



Note from the President Dr. N. J. Kurian

India, over the last quarter century, has shown significant improvement in many sectors, substantiated by World Bank reports and being classified as 'lower income country' from a 'developing country'. This transition holds other implications for India as a country, with an intrinsic potential for sustainable development through its own means and resources, also capable of helping other developing countries. India was the world's largest remittance recipient in 2015 despite experiencing a \$1 billion drop from the previous year. India has demonstrated an agricultural growth rate of 2.6% per annum since 1950, gaining in both yield and infrastructure steadily. Progress has been noted in the areas of education (Right to Education legislation), health (reduction in Infant and Maternal Mortality rates) and employment (especially in the services sector).

On the other side of the spectrum, India has also ranked a low 110 out of 149 countries in terms of anticipated and real progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (The Sustainable Development Solutions Network and Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2016). The recent Credit Suisse report shows that the richest 1% Indians now own 58.4% of the country's wealth which brings us the dubious distinction of being one of the most wealth-concentrated country in the world. On the other hand, the bottom 30% of the Indians account for almost zero percent of the wealth of the country as their total wealth is offset by their total liability. The Global Wage Gap Report (2016) indicates that the proportion of women wage earners in India is no more than 10 - 15%. According to a report by the Food and Agriculture Organisation, UN, there are 194.6 million undernourished people in India. India is placed at 97th position on the 2016 Global

Hunger Index having serious levels of hunger, albeit improving the previous score. About 282 million Indians are illiterate; one in every three child labourers in the age group of 7-14 is illiterate, says a study based on recent Census data. Nearly 18 percent of children who went to school were not able to complete secondary level of education.

Although these are the same struggles that are echoing globally as well, the question that needs to be asked of development efforts in the country is simple – how can we do more, do better, to ensure the quality of life of the last man/woman standing?

IGSSS has been constantly trying to revisit our approaches to development programming and improve upon. This year, apart from the expansion in scale we have achieved, we have also tried to address questions of quality, inclusion and sustainability in every aspect of IGSSS work. A preliminary enumeration reveals that the scope of our interventions seem to encompass many of the SDGs pertaining to Poverty Eradication, Food Security, Gender Equality, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Decent Work and Economic Growth and Climate Action. Our focus is to align our work with global measures and standards and also a reaffirming of our commitment towards the same.

I sincerely thank all our collaborators and partners for your support and solidarity and assure our firm commitment for a more inclusive, equitable and humane India. We shall continue to strive for LIFE, FREEDOM and DIGNITY for all.



Note from the Executive Director John Peter Nelson

I am very happy to present the 2016 - 17 annual report of Indo - Global Service Society for the fourth consecutive year. An annual report is an occasion to measure, reflect and share our progress towards achieving the mission of IGSSS.

IGSSS is aware that we are in the midst of continuous change and challenges. In these circumstances I am proud to share that IGSSS vision and mission remains the same. We are here to bring about LIFE, FREEDOM and DIGNITY to those who need them most and the just concluded year proves that we are marching towards our Mission. We accomplish our Mission through Partnerships, Inclusion, Impact and Innovation. IGSSS has increased its partnership base to 97 partners across India. Our partners are the core strength of the organization with wide spread specializations, capacity and reach. IGSSS will continue to focus on building partnerships. Besides, this year we also focused on inclusion and innovation and greater efforts were made to ensure that IGSSS programmes are inclusive and innovative. This annual report attempts to measure our success in these two areas.

For IGSSS, sustainability is deeply shaped by inclusion of the most deprived communities. Our work with special interest groups – the transgender community at Kancheepuram; the Valmiki women, manual scavengers, in and around Ahmedabad, young men and boys on gender in the Uttar Pradesh heartland, stone quarry workers and tea garden labourers in West Bengal, minority ethnic and religious communities in Assam is testimony to this vision.

Our strategy of building Community Based

Organizations (CBOs) is showing a promising growth with the number of CBOs facilitated at the grassroots over the last one year. Besides, I take heart from the fact that facilitation of CBOs with Government line departments and welfare schemes saw a convergence worth Rs. 390,255,388, which is very assuring in the context of sustainability.

Investing on creation of rural innovative models such as Bucket Farming in flood prone areas of Sunderban, hand holding communities towards adopting Systematic Wheat Intensification (SWI) techniques, formation of the Cow Dung micro nursery were defining moments of our programmes this year. Our vision for the future is once again strengthened by our work with 97 grassroots partner organizations across 22 states. Our engagement with our partners is a learning, engaging and capacitating journey which sees hope in our outreach to 1, 22,258 families.

The year 2016 will be remembered for the ushering in of the Sustainable Development Goals which envisages creating a Hunger and Poverty Free, Equal and Climate Sensitive world through the 17 broad aims. Our programmatic interventions are in line with the SDGs. Special efforts are on to spread SDGs and be accountable to the Global and National Goals. We will strive our best to contribute to achieving our targets. The year 2016 - 17 is a halfway mark for our five year strategic plan. We shall continue to reflect, learn, reform and reinvent our strategies for change. We move forward strongly, with the collaboration from all our partners and supporters in these directions, in the year ahead.

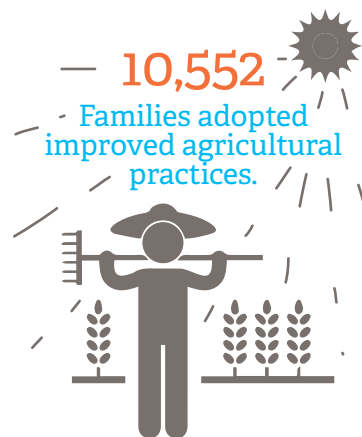
About Us

IGSSS is a 57 year old national development organization working towards creating a humane social order based on truth, justice, freedom and equity. The presence of the organization is in 22 states and 1 union territory. IGSSS is working for development, capacity building and empowerment of the poorest and most vulnerable communities across the country through our programmes on Sustainable Livelihood, Disaster Risk Reduction, Urban Poverty Reduction, Gender Equity and Youth Development.

In the FY 2016 – 17, we reached out to 1, 22,258 families. Our foundation is rooted in the belief of upholding Life, Freedom and Dignity of the most marginalized. We ensure that 92% of the communities that we work with include Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Communities (OBC).



Our Reach



22
States

83
Districts

90
Blocks

1,22,258
Families



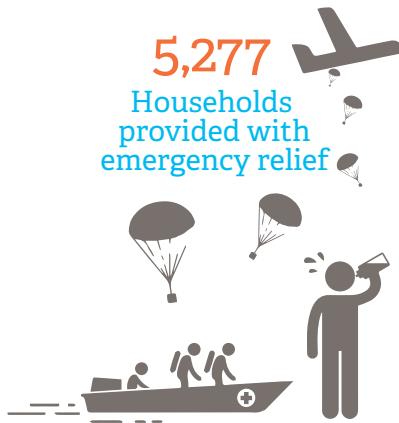
5,735

Urban Informal
Sector Workers
ensured labour
and livelihood
related rights



5,277

Households
provided with
emergency relief



693

Youth in position
of leadership
and governance





Inclusion

Why?

We base our work with the most marginalised of communities on the premise that inclusion is a right for all, not a privilege of a select few. We reach out to the socially and economically vulnerable, with a special emphasis on Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes, in both rural and urban contexts. Apart from the issues of livelihoods, poverty alleviation and entitlements, much of the work has focused on the rights of these communities to live a life of dignity, freedom and equality. Work on Identity and Inclusion can be a game changer for these groups, seeking as it does to change the status quo and address the systemic inequalities across the vulnerable contexts worked in.

How?

With a close ear to the ground, we have tried to undertake a selection of target groups in a nuanced manner – giving preference to women headed households (single, elderly and widowed), people with disabilities (both young and old, men and women), religious and ethnic minorities as well as other special constituencies. Among the latter, over the last year, we have worked with many informal sector working groups like the Salt Pan Workers (Agariyas) in the Rann of Kutch, the Dalit Manual Scavengers (Valmiki) in and around Ahmedabad, the female and ‘flying’ commercial sex workers in Noida and Kolkata,

the predominantly tribal women transit labourers commuting to Ranchi, the textile and carpet weavers in Varanasi and Kashmir, the stone quarry workers in Barapahari, Birbhum and the closed tea garden workers in North Bengal. In rural areas, we have worked with the Mahadalit community of Musahar women farmers in Madhubani, the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Baiga and Pahadi Korwa groups in Chhatisgarh and rural tribal and Dalit women farmers in Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. In areas of conflict, the focus has been on the Bengali speaking Muslim community in BTAD (Kokrajhar, Dhubri and Chirang), perceived as migrants and outsiders in Assam. The work with a group of Transgender persons has been initiated at an excluded settlement at Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu; with a member from the community being recruited as staff of the organisation.

“We too have opinions and thoughts to be shared with the society but we don’t have opportunity and space to share. But this workshop organized by IGSSS gave us new ways to express our emotions through art.”

Vathsala Amma

Thirunangai Nagar, Chennai,
Creative and Wellness
Workshop for Transgender.



“ I am a very proud father. Reshma, my youngest daughter, weaves beautiful carpets. I have no hesitation in saying that her work of art is even better than mine. Ours is a poor artisan family. Till recently I was the only earning member with seven mouths to feed. Endless number of days we had to stay hungry as there was no money in the house to buy food. Sewapuri is a very remote village, about 35 kilometres away from Varanasi.

I would rarely get orders for carpet making and had very limited information about market linkages or Government subsidies. But Reshma is very smart. Her eagerness and agility helped her to get in touch with HWA. They not only selected her for a skill development training but have also linked her to the markets. There was no looking back from there. She now earns approximately Rs.5000 per month.

There is a regular flow of income in the family, which at the very least ensures that we do not go to bed hungry anymore.

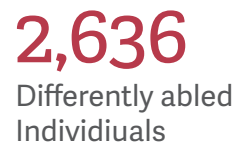
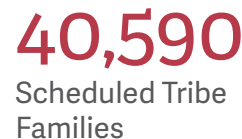
Reshma's siblings also help her with her work and she also helps them learn new designs and techniques. I hope my daughter continues to learn and reaches even greater heights.

Rashid

Father of Reshma Bano, Varanasi.

”

Our Reach





Public Policy & Engagement

Why?

Our focus has been primarily on addressing issues of poverty and injustice that impact the quality of lives of communities living on the margins. Strategic public engagement is undertaken for strengthening these voices on the ground, linking them with the larger regional and national issues and also ensuring that localized practice informs macro level policy and action. To this end, the advocacy measures have focused on how to apprise policy-makers of the real and emerging issues from vulnerable contexts; how to better inform the community about their rights and entitlements, how to create organic alliances with different communities and how to strengthen the interface between all of them for improved developmental outcomes.

How?

As a national development organisation, we are well placed to represent our partner efforts especially in the areas of Sustainable Rural Livelihoods and Urban Poverty Alleviation. We have supported partners on issue based campaigns varying from legal rights of domestic workers in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, to inclusion of waste pickers under the Swachh Bharat Mission in Indore and Visakhapatnam, from health rights of construction workers under 'The Building and Other Construction Workers Act' in the north to farmer suicides and drought related compensation in Odisha. To support the same, state level consultations and roundtable discussions with key constituents were organized in Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Indore, Delhi and Bhubaneswar. In our direct project areas, public engagement with government agencies, other civil society organisations and networks have also

borne fruit. In the north east, the Government of Assam signed a MoU with IGSSS for development of a model village in Lakhimpur, Assam. In Odisha, IGSSS has been at the forefront of the network, Ganjam Zilla Biparjaya Samanwaya Samiti, which has been tasked with the responsibility of developing ground level contingency plans for sharing with the District Disaster Management Authorities. In Madhya Pradesh, in our project at Jhabua, one district level and one block level award was received from the Agriculture Department under the Sub Tribal Development Plan for conservation and replication of traditional crop varieties. Similarly, the Seed Society women have received a citation and prize money of INR 30,000 for promotion of resilient food crops and vegetables. In Chirang, Assam, IGSSS, along with the North East Network, organized a meeting on the Elimination of Gender Based Violence in collaboration with the district administration with 165 key stakeholders in attendance.

“I was just a faceless labourer. But I will always be grateful to Bhaiyaji from Ankur. They started working for the development of our slum and informed us about our rights and entitlements. I was surprised to know about the labour card which each construction labourer is entitled to. Besides, Bhaiyaji also informed me about the process of availing the card and the related social security benefits. Finally, I myself went to the District Labour Commissioner's office to avail my labour card. It feels like I have become a part of a larger group. I feel proud of my identity. Now, even I can negotiate for fair wages.”

Shiv Kumar

Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh



“

It is unimaginable to live in a buzzing city like Ahmedabad and still live amidst endless deprivation. The city was progressing at a lighting speed but our lives were stagnant for long. For 40 years, I have been living in this slum without access to basic facilities. I wanted to change things badly, but was helpless in the face of illiteracy and under confidence. However, when HDRC started working for the development of our slum, I was hopeful. Soon I became an active member of the 'Awaas Adhikar Jhumbesh' initiated by the organization. It will always be one of the best associations of my life. We were trained on availing schemes, made aware about social issues and were also provided classes on functional literacy. There was no looking back. I formed a small group with few women in the slum, liasoned with different departments of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and managed to get water, electricity connection as well got a streetlight pole constructed in the slum. It is a huge thing in our lives to finally see the veil of darkness lifting and light peeping through. After 40 years of staying at home, I have now learnt to drive four wheelers and earn my own living. As a single woman, self-reliance makes me feel strong and happy. Somedays, I have to pinch myself to believe that I am really growing. At any age change is possible. One just has to start and have the willingness to learn and change.”

Begumben Ismaelbhai Shaikh

Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Our Reach



21,969

Families accessing rights and entitlements

3,000

Families living in low income neighbourhoods ensured adequate habitat



1,014

Campaign initiatives by the community



Why?

The core mandate of our work with marginalised communities is to ensure that development processes are sustainable right from the outset. To facilitate community leadership and ownership, the strategy is to build the knowledge and skills of Community Based Organizations (CBOs), who in turn disseminate information and take positive action for developmental activities in the community. The CBO members are representatives of different sections of the community viz. caste, class, gender and religion. Building and strengthening of CBOs ensures optimum utilization of resources; impactful outreach deeper into the community and the building of institutions beyond the project period to ensure sustainability. Programmatically, for sustainability, there are other key strategies that are inbuilt into the projects – integrating context specific coping and survival measures and technology into interventions, linking with government agencies for rapport building and convergence, exploring alternate means of resource mobilisation and collaboration on development, showcasing of models and best practices for replication and upscale by interested agencies.

How?

The approach on institution building is to initiate community interactions through a series of meetings, group discussions and individual initiatives. Key community influencers are identified; those with leadership potential are especially nurtured. Once CBOs are formed or revived, a series of capacity building trainings are conducted with them on issues of social awareness and skill building. The community is helped towards identification of issues and is also made aware to partake in development planning for the access and availing of rights and entitlements. Capacity building is a dynamic process that is built on the specific needs of the institutions being formed; overall, it moves from functional skills of formation and strengthening of groups to issue based information and awareness

building to finally higher levels of understanding and conscientisation building for collective action and sustained engagement.

Across our projects, there is a wide spectrum of such CBOs that have been formed, such as Village Development Committees, Village Action Teams, Farmer Groups, Water User Groups, Self Help Groups, Youth Groups, Women Watch Groups and Disaster Management Committees. In our partner led projects, 1633 such CBOs are active and functional, leading initiatives in the areas of urban poverty alleviation and rural livelihoods. In our directly implemented projects, there are some striking examples of CBO led action. Communities in Assam, in convergence with various line departments, led the submission of village development plans, which in turn led to successful sanctions and construction of link roads, bamboo bridges, embankments, boundary walls, fisheries and water tanks. In Odisha, district level Disaster Monitoring Committees were formed with 19 local civil society organizations to monitor the implementation of Disaster Management Act at both the block and district level. In Nagri village in Hazaribagh, Jharkhand, the Village Development Committee intervened to resolve land disputes and encroachment by the dominant Mahato castes. A rape case of two minor girls has been handled strongly and steadily by the Women Peace Committees (WPC) of Bengtol under Chirang district in Assam. The WPCs convened a public meeting in October, 2016, with support from various local student bodies and intellectuals, and filed a case against the culprits in the Bengtol Police Outpost. In Kashmir, the youth members of Inderkote village have played a major role in limiting stone pelting and violence in their area during the period of unrest in 2016, by involving the Masjid Committee and other village leaders.

“ Now I am confident that we will be able to do double cropping throughout the year. Our Village Action Team has successfully mobilized the MGNREGA fund to construct a farm pond. ”

Dhansi Mandangi

President of VAT, Rayagada, Odisha



“ My village Himarpodi is home to around 87 Kandha tribal families mainly dependent on agriculture and agricultural labour. We have always been grappling with water scarcity, especially since the last few decades due to severe drought faced by the region. In times of survival crisis, Ekta came with a sustainable idea towards addressing our woes. With villagers as members, the Village Action Team (VAT), a community based organization was formed. During regular meetings, the VAT members decided to renovate the old, damaged pond to deal with the water crisis. Following this we regularly started visiting the block and district officials with an application for pond renovation. It took us months but finally our effort paid dividends. 4 lakh rupees were sanctioned to VAT under the Gopabandu Gramina Yojana for construction of farm ponds in our village. It is a great step forward towards reducing water stress in the village and now we will also be able to cultivate our lands. We are very happy for being able to write our own change story. ”

Nistu Mandangi

Raygada, Odisha

Our Reach



1,633

Community based organizations formed



28,10,400

Credit availed by the community based organizations

POLICIES



LAW



RULES



Convergence

TRANSPARENCY



GOVERNANCE



Why?

Convergence of funds from other sources helps in creation of sustainable assets as well as exploring new ways of working together with minimal resources. Our approach in our partnership projects has been to keep inputs and services (of the material kind) minimal; premised on the belief that the community, as rights claimants, need to be able to demand and avail essential entitlements from duty bearers. In few of our direct programmes that are infrastructure intensive, the attempt has been to create community assets that are also part financed through government and community contribution. Of late, the programme approach also looks at bringing together different agencies for the funding of an umbrella project, with common developmental outcomes, over a longer period of time, with a greater outreach among marginalised communities.

How?

The strategy of convergence with different government line departments has been ensured through a capacitation design that informs community members and groups about various rights and entitlements, different media of raising issues and the methodology of engagement with key stakeholders. Community based organizations are strengthened to participate in local governance

and planning and have been raising, representing and addressing critical issues from the ground through collaborative efforts. PRI members, district and block officials and representatives of government agencies are also a part of the training and interface meetings so that they can be apprised and involved in the development work being planned within the communities.

Over the last year, the data on convergence suggests conservative estimates of INR 39 crores being mobilized across projects. In Kashmir, the government allocated around INR 78,14,300 for various developmental works planned by PRIs in the 9 flood affected villages of Baramulla and Bandipora district through our facilitation, support and networking initiatives. Village Disaster Management Committees in 25 villages, under the Telahi block of Lakhimpur district Assam, were able to mobilize around INR 55 lakhs from the Mishing Autonomous Council funds and NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) funds to construct high raised platforms, link roads and an inspection bungalow. Successful convergences have been noted in Ganjam (Odisha), Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh) and Kancheepuram (Chennai), with the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for the building of individual household latrines to combat open defecation practices. Our partner EKTA, in Odisha, through the VATs, has successfully advocated with various government departments for different aspects of village development – infrastructure, farming, livelihoods and health – mobilising resources to the tune of INR 4 crores overall.



“ Our slum is home to around 112 families. We live in deplorable condition but the bonding between the families is very good. Even though we are part of the city but we lack basic amenities. It is hard to believe that for 50 years we lived without a toilet. Water borne diseases were rampant and for years we lived in unhygienic conditions. It was especially hard for women in the community. We had absolutely no privacy and were subject to regular harassment. However, when Adarsh Seva Sansthan started working for the welfare of our slum, life started getting a bit better. In January 2016, a petition was filed with the Jharkhand Notified Area Committee (JNAC) and a local Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) for constructing a community toilet with water points. Following this engineers from JNAC surveyed the location and began construction of a four chambered community toilet, two each for men and women. Finally, within a span of seven months, the first pair of toilets was constructed in the slum. It was a wait of 50 years and we are really happy. Each family now contributes two rupees towards maintenance of the toilets. Now we no

longer feel ashamed and afraid. Instead we have become hopeful and along with the support of the civil society organization want to work for the betterment of our own slum. ”

Residents of the Sidhu Kanu Slum
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

Convergence



₹ 39,02,55,388

Amount raised through
government linkages
for community development

Innovation



Why?

Sustainable and scalable social innovation is essential to address the issues of growing disparity and resultant marginalization of the communities. According to broadly accepted definitions, social innovation is characterized by the capacity to address social needs that traditional policy seems increasingly unable to tackle; the empowerment of groups and individuals; and the willingness to change social relations. At IGSSS, we have been constantly trying to adopt new approaches and innovations in face of emerging issues at the grass root level. Discussions around role of indigenous knowledge in arriving at localized solutions, the role of technology in scaling innovations, and the importance of partnering with different stakeholders have guided us through the year to think of out of the box ideas. Over the year, the effort has been to create opportunities for new and better solutions guiding our programme strategies across all the thematic verticals.

How?

Rural innovations are usually sustainable solutions with frugality, durability and multi-functionality as essential characteristics. From agricultural innovations to natural cold storages to solar powered weather stations, we find that solutions developed by producers, who are also users, reflect the concerns of both the production and

consumption environments. A simple technique of parboiling rice through Saral Usna has helped in reducing drudgery of women, conserving nutrient of the rice and ensuring energy efficiency. The design is developed by our NGO partner Abhivyakti Foundation and grounded with support from NABARD.

A large number of innovative solutions were explored in terms of increasing agricultural productivity in face of climatic changes. Keyhole gardens have been adopted in dry areas of Hazaribagh which have the potential to ensure regular vegetable production for household consumption. Building vermicomposting in a tin box due to space constraint, revival of localized micro irrigation models, with technology value-add, cultivation of azolla as a source of rich fodder, cultivation of drought adaptive nutrition gardens and nurseries, increase in harvest through adoption of Systemic Rice Intensification, Systemic Wheat Intensification, and in few areas, Systemic Mustard Intensification, are some of the sustainable rural innovations demonstrated. We have also experienced various technological innovations like dissemination of agro-advisories in local language through the installation of solar powered automated weather station installed in Devipur, Deoghar. Linking of farmers to SMS based weather forecasting by Krishi Vigyan Kendras and early warnings during floods from meteorological departments, particularly in Lakhimpur and Dhemaji districts of Assam, are some of the areas where adoption of simple technology has made a huge difference to the lives of the people.

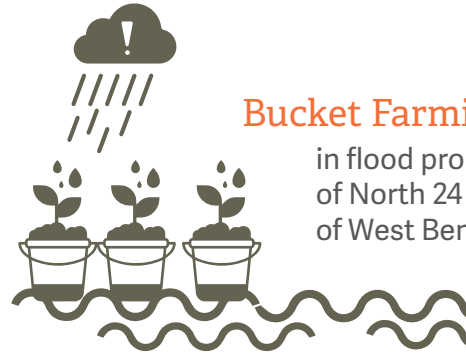


“ Eating fresh vegetables everyday without needing to pay a single paisa, isn't it fantastic? Well, we get to do that every day. All thanks to my nutrition garden. However, life here at Kolsur village is not so easy. We live close to the Ganges and every year when it turns ferocious, it sweeps away our homes and crops. Rebuilding on an empty stomach has always been a struggle. My husband and father-in-law migrate to nearby towns every year in search of work during such times. As they toil hard in the cities to earn some money, the onus lies with the women in the family to look for food and help survive the difficult days. However, since Swanirvar trained us on flood adaptive nutrition kitchen garden, my crops no longer get washed away during recurring floods. I am growing 15 varieties of vegetables in my garden which is sufficient to feed my family and also earn some profit by selling in the market. If everything goes well nobody will have to migrate from my family for food and money in the near future. Now, I admit all is not going to be rosy; it is going to be a lot of hard work for sustenance. But I love my family and I love my garden and I believe that love helps us thrive. ”

Monica

Kolsur village, North 24 Pargana, West Bengal

Models



Bucket Farming

in flood prone areas of North 24 Parganas of West Bengal

Vermi Composting

in a tin box in Jharkhand



Systemic Rice Intensification

for water logged areas in Kendrapara, Odisha



Cow Dung Micro Nursery

at Sunderban and North 24 Parganas in West Bengal

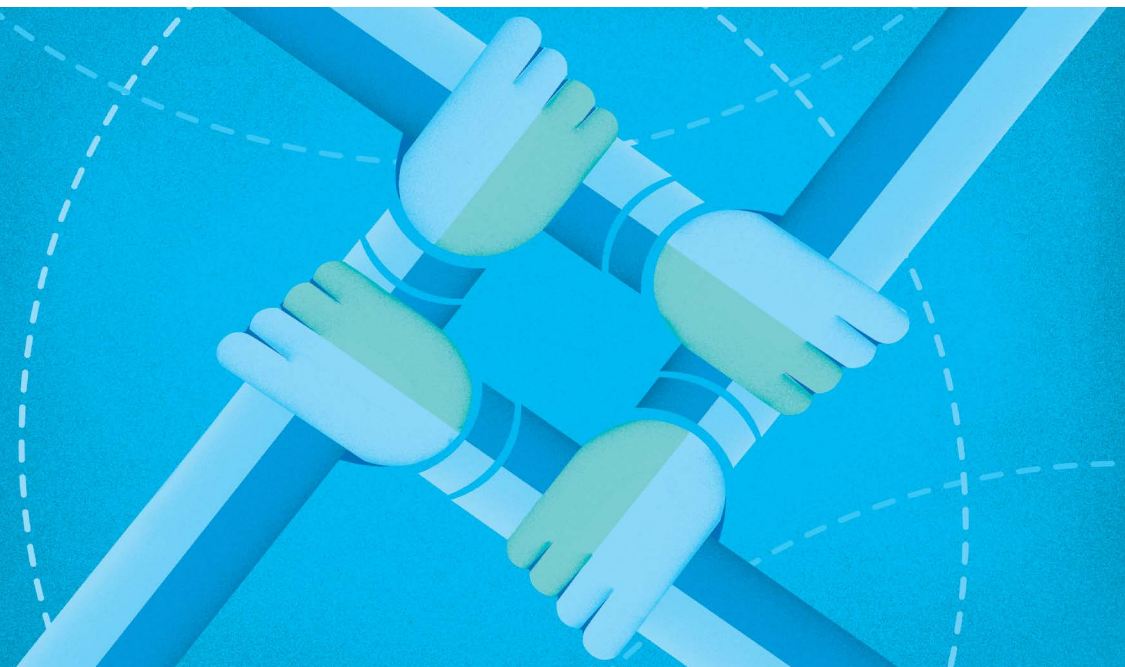


Partnership

The one consistent thread running through many roles played by IGSSS over the years would be its role in managing and nurturing partnerships. IGSSS has been viewed as a credible level support agency for smaller organizations. Grassroots organizations working on issues of livelihood, governance, health, disaster mitigation and human rights have also acknowledged the role of IGSSS in nurturing their growth in these areas. Several smaller agencies have requested for scholarship aid and medical aid and support. As a national development organisation, IGSSS has also steered regional advocacy efforts through its partners. Currently we bring together a critical constituency of 97 partners, working on sectoral issues related to sustainable livelihoods and urban poverty reduction nationwide.

Knowledge Events

The thrust of the year was plunging in discussions and reflections on pertinent development issues with peer organizations across the country. The purpose was to build our understanding of changing contexts and evolving strategies towards impactful engagement with the communities that we work with. Several knowledge events were designed to this end. A workshop on 'Water Conservation and Management' was jointly organized with Caritas Germany and Daimler in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, with delegates from Germany, Brazil and Mozambique. As against the backdrop of drought and recurring farmer suicides, a two day consultation 'Towards a Hunger Free India' on the issue of food security was organized in collaboration with Caritas India. At the 'Annual Partner's Meet' we spoke about our existing models of Innovations and also discussed in depth with development practitioners about the emerging need of building social enterprise models.



Campaigns

In response to the severe drought that affected the country, we raised Rs.19, 05,976 through a crowdfunding initiative aimed at repairing and renovating water structures in 15 severely drought affected villages of Kalahandi and Bolangir district in Odisha. The initiative supported by 772 individual donors benefitted 338 households.

.....

Assam experienced one of the worst floods in a decade where nearly 1.8 million people were affected by the water's rage. In collaboration with Pinkathon India, IGSSS participated in one of India's biggest running event towards spreading awareness about the concerns of Sanitation and Hygiene faced by women in the flood affected situations.

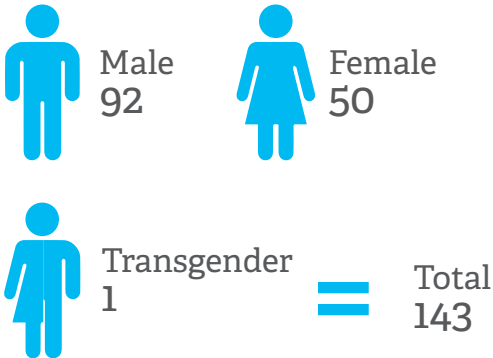
.....

During the severe winter months we launched the 'Break the Fast' campaign, a nutritious breakfast initiative for the homeless. The campaign reached out to 3000 homeless women, children and daily wage labourers living in the shelter homes at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar, New Delhi. The initiative was further strengthened by a partnership with 'Chaayos', one of the leading startups in India. Under the second phase of the campaign 'A Cup of Warm Tea' we reached out to 20,000 more homeless citizenry.



Our Resources

Our Strength



Highest and Lowest paid staff

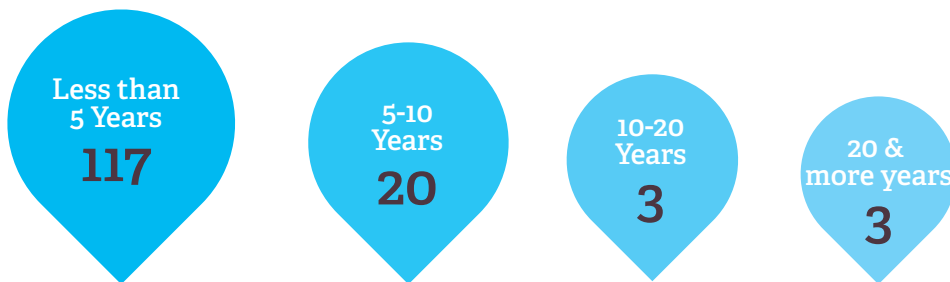
Lowest Paid Staff are community mobilizers in the West zone under the HDFC supported project at Khargone . Their salary is Rs.8,000/- per month including Employer’s contribution to Provident Fund. Highest paid staff is the Executive Director, his salary is Rs.1,90,580/-per month including Employer’s contribution to Provident Fund.

Flashback

“My experience at IGSSS was immensely transformative, both personally as well as professionally. The opportunity to freely explore my creative space given here helped me discover myself and assured me of my choice to be a development communications professional. I have had some of the most enriching interactions working here and found people who have helped me grow as a creative professional. It will always be one of the most significant experiences of my life”

Ms. Sunakshi Nigam
Former employee

Association of Employees in Years



Our Team



Finance



RM & CSR



Communication



HR &
Administration



Programme
Management



Compliances

Board Members

Member of Governing Board (Also member of General Body)

Name	Designation	Occupation
Dr. N. J. Kurian	President	Social Scientist
Prof. Dr. Vibhuti Patel	Vice President	Director, Department of PGSR of SNDT Women's University, Mumbai
Mr. Guilherme Vaz	Treasurer	Independent International Development Consultant
Dr. Oswald Lewis	Member	Bishop of Jaipur
Dr. Frederick D'Souza	Member	Executive Director, Caritas India
Mr. D K Manavalan	Member	Executive Director, AFPRO
Ms. Surekha Sule	Member	Social Worker

Members of General Body

Name	Designation	Occupation
Dr. Dominic Jala	Member	Archbishop of Shillong
Dr. (Mrs) Lalrintluangi	Member	Medical Doctor
Mr. G.S. Sethi	Member	TVET Consultant & Editor "SKILLS AHEAD"
Sr. Rose HauniangePaite	Member	General Councilor for Social Apostolate in the Congregation and Director of Centre for Development Initiatives
Ms. Saumya Uma	Member	Independent Consultant on Gender, Human Rights & Law and Trustee – Women's Research and Action Group
Dr. (Fr.) RanjitTigga	Member	HoD, Department of Tribal Studies & Research Associate, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi
Mr. Javid Chowdhury	Member	IAS Retd. Currently a Consultant in Health and Rural Development Sector
Ms. Esther Beulah	Member	Chief Executive, ECOMWEL
Ms. JM Shanti Sundaram	Member	Former Chairperson of Central Board of Excise & Customs
Mr. Sanjay Patra	Member	Executive Director, FMSF
Mr. Roshan P Rai	Member	Development worker with DLR Prerna
Dr. Cherian Joseph	Member	Consultant in Organizational and Institutional Learning and Development, and Human Resource Management.

Our Donors

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS

MISEREOR
Caritas Germany
Caritas Italiana
Christian Aid
DKA-KFB Austria
Irish Aid
Italian Bishops Conference
NABARD
Islamic Relief Of India
Quest Alliance
SCIAF
Secours Catholique

SKN
Wildlife Trust of India
United Way

CORPORATE DONORS (CSR)

ORACLE
HDFC BANK
CITIBANK
USL
Charities Aid Foundation – India
Disney India
Bank of America

Finance and Compliances

Legal and Statutory Registrations

Particulars:

Society Registration Act XXI of 1860 S-1787
Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976/2010 231650067
Section 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 DLI (C) (1-163)/73- 74
Section 80G (5) (VI) of Income Tax Act, 1961 DIT (E) 2007-2008/1- 54/1187
Section 10 (Clause 23 C, sub clause IV) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 DGIT (E)/10)23C) (IV)/2009/10

Accreditations:

Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs – IA Hub Code – A000082
Credibility Alliance: CA/20/2014
Guidestar India: Membership Number – 5755
TISS National CSR Hub – AO/1/12/09/00

Indo-Global Social Service Society - Office Addresses	
Head Office	28, Lodi Road, Institutional Area, New Delhi – 110003
West	
Ahmedabad (Regional Office)	4th Floor- Mistry Chambers, Nr.Cama Hotel, Vidyagauri, Nilkanth Marg, Khanpur, Ahmedabad - 380 001, Gujarat
Jhabua (Field Office)	41/16, Chaitanya Marg, Near Dileep Gate, Jhabua (M.P.)
North	
Srinagar (Regional Office)	Kirmani House, Near Bismillah Provision Store, Rajbagh Extension, Srinagar – 190008, Jammu & Kashmir
Baramulla (Field Office)	Khanpeth, Singhpora Teh, Main Road, Pattan Opp. J&K Bank, District-Baramulla, Kashmir
Jhansi (Field Office)	Surv Nagar, Chawla Colony, CP, Mission Compound, Jhansi -284003, Uttar Pradesh
North-East	
Guwahati (Regional Office)	5th, Bye Lane, Rajgarh Road, Guwahati - 781 003
Itanagar (Field Office)	E-Sector, Opp. Civil Secretariat Office, Itanagar - 791111, Arunachal Pradesh
Ukhrul (Field Office)	Gandhi Avenue, Phungreitang Opposite to Sentinel College, Ukhrul District – 795142, Manipur
Bongaigaon (Field Office)	VIP Colony, College Road, Opposite ECO Park, Bongaigaon- 783380, Assam
Lakhimpur (Field Office)	CD Road, Ward No.4, North Lakhimpur -787 001, Assam
Karbi Anglong (Field Office)	Longhup Tisso Village, PO - Chokihola, Karbi Anglong, Pin -782475, Assam
Dhemaji (Field Office)	Gogamukh Chariali, PO Gogamukh Chariali, Dhemaji -787034, Assam
East	
Kolkata (Regional office)	118 Garfa Main Road, (Near Garfa Post office), Kolkata-700 075, West Bengal
Bhubaneswar (Field Office)	Plot no. B1/10, Lingaraj Vihar, Ph-I, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar – 751020, Odisha
Hazaribagh (Field Office)	Birua Colony, Anandpuri, Near Transformer, P.O - College More, Hazaribagh-825301, Jharkhand
South	
Bengaluru (Regional Office)	57, 2nd Floor, D'Costa Layout, Wheeler Road Extension, Cooke Town, Bangalore – 560084, Karnataka
Chennai (Project Office)	No 133, Velachery Main Road, Kolping Building, Second Floor, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032, Tamilnadu

INDO GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017

PARTICULARS	SCH. NO.	As At 31st March 2017 (Rs.)	As At 31st March 2016 (Rs.)
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>			
Funds & Reserves	1	14,09,53,851.22	12,27,72,968.33
Programme Balances	2	2,31,14,842.40	2,99,91,682.82
Total		16,40,68,693.62	15,27,64,651.15
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>			
Fixed Assets	3	3,23,48,079.75	3,35,28,315.86
Less: Depreciation		2,25,90,164.35	2,29,81,205.52
Net Block		97,57,915.40	1,05,47,110.34
Investments	4	11,91,28,217.00	11,94,88,396.00
<u>CURRENT ASSETS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Current Assets	5	4,00,13,319.57	2,76,62,618.16
Less: Current Liabilities	6	48,30,758.35	49,33,473.35
Net Current Assets		3,51,82,561.22	2,27,29,144.81
Total		16,40,68,693.62	15,27,64,651.15

Significant Accounting policies and Notes to Account. 13

Previous year's figures have been re-grouped as deemed appropriate.


For & on behalf of Management

As per our report of even date


Preeti Majumdar
Head Finance & Accounts


John Peter Nelson
Executive Director




J. A. Martins
Proprietor
M. No. 82051


Dr. N. J. Kurian
President



J. A. Martins & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 010860N

Place: New Delhi
Date: 9-5-17

INDO GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY

Income and Expenditure Account
for the period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017

PARTICULARS	SCH. NO.	For the year ended 31st March 2017 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2016 (Rs.)
INCOME:			
Allocation of Programme Balances towards Programme Implementation		21,79,90,187.87	19,48,92,607.93
Other Income	7	1,26,71,107.65	1,34,71,900.27
Total		23,06,61,295.52	20,83,64,508.20
EXPENDITURE			
Relief to Poor Programmes	8	18,50,16,984.14	14,86,31,128.77
Medical Relief Programmes	9	8,53,154.00	16,64,824.00
Training and Skill Development Programmes	10	1,03,06,355.93	1,64,86,107.94
FC Administration Expenses	11	2,18,13,693.80	2,81,10,547.22
Other Expenses	12	22,91,115.03	42,69,420.22
		22,02,81,302.90	19,91,62,028.15
Depreciation		20,24,404.57	17,83,660.89
		22,23,05,707.47	20,09,45,689.04
Less: Depreciation Allocated from Capital Reserve		20,24,404.57	17,83,660.89
		22,02,81,302.90	19,91,62,028.15
Excess of Income over Expenditure B/D		1,03,79,992.62	92,02,480.05
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to:			
Reserve Fund - Programme Expenses		51,89,996.32	46,01,240.02
Reserve Fund - Secretariat Expenses		51,89,996.30	46,01,240.03
Total		23,06,61,295.52	20,83,64,508.20

Significant Accounting policies and Notes to Account. 13

Previous year's figures have been re-grouped as deemed appropriate.

For & on behalf of Management



Preeti Majumdar
Head Finance & Accounts


John Peter Nelson
Executive Director

As per our report of even date




J. A. Martins
Proprietor
M. No. 82051
J. A. Martins & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 010860N


Dr. N. J. Kurian
President

Place: New Delhi
Date: 9-5-17



INDO GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY

RECEIPTS & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017


Particulars	As At 31 March 2017 (Rs.)	As At 31 March 2016 (Rs.)
<u>Opening Balance</u>		
Cash in Hand	65,016.88	59,828.88
Cash at Bank	1,32,62,821.61	1,65,49,808.49
Fixed Deposits	11,94,88,396.00	9,78,80,820.00
Other Advances & Payables (Net)	73,36,439.32	29,75,612.84
Sub. Total	14,01,52,673.81	11,74,66,070.21
<u>Receipts During the Year</u>		
Programme Receipts (Sch 2)	21,19,28,512.03	20,08,96,158.23
Interest on Fixed Deposits	94,85,086.62	88,57,418.73
Bank Interest	19,94,184.01	19,15,893.51
Proceeds on Disposal of Old Assets	1,51,268.00	1,13,800.00
Rental and Other Income	1,17,92,569.15	1,23,04,844.65
Sub. Total	23,53,51,619.81	22,40,88,115.12
Total	37,55,04,293.62	34,15,54,185.33
<u>Payments:</u>		
Relief to Poor Programmes	18,50,16,984.14	14,86,31,128.77
Medical Relief Programmes	8,53,154.00	16,64,824.00
Training and Skill Development Programmes	98,33,863.43	1,56,79,977.31
FC Administration Expenses	2,18,13,693.80	2,81,10,547.22
Fixed Assets Purchased	15,46,474.00	15,22,221.00
Payment to IGSSS Gratuity Trust	19,03,098.00	14,11,204.00
Other Expenses	22,91,115.03	42,69,420.22
Reserve Fund - Secretarial Expenses	-	1,12,189.00
Sub. Total	22,32,58,382.40	20,14,01,511.52
<u>Closing Balance:</u>		
Cash in Hand	37,270.88	65,016.88
Cash at Bank	1,73,67,135.80	1,32,62,821.61
Fixed Deposits	11,91,28,217.00	11,94,88,396.00
Other Advances & Payables (Net)	1,57,13,287.54	73,36,439.32
Sub. Total	15,22,45,911.22	14,01,52,673.81
Total	37,55,04,293.62	34,15,54,185.33

Previous reporting period figures have been re-grouped as deemed appropriate.

For & on behalf of Management


Preeti Majumdar
Head Finance & Accounts


John Peter Nelson
Executive Director



Dr. N. J. Kurian
President

Place: New Delhi
Date: 9-5-17



As per our report of even date




J. A. Martins
Proprietor
M. No. 82051
J. A. Martins & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 010860N



Indo-Global Social Service Society

28, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003

Landline (Direct): +91 11 4570 5000/24692192

Fax: +91 11 2462 6259

Email: doc@igsss.net

www.igsss.org

www.facebook.com/IGSSS

Twitter : @igsss