

ANNUAL REPORT
2013-2014



Mapping Change

Indo-Global
Social Service Society



INDO-GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY (IGSSS)

Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS), established in 1961, is a non-profit development organisation, to support development programmes across India, especially to uplift vulnerable communities and grassroots community-based organisations (CBOs).

VISION

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

MISSION

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

THEMATIC FOCUS

Sustainable Livelihood

Livelihood programmes aim at improving the quality of life of excluded communities by creating sustainable livelihood options in adherence with the principles of social and ecological inclusion.

Gender Equality

In all its programmes and processes IGSSS upholds the principles of gender equity to ensure equity in opportunity, access and control between women and men, girls and boys over resources and entitlements.

Urban Poverty

Urban poverty programmes aim at reducing residential, social and occupational vulnerabilities of the urban poor, with special emphasis on informal sector workers.

Disaster Risk Reduction

IGSSS focuses on building resilient and empowered communities in the most vulnerable regions, accessing services and entitlements, ensuring dignity and protecting lives, livelihoods and assets in natural disaster and conflict situations.

Youth Development

Youth Development programmes contribute to realising the potential of young people as active citizens contributing meaningfully to the development of society.

KEY FACTS

Women and girls constitute 49 per cent and children constitute 29 per cent of the total targeted people.

IGSSS has a network of more than 300 NGOs across India.

In 2013-14, IGSSS

1. Worked in 639 villages in 73 districts of 25 states and 2 Union Territories of India
2. Reached out to 104,636 households.





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President's Note

While economic inequality and exclusion are increasing, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) face the challenge of decreasing financial support. Faster economic growth and increased average incomes do not necessarily mean much to most of the poor and excluded, including Dalits, tribal communities, women, homeless and other marginalised.

In this scenario, IGSSS works with a mission of empowering the poor, marginalised and vulnerable sections of society. IGSSS's journey in the last five decades has been inspired by the catchphrase '**towards prosperity, justice and equity**'. IGSSS has throughout worked in almost all states of our country, annually reaching out to more than one lakh families. In recent years, IGSSS has also gained confidence to take up a lead role by

exhibiting spontaneous sensitivity to the needs of marginalised communities and enhancing the capacities of grassroots organisations across the country. IGSSS, along with its partners and supporters, acts responsibly and with a caring attitude to promote inclusive growth. In year 2013-14, IGSSS further strengthened its operations in its focus areas – Sustainable Livelihood and Urban Poverty – with special focus on women and youth.

I am particularly happy to highlight IGSSS interventions in the North East, Kashmir and Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh, where we have implemented some challenging projects that address socio-economic development in the context of human conflicts and exclusion. IGSSS has mobilised and strengthened communities to take

up a leadership role to bring about a larger social impact. Our commitment is manifest in the rural and urban poverty alleviation programmes.

I believe that it is our duty to ensure that our future generations have equal opportunities, values, commitment and skills to help them navigate the challenges that lie ahead. We at IGSSS would strive to make this journey with you as equal partners; and we encourage you to join us in our mission.

On behalf of the Board of Governors, I would like to compliment the team at IGSSS for their commitment, passion and professionalism in ensuring quality development outcomes.

Dr. N.J. Kurien
PRESIDENT - IGSSS

Executive Director's Note

Dear Friends,

The year 2013-14 witnessed IGSSS moving from strength to strength in our endeavour to ensure FREEDOM, LIFE AND DIGNITY TO ALL. Our unstinting effort to work against exclusion, increasing inequality and all forms of environmental injustice is leading to communities and individuals taking the initiative towards change for betterment.

Our nation, with its multifarious diversities, requires INCLUSIVE GROWTH for all sections of society. IGSSS in its turn strives to ensure that all its development interventions are targeted towards groups and communities who are experiencing social and cultural disabilities and strives to build their capacity.

IGSSS programmes on issues of sustainable livelihood, urban poverty, youth development, disaster risk reduction and gender equity reached out to more than one lakh families in 25 states and two Union territories of India. A significant achievement was our focus on women and children

in vulnerable environment and in marginalised communities. Women constitute 49 per cent of the targeted population in the 639 villages we work in as equal stakeholders.

In the year 2013-14 IGSSS formulated a new strategic direction for the next five years, clearly enunciating its goals and objectives. This document provides a base from which IGSSS's progress can be evaluated and to what extent IGSSS becomes accountable to its stakeholders in this regard.

In 2013-14 IGSSS worked in two different contexts of disaster: natural, and manmade. In the first category, Uttarakhand and Odisha experienced floods and cyclone respectively. In the second category, in Assam and Mizoram, ethnic conflicts forced large-scale displacement of people. In all cases, considerable emphasis was laid on providing immediate relief, rehabilitation, psycho-social counselling, engagement with the community, and imparting right value systems.

As always, IGSSS constantly

endeavours to improve its quality of service. In 2013-14 the focus was all-encompassing, to include processes, systems, audits, and compliances, to ensure professional delivery of programmatic objectives. We hold it as a conviction that continuing stress on programme quality and monitoring of programme implementation will help us in our mission towards establishing a humane social order based on equity, freedom and justice. IGSSS adheres to its conviction that the basic values of life, freedom and dignity for all must be inculcated in all its social development initiatives.

I wholeheartedly thank all our funding partners, implementing partners, friends and well-wishers for their continued support and faith in IGSSS. I firmly reiterate that IGSSS will remain on course to realise its vision and mission of upholding the dignity of every individual.

John Peter Nelson
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Sustainable Livelihood

The Sustainable Livelihood programmes at IGSSS are aimed at improving the quality of life of excluded communities by creating sustainable livelihood options in adherence with the principles of social and ecological inclusion.

These programmes specifically aim at increasing food security and providing access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food.

The programmes also focus on reducing climate change vulnerabilities. IGSSS has established strong networks and advocacy with partner and civil society organisations around the issue of livelihood, food security and climate change.





The Sustainable Livelihood programmes stream encompasses the following programmes:

- Sustainable Options for Uplifting Livelihood (SOUL)
- People-led Development Approach
- European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, Kashmir
- Kashmiri Carpets for Artisans Livelihood Enhancement and Empowerment Needs (K-CALEEN)
- Food Security for Marginalised Families in Hazaribagh
- Sustainable Livelihood for Women in Vadodara
- Fight Hunger First Initiative, Jhabua
- Self Help Group Promotion Institution Programme, Jhabua

SOUL PROGRAMME

The SOUL programme covers 32,838 households in 305 villages of 28 districts in 17 states. IGSSS works with NGO partners and also directly implements the programme. It reaches out to the marginalised sections of society belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (ST, 62%), Scheduled Castes (SC, 14%), and Other Backward Classes (OBC, 22%) who have no or minimal livelihood options, especially to households with migratory youth, persons with disabilities, and women-headed families.

The SOUL programme addresses three critical areas:

1. Reduction in food insecurity of households, by promoting farm- and non-farm-based economic activities and facilitating them to access government social security benefits.

2. Adopting practices to minimise climate change vulnerability, by promoting judicious management of natural resources and developing models based on best practices.

3. Strengthening CBOs to participate in local governance and develop micro-plan of villages.

To promote farm- and non-farm-based activities to reduce food insecurity, a multidimensional approach has been adopted. The programme seeks to facilitate communities and households to access government social security schemes and also to promote improved farm- and non-farm-based economic activities. The programme has initiated a trend among the farmers to adopt SRI (System of Rice Intensification) paddy cultivation, second cropping, mixed cropping, kitchen and nutri garden, vermin compost, and fruit tree



plantation. Non-farm activities like poultry and piggery have also been promoted. The emphasis has been on households who were identified as having food security less than six months.

As regards reducing climate change vulnerability, climate change as a new strategic focus, was introduced to the partners involved in project implementation. The initial focus was on sensitising them and building their capacities on issues of climate change through enhancement and development of a common understanding of issues related to climate change (vulnerability assessment, identifying existing coping and adaptation measures available within the community, and identifying opportunities and adaptation options). Action training workshops were organised to sensitise project partners.



Towards strengthening CBOs, village action teams were set up with special focus on gender equity and equal participation of all groups. Issues were identified and prioritised by the community itself. Based on the findings, micro-plans were developed and presented to the Gram Sabha. Village-level groups were formed to monitor the effective functioning of existing governmental social security programmes.

The SOUL programme also addressed two other issues, namely (i) food security and enhanced income, and (ii) resilient livelihood practices. Under the food security and enhanced income issue, poor and marginalised communities were assisted in availing food and livelihood security through access to improved, locally available technologies and production services. Farmers were trained to secure access



to productive assets, especially land and water. Additionally, they were facilitated to engage in the market for better terms for their surpluses and to connect to the other alternative livelihoods related to the processing and marketing of agricultural production. Households lacking access to land or any other source of income were identified and were encouraged to start non-farm-based activities.

In promoting resilient livelihood practices, promoting communities to adopt livelihood models that reduce their risk to natural and man-made hazards has been a key focus. This has been supported by training and developing skills to analyse the risks of changing climate and identify solutions. Emphasis was given to minimising crop loss. Moreover, communities were encouraged to promote sustainable development

practices such as soil and water conservation, watershed management, reforestation and preserving biodiversity.

PEOPLE-LED DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

With the understanding that traditional knowledge of people is the most suitable and sustainable for communities and ecologies, traditional knowledge is being promoted. The initiative has been piloted in five villages of Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh, through seed societies and farmers' clubs working on seed preservation, vermin-compost, and organic farming in congruence with the government's 'Meri Khet Meri Maati' scheme.

EIDHR PROGRAMME, KASHMIR

The EIDHR programme works

towards strengthening grassroots governance and empowering civil society action on conflict-affected areas of Kashmir. The programme has been implemented in 50 villages of Baramulla and Bandipora districts to lessen conflict through strengthened local governance and promoting affirmative civil society action for holistic development. The programme works with 1200 women, 1000 youth, 100 halqa panchayat members, and 250 village welfare committee members.

KASHMIRI CARPETS FOR ARTISANS LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT NEEDS (K-CALEEN) PROGRAMME

The K-CALEEN programme has created an enabling environment for weavers and other stakeholders to verify and monitor the work and workplace conditions as per

the accepted Label Step Standards through a participatory approach. It has mobilised and organised vulnerable carpet weavers for increased awareness of services, entitlements, rights and duties through capacity development. The programme was implemented in Bandipora district, reaching out to 37 female and 57 male weavers.

The weavers came together as pressure groups and took up initiatives to influence the local government's action. Linkages were built with the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology and Handicraft Development (IICTHD) to register the weavers. Around 50 weavers are now registered; others have submitted their applications. The registration helped two weavers receive modern carpet looms. The institute is looking at distributing looms to 12 more weavers.

FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME FOR MARGINALISED FAMILIES IN HAZARIBAGH, JHARKHAND

The Food Security Programme reaches out to 100 marginalised households belonging to the Majhi and Santhal tribes in Hazaribagh district. The initiative facilitates sustainable agricultural practices through efficient and sustained soil, water and crop management.

In the course of this programme, Participatory Rural Appraisal orientation to farmer facilitators and facilitating agro-ecosystem analysis were carried out. Four farmer field schools for food grain and vegetable cultivation were initiated in 25 villages to demonstrate models for food and cash security. The training focused on maximising use of relatively good land near the farmers' habitation and wetlands. The farmers were given



regular exposure to seed selection, crop rotation, cash crops that need little irrigation, production and use of organic input, suitable application of organic alternatives and effective fencing options by using local materials.



**SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD
PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN IN
VADODARA, GUJARAT**

IGSSS has been associated with Apollo Foundation under the latter's corporate social responsibility initiative on the issues of livelihood in the villages adjoining its factory in Limda village, Waghodia taluka, Baroda district.

The project covers five villages with activities related to the livelihood of 250 indigent households; creating economic opportunities by improving and strengthening existing livestock, agriculture and promoting other off-farm-based livelihood activities by promoting self-managed women's self-help groups (SHGs), adolescent

girls' groups and farmers' committees at community level and linking them with various service providers such as agricultural universities, banks and various line departments of the state government.

The programme has promoted 19 community-based women SHGs with a membership of 310, who made a



saving of Rs. 2.60 lakh and continue to do the internal loaning activity. About 300 women were motivated to join the IGSSS-promoted Women's Saving & Credit Cooperative at block level to access larger credits and support.

Four farmers' representative committees were formed and have been linked with banks for various credit schemes and Kisan Cards. These farmers have been provided inputs on integrated agro-based livelihood training and exposure, such as improved livestock and agriculture and off-farm (nursing, housekeeping, tailoring, phenyl, detergent and broom production) income generation activities. Thirty-eight women have started earning their livelihood through small enterprises and business.

In two villages women have taken up the drinking water issue with



the government's WASMO (Water Sanitation Management Organisation) and started implementing the drinking water supply scheme through pipelines. The women easily access credit from their own SHG savings and inter-loan for their emergency and social needs.

FIGHT HUNGER FIRST INITIATIVE, JHABUA

This programme works to improve key indicators related to food and nutrition security in 50 villages of Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh. It also aims at enhancing capacities and skills among grassroots service providers of government such as AWW (Anganwadi Worker), ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife), ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) and converging health, ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) and education departments

on the issue of malnutrition. The programme also looks at ongoing capacity building of service providers, in convergence with the government's Suposhan programme.

IGSSS commenced with a baseline survey on malnutrition in the operational area and carried out extensive advocacy and networking at block, district and state levels on food and nutrition security and mother-and-child nutrition.

The baseline survey presented a detailed enumeration of severe and acute malnourished (SAM) children and pregnant and lactating women to strengthen the follow-up services at AWCs (Anganwadi Centres) and PHCs (Primary Health Centres).

SELF-HELP GROUP PROMOTION INSTITUTION PROGRAMME

The SHGPI programme aims at

promotion, training, saving and credit linkage of 100 SHGs in 25 villages in Jhabua. Fifty-five SHGs have been formed and linked with banks. This has helped 563 households save Rs. 1.1 lakh, which they plan to use to support income generation activities.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

- 1.** Dynamics of 'Climate Change' and Impact on Rural Livelihood
- 2.** Changing Climate: Impact on the Livelihoods of the Communities Living along the Coastal Tract of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal
- 3.** Life and Livelihood Security
- 4.** People Livelihood Development: Convergence and Work in Progress
- 5.** Hope Stories: A Compilation of Human Interest Stories on Livelihood.



CHAPTER

02

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Urban Poverty

Urban Poverty programmes at IGSSS work towards reducing residential, social and occupational vulnerability of the urban poor. They are aimed at securing labour- and livelihood-related rights and entitlements for informal sector workers in 25 cities, with special attention to the women workforce.

Programmes under this stream comprise the following:

- SHELTER (Sustaining, Housing, Health, Education and Livelihood through Empowerment and Rights) Programme
- HOME (Having One and Many Empowered) Initiative
- Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Programme for Migrant and Homeless Youth in Delhi
- One Hot Meal Campaign for Homeless People during winters

SHELTER PROGRAMME

The SHELTER programme works to provide a dignified life to the CityMakers (urban homeless) with opportunities to grow, prosper and be acknowledged as an integral part of society. Urban homeless residents in 11 cities are briefed on their legal rights and entitlements. Through strong networks and joint action, efforts are made to address urban poverty issues and thrust on advocacy for the rights of target groups. IGSSS managed nine shelters in Delhi and Bengaluru and one self-financed shelter in front of IGSSS Head Office in Lodhi Road.

HOME INITIATIVE

The HOME Initiative has aimed to build a resource pool of young leaders (aged 21-35 years) from urban slums of ten Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) cities to become agents of change in their cities,

and share their resources, knowledge and experiences to work together to find effective solutions to housing-related problems. The initiative hosted the young leaders with small organisations in these cities that are working with housing rights and designed opportunities for interaction amongst them to initiate a network of organisations on urban housing rights. In the past year the trainees across 10 cities have been extensively executing interventions at the grassroots level through community-level meetings, need-based projects, networking with other organisations and campaigns.

The CityMakers were sensitised on their legal rights, entitlements and government schemes, as a result of which approximately 700 CityMakers registered themselves under the Labour Law; 800 received election ID cards; 150 received ration cards; 150



received Aadhar cards; and 500 opened bank accounts.

CBOs set up included Hamara Adhikaar Majdoor Sangathan in Ghaziabad and Kaveri Sangha in Bangalore; homeless collective groups, youth clubs and children clubs were set up in Muzaffarpur; Rickshaw

Chalak Evam Mazdoor Adhikar Manch was set up in Lucknow.

A National Consultation was organised with the theme “Working with CityMakers: Challenges and Strategies”. The consultation gave a platform to CityMakers to present their plight in front of renowned

activists and officials concerned with the issue of homelessness. A National Consultation on Rickshaw Pullers was organised in collaboration with the Federation of Rickshaw Pullers’ Association. Wall Comics training sessions were conducted in Lucknow, Kolkata, Assam, Vijayawada, Mumbai



and Delhi. As part of the Winter Campaign, wholesome breakfast was provided for the shelter residents for a month. Public hearings were organised in Delhi and Bengaluru on the issue of violence against women and problems faced by homeless children and parents, respectively.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME FOR MIGRANT AND HOMELESS YOUTH IN DELHI

This programme aims to rehabilitate migrant and homeless youth through vocational training and job placement so that they can lead a dignified productive life within their local communities. The CityMakers Academy has three training streams, namely, industrial sewing, electrical, and multi-skill training. Young women are trained in industrial sewing;

“I worked as a daily wage labourer and strived hard to make a decent living. I have had an opportunity to enhance my skill in a training programme organised by IGSSS at Yamuna Pushta shelter. The timings were flexible and I could attend the classes conveniently. My hard work paid off when I was selected by Skill Care Academy as a potential worker for Voltas India.”

DURGA DAYAL, CITYMAKER

some of them have started their own ventures. Men are trained in multi-skill training depending on their interest. They are placed with working groups; some of them also take up contract works. More than 12 students recently got placed to Skill Care Academy,

where they are further trained for placements in manufacturing companies. According to the feedback given by the academy officials, students placed from the IGSSS centre have better technical knowledge than others. Around 67 students have



started their livelihood based on the training they have received.

The trainees of HOME Initiative worked on mainstreaming of dropout children in Agra, Udaipur, Varanasi, Gaya, Bhopal and Jaipur, resulting in 93 children from slums mainstreamed to government schools; the Early Child Care Development (ECCD) project resulted in monitoring the growth of 35 malnourished children in Varanasi and linking them with the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) centre in the city.

The trainee from Agra conducted awareness programme among youth and women on environment conservation. In Patna, the trainee conducted a training programme with adolescent girls and women from Adalatganj slum on health and hygiene. This trainee is also strengthening the network Jhuggi

Jhoppadi Sangarsh Morcha, for protecting the rights of slum dwellers. The trainee in Bhopal filed applications under the RTI (Right to Information Act) to City Corporation to gather information on the slums under JnNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and mobilised the community to act against inequality in housing.

In Udaipur, the slum dwellers were mobilised against the violation of housing and livelihood rights. The trainee from Faridabad led a campaign on housing rights through engaging unorganised sector workers in the city.

ONE HOT MEAL CAMPAIGN FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE DURING WINTERS

Running from December 2012 to February 2014, the campaign catered for 250-300 CityMakers every day

at Yamuna Pushta, with one hot nutritious meal at night. It was initiated with the support of MCKS Food for Hungry Foundation. In total the campaign provided food to nearly 1,22,700 homeless residents.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

- 1.** Space and Times of CityMakers in Vijayawada – A Situation Analysis Report
- 2.** Situational Analysis of Unorganized Sector Workers in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
- 3.** National Consultation- Conversations: Working with CityMakers – Challenges and Strategies
- 4.** Wall Comics – Experiences of Homeless People

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programmes at IGSSS aim at building resilient communities in vulnerable regions and enabling people to access services and entitlements. The programmes ensure dignity of life by protecting lives, livelihoods and assets in natural disaster and conflict situations.

IGSSS provides direct humanitarian assistance in emergency situations by actively engaging with the national, state and local governments and networks. IGSSS enhances the capacities of Village Disaster Management Committees and Community Based Organisations towards building resilient communities.





IGSSS's DRR programmes have in the past year involved the following:

- Humanitarian response: post-Phailin flood; Uttarakhand flood response.
- Rehabilitation and risk reduction: reconstruction of flood-affected communities in Dhemaji, Assam; enhanced community stake-holding for sustainable food security and disaster risk reduction, Assam.
- Response in conflict: communities affected by ethnic conflict in Assam, Mizoram and Tripura; Repatriation of internally displaced Brus (RiDe-B); Victims of the ethnic conflict of Karbi Anglong, Assam.





HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PROGRAMMES

Post-Phailin Flood

IGSSS implemented a community-based livelihood resilience and humanitarian assistance programme in the flood-affected areas of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The assistance reached out to 4200 households in 58 villages in five districts of Odisha (Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Ganjam, Kendrapada and Kandhamal) and one district in Andhra Pradesh (Srikakulam). The programme focused on facilitating the communities to rehabilitate by restoration (at least to the basic level of function) of houses, basic livelihood practices and livelihood resources.

Uttarakhand Flood

Landslides and incessant rains affected implementation of the

project during the first phase. Distribution also got delayed due to inaccessible communications and roads. In close coordination with the district government officials and THDCIL (Tehri Hydro Development Corporation), IGSSS managed transit storage and eventually reached the life-saving relief materials to distribution points and villages. An Emergency Response Team (ERT), drawn from IGSSS staff, was set up to carry out rapid assessment, situational reporting and analysis.

In the first phase of relief distribution IGSSS reached out to 1789 households in 14 villages and another 11 households in Kedarnath. The target communities received non-food items and WASH (Water and Sanitation, Hygiene) support. Another 1004 households from 6 villages of Ukhimath Block, Rudraprayag District

were covered in the second phase of relief distribution.

REHABILITATION AND RISK REDUCTION PROGRAMMES

Reconstruction of Flood affected Communities in Dhemaji, Assam

In 22 flood-affected villages in Dhemaji, Assam, IGSSS worked toward building resilient communities by improving the local capacity to face multiple disasters. The programme promoted sustainable food security measures through capacity building and field action along with rebuilding community and individual assets to promote inclusive development.

Enhanced Community Stake-holding for Sustainable Food Security and Disaster Risk Reduction – Assam

In Lakhimpur, Assam, IGSSS worked for development of disaster mitigation



capacities of the riverine communities in a group of 12 villages in Telahi block, promoting sustainable food security of excluded and marginalised communities. Their multi-hazard vulnerabilities were reduced by implying convergence approaches of advocacy for disaster risk reduction and food security.

Livestock care and management and promotion of good agricultural practices played an important role in improving the livelihood security of the communities in Lakhimpur and Dhemaji. Health awareness camps were organised for community members on timely vaccination and services available in the Veterinary Department. This has resulted in 30% reduction in livestock mortality compared to the previous year.

In Dhemaji, grain banks based on traditional knowledge but with

improved technology were formed in all 22 villages. Mustard and paddy seed were supplied to needy families through grain banks in 17 villages.

Altogether 24 SHGs, including of 10 women groups, were promoted. These started poultry farming, weaving, rearing pigs and harvesting and are now earning a good profit.

A group of 82 farmers from 12 villages of Lakhimpur were trained in the scientific method of cultivation, such as soil testing and treatment, reducing the harmful effect of chemical fertilisers, and using organic manures. Training was organised in collaboration with the District Agricultural Office, Lakhimpur.

The DRMC (Disaster Risk Mitigation Committees) from all 22 villages developed their own village contingency plans and submitted to the Gram Sabha. The Gram

Panchayat accepted the plans for road construction and installation of “porcupine”, a traditional bamboo-and-stone protection measure, around a riverside land to save it from erosion.

The village development committees along with confederation committees have been asserting their rights with the Panchayati Raj Institutions. They are working on issues such as transparency in Indira Awas Yojana, construction of elevated tara pump, provision of PHC and sub-centres, weekly markets, improved agricultural seeds, irrigation facilities, plantation of trees in villages and provision of handloom for women.

RESPONSE IN CONFLICT

Recovery support to communities affected by ethnic conflict in Assam, Mizoram and Tripura

IGSSS worked in 28 conflict-affected



villages in Chirang, Dhubri and Kokrajhar districts in Assam and 12 villages of Mamit district in Mizoram to contribute to early recovery of communities through access to cash, livelihood, WASH and psycho-social support. The programme works toward improving food and livelihood security, using cash transfer and livelihood inputs. It improved WASH knowledge and practice among target communities and addressed the psycho-social aspects by providing care and counselling.

Unconditional cash transfer (UCT), conditional cash transfer (CCT) and cash for training (CFT) were the major approaches to provide food security in the conflict areas. Direct cash transfer under UCT helped 14% of the population undergo an immediate health treatment for different ailments caused during their stay in a camp. A



total of 53% of the target households started income generating activities with the cash provided.

Under CCT in Assam and Mizoram, 83% of the beneficiaries owned livestock.

Psycho-social interventions were focused on improving confidence and psycho-social status at the individual level and community as a whole. IGSSS organised social events and counselling programmes to involve the community, especially youth, women and children.

In Assam 2370 households and in Mizoram 927 households were reached out for WASH awareness programme. The communities were motivated to have a hygienic lifestyle in the newly settled villages with minimum basic amenities.

Repatriation of Internally Displaced

Brus (RiDe-B)

Repatriation of Internally Displaced Brus, Tripura and Mizoram (RiDe-B) is being implemented in the states of Tripura and Mizoram since 2011. RiDe-B lobbies for legislative reforms for repatriation of the displaced Bru community in the two states. It works closely with state and national human rights institutions for effective delivery of justice and access to entitlements in relief camps and also in repatriated locations. For this purpose, IGSSS set up a monitoring group with civil society participation, including the IDPs.

RiDe-B reaches out to 10,000 Brus (2500 households) in the IDP camp in Naisingpara of Tripura's Dharmanagar district. The programme provided direct services such as healthcare, education and WASH particularly to vulnerable groups such

as women, children, and disabled.

In Mamit district, Mizoram, the intervention is focused on advocacy and lobbying for repatriation and rehabilitation.

Efforts were made to strengthen the CBOs in camps on issues of their rights and entitlements and creating platforms whereby they could interact with government authorities and file their petitions. The National Commissioner Office (Right to Food) and National Commission for Child Rights Protection were briefed about the rights violation of the Bru IDPs in the camps.

A petition was submitted to NCPCR (National Commission for Protection of Child Rights) for its immediate intervention on construction of SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) schools in all camps; upgradation of SSA schools of Naisingpara to secondary level, and



for provision of midday meal, safe drinking water and sanitation in the camps. The recommendations were taken up by the NCPCR. The District Education Department has been asked to upgrade schools and provide mid day meals as per SSA.

Bru organisations of Mizoram came together and worked towards ensuring safety and security of the Brus and also advocated for creating space for Bru IDP leaders in camps to engage in dialogue with the government of Mizoram. The village councils in Mizoram were strengthened on their role to facilitate better repatriation, gain knowledge on land distribution and timely allocation of land to IDP repatriated families under the Land Distribution Act of Mizoram. Bru CSOs (Civil Society Organisations) and VCs in Mizoram were sensitised on human rights and the provisions given under

the Indian Constitution for their safety and security.

Under WASH, intervention data suggested that around 2587 out of 2600 households use mosquito nets, 2124 keep the surroundings clean, and 441 make use of drinking water filters. 1628 households have their own toilets with plastic enclosures and there is reduction in open defecation.

Ethnic Conflict of Karbi Anglong, Assam

IGSSS is implementing a six-month humanitarian assistance programme in Karbi Anglong, Assam, for 400 families affected by and displaced during the ethnic conflict in Assam from June to December 2013. In the ethnic clashes 17 people were killed and over 5000 people were displaced. Around 102 houses were burnt down.

IGSSS intervention is targeted at

ensuring early recovery of conflict-affected communities by providing access to food security, livelihood and psycho-social support and peace building, focusing on one-month food security and recovery of livelihood avenues through cash and material support.

The initiative is also working towards helping people access available government social security schemes, with special focus on providing psycho-social counselling and care to women, youth and children.

IGSSS has also been working on promoting peace through dialogue between the Karbi and Rengma tribal groups.



Youth Development

IGSSS's Youth Development programmes promote young people's realisation of their potential as active citizens contributing to the development of society. IGSSS aspires to help youths from marginalised communities acquire positions in the democratic governance mechanism for leading and addressing societal changes. It aims to develop and train adolescents to address gender-based inequalities, discrimination and violence. Employment generation is facilitated among the youth by addressing the gaps in policy through advocacy.

IGSSS's Youth Development programmes comprise the following:

- Youth Action for Peace (YAP) Programme
- SMILE programme, covering the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, and Tamil Nadu
- Churners: Building Change Seekers





YOUTH ACTION FOR PEACE (YAP)

The YAP programme focused on developing the capacities of youth to take on leadership roles within their communities and encourage them to take action leading to constructive change within their circles. Youth from unstable and peripheral areas of Srinagar have been mobilised, organised and capacitated to take small actions within their communities to target local issues. This has led to the acceptance of youth-led change, in a society that is controlled by the elderly male population. The youths' involvement in community-based initiatives led to their engagement in peaceful processes, thereby lessening a violent discourse otherwise resorted to by youth.

SMILE PROGRAMME

SMILE seeks to provide opportunities

for both student and non-student youth to sharpen their understanding of the socio-economic and political situation in the country through field-based exposure, interaction and involvement. The programme is directly implemented in Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, and Tamil Nadu by local NGO partners.

Arunachal Pradesh

In the 10 villages of Itanagar and Naharlagun districts, 200 youth from 10 groups are involved in addressing social issues such as polygamy, early marriage and school dropout. Training on Right to Education, Right to Information and leadership and personality development helped the youth club members to approach school management committees and enquire about the availability of books,



midday meal and support available for the poor and differently abled students. Four youth groups organised awareness programme on HIV/AIDS in collaboration with the state AIDS Control Society.

Bihar

Youth clubs were linked with the national youth project of the Government of India and Nehru Yuva Kendra for further capacity building training and self-employment.

Kashmir

The Youth SMILE Programme reached out to 300 rural youth in the age group 15-30 in Baramulla and Bandipora districts. The programme expanded to 10 new villages and mobilised the youth in social development activities.

The youth registered themselves as labourers with the Labour Department for employment opportunities. They

also got a group of artisans registered with the Handicraft Department to avail different benefits.

The youth led several others on community development such as providing BPL cards to marginalised families, addressing irregularities in issuing BPL ration cards, organising free tuitions, and using RTI to generate information and mobilise resources for improving infrastructure.

Madhya Pradesh

In the Bhopal urban slum clusters, 309 youth participated in various meetings and interactions to discuss and address the issue of HIV/AIDS. They represented state-level youth federations on HIV/AIDS in Bhopal.

Manipur

The SMILE programme in Manipur initially was an alternate Education

Programme for the youth on social and political realities and developmental issues, but the component of increasing opportunities for youth employability has been added from the second phase.

In Churachandpur, IGSSS mobilised the youth for employment and self-employment through interface with relevant stakeholders.

Nagaland

Youth groups organised socio-cultural events such as peace marathons to promote peace and cultural harmony.

Tamil Nadu

276 youth from 11 locations participated in youth club meetings and leadership and awareness programmes, which resulted in creating environmental awareness among community members. They



also advocated and promoted voting rights of Dalit and marginalised communities.

CHURNERS: BUILDING CHANGE SEEKERS

The Churner Initiative works on the idea that the people who have been chosen as change seekers work as catalysts in this change process. The initiative will nurture these catalysts and foster collaborative knowledge building for social change.

The programme is a blend of classroom learning and field learning. It exposes the selected Churners to a process of exploration, discovery and personal growth.

Gender Equality

Gender Equality programmes ensure equal opportunity, access and control between women and men, and girls and boys over resources and entitlements. They reach out to marginalised women in the rural communities to promote their livelihood assets and options. IGSSS believes in functional literacy as a powerful tool for empowering women. Towards this objective, it works with men and boys as facilitators. Gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health rights are emerging intervention areas. All IGSSS programmes and processes follow coherent gender mainstreaming guidelines.









GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Mainstreaming gender is the process of assessing the implications for women and men in any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that both women and men benefit equally, and inequality ceases. The mainstreaming of gender is both a technical and a political process, which requires shifts in organisational cultures and ways of thinking, as well as in goals, structures and resource allocations.

In the perspective of IGSSS, ensuring change in women's status is the responsibility of both sexes.

Development affects the two sexes differently and impacts their mutual relations. Focus on gender is required to ensure that the needs of women and men (set in the broader context of caste, class, ethnicity, race and religion) are given adequate attention. As a national development organisation that has over the years played differing roles of fund disbursal agency, donor organisation and implementing organisation, IGSSS has evolved its own understanding and commitment to ensuring the mainstreaming of gender in all its programmes and processes.

As of now, this commitment involves the following:

- 1.** Establish a gender-sensitive culture within IGSSS.
- 2.** Eliminate all forms of unfair and discriminatory practices based on

gender.

- 3.** Ensure equitable representation of women and men (especially from disadvantaged groups and minority communities) in different, if not all, cadres (including executives in the field and in the management echelons).
- 4.** Set up systems for appropriate handling of gender discrimination and instances of sexual harassment, if any.



Special Programmes



IGSSS's special programmes comprise two elements, namely, (i) medical aid, and (ii) consultancy studies.

MEDICAL AID

Formally named Personal and Medical Aid Grant, it is given to children under 16 years for treatment of life-threatening illnesses. IGSSS works with medical social workers of hospitals and family members of the patients. In 2013-14, IGSSS provided medical aid to 100 underprivileged children across India.

CONSULTANCY STUDIES

IGSSS conducts evaluation studies of development projects supported by MISEREOR and Sticing Kinderpostzegels Netherlands (SKN) across India. Three categories of assessments are involved – pre-funding, mid-term and end-term.

IGSSS evaluates the organisation and its projects, taking into account its reports submitted to MISEREOR and SKN, and makes its recommendations. In 2013-14 IGSSS conducted 11 studies for SKN and nine for MISEREOR.

Treatment for	Total Children
Heart	53
Kidney	02
Cancer	38
Other	07
Total	100

Type of Study	Total Studies
Evaluation (Mid Term/Final)	14
Monitoring	03
Pre-Funding	02
Exit Strategy	01

Human Resources



For IGSSS, an essentially human resources-based organisation, its human resources are pre-eminent. Whatever it has achieved would simply not have been possible without the contribution of its dedicated staff to the collective effort.

IGSSS regularly assesses staff satisfaction to ensure that it does not fail in its fundamental parameters. The 2013-14 Employee Satisfaction Survey acknowledges that IGSSS places significant importance on the quality of work and processes. The responses cover employees in the field, units, and head office. They confirm that a strong feeling of teamwork and cooperation and a culture of open communication

exists within the organisation.

IGSSS employees also have an understanding of the vision, mission and goals of the organisation. They also believe that they are contributing positively towards realising these objectives. They believe that there is work-life balance, opportunities for growth, learning and development, fairness, mutual respect between management and employees and that performance and accountability of results are being rewarded.

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

Employee Engagement Forums:

Employee Engagement Forums (EEF) in IGSSS offices look at engaging and

motivating employees build stronger bonds and inculcate a sense of involvement amongst all through their various get-togethers and activities.

Capacity Development Initiatives:

Round the year, several Training and Development programmes were organised broadly around two categories – functional development and behavioural development. Annual Staff Retreat: Staff retreats are organised each year with the following objectives: (a) engage and involve staff with organisational goals, and (b) help them know and understand each other. The objective is to spend quality time together, rejuvenate and revive.

Employees Speak

IGSSS EMPLOYEES

Category	Numbers	Percentage
Female	60	44%
Male	77	56%
Total	137	100%

IGSSS EMPLOYEE SALARY BREAK-UP (GENDER-WISE)

Slab	Male	Female	Total
<10000	14	11	25
<20000	35	30	65
<30000	13	09	22
<50000	06	07	13
>-50000	09	03	12

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PAID STAFF

1. Highest paid staff member:

Executive Director at a monthly remuneration of Rs. 1,40,000/- including the contribution towards Provident Fund.

2. Lowest paid staff member: Local Organiser in Kashmir, at a monthly remuneration of Rs. 5,880/-, including the contribution to Provident Fund.

EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATION WITH IGSSS

Years	No. of Employees
20 years and above	02
10-20 years	10
1-5 years	50
Less than one year	64

“In the last two and a half years I have enjoyed my work in a very friendly atmosphere and I have grown professionally as well as personally. I have seen my colleagues standing by me when I was bedridden after an accident. Their concern moved me. I forgot my pain and was very happy about the people around me. I was away from office but each and every moment I was connected with all of them.”

SUMERA B. RESHI, DOCUMENTATION EXECUTIVE, KASHMIR

“My association with IGSSS is close to 15 years and it still continues to be an overwhelming one. I just can't stop feeling proud to be a part of this wonderful organisation and pray to God that our organisation reaches to more needy people in coming years.”

KUNJAMMA JOSEPH, PROGRAMME OFFICER, ED'S OFFICE

“My very first assignment at IGSSS was in Andaman Islands. My colleagues were very supportive and friendly, and made me feel at home. It helped me successfully complete the project. Apart from the professional growth and support that I received, IGSSS and its people always stood by me through thick and thin. It was a delight working with and having met some wonderful people there.”

SUBROTO CHATTERJEE, EX EMPLOYEE

Programme Quality

Programme Quality (PQ) is at the core of programme management and implementation, conforming to the high quality standards. It formulates, implements and supports quality enhancement measures in programme, programme support processes and strategic expansion.

QUALITY AND STANDARDS

- Set quality standards in programme implementation and programme support processes
- Develop operational guidelines and support in the start-up of new projects
- Enhance the capacity of programme staff by integrating training and learning into the programme management processes
- Set up and coordinate various quality assurance and task groups

PLANNING, MONITORING EVALUATION AND REPORTS

- Support planning and monitoring of strategic plan and coordinate the

- development of perspective papers
- Develop systems and policies on monitoring and evaluation and support in orientation and training of programme staff to track and report the results
- Coordinate periodic review of all programmes, document all programme reports and track progress of programmes

MAJOR OUTCOMES

Monitoring Framework for SOUL

developed: The monitoring framework for the SOUL programme stream was developed wherein the roles and responsibilities of project staff and partner organisations were defined to analyse the involvement of key stakeholders along with the mitigation measures adopted in the project.

MISEREOR Evaluation: PQ led the coordination of the external evaluation processes between MISEREOR and IGSSS to benefit mutual learning and documentation

of good practices to replicate and improve Programme Outcomes. The evaluation was conducted according to the DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, with prioritisation of relevance (programme objectives and target groups), effectiveness (strategy and achievements), and efficiency (organisational systems and processes). The focus of the evaluation was on programmes for sustainable livelihoods and urban homeless.

Capacity Building of Staff on Result-based Management:

PQ Unit coordinated the process of capacity development of staff in Guwahati (Assam), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Delhi.

Promoted Organisational Learning and Sharing:

Senior management meetings were organised in Shillong, Baroda and Jaipur to review programmes, highlight key learnings and devise strategies to address the challenges.

Communication And Resource Mobilisation



IGSSS's Communication and Resource Mobilisation was focused on increasing visibility and engaging the audience meaningfully to contribute towards organisational and programme support.

DELHI HALF MARATHON 2013 (ADHM)

ADHM provides a platform for non-profit organisations to participate and garner support for a cause. Participating in it, IGSSS raised support for its Winter Campaign for homeless people in Delhi. A group of 66 members of the IGSSS team and homeless residents participated in the event. Welspun Energy Limited ran in support of IGSSS as the corporate

challenge team and 10 of its employees participated in the event.

DELHI RISING – ONE BILLION RISING

IGSSS also participated in the global event One Billion Rising commemorated across nations to protest violence against women. The IGSSS team enacted a street play 'Aap Biti', a monologue portraying true stories of four women survivors of violence and their inspiring fight back. The play was performed at several places in Delhi.

'SAMMUKH' GENDER WEBSITE LAUNCHED

To promote awareness of gender-

related issues, 'Sammukh' (meaning face to face) website was launched. 'Sammukh' reports cases of violence against women, creating an outlet for women survivors of violence and helping in devising strategies for coping and change, based on shared experiences. The website will eventually provide closure to the cases reported, connecting them with the authorities concerned for redress of any kind. It additionally provides information on gender issues, policies and movements and campaigns nationally.

OTHER COMMUNICATION INITIATIVES

IGSSS also started a weekly newsletter, an e-publication, to keep the audience abreast with updated programmatic interventions. With regard to programme communication, thematic publications on livelihood and youth were produced. As a way forward, the communication team will develop a five-year strategic plan and communication tools will be designed accordingly. The year also saw the launch of a revamped version of the IGSSS website with interactive features such as photo and thematic blogs, news and events and success stories.

SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAIGNS

Social media campaigns, focusing on IGSSS thematic intervention, are proving effective. The campaigns during the Uttarakhand floods and the International Fortnight on Eliminating Violence against Women reached out to more than one lakh people.

Donors

Institutional Donors

MISEREOR
 Caritas Italiana
 Caritas Germany
 Christian Aid
 Dan Church Aid
 DKA Austria
 European Union
 European Commission
 Humanitarian Aid and Civil
 Protection
 Irish Embassy
 Stichting Kinderpostzegels
 Welthungerhilfe
 European Union
 Scottish Catholic International
 Aid Fund
 Ford Foundation

Indian Institutions

NABARD
 Tara Vati Ram Gopal Mehra
 Foundation
 MCKS Food For Hungry
 Foundation

Corporate Donors

Apollo Foundation
 Welspun Energy Ltd

Partners

Sustainable Livelihood:

AROUSE (Jharkhand), Association
 in Surguja for Human Advancement
 (Chhattisgarh), DHARA (Odisha),
 EKTA (Odisha), Gramin Vikas
 Kendra (Chhattisgarh), Integrated
 Development Society (Odisha), Naya
 Sawera Vikas Kendra (Jharkhand),
 Samerth Charitable Trust
 (Chhattisgarh), Seba Jagat (Odisha),
 SITARA (Jharkhand) Socio Economic
 Education Development Society
 (Jharkhand), Srijan Foundation
 (Jharkhand), Bethany (Meghalaya),
 CODNERC (Mizoram), FDEWS
 (Meghalaya), Good Will Foundation
 (Mizoram), NEICORD (Meghalaya),
 Weaker Section Development
 Council (Manipur), Zoram Entu
 Pawl (Mizoram), Bal Mahila Vikas
 Samiti (Madhya Pradesh), Bhartiya
 Jan Uthan Parishad (Bihar), Dalit
 Mahila Vikas Samiti (Bihar), Gwalior
 Catholic Seva Samaj (Madhya
 Pradesh), Human Welfare Association
 (Uttar Pradesh), Lok Saraj Sangh
 (Bihar), Manav Vikas Seva Sangh
 (Madhya Pradesh), Prayas (Rajasthan),
 Samgra Sewa Kendra (SSK) (Bihar),
 Shiv Shiksha Samiti (Rajasthan),
 Divya Sadan (Maharashtra), Lok
 Samagra Social Service Society
 (Maharashtra), Matru Schaya Social
 Welfare Society (Maharashtra),
 Shanti Mandal (Maharashtra), Bapuji
 Rural Enlightenment Development
 Society (Andhra Pradesh), Society for
 Community Development (Andhra
 Pradesh)

Urban Poverty

Implementing Partners: LAXMI
 (Ghaziabad), PACE (Lucknow), Manav
 Seva Sansthan (Agra), Abul Kalam
 Azad Jan Seva Sansthan (Allahabad),
 sStep (Guwahati), Sabuj Sangh
 (Kolkata), Avidya Vimukti Sansthan
 (Muzaffarpur), GUIDE (Vijaywada),
 Paraspara Trust (Bengaluru), BUILD
 (Mumbai), St. Xaviers Non-Formal
 Education Society (Ahmedabad), St.
 Joseph's Social Service Society (Delhi),
 North East Diocesan Social Service
 Society (Guwahati)
 Technical Partners: Delhi Urban
 Shelter Improvement Board, Bruhat
 Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike

Disaster Risk Reduction

Implementing Partners: JUST
 (Tripura), Anugyalaya (Sikkim),
 Sabarmati Samiti (Odisha), Jana Vikas
 (Odisha), VARRAT (Odisha), PRAVA
 (Odisha), BREDS (Andhra Pradesh)
 Technical Partners: Bru Coordination
 Committee, Mizoram Bru Displaced
 People's forum (MBDPF)

Youth Development

Nehru Yuva Kendra, Indian Institute
 of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Khadi
 and Village Industries Commission
 (KVIC) (Arunachal Pradesh), Nehru
 Yuva Kendra, Krishi Vikas Kendra,
 Alpha Tailoring, Kuki Innpi, Resource
 Development Department/Evangelical
 Churches Association, Good Samaritan
 Foundation, Joy Food, Tuinom
 (Manipur)

Governance

LEGAL AND STATUTORY REGISTRATIONS

Statutes and Laws

Society Registration ACT XXI of 1860
Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976
Section 12 A of the Income Tax Act, 1961
Section 80 G of the Income Tax ACT, 1961
Section 10 (Clause 23 C, sub clause iv) of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Registration Details

S-1787
231650067
DLI (c) (1-163)/73-74
DIT (E) 2007-2008/I-54/1187
DGIT (E)/10 (23C) (iv)/2009-10

MEETING OF IGSSS BOARD

Date	Venue	Members attended	Quorum
April 29, 2013	Delhi	6	86%
August 16, 2013	Delhi	5	71%
November 13, 2013	Delhi	7	100%
February 14, 2014	Delhi	7	100%

IGSSS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Dr. N. J. Kurian – President

Visiting Professor at the Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad. Formerly Director, Council for Social Development, Delhi; Sr. Advisor (Financial Resources), Planning Commission; Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance; Director, Dept. of Rural Development; Consultant to the Asian Development Bank, United Nations Development Program, Food and Agricultural Organisation and United Nations Children's Emergency Fund. Has published over 30 research articles in journals of international repute. His latest publication is an edited book which was brought out by Cambridge Scholars Publishing, UK.

Ms. Bernadette Pimenta – Vice President

Social activist and educator. Was the National Secretary for Women and later State President of All India Catholic Union. Has been a member of several archdiocesan committees and commissions. Currently Principal of Garden School, which runs a value-based programme for children in Thane, and Director of Sevadharm, an NGO, based in Thane.

Ms. Bernadette Pimenta has replaced Ms. Patricia Mukhim, whose term as Vice-President and General Body member ended in August 2013.

Mr. Shyamal Ghosh – Treasurer

Formerly member of the Indian

Administrative Service; Secretary, Ministry of Textiles; Chairman, National Institute of Fashion Technology; Secretary, Dept. of Electronics; and Vice-Chairman, C-DAC. Retired as Chairman of the Telecom Commission. He was also appointed as an Expert Consultant by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, World Bank, International Telecommunication Union, and Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. He is on the Board of several companies/ organisations. He is also Chairman, Data Security Council of India (a self-regulatory organisation for the IT/ ITES sector), and Chairman, Internet Protocol Television Forum.

Most Reverend Gerald Almeida – Member

Was ordained a priest on December 14, 1974. In 1984, he was appointed Director of the Jabalpur Diocesan Social Service Centre at Mandla, as well as Joint Secretary for Correspondence of the Jabalpur Diocesan Education Board. Bishop Gerald has spent 22 years of his priestly ministry in the tribal district of Mandla. Was for three months at St. Margareta Parish at Muenster, Germany in 1992. Was nominated by the MP Bishops as member of the Project Selection Committee of Caritas India. Was appointed as Coadjutor Bishop of Jabalpur on June 24, 1997. His episcopal ordination as Bishop was held on September 17, 1997. Took charge as Bishop of Jabalpur on May 16, 2001.

Ms. Surekha Sule - Member

A journalist and a social activist. She writes in English and Marathi for the print as well as electronic media on business and on social and developmental issues. She is active in citizens' participation in social and environmental issues and is a member of various formal and informal progressive forums. She was engaged as Media Consultant for BMRP, a leading communication and knowledge management agency. She is Editor at IndianNGOs.com, which is a website on social and developmental issues, Senior News Editor at Sawaal.com, Business

Editor at Indianinfo.com, Senior Special Correspondent at the Investment Bureau of The Financial Express, Research Journalist at The Economic Times Research Bureau, etc.

Fr. Frederick D'Souza – Member

Fr. Frederick D'Souza is Executive Director, Caritas India. He has held various positions such as Director of Chetanalaya, Social Service Society of the Delhi Archdiocese, Director of the Northern (Delhi) Regional Forum, and Secretary of Justice and Peace Commission of the CBCI.

Mr. Guilherme Vaz – Member

Mr. Guilherme Vaz is an independent international development consultant.

IGSSS GENERAL BODY MEMBERS

(including Members of the Board)

Mr Michael Bastian, Management Consultant

Dr (Mrs) Lalrintluangi, Medical Doctor
Most Rev Dominic Jala, Archbishop of Shillong

Prof. Dr. Vibhuti Patel, Director, Department of PGSR of SNDT Women's University, Mumbai

Mr V.K. Malhotra, Retired IAS Officer

Ms Premi George, Advisor to United India Insurance Co.

Ms Rosemary Dzuvichu, Senior Faculty, Nagaland University

Mr. G.S. Sethi, TVET Consultant and

Editor, "Skills Ahead"

Mr. D.K. Manavalan, Executive Director of AFPRO

New Members Joined from December 2013

Sr. Rose Hauniange Paite, General Councillor for Social Apostolate in the Congregation and Director of Centre for Development Initiatives

Ms. Saumya Uma, Independent consultant on gender, human rights and law and Trustee, Women's Research and Action Group

Dr. (Fr.) Ranjit Tigga, Director, XIDAS, Jabalpur

Members Term Ended in September 2013

Mr Manas Ghosh, Dean, Faculty for IRDM, Kolkata

Mr. Madan Prasad Bezbaruah, Retired IAS Officer

NOTE:

1. No remuneration is paid to IGSSS board members. They are reimbursed for expenses incurred on travel to attend meetings.
2. None of the board members of IGSSS is related to one another by blood or marriage.
3. The term of the Board of Governors is for three years, which may be extended twice, to total nine years.
4. A Board rotation policy exists and is practised at regular intervals.

Financial Disclosures

BALANCE SHEET

INDO GLOBAL BODIES SERVICE SOCIETY
 IS SOCIETY REGISTERED UNDER THE SOCIETY REGISTRATION ACT, 1960
 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2014

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE		31.03.2014 (Rs.)		31.03.2013 (Rs.)
SOURCES OF FUNDS					
IGSSS Funds	I	37,264,504.02			31,849,172.77
Foreign Grants (Charitable)	II	8,547,521.26			18,097,990.84
Indian Grants (Charitable)	III	1,288,125.63	94,957,050.91		7,960,348.80
TOTAL			94,957,050.91		57,907,512.41
APPLICATION OF FUNDS					
Fixed Assets (All-Items)	IV				
Gross Block I		23,937,950.90		20,280,113.28	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		21,637,015.10	12,514,034.89	21,891,430.10	13,354,583.16
Gross Block II		179,043.03		158,896.50	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		11,741.42	50,120.53	89,529.43	59,078.35
Investments	V		80,712,655.00		24,503,961.43
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES					
Cash and Bank Balances	VI	2,128,213.61		7,849,441.07	
Debt, Advances and Receivables	VII	2,997,825.44		1,880,511.06	
Less:		2,118,859.35		9,519,852.76	
CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS					
Current Liabilities	VIII	3,453,313.94	1,960,047.11	2,297,680.94	6,947,071.02
TOTAL			94,957,050.91		94,957,050.91

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

IX

For & on behalf of Management

As per our report of audit date

Pradeep Nayandor
 25/04/14

Pradeep Nayandor
 Head Finance and Admin

John Peter Nelson
 Executive Director



Place: New Delhi
 Date: 5/5/14



J. A. Mathia
 J. A. Mathia
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Regd. No. C-106076

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

THEME-WISE INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OF FUND- 2013-14

HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY
 HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY
 HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

Particulars	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14
INCOME			
Revenue Accounts of Funds			
Received during the year	1,821,288.00	1,791,983.14	
Received for the year	1,214,211.00	1,271,745.11	
Received from other sources	4,362,341.26	4,291,189.94	1,40,871.32
Total	7,397,840.26	7,354,918.19	42,922.07
Grants and Contributions			
Received during the year	1,294,224.00	1,212,981.25	
Received for the year	1,294,224.00	1,212,981.25	
Received from other sources	1,294,224.00	1,212,981.25	81,242.75
Total	3,882,672.00	3,638,943.75	243,728.25
Other Income			
Interest on investments	11,251.20	1,211,208.50	
Dividend Income	404,172.00	1,467,246.00	
Income from other sources	10,876.80	10,876.80	
Total	1,526,299.99	2,689,331.30	1,163,031.31
Total	10,924,840.25	10,683,193.24	241,647.01
EXPENDITURE			
Operating Expenditure			
Operating Expenditure of Funds			
Operating Expenditure of Funds	1,214,211.00	1,214,211.00	
Operating Expenditure of Funds	1,214,211.00	1,214,211.00	
Operating Expenditure of Funds	1,214,211.00	1,214,211.00	
Total	3,638,943.75	3,638,943.75	-
Non-Operating Expenditure			
Non-Operating Expenditure	1,294,224.00	1,294,224.00	
Non-Operating Expenditure	1,294,224.00	1,294,224.00	
Non-Operating Expenditure	1,294,224.00	1,294,224.00	
Total	3,882,672.00	3,882,672.00	-
Total	7,511,515.75	7,521,615.75	10,100.00

INFLOW

Theme	Amount	%
DRR	56,706,333	29.11
Gender	582,616	0.30
Health	1,127,582	0.58
Livelihood	70,600,030	36.25
Others	23,575,054	12.10
Urban Poverty	30,282,936	15.55
Youth	11,900,173	6.11
Total	194,774,724	100.00

OUTFLOW

Theme	Amount	%
DRR	62,337,110	30.82
Gender	1,321,296	0.65
Health	2,339,594	1.16
Livelihood	70,142,182	34.68
Others	24,305,998	12.02
Urban Poverty	31,741,285	15.70
Youth	10,045,923	4.97
Total	202,233,388	100.00

FLIGHT TRAVEL DETAILS

Total number of staff and Board members traveled is 70 (56+14). The total amount is 2,780,885/- (2,421,374 + 3,59,511).

For the Chief of Management

For the Head of Finance Dept

Intervention Areas







**Indo-Global
Social Service Society**

Head Office:

28, Institutional Area,
Lodi Road, NEW DELHI-110003,
Phone – 011 - 45705000,
www.igsss.org
[Facebook.com/IGSSS](https://www.facebook.com/IGSSS)
[Twitter@_IGSSS](https://twitter.com/_IGSSS)