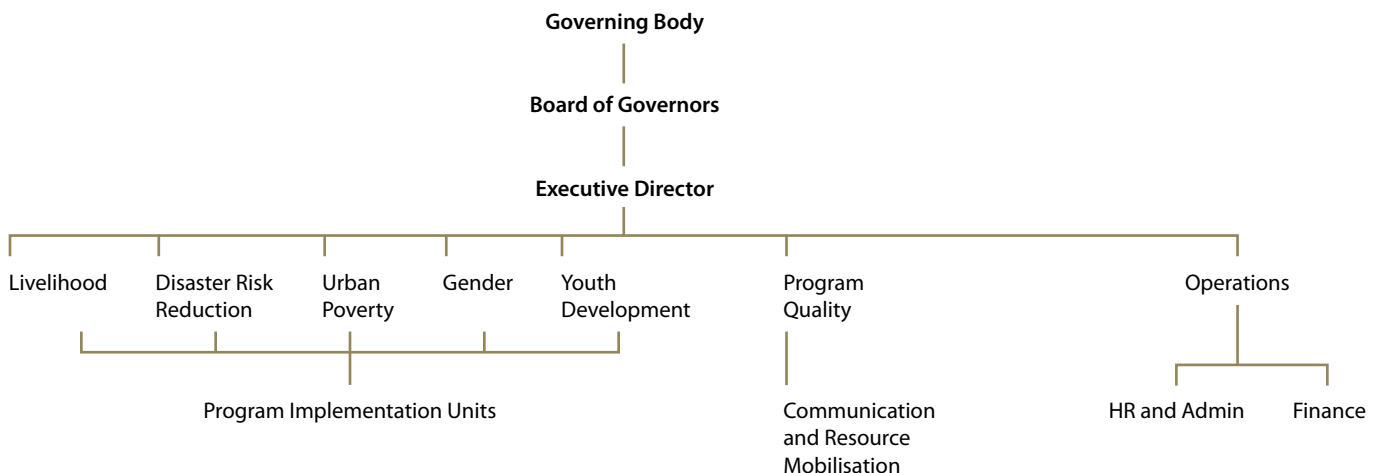
'My association with IGSSS goes back in 2003 To me it was a big ship and I was proud to sail along with it. There were hierarchies but when it came to working together for a common cause, everyone would give their heart and soul..... Just like one big family. This was mostly seen during natural calamities when we worked on relief activities and later on for rehabilitation. Besides serving the organisation in various roles, my best part of being with IGSSS was working as the Convenor of the Staff Development Forum. It was

fun organising various programs to celebrate different festivals like Holi, Diwali, Eid and Christmas during my stint at the head office. It gave us a feeling of family bonding among all! IGSSS gave me the opportunity to recognize my talents and potentials and helped me to enhance them in the best possible way by ensuring my participation at different workshops, trainings and seminars. The best part of my long association with IGSSS was that it grinded me to give my best in whatever I attempted..... KUDOS to IGSSS!!!'



Mr. Ashish Anthony
FORMER EMPLOYEE
Currently working as an Independent Development Consultant

Organisational Structure



IGSSS in media



IGSSS programs across India have received huge support in the print and electronic media. IGSSS sincerely acknowledges the support of journalists who voiced the cause of marginalized people.

International Women Day Celebration

Anganwadi workers from several villages of Jhabua celebrated International Women's Day at Narwalia village. The celebrations focused on raising awareness among the women on their basic rights and literacy.

RAJ EXPRESS (HINDI DAILY - INDORE EDITION)

MARCH 14, 2011

Cities are the major polluters

IGSSS in collaboration with Forum of Karnataka for the CityMakers organized a consultation cum discussion on the occasion of World Habitat Day.

HINDUSTAN TIMES (BENGALURU EDITION)

OCTOBER 4, 2011

Women gain legislative seats in Kashmir

Zana Begum, a resident of Buren-Pattan, a locality of Jammu and Kashmir State in India, says her interest drove her to run in the first elections for her area's panchayat, the local village council, in a decade. She ran unopposed earlier this year and gained a seat as a panch, a local government representative. She says her family didn't support her, but she took on the challenge anyway.

TRUST LAW (A THOMSON REUTERS FOUNDATION SERVICE),

KASHMIR | OCTOBER 31, 2011

Are You Warm Enough?

"In Delhi winters are meant to be enjoyed", a senior bureaucrat once told. Perhaps the biggest problem the homeless face is an appalling lack of

sensitivity. People can be generous with charity but are less forthcoming with compassion.

HINDUSTAN TIMES (DELHI EDITION) | DECEMBER 2, 2011

NGOs demand inclusion of skilled labour in MNREGS

Realising that a number of skilled persons particularly engaged in work like embroidery and handicraft need a sustainable livelihood, the State Alliance for Rights, Empowerment and Livelihood (SAREL), a network of non-governmental organisations supported by the Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS), advocates inclusion of skilled labourers in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

THE TIMES OF INDIA (VARANASI EDITION)

DECEMBER 14, 2011

Capital's poor fight for survival in winter

The national capital is estimated to have upwards of 88,000 people living on the streets, but its 64 permanent shelters and 84 temporary shelters can accommodate only 12,000 people.

THE HINDU (DELHI EDITION) | DECEMBER 15, 2011

Poor relive 'Poos ki raat' on state capital's streets

As night falls many homeless people sleep on the pavement embracing a dog to keep the cold away reminding of Munshi Premchand's character in his famous story "Poos ki raat".

TIMES CITY (PATNA EDITION) | DECEMBER 22, 2011

Acknowledgement

Government and Government Bodies/Agencies:

Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Jhabua and Collector's Office, Jhabua, Labour Department, DUDA, SUDA, Social Welfare Department, Municipal Corporation, Health Department (Aasha A.N.M), ICDS Department (AWW & AWS), Education Department, PDS Department and Jal Nigam, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, Joint Apex Advisory Committee, Mr. Narendra Paw, BDO, Dhemaji Development Block, PHE (Total Sanitation campaign), Dhemaji Development Block, PHC, Bordoloni Development Block, Dhemaji, PRI members, Dhemaji Development Block, All Bru Organisations, Mizoram, Mizoram Bru Displaced People Forum (MBDPF), Mizoram Civil Society Organisations

NGO and Institutions

Samarthan - Jhabua, Goonj – New Delhi, Catholic of diocese (Diocesan Social Work Society), GiveIndia, Shahri Adhikar Manch- Begharon Ke Saath, Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), Aashray Adhikar Abhiyan, Green Flag, Human Rights Law Network (HRLN), Hazards Centre, BOSCO, Parivarthana Trust, Action Aid, Vigyan Foundation, National Domestic Workers Movement, Bhawan Nirmaan Karmkaar Majdoor Union, Vigyan Foundation, Sahayog, Prasar, Grameen Development Services, Uttar Pradesh Voluntary Health Association, Beghar Foundation, Butterflies, Pravah, Jagori, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, CSO Forum for CityMakers – Karnataka, Health Department – BBMP, Bengaluru Medical College, Fosa Humanitarian Hospital, Kristu Jayanti College, Civil Defence, Jaago Foundation, Kristu Jayanti College, , Mother NGO, Fr. Robert Mathias and the team members of JUST

Media

Dainik Jagran Patrika, The Nation, Times of India, Hindustan Times, The Hindu, Asian Age, Indian Express, NDTV, CNN-IBN, Sahara, Pioneer, Aaj, Nai Dunia, Jansatta, Deccan Herald, DNA, Amar Ujala, Hindustan, Aaj, Swatantra Bharat, Voice of Lucknow, Rashtriya Sahara, Pratidin, Prabhat Khabar, Dayal Vinayak, The Assam Tribune, Asomia Pratidin, The Eastern Chronicle

Major Donors

MISEREOR, European Union, Welthungerhilfe, Ford Foundation, DKA Austria, Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland, CORDAID, Caritas Italiana, European Commission's Humanitarian Office, Dan Church Aid, Label STEP, Suzlon

Other

UNDP, Doon School - Dehradun, Welhams Girls School - Dehradun

Individual Supporters

Pranav Chandra, Ashima Kanwar, Munira Sen, Colin Gonsalves (HRLN), Ms Reena George (HRLN), Miloon Kothari (HRLN), Shivani Choudhary (HRLN), Harsh Mander (NAC member & Supreme Court Commissioner on Right to Food), Clifton D' Rozario (Special Advisor to SC on Homelessness), Birendra Prakash, Late Mr. Ram Nakshtra (Ex. MLA), Mr. Arjun Singh (Advocate High court), Ms. Sunita Devi (Corporater, Chinhaat), Mr. Ajay Sharma (Convener, Rozgar Haq Abhiyan), Raghu, Chenna, Saritha, Putlayamma, Sangeetha, Rasamma, Fr. Edward Thomas (Don Bosco), Mohd. Rasheed (Warden, Civil Defence), Prahlad V. Kulkarni (SI of City Market PS), Jhansi (Bosco Mane), Suresh (Welfare Officer, West Zone BBMP), Dayananda (Welfare Officer, South Zone BBMP), Bhawan Nirmaan Karmkaar Majdoor Union, Vigyan Foundation, Mr. Pramod Shukla (president AKSU), Medha Patekar , Jyoti Awasthi (HRLN), Dinesh Sharma - Mayor, Lucknow, Ranjeet Singh - Councilor, Ram Mohan Agarwal – Councilor, Trilok Adhikari – Councilor, Umrao Hata. Nakul Dubey (Ex. Urban development Minister), Pratap Singh Bhadauria (Apper Nagar Aayukt, Municipal Corporation, Lucknow), Satish Chandra Verma (Project Officer, DUDA), Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, A.K.Singh (TCO, Nagar Nigam), R.B.Lal (DLC), G.N.Srivastava, (ALC), Sarju Ram, (ALC), B.S.Dolia (Supdt. Supply Office), D.K.Sharma, Jal Sansthan, Rajendri Verma (UPSWC), Nandani Darbari (Nagar Nigam), DRMC members of the 23 project villages in Dhemaji

Financial Report



ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

As On 31.03.2012

Particulars	Amount IN LACS	Amount IN LACS
Sources Of Funds		
Igsss Funds	687.24	597.80
Program Funds	162.98	190.10
Total	850.22	787.90
Application Of Funds		
Fixed Assets (At Cost)	101.82	111.98
Investments	657.93	489.92
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	90.47	186.00
Total	850.22	787.90



ABRIDGED INCOME & EXPENDITURE

For the year ended 31.03.2012

Income	Amount IN LACS	Amount IN LACS
Administrative Cost Recovered		
- Out Of Program Funds	43.67	78.70
Miscellaneous Receipts	1.96	2.52
Donations	0.75	1.79
Interest Received	11.17	9.39
Rent Received	45.09	39.20
Sale Proceeds/Buy-Back Of Assets	0.22	10.44
Profit On Sale Of Assets	0.97	-
Dividends From Units Of Mutual Funds	0.70	1.08
Profit On Redemption Of Mutual Fund	-	7.01
Total	104.53	150.13

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

Expenditure	Amount IN LACS	Amount IN LACS
Personnel Costs	38.36	34.47
Travel Costs	2.18	5.20
Administrative Overheads	15.38	20.47
Hrd Costs	0.07	0.02
Igsss Own Project Expenses	2.56	8.53
Depreciation For The Year	1.75	2.58
Surplus For The Year	44.23	78.86
Total	104.53	150.13



PROGRAM/OTHER RECEIPTS & PAYMENT

For the year 2011-12

Source Of Funds/Donor	Amount IN LACS
Misereor	961.34
Skn	5.27
Welthungerhilfe	53.49
Kfo/Dka Smile	13.71
Label Step	7.54
Ford Foundation	37.51
Dan Church Aid	93.93
Caritas Italiana	19.43
Suzlon Foundation	11.04
Government Project	15.89
Others	97.74
Total	1,316.89

Disbursements	Amount IN LACS
Projects & Program Expenses	1,195.66
Addition To Fixed Assets	12.51
Operational Costs	36.26
Total	1,244.43

Board of Governors

MR. K P FABIAN | President*

Occupation: Retired Indian Foreign Service Officer

Current Affiliations: President of Action for Food Production

Past Affiliations: India's ambassador to Italy, Board Member of Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers in Mumbai and Syndicate Bank

MS. PATRICIA MUKHIM | Vice-President

Occupation: Editor/Journalist

Current Affiliations: Editor of The Shillong Times, Member of National Security Advisory Board, National Foundation for Communal Harmony, Advisory Board Martin Luther Christian University, Board of Governors, Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi, Board of Governors, BASIX Hyderabad, Board of Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research and Meghalaya-International Slow Food Movement

Past Affiliations: Member of Meghalaya State Planning Board and Indigenous Knowledge Commission, Member and Board of Governor of Central Agricultural University and National Foundation for India, Director of Indigenous Women's Resource Centre

DR. N J KURIAN | Treasurer

Occupation: Economist/Social Scientist

Current Affiliations: Visiting Professor, Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, Research Consultant, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, Member, Governing Board, Caritas India and Jesus and Mary College, Member, Finance Committee, CBI, Member, Delhi Archbishop's Finance Committee, President, Kerala Development Society, Delhi, Founding Member, Centre for Development and Human Rights, New Delhi, One of the National Trustees of Collaborative Research for Development, New Delhi, Member, Board of Directors, South Indian Bank, Member, Academic Council, National University of Educational Planning, Delhi

Past Affiliations: Director, Council for Social Development, Principal Consultant, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Senior Advisor (Financial Resources), Planning Commission, Gol, Advisor, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Director, Department of Rural Development, Gol

MOST REV. GERALD ALMEIDA | Member

Occupation: Bishop of Jabalpur

Current Affiliations: Bishop of Jabalpur

Past Affiliations: Director of Jabalpur Diocesan Social Service Centre, Mandla, Coordinator, M.P Regional Resource Team for animation, Director, Social Welfare Centre for Shahdol Deanery, Member, Project Selection Committee of Caritas India

As on 31st March 2012

MR. SHYAMAL GHOSH | Member

Occupation: Retired Indian Administrative Service Officer

Current Affiliations: Director of the Board of DSCI, Span Diagnostics, Burn Standard, Quippo, Spentex, NMCE and Trustee of Sesame Street India Trust.

Past Affiliations: Chairman of Telecom Commission & Secretary, Department of Telecommunications, Gol, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles and Department of Electronics, Director General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, , Chairman of the National Institute of Fashion Technology and Telecom Commission & Secretary Department of Telecommunications Gol

FR. VARGHESE MATTAMANA | Member

Occupation: Executive Director, Caritas India

Current Affiliations: Executive Director of Caritas India, Treasurer of Action for Food Production, Delhi, FVTRS, Bengaluru Executive Member, CBR Forum, Bengaluru. Member CCM India, GFATM. Task Force Member of National Disaster Management Authority, Gol. Senate Member of Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed University), Tamil Nadu. Supra Committee Member, APHD/Caritas Asia.

Past Affiliations: Assistant Executive Director, Caritas India. Executive Director, Kerala Social Service Forum. Executive Director of Shreyas, the Diocesan Social Service Centre, Bathery (Catholic Diocesan Social Service Society)

MS. BERNADETTE PIMENTA | Member

Occupation: Educator and Social Activist

Current Affiliations: Principal, Garden School. Director, Sevadham. Managing Trustee of Snehalaya. Member of Rugna Klyan Samiti (Mah.Govt.). Co-opted lay member of Archdiocesan Board of Education (Church Body). Central Social Welfare Board, Delhi (Sub-Committee) member of Family Counselling Centre at Thane. Mumbai Coordinator of World Community of Christian Meditation.

Past Affiliations: National Vice-President – Respect for Life India. National Secretary for women – All India Catholic Union. State President – All India Catholic Union. Member – Mahila Suraksha Samiti. Managing Committee Member (Thane District) – Indian Red Cross Society. Member – Justice and Peace Commission, Commission for Interfaith Dialogue (Church body). Managing Committee member of St Xavier's College Alumni Association. Convenor of Thane Unit of Council of Catholic Women of India (Church body)

MS. SUREKHA SULE | Member

Occupation: Journalist/Social Activist

Current Affiliations: Independent Journalist writing for various development media and Marathi mainstream media; take research/documentation assignments from various organisations

Past Affiliations: The Economic Times. The Financial Express. Webmedia. Media Fellow with Union Ministry of Water Resources. Senior Fellow with National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.

**Dr. N J Kurian has been elected as the new President of IGSSS with effect from June 2012.*

Members of the General Body

DR. MANAS GHOSH

Occupation: Dean

Current Affiliations: Dean, Faculty for Integrated Rural Development & Management, Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University

Past Affiliations: Principal, Agricultural Training Centre, Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur, Kolkata, Director, State Agricultural Management & Extension Training Institute, Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur, Kolkata

MRS. VALLI ALAGAPPAN

Occupation: Author

Current Affiliations: Managing Trustee of Public Charitable Trust, Chennai, Trustee of SOS Children's Villages of India, Chatnath Homes, Chairperson, Governing Council, Omayal Achi College of Nursing, Vice-President of OMAR Foundation

Past Affiliations: Managing Trustee of Chatnath Educational Trust, Member of the National Committee for Promotion of Social and Economic Welfare, New Delhi

MR. MADAN PRASAD BEZBARUAH

Occupation: Retired IAS Officer

Current Affiliations: Permanent Representation (Hon) of World Tourism Organisation

Past Affiliations: Principal Adviser, Planning Commission of India, Minister (Economic) High Commission of India, London, Secretary, Ministry of Tourism., Co- Chairman, World Tourism Organisation.

MR. MICHAEL BASTIAN

Occupation: Management Consultant

Current Affiliations: Trustee, Chithdama, Mysore. Independent Director of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Orient Paper & Industries Ltd, Elder Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Artson Engineering Ltd., Public Interest Director and Chairman of Bengaluru Stock Exchange Ltd

Past Affiliations: CEO of Vijaya Bank, GM of Union Bank of India, Chairman of Syndicate Bank.

DR. (MRS.) LALRINTLUANGI

Occupation: Medical/Doctor

Current Affiliations: RCH Consultant, National Rural Health Mission, Meghalaya

Past Affiliations: Program Evaluator, Nutrition Foundation of India, Deputy Commissioner, Dept. of Family Welfare, Min. of Health & FW., Chief Medical Officer, Central Government Health Scheme

MS. PREMI GEORGE

Occupation:

Current Affiliations: Advisor to United India Insurance Company and Kotak Life Insurance, Vice President of the Society of Vincent de Paul (Church Body), Syndicate member of the Human Rights Organisation (an international body)

Past Affiliations: Branch Manager, Divisional Manager and in-charge of Publicity for United India Insurance Company.

As on 31st March 2012

DR. VIBHUTI PATEL

Occupation: Professor

Current Affiliations: Head of the University Department of Economics, Director, Department of Post Graduate Studies and Research of SNDT Women's University, Mumbai, Member of Board of Studies, Research and Recognition Committee for Social Sciences, Board of University Teaching and Research, Chairperson of Women Development Cell and Anti Ragging Committee, PGSR and campus-in-charge of SNDT Women's University, Member of Expert Committee on School of Gandhian Thoughts, Member of Expert Committee of School of Gender and Development Studies for IGNOU, Member of Advisory Board of Department of Women's Studies of National Council of Education, Research and Training NCERT, Delhi, Member of subgroup on Gender and Agriculture for the 11th 5-year Plan, the Planning Commission of India

Past Affiliations: Founder member and Trustee of Anusandhan Trust and its institution Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes, Trustee of VACHA, Women's Research and Action Group, Governing Board member of Vikas Adhyayan Kendra, Mumbai, Founder member of Mumbai Initiative for Human Rights Education, Visiting faculty at the Development Studies Institute of The London School of Economics and Political Science.

MOST REV. DOMINIC JALA

Occupation: Archbishop of Shillong

Current Affiliations: Archbishop of Shillong, Chairman of the Liturgy Commission of North eastern Bishops Conference

Past Affiliations: Provincial of the Silesian Congregation in Guwahati.

MR. V K MALHOTRA

Occupation: Retired IAS Officer

Current Affiliations: Member, Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, Ministry of Finance (BIFR), GoI

Past Affiliations: Member Secretary, National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised sector (NCEUS), GoI (March 2006-July 2009), Chairman & Managing Director, Food Corporation of India, Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Private Secretary to Union Finance Minister & Director, Ministry of Finance, Technical Assistant to the Executive Director International Monetary Fund, Washington D C, District Magistrate (3 Districts), Director of Industries, Chairman, UP State Textile Corporation, Managing Director UP Finance Corporation, CEO, NOIDA, Commissioner of Kanpur Division etc.

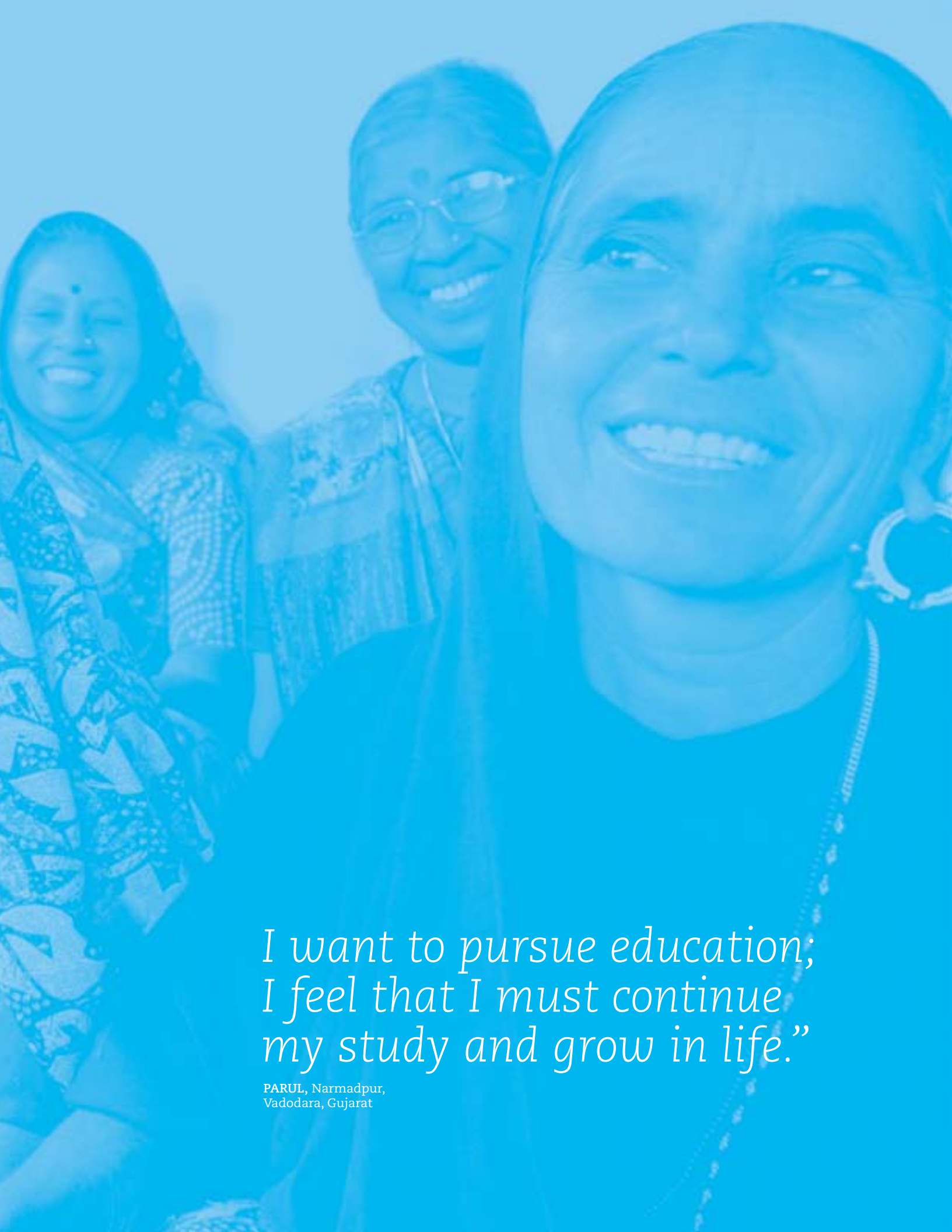
MS. ROSEMARY DZUVICHU

Occupation: Professor

Current Affiliations: Senior Assistant Professor, Department of English, Nagaland University, Member, Steering Committee of North East Women's Network, Dalit and Tribal Women, President, Nagaland University Teacher's Association, Alumni of International Visitor's Leadership Program of the US Government, Alumni of Thompson Foundation Fellowship of the British High Commission

Past Affiliations: Governing Body Member, Nagaland Art and Culture Council, Govt. of Nagaland, Expert Member Women's Studies University Grants Commission, Advisory Board Member, South Asian Peace and Conflict Studies, Expert Member representing North East India in the National Commission for Women





*I want to pursue education;
I feel that I must continue
my study and grow in life.”*

PARUL, Narmadpur,
Vadodara, Gujarat

Indo-Global Social Service Society

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Jhabua: 41/16 Chaitanya Margs, Dileep Gate, Jhabua-457661, Madhya Pradesh

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