



Indo-Global
Social Service Society

A woman wearing a blue headscarf with a yellow and white pattern is smiling and working in a field of green plants. She is holding a tool, and a white daisy flower is attached to the end of the tool's handle.

Building Resilience

ANNUAL REPORT 17-18

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Social Service Society



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.



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Dr. N.J. Kurian
President

An organisation is much more than the bricks and mortar it is built of. It rests on the ideology it espouses, the causes it champions and the commitment and care of people who take its vision forward. This is especially true of Indo-Global Social Service Society, an organisation that has evolved over the past 58 years, playing multiple roles - from being solely a fund disbursement organisation, to an accompanier of civil society organisations, to a full-fledged developmental institution with its core programmatic areas and thematic expertise. This amply evidences the innate resilience and dynamism of the institution, anchored in the robust legacies of its past but also seeking to expand its horizons continually.

Such efforts at expansion and consolidation have played out in the context of a rather tumultuous world order. The SDG Index and Dashboards Report, produced by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and Bertelsmann Stiftung, sharply indict the lack of concerted global efforts to achieve the commitments reiterated in the Sustainable Development Goals. It said many of the richest countries in the world are nowhere near achieving the global policy objectives and are, instead, also deteriorating the implementation process for poorer countries because of negative spillover effects. In India, in a research paper co-authored with Lucas Chancel of the Paris School of Economics, Thomas Piketty estimates that the share of the top 1% in India's income pie is higher than ever before. This points to a

rising gulf between the 'haves' and 'have-nots'; further corroborated by development reports suggesting that the poorest in India received only about 1% of the entire wealth generated over the last year.

This inequitable macro context makes the work of IGSSS especially relevant, as does its commitment to reach out to and work with the most marginalised of communities. Over the last year, IGSSS is collaborating with special interest groups like manual scavengers, saltpan workers, stone quarry workers, closed tea garden workers, waste pickers, domestic workers, construction workers, youth in ethnic conflict areas, women farmers and small holder families, among others.

Looking back, 2017-18 has been a year of growth and consolidation. We have tried to forge new alliances with corporates on key developmental challenges through a model of integrated holistic development in communities. We have tried to revive and rejuvenate networks and coalitions, especially on urban issues, in an attempt to add value, adopt an intersectional approach towards working on multiple multi-stakeholder issues and forge new solidarities in an increasingly fragmented space. Finally, we are beginning to explore alternate paradigms of development, aside from the usual grant making model that we are known for and comfortable with.

I am confident that this process of reflection and action will take the organisation to much greater heights in the time to come.



John Peter Nelson Executive Director

It is with great pride and accomplishment that I present to you IGSSS Annual Report for the fifth consecutive year. This year's IGSSS Annual Report is centered around the theme Resilience. The programme achievement of IGSSS in the field of Livelihood, Urban Poverty, Disaster Risk Reduction, Youth Development, Gender Empowerment and Climate Change and Adaptation are reviewed from Sustainable Development Goals. Our accountability towards achievement of SDGs is reflected and we shall continue to be more accountable towards the global framework.

I am personally happy to celebrate the achievements and continued progress in the pursuit of improved programs, research, and knowledge management. The report will grab your attention because of the stories, about people and their challenges, discoveries, resilience and change. Every smile on the face of our primary actors makes me feel happy as I feel that somewhere for someone IGSSS is instrumental in LIFE, FREEDOM and DIGNITY.

Last year, our programmes could reach out to more than a lakh families in 1193 villages of 83 districts in 22 states. Our programme could facilitate sustainable solutions like - inland fishing in the saline creek, "Jalkund" - a low cost rain water harvesting structures, gravity based irrigation etc., among our primary actors through our dedicated partners in enhancing their livelihood options. One of the major interventions in the flood affected area of West Bengal through our support was "Bucket

Farming". Last year we also supported 2024 flood affected marginalized families through our humanitarian assistance. More than a thousand vulnerable families have been provided with conditional cash support for the revival of their livelihood post disaster. Besides this, we could also support families to have access to safe drinking water during and post disaster.

IGSSS at present is developing the concept of Climate Smart Village and Climate Smart Audit at village level. IGSSS is also trying to explore the role of professional volunteers as an alternative model of social work interventions. We are trying to develop IGSSS as a center of excellence through managing the knowledge assets in the organisation effectively and through engaging professional relationship with academic institutions in and outside India.

As you read the report, I hope you will gain insight into the breadth and depth of our interventions for the most marginalized people of our country. I pledge to continue the quest for evidence based intervention to measure the development of the marginalized people through better programmes which upholds social inclusion and social accountability, and enhanced capacity of Team IGSSS to support in intervention of such programmes. The accomplishments over the past year and the work ahead depend on the support and contributions of our partners and dedicated staff. I am immensely grateful to those individuals, institutions and partners for continued support.

About Us

We are a non-profit organization 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. For over five decades, IGSSS has been facilitating millions of families to overcome abject poverty and to help them lead a life of freedom and dignity.

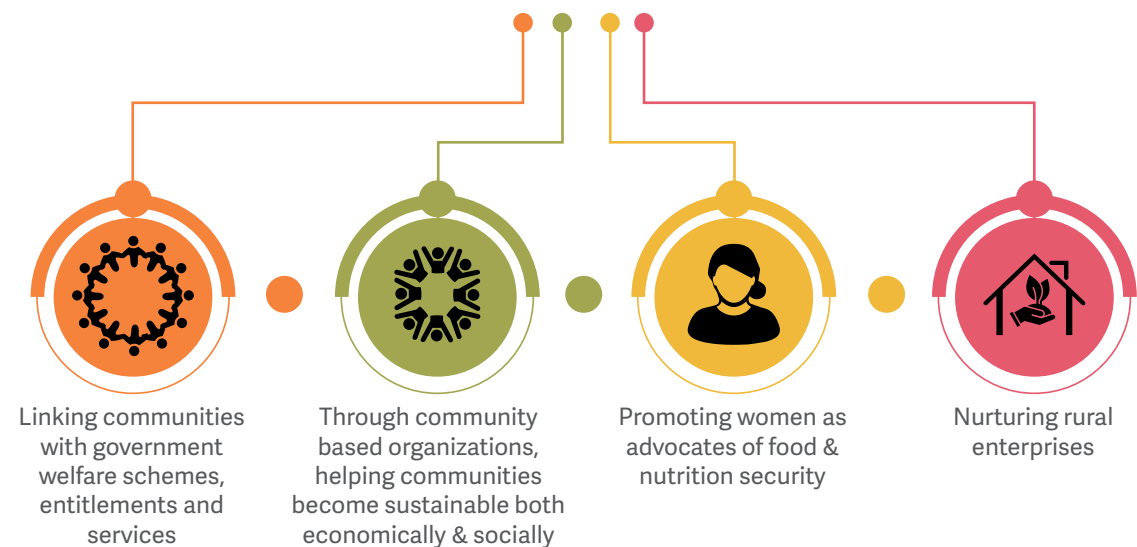
Our Reach



Sustainable Livelihood

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

OUR CONTRIBUTION — SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD



SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

We are constantly working on agronomic models and best practices based on local wisdom and know-how around the issues of farm-based livelihood and natural resource management. Over the last year, the focus was on individual farmers, farm entrepreneurs, and simple cost-effective locally feasible solutions around which our sustainable livelihood programmes were implemented.



GREEN HOUSES

Construction of cost-effective low-cost greenhouses was undertaken in dry areas of Panna district, Madhya Pradesh. These greenhouses are made with locally available resources like polythene and bamboo. The open roof greenhouses protect the crops from extreme heat but also let necessary sunlight penetrate inside for adequate growth of crops. The vegetables produced are now used for household consumption and the surplus is sold in the market for additional income.

INLAND FISHING IN THE SALINE CREEK

Restoration of saline creeks and creation of new water bodies under MGNREGS for inland fishing at Andhra Pradesh, with technical linkages with the local fishery department, has helped in increasing the income substantially for the farmers residing on the sea coast.

Post the first week of May 2017, when the water receded, the community harvested 2,475 kgs of mature fish and earned approximately Rs.1,98,000. The pond bunds created through seasonal climbing vegetables & coconut plantation helped in increasing community income as the produce was sold in the nearby local market.

Jal Kund is a low-cost rainwater harvesting structure. Rainwater harvesting has tremendous potential of being an irrigation water source for agriculture purposes in dry, arid and drought prone areas. Unavailability of adequate amount of water during drought is a serious problem which can be minimized by rainwater harvesting and its judicious use for crop production. Direct rainfall collection through water pits or Jal Kunds can be highly beneficial to farmers for irrigating crops during dry seasons.

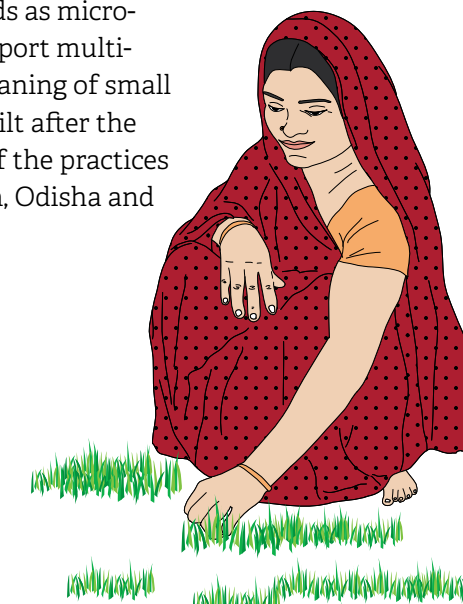
One unit harvest of 35,000 liters of rainwater reduces exploitation of groundwater through wells. This also minimizes energy consumption and provides additional income during the winter season .

GRAVITY-BASED DRIP IRRIGATION

Water availability and quality for irrigation in the coastal areas of Odisha fluctuates depending upon the rainfall. Marginal farmers in the project area in Kendrapara have been witnessing recurrent productivity loss due to the low-pressure phenomenon, salinity of water bodies and soil, long dry spells and limited water availability in the backyard ponds and creeks after the rainy season. The gravity drip process suppresses weed growth, reduces the frequency of irrigation, and sustains surface soil quality. In contrast, in the flood irrigation system used conventionally, a farmer would irrigate 15 times (an hour each time) in a week (requiring 15,000 liters to irrigate a mere 750 sq ft area). With the gravity-drip system, the average requirement of water came down to only 4500 liters (15 minutes each time) a week for the same area.

ACT LOCAL

Vermicomposting with use of residual agricultural, kitchen and fodder waste, revival of perennial water seepage sources, construction of small ponds in the corner of low lands as micro-irrigation models to support multi-season cropping and cleaning of small check dams filled with silt after the rainy season are some of the practices adopted at Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.



Hope comes in a Bucket

“I never knew that such a simple technique could save my crops. We are 88 families living in the low lying Kapileswarpur village of North 24 Parganas. Every year, flood waters wreak havoc in our village submerging our houses, farmland and roads. We used to take our belongings to the higher lands and had to shift to schools where we would stay for months till the water subsided. It was a hopeless situation but we accepted this as our fate. But when Swanirvar started working in our village, we saw and became part of the changes. We were introduced to bucket farming by Swanirvar. Families are now using spare polythene sacks to grow plants on rooftops or using trellis in high raised places to protect the produce. We are also growing emergency tubers such as colocasia, which are resilient to floods and serve as emergency rations. The team at Swanirvar has also encouraged us to plant seeds and saplings well in advance. This reduces crop mortality. Each of the households is now growing as many as 15-20 varieties of vegetables

including fruits and herbs. This has not only helped in improving our food intake but we are also now able to earn a little additional money by selling the produce in the market. Swanirvar is like a friend to us, helping us in lessening our woes and finding hope in life.” Hajibala Dhali, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

Swanirvar, our partner organization is implementing the flagship livelihood programme Sustainable Options for Uplifting Livelihood (SOUL) with marginalized communities in remote villages of West Bengal.





Climate Change Adaptation

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

OUR CONTRIBUTION—CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION



CLIMATE SMART

This year IGSSS focused on investing in climate resilient agricultural practices through the use of low cost, locally available resources. A considerable amount of effort was also devoted to understanding local indigenous practices, encouraging communities to adopt these in order to minimize the impact of climate change.

DROUGHT RESILIENT CROPS

In the drought-affected project villages of Bundelkhand region, (Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand) interaction with the community on changing climatic conditions and the need to adapt the cultivation approaches is showing promising signs. The community has now started producing less water intensive crops such as *Kodo*, *Kutki*, *Ragi*, and *Bajra*. It is not only helping the community address issues of food crisis, they are also selling the additional products in the market generating additional income.

SYSTEMIC WHEAT INTENSIFICATION (SWI)

SWI is a basic technique of maintaining space between the plants at the time of sowing, which helps in reducing the water demands along with the cost of cultivation. Through using SWI techniques, farmers in our intervening villages are able to produce better yield as against the traditional methods. The SWI technique is optimally promoted under our Creating Livelihood Adaptation (CLAD) programme in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.

MIX CROPPING

Sowing more than one crop at a time helps in judiciously utilizing the natural resources i.e. soil & water. It helps in adverse climate conditions where if one crop is affected, farmers are able to recover production from the second crop. Optimum utilization of water is ensured. Moreover both the crops will never get wasted, production from one crop is guaranteed.

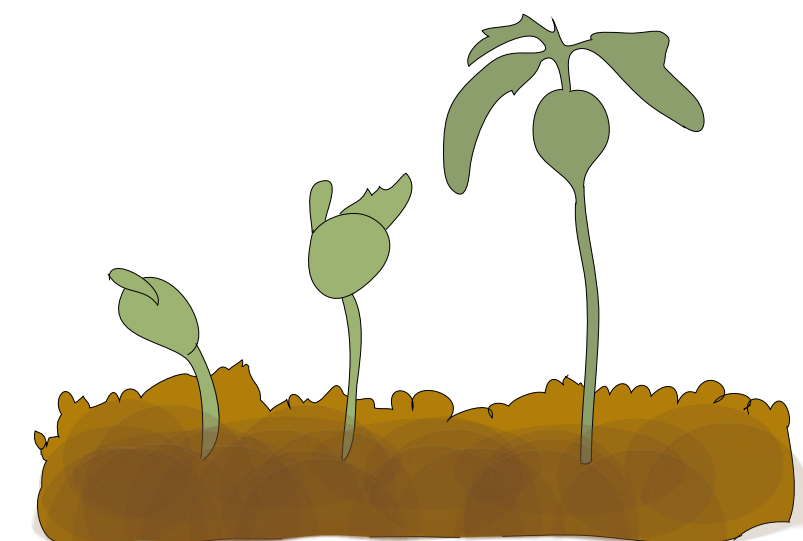
ORGANIC MULCHING

Using the residue of a Palm tree as a mulching agent, farmers in Bundelkhand region are now raising nurseries of onion crop in the summer season when there is extreme scarcity of water.

This method helps them conserve soil moisture as water requirement is less and the crop gets saved from direct sunlight.

CLIMATE SMART VILLAGES – WAY FORWARD

Climate Smart Villages aim to enhance the farmer's ability to adapt to climate change, manage risks and build resilience while improving livelihoods and incomes. It is an attempt to converge climate-smart technologies and climate information services into development plans, local knowledge, and institutions. The focus is also on community participation to identify climate change vulnerabilities, prioritize contextual climate-smart practices and technologies, capacity building and cross learnings. We are presently working on community agricultural land use and contingency plans considering current and future climate risks, agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions and markets. In addition, efforts are being made to provide tactical guidance to farmers on using real-time weather forecasts and value-added information and communication technology (ICT) based agro-advisories focus is also on accessing good quality inputs and technologies for improving water, nutrient and energy use efficiencies.



Disaster Risk Reduction



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

OUR CONTRIBUTION—DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



Facilitating training on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for disaster prone communities



Ensuring access to clean drinking water through raised hand pumps, tube wells and tanks for disaster hit communities.



Peace promotion in conflict affected areas



Building Disaster Resilient infrastructure and models through public private partnership

RECOVERY AND REBUILDING

In the year 2017, with support from national, international, corporate, government and individual donors we reached out to nine thousand six hundred forty three (9,643) flood and cyclone affected households covering ninety two villages in six states of Assam, Manipur, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu. Through this humanitarian assistance, IGSSS supported WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), NFI (Non Food Items), and food items, supported health camps as well as provided unconditional cash transfers based on the needs of the affected communities.

PARTNERSHIP

A Memorandum of Understanding between IGSSS and the Assam State Disaster Management Authority was signed. . As part of the partnership, IGSSS conducted training and skill development programmes on alternative livelihood for ensuring food security post floods. This also involved:

- Setting up of pre-monsoon camps in coordination with line departments.
- Capacity building of task force members constituted in the disaster-affected villagers
- Conducted village mapping exercises
- Coordinated distribution, and demonstration of fuel-efficient cookstoves among the communities. (This was important as there are incidences of availability or supply of food items for flood affected families, but firewood is very difficult to access which leaves many families hungry during times of floods. With the supply of fuel-efficient cookstoves, people managed to use them with small twigs and cow dung and it helped make cooking easier than ever before.)
- Further, the community was also extensively trained with regard to usage and preparation of flood evacuation kits.

STILT TOILET

Stilt toilet is a flood resilient infrastructure created under the disaster reduction initiative. The stilt toilet is 5 to 6 ft. above the ground and the septic tank is about 3 ft. above the ground. Stilt toilets are built on high raised areas and have been constructed in the villages of Lakhimpur district, Assam, which are perennially affected by floods where the local population faces problem of sanitation due to waterlogging and lack of adequate transportation. The stilt toilet is very relevant in these flood-affected areas being especially beneficial to women and adolescent girls.

HIGH RAISED PLATFORMS

A plot of land is raised with an earthen platform 6 to 8 feet above the ground level. The height is determined depending upon the highest level of flood waters in the last 10 years in the target villages in Lakhimpur district, Assam. When flood wreaked havoc in Assam in 2017, 18 villages were submerged with water levels ranging from 5 to 6 feet high. Families from our intervening villages took shelter on the high raised earthen platforms along with their livestock. There was no incidence of human casualty in those villages apart from losses of a few small animals and hens as compared to the previous years.

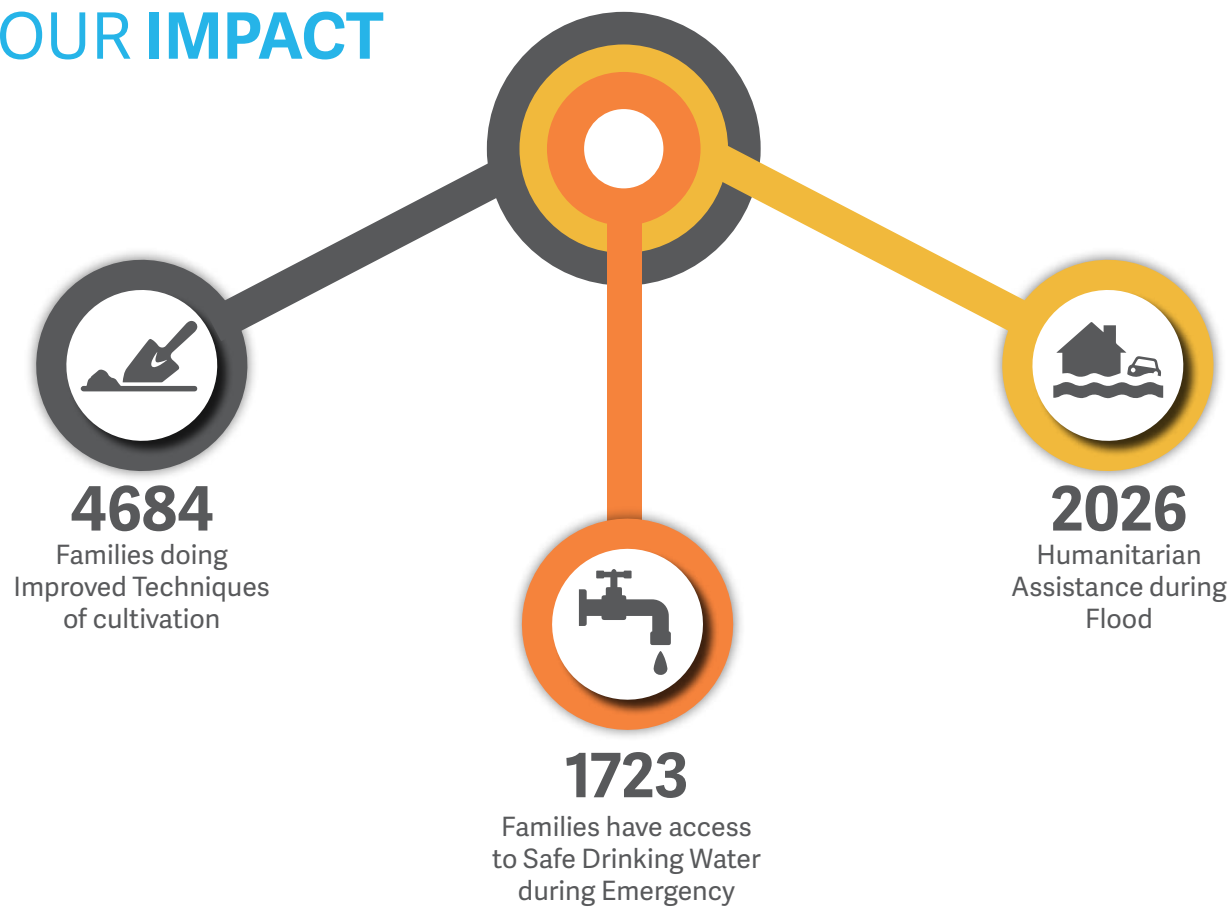
RESCUE SHELTERS

Construction of rescue shelters on the high raised platform was another significant aspect of our disaster risk reduction initiative. The purpose of the rescue shelters was to provide proper housing and basic living facilities even during times of crisis. The flood affected communities were able to access safe spaces to live in, safe drinking water and toilet facilities.

CONSORTIUM APPROACH

A district-level Consortium, the Ganjam District Disaster Coordination Committee (GDDCC), Odisha was initiated by IGSSS to bring Civil Society Organizations together. Currently eighteen CSOs from Ganjam District are on board working to increase the safety and resilience through DRR initiatives and lending strength to advocacy for the implementation of the Disaster Management Act and District Disaster Management Plan. The consortium approach is to link to the state level DRR work, enhance coordination and share learnings.

OUR IMPACT



Happiness

"Imagine in my 65 years of life, it was for the first time that I was using Lifebuoy soap. It helped lessen my itching and rashes. This time the flood was devastating. The water level rose as high as seven feet. My stilt house was washed away and also my piglets. The whole granary got submerged. I suffer from poliomyelitis and it makes it very difficult for me to move around

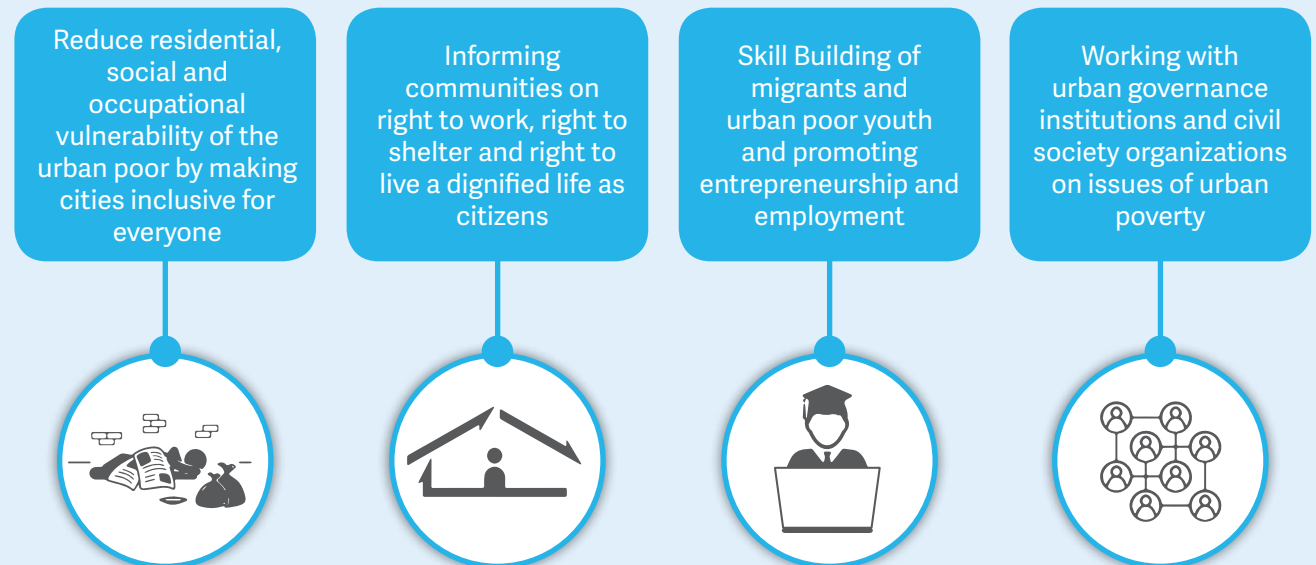
freely. My son carried me to the boat which took us to safety. The entire village was flooded and we, along with most of the families, spent the whole night under the open sky on the elevated platforms. We are now staying in a neighbor's house while we are still mending our house. All our belongings were washed away and there is lots of filth around. But the water, sanitation and hygiene training provided by IGSSS was of immense help. We are now slowly adopting the practice of washing our hands before eating food and after using the washroom. Tarpaulin, mosquito net, water filter, antiseptic liquid, soaps, bucket, towel and other such essential items were provided by IGSSS which are helping us immensely. My infant grandson sleeps peacefully inside the mosquito net and it gives me immense happiness. One never forgets the goodness shared in times of crisis". Raimon Pegu, Lakhimpur district, Assam.



Urban Poverty Reduction



OUR CONTRIBUTION — URBAN POVERTY REDUCTION



URBAN POVERTY REDUCTION

In the preceding year, the focus was on reaching out to the most marginal communities in the urban spaces and initiating linkages with the mainstream for improvement in their living and working conditions. We invested in mass awareness and community outreach programs as an intervention strategy on issues of residential vulnerability of slums, occupational risks associated with construction and domestic workers. In addition, in case of the homeless, national-level policy engagements have led to better access to shelter and other entitlements for the most marginalized. Also, urban communities affected by disasters, which included the homeless during the winter months in the North or settlements inundated by floods in the West, were reached out to provide immediate relief and rehabilitation. The overarching focus of the year was to sensitize the urban poor and the most marginalized within them, form small community institutions and strengthen them so that the target community could have greater access to their rights and entitlements.



NIRMAN SHRAMIK KI AWAAZ – A CAMPAIGN

A mass awareness drive and public sensitization campaign “*Nirman Shramik Ki Awaaz*” (Voice of construction workers) ran in 8 cities (Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Noida, Ghaziabad, Allahabad, Agra) in Uttar Pradesh and one city (Muzaffarpur) in Bihar. The purpose of the campaign was to sensitize not just the construction workers themselves but also the officials and authorities and the wider public. It is hoped that this increase in awareness about their rights and duties will subsequently lead to an improvement in the condition of labour ‘addas’ and a better implementation of the 18 schemes related to health, pension facilities and the registration processes of workers under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act (BOCW).



SHEPRENEURS

Baljeet Nagar slum is located in the western part of Delhi. The slum community belongs to ‘*Below Poverty Line*’ category and have faced multiple evictions. Most of the residents of Baljeet Nagar are engaged in construction work, in factories as daily labour, as auto drivers and rickshaw pullers and other daily wage work. Females are mostly housewives or work as domestic help in the nearby colonies. Most women are not allowed to go outside of their slum for any work. Through interaction with and survey of women in Baljeet Nagar, we came to know about their desire to start a business. On the basis of their need and desire, IGSSS provided training on bag making to the women. Further, sewing machines was provided to the females so that they could start their own business. These trained females formed a SHG (Self Help Group) and started monthly savings with which they started their own small enterprise. They mostly sell their bags to companies online and also to Non-Government Organizations. They are also trying to tie up with big firms in order to

increase their customer base and turnover. Currently, their annual turnover is around Rs.3 lakhs. These women are very happy and satisfied as not only have their incomes increased, but they have also become owners of machines.



NO MORE WASTE

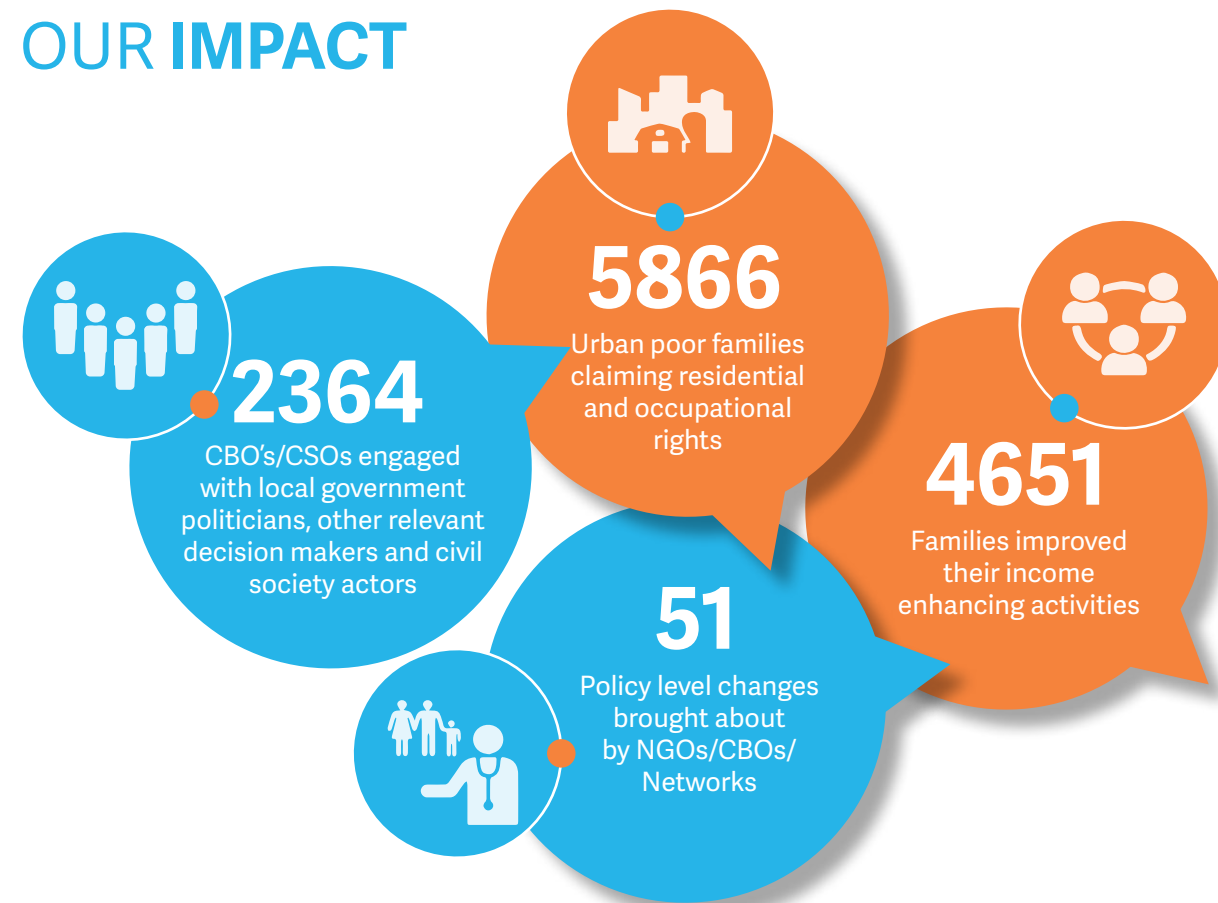
“This is the first time we grew green vegetables in our slum premises using kitchen and household wastes” shared Basanti and Kurni, who live in Malgodown slum at Cuttack. Kurni spoke about the days when she was imparted training on setting up a kitchen garden by IIEC, the sole Samaveshi Sheher partner in Odisha. Basanti further shared that this also helps her in saving nearly Rs.1000 per month as they do not have to spend money on buying vegetables. This is a small impact of the Samaveshi Sheher project in reducing household expenses and optimizing recycling and reuse of household wastes.



YOUTH ACTION

“Our mothers do not have to queue up for long hours for collecting water. There was no source of water in our slum and our mothers had to travel long distances to fetch water. Even the petition for installing a water source, submitted by our mothers through the support of Cohesion Foundation, availed no results. We started the process of sensitizing the line department officials and the local Corporator through street dramas. The Corporator and some of the Public Works Department officials took the issues to the Chairperson of the Raipur Municipal Corporation immediately after watching the drama. The Municipal Corporation allocated their untied funds for installing a water tank as well as regularizing the service of drinking water with zero water waste” shared Anita, one of the leaders of the youth group. More than 52 houses have been benefited in the slum as they are now able to access water as a result of the Samaveshi Sheher initiative.

OUR IMPACT



Aasma's Garden

Aasma is a 45-year-old woman, who lives in the Sachiwalaya Colony, with her mother and brothers. Her mother is the only breadwinner of the family. She sells vegetables in the market to earn for her family. These vegetables would be purchased from the market and sold in the local roadside market.

Aasma was worried about her family condition and was looking for earning opportunities. When the team members from Ankur Yuva Chetna visited her, they observed that there was some unused land available in front and at the side of the slum. The team suggested that she cultivate some vegetables in the vacant spaces. These could then be sold by her mother in the market and the income would help the family.

The team supported her in the mapping of land and guided her with regard to the

vegetables to cultivate. She started cultivating pumpkin, colocasia and a few other vegetables along with her mother. This small venture became very successful as selling of the vegetables not only fetched a good income but were also used for self-consumption diet too.



Youth Development

YOUNG CHANGEMAKERS

With the view that action led innovation by young people can have major economic, cultural and social impact, IGSSS believes that youth-led innovation can catalyze sustainable development. However, the challenge has always been the engagement of youth and helping them in the process of transformation and leadership. Hence, need for innovation in the pedagogy of youth development practice is a key strategy for IGSSS.

COMIC WORKSHOPS

Grassroots comic workshops were organized for mobilization of youth, through creative and participative engagement, to learn about active citizenship and leadership. Youth participants drew comic strips based on the stories of their lives and critical issues existing in slums. The grassroots comics also highlighted youth aspirations and other critical issues in the communities.

SOCIAL GRAFFITI

This gave the youth from the slums a platform to use colors and paint social messages. Art was used to raise awareness on different development and community issues. This activity helped mobilize good number of young people in the community who were interested in trying the new creative tool of graffiti art.

WALL NEWSLETTER

As part of an intensive workshop, youth volunteers were trained as community journalists. They were asked to make a wall newsletter at the end of the workshop. For this activity, youth volunteers met with the Jal Board Commissioner, village heads, Delhi Development Authority officers etc. Young grassroots journalists are now in the process of initiating editorial groups in their respective communities to produce knowledge and document stories of hardships and struggle faced by slum dwellers in their everyday life.

FRIENDS FOR CHANGE

Disney supported a Friends for Change programme which is a one of its kind initiative through which we tried to introduce biodiversity culture in small parks located in densely populated pockets of urban Delhi. Neighborhood schools and the respective RWAs partnered with us for the project. In the selected 8 parks nearly 33,000 species were planted in 7.5 acres of land. Around 500 students became actively engaged with the redevelopment process. More than 1200 households also extended their support and also took pledges for the maintenance and caring of the parks.

SOCIAL CHAMPIONS FROM KASHMIR

In Kashmir, our engagement involved training the youth on "Promotion of Social and Community Media" as part of the peace building programme. The larger impact of the training has been in the area of highlighting human rights, developmental issues and fund raising wherein the skills acquired are being used by trainees to help vulnerable families. The trained youth document stories of needy people in their communities, upload and highlight them on social media. These videos have resulted into mobilization of significant support for the marginalized communities.

Asif, from village Tantraypora in Baramulla district, made a video on a poor and childless family who hardly manage their two times meals and medicines. The video generated funds

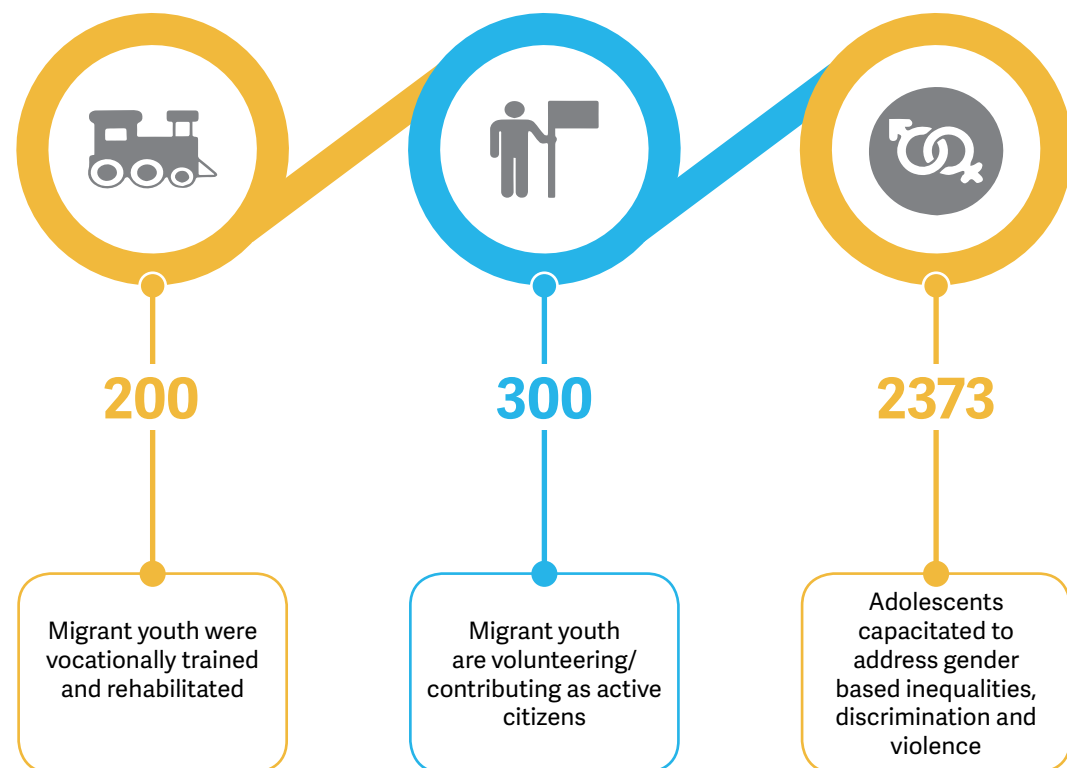


of Rs. 1,50,000 for the family. Since then Asif has been making similar videos, helping the marginalized and vulnerable families in fund generation to meet their basic needs, cost of medicines and medical expenses.

NEW HOPE

As part of the third phase of the IRISH Aid supported vocational training project, 240 youth under Multi Skill Trade and Fashion Designing were supported. The third phase witnessed a historic change wherein during our interaction with the Fashion Designing students, some of the girls expressed their desire to learn the MST trade under which the students were trained in electrical and AC repairing as well as refrigeration and plumbing training. Earlier, only boys were trained on this. Over a period of three months, the girls have now become professional electricians and can now repair anything from an iron to an AC.

OUR IMPACT



Gender Equity

5 GENDER EQUALITY
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

INCLUSION

The distinctive feature was underpinning its work with communities and inclusion of transgender communities in the rehabilitation work and DRR initiatives in Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu. Backed with the experience of working and understanding the needs and capacities of the transgender community, IGSSS shared its learnings "Leave No One Behind – Inclusion of Transgender in DRR" in national platforms such as Pre – Event - National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction [NPDRR] and National Resilient India Summit to constructively discuss Transgender inclusion in Humanitarian Projects. "We have been used to humiliation, harassment, abuse and isolation right from an early age, from the time we realised that we were different. My family, for instance, had disowned me. So when our shelters were destroyed due to floods, I had to find a place for rent in the neighbourhood. This was tough. People don't let their house out to Thirunangais so easily" – Shalini, Thirunangai Nagar.

OUR CONTRIBUTION— GENDER EQUALITY

- Ensure parity in opportunity, access and control over resources and entitlements irrespective of any gender
- Conducting sessions with groups of older & younger men to ensure a gender equitable environment within families
- Promoting women farmers and their access to assets, credit information and market
- Working with young adolescent girls & women towards creating awareness about their sexual & reproductive health

POSITIVE FATHERHOOD MANUAL

The Manual discusses the complexities of patriarchy, masculinity, gender-based violence and how the interplay of each of these promotes discrimination and violence in everyday life. The limitations imposed by stereotypes hinder the constructive role of men in parenting. The Manual is a guide to facilitators for conducting sessions with the target groups. It covers the

GENDER EQUITY AND INCLUSION

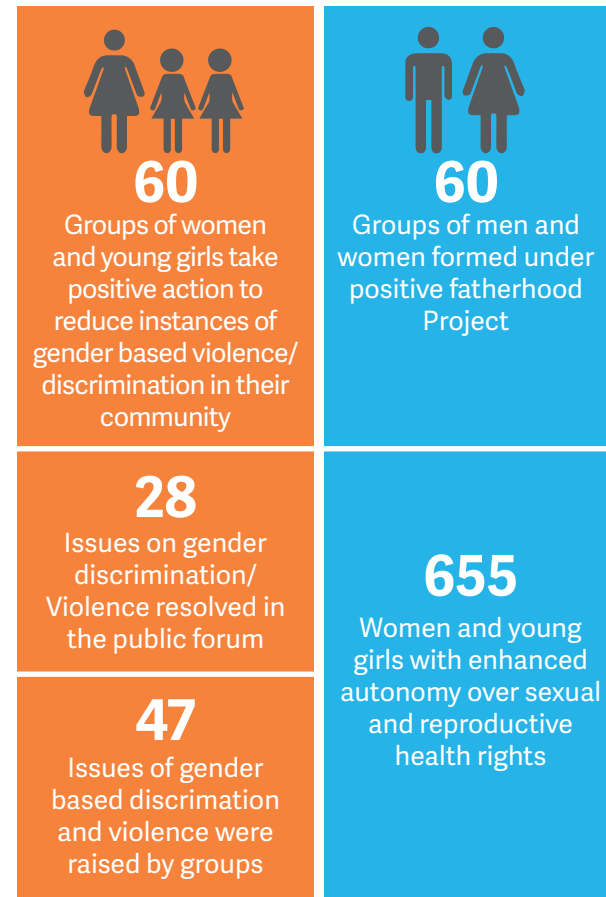
Our work revolved around working with young boys and men, within a positive fatherhood model, promoting women farmers and working with young adolescent girls towards creating awareness about their sexual and reproductive health and rights. Another key focus was to work on inclusion of marginalized communities, which involved working closely with the transgender community.

issue of knowledge and how to disseminate the information using participatory tools. The Manual was developed and tested in two places, i.e. Uttar Pradesh and Manipur, with IGSSS staff and partners, who are addressing the issue in their respective fields.

BIODEGRADABLE SANITARY NAPKINS

A low-cost biodegradable sanitary napkin production unit has been started by the Valmiki women in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The purpose was to provide an affordable menstrual hygiene solution for the women and girls living in the urban slums. The Valmiki community, traditionally occupied in manual scavenging, is one of the most deprived communities in the country. Living on the fringes, socially outcasted and economically marginalised, theirs is a continuing struggle for survival.

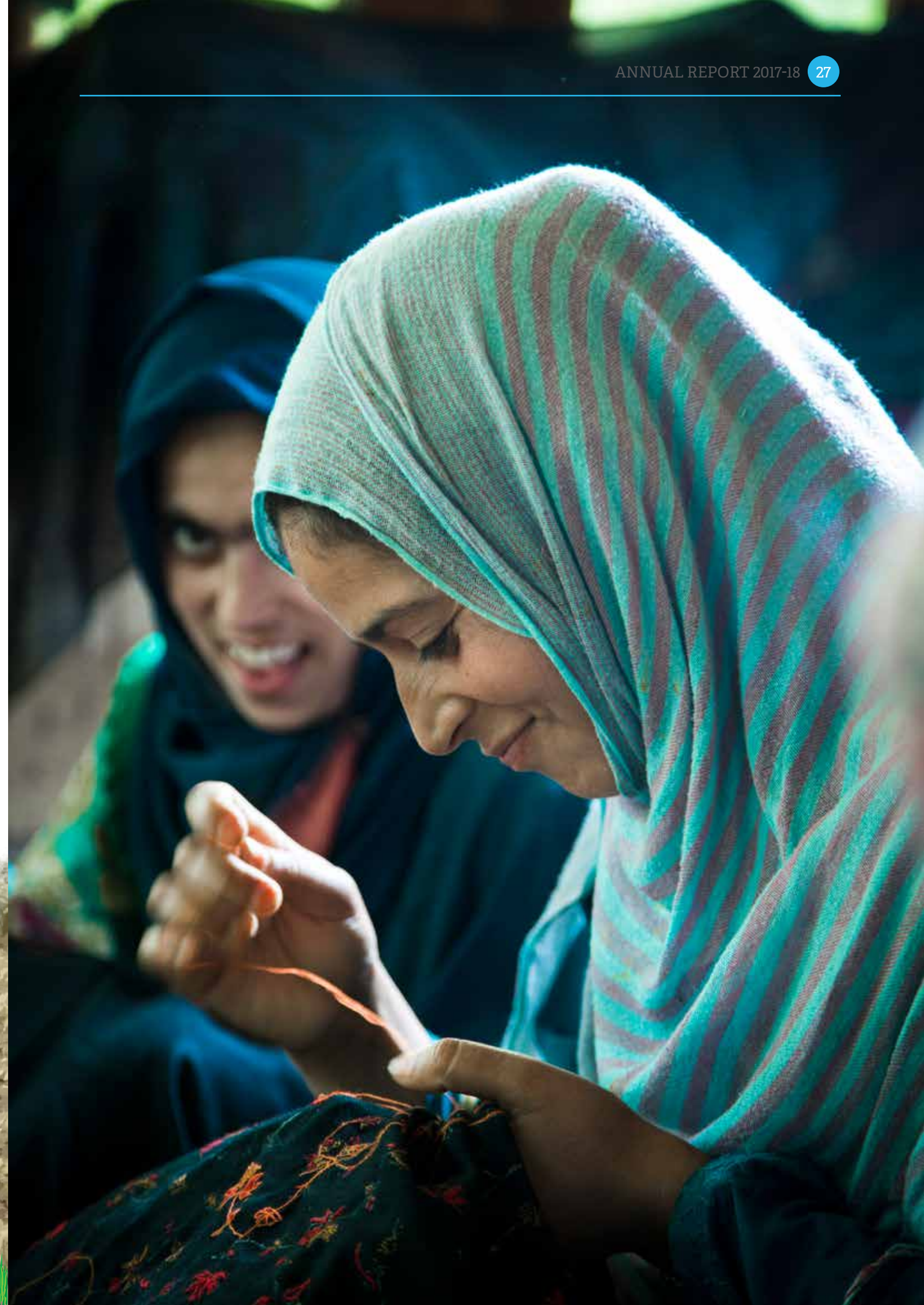
OUR IMPACT



Healing the Scars

“There was a time when most of our homes bore stories of scars. It was very difficult for us women. We would get up early in the morning, finish all the household chores, go out to work, come back and again pick up from where we left off in the morning. And every night, there would be an endless saga of violence. Most of the nights, our husbands would come back home completely drunk and would beat us mercilessly. We would suffer in silence; we lacked the courage to speak about the sadness at home. However, now our situation has improved to a great extent; IIEC has helped us in this direction. A collective called Dasa Sahi Slum Development Committee was formed with men and women from the slum. A resolution was passed by the CBO that all domestic violence cases in the slum will be initially addressed by the local body. It was collectively decided that a fine of Rs.500 will be levied on the offender. This resolution was widely shared with the slum dwellers, the local

Councilor and Ward Members. It proved to be effective as women started feeling more secure in reporting incidences of domestic violence to the slum CBO rather than to the police. Around 51 cases have been registered with the collective and Rs.20,000 has been collected as fine from the culprits and deposited in the collective fund. Also, the incidence of domestic violence is showing definite signs of decline. We will hide no more scars, we will fight as long as it takes, to build a home where instead of shrieks, the air will be filled with the sound of laughter.”
Rajani Das, member of Dasa Sahi Slum.





Acknowledging Children for helping to Revive Green Spaces in Delhi



Re-imagining Social Change - National Consultation on Inclusive Urban Spaces



Annual Partners Meet- Re Imagining Social Change



Cricket for peace in Kashmir

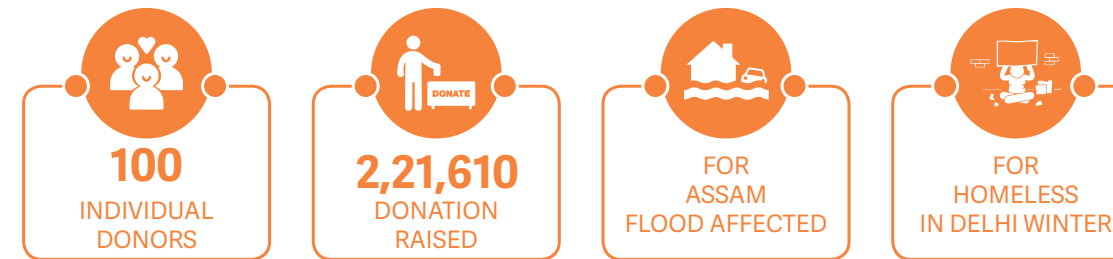


Celebration of Legacy - Former Staff Meet



Strength - Our Board Members

THANK YOU



IN KIND DONORS



OUR STRENGTH

Male	85
Female	48
Transgender	0
Total	133

ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYEES IN YEARS

Less than 5 years	105
5-10 years	23
10.1 to 20	3
20.1 and above	2

CORPORATE DONORS (CSR)

1. HDFC BANK
2. USL
3. Charities Aid Foundation - India
4. Disney India
5. Selco Foundation
6. Quest Alliance
7. CII

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS

1. MISEREOR
2. Secours Catholique
3. Caritas Germany
4. Caritas Italiana
5. Christian Aid
6. DKA-KFB Austria
7. Irish Aid
8. NABARD
9. SCIAF
10. United Way
11. The Bishops Conference of Italy
12. Rajiv Gandhi Foundation
13. ASDMA- Assam State Disaster Management Authority
14. SKN - Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PAID STAFF

Lowest Paid Staff are community mobilizers in West under HDFC project at Khargone. Their salary is Rs. 10,200/- per month including Employer's contribution to Provident Fund. Highest paid staff is Executive Director his salary is Rs. 2,10,000/- per month including Employer's contribution to Provident Fund.

FLASHBACK

"I entered IGSSS as a person who was feeling jittery about the experiences that I will have in the organization and with the team. But 24 years later I can proudly say that the empathetic support and experienced guidance that I received from this family has helped me grow in my personal as well as professional front. I wish the team to grow stronger every day by carrying forward the values and passion that it has now".

Radhika Surendran, Former Assistant Manager F&A

DETAILS OF GOVERNING BOARD MEETING – 2017-18

Date	Venue	Members attended	Quorum
May 8, 2017	Delhi	8	8/9 (89%)
August 24, 2017	Delhi	8	8/9 (89%)
November 23, 2017	Delhi	6	6/9 (67%)
February 26, 2018	Delhi	8	8/9 (89%)

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	Professor, Advanced Centre for Women's Studies, School of Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences
Mr. Guilherme Vaz	Treasurer	Independent International Development Consultant
Mrs. Surekha Sule	Member	Journalist and Social Activist
Dr. Frederick D'Souza	Member	Executive Director, Caritas India
Mr. D K Manavalan	Member	Executive Director, AFPRO
Dr. Oswald Lewis	Member	Bishop of Jaipur
Ms. JM Shanti Sundaram	Co – Opted Member	Retired from Central Economic Intelligence Bureau
Dr. Cherian Joseph	Co – Opted Member	Consultant in Organizational and Institutional Learning and Development, and Human Resource Management.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL BODY

Name	Designation	Occupation
Mr. Madan P Bezbaruah	Member	Retd IAS Officer
Dr. Dominic Jala	Member	Archbishop of Shillong
Mr. G.S. Sethi	Member	TVET Consultant & Editor "SKILLS AHEAD"
Sr. Rose Hauniange Paite	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.) Ranjit Tigga	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
Mr. Sanjay Patra	Member	Executive Director, FMSF
Mr. Roshan P Rai	Member	Development worker with DLR Prerna
Dr. Jacob John	Member	Economist and Social Scientist. Currently President of KDS, Delhi

INDO GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

PARTICULARS	SCH. NO.	As At 31st March 2018 (Rs.)	As At 31st March 2017 (Rs.)
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Funds & Reserves	1	15,76,76,324.30	14,09,53,851.22
Programme Balances	2	3,15,44,944.43	2,31,14,842.40
Total		18,92,21,268.73	16,40,68,693.62
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets	3	3,18,96,057.75	3,23,48,079.75
Less: Depreciation		2,35,71,547.35	2,25,90,164.35
Net Block		83,24,510.40	97,57,915.40
Investments	4	14,62,87,472.00	11,91,28,217.00
CURRENT ASSETS & LIABILITIES			
Current Assets	5	4,58,33,445.88	4,00,13,319.57
Less: Current Liabilities	6	1,12,24,159.55	48,30,758.35
Net Current Assets		3,46,09,283.33	3,51,82,561.22
Total		18,92,21,268.73	16,40,68,693.62

Significant Accounting policies and Notes to Account.

13


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

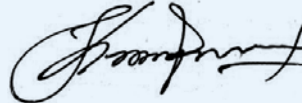
For & on behalf of Management

As per our report of even date


Preeti Majumdar
Head Finance & Accounts


John Peter Nelson
Executive Director


J. A. Martins
Proprietor
M. No. 082051
J. A. Martins & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 010860N


Dr. N. J. Kurian
President



Place: New Delhi
Date:

INDO GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY

Income and Expenditure Account
for the period 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018

PARTICULARS	SCH. NO.	For the year ended 31st March 2018 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31st March 2017 (Rs.)
INCOME:			
Allocation of Programme Balances towards Programme Implementation		23,33,81,765.87	21,79,90,187.87
Other Income	7	1,35,60,371.55	1,26,71,107.65
Total		24,69,42,137.42	23,06,61,295.52
EXPENDITURE			
Relief to Poor Programmes	8	18,66,55,521.52	18,50,16,984.14
Medical Relief Programmes	9	12,35,678.00	8,53,154.00
Training and Skill Development Programmes	10	1,80,65,783.32	1,03,06,355.93
FC Administration Expenses	11	2,74,24,783.03	2,18,13,693.80
Other Expenses	12	62,46,879.36	22,91,115.03
		23,96,28,645.23	22,02,81,302.90
Depreciation		16,72,690.00	20,24,404.57
		24,13,01,335.23	22,23,05,707.47
Less: Depreciation Allocated from Capital Reserve		16,72,690.00	20,24,404.57
		23,96,28,645.23	22,02,81,302.90
Excess of Income over Expenditure B/D		73,13,492.19	1,03,79,992.62
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to:			
Reserve Fund - Programme Expenses		36,56,746.10	51,89,996.32
Reserve Fund - Secretariat Expenses		36,56,746.09	51,89,996.30
Total		24,69,42,137.42	23,06,61,295.52

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
Preeti Majumdar
Head Finance & Accounts

John Peter Nelson
John Peter Nelson
Executive Director

As per our report of even date



J. A. Martins
Proprietor
M. No. 082051

J. A. Martins & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 010860N

Dr. N. J. Kurian
Dr. N. J. Kurian
President

Place: New Delhi
Date:



INDO GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY

RECEIPTS & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2018

Particulars	As At 31 March 2018 (Rs.)	As At 31 March 2017 (Rs.)
Opening Balance		
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
Receipts During the Year		
Programme Receipts (Sch 2)	24,18,25,281.94	21,19,28,512.03
Interest on Fixed Deposits (Sch 1)	1,03,92,348.69	94,85,086.62
Bank Interest (Sch 2&7)	19,48,714.16	19,94,184.01
Proceeds on Disposal of Old Assets (Sch 7)	66,064.00	1,51,268.00
Rental and Other Income (Sch 7)	1,25,59,999.55	1,17,92,569.15
Sub. Total	26,67,92,408.34	23,53,51,619.81
Total	41,90,38,319.56	37,55,04,293.62
Payments:		
Relief to Poor Programmes (Sch 8)	18,66,55,521.52	18,50,16,984.14
Medical Relief Programmes (Sch 9)	12,35,678.00	8,53,154.00
Training and Skill Development Programmes (Sch 10)	1,73,75,518.32	98,33,863.43
FC Administration Expenses (Sch 11)	2,74,24,783.03	2,18,13,693.80
Fixed Assets Purchased (Sch 3)	4,14,910.00	15,46,474.00
Payment to IGSSS Gratuity Trust (Sch 1)	8,53,138.00	19,03,098.00
Other Expenses (Sch 12)	62,46,879.36	22,91,115.03
Sub. Total	24,02,06,428.23	22,32,58,382.40
Closing Balance:		
Cash in Hand	26,998.88	37,270.88
Cash at Bank	1,72,29,233.36	1,73,67,135.80
Fixed Deposits	14,62,87,472.00	11,91,28,217.00
Other Advances & Payables (Net)	1,52,88,187.09	1,57,13,287.54
Sub. Total	17,88,31,891.33	15,22,45,911.22
Total	41,90,38,319.56	37,55,04,293.62

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

For & on behalf of Management

As per our report of even date

Preeti Majumdar
Preeti Majumdar
Head Finance & Accounts

John Peter Nelson
John Peter Nelson
Executive Director



J. A. Martins
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Dr. N. J. Kurian
Dr. N. J. Kurian
President

Place: New Delhi
Date:







**Indo-Global
Social Service Society**

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Twitter: [@_igsss](https://twitter.com/_igsss)