

2017

Annual Report



SANGRAM

2016-2017



SANGRAM



Key Achievements 2016

SANGRAM would like to highlight **three crucial successes** in the year

- A. The [mentorship program for sex workers](#) supported under this grant has been extremely crucial to strengthen the South Asia alliance of sex workers and supporters (SWASA). The most visible accomplishment of SANGRAM's work has been the recognition of Indian sex worker networks and groups as having technical expertise on reporting with treaty bodies such as CEDAW and UNHRC (UPR). The CEDAW Committee has also given recommendations on protecting the rights of sex workers, which is encouraging.

A related success at the regional level is the **growth of SWASA – Sex Workers Allies South Asia**; there is recognition for the alliance and the need for supporters from the women's movement, LGBTQ and labour to work with sex workers in broadening the understanding of worker rights, sex work as work and responding to exploitation. This has helped the **sex worker groups gain recognition** within the women's movement in the region.

The increasing **presence of NSW at the national and regional level** is one indicator of the success of SANGRAM's strategy of investing in communities. NSW and VAMP have represented their work and experience at the national, regional and international level very successfully.

- B. SANGRAM's strategy of strengthening [holistic education and wellbeing of children of sex workers](#) has resulted in increase in the number of children accessing various education facilities being offered. Over 200 children are benefiting from the hostel, Swadhyayan, scholarship support and supplementary education support. In addition, Mitra regularly focuses on gender, sexuality, communication, life skills for younger children. Children are beginning to speak about the benefits of education and avoiding of early marriages within the community.
- C. Slowly, but surely Nazariya is expanding its political understanding of the issues faced by [Muslim women in Sangli](#). The collective is slowly taking shape and defining its own space in the community.
- D. Rural Women's Program Going Strong. In 2016 the key focus of Vidrohi Mahila Manch and Nazariya collectives was on ensuring better reproductive health and prevention of domestic violence in the rural areas. The teams plan to strengthen the work on ensuring access to reproductive health for rural women in 2016.

SANGRAM and its collectives VMM, Muskan, VAMP, Nazariya, Mitra along with CASAM have been working against the background of these emerging opportunities. SANGRAM continues to focus on a four pronged initiative at the grassroots level – strengthening access to HIV prevention services for vulnerable communities, ensuring access to entitlements for rural women, enabling children of sex workers to mainstream and working with governments to create a safer environment for vulnerable communities.

SANGRAM continues to focus on strengthening community led mechanisms at the grassroots level and nationally to respond the opportunities and challenges at the local and national level. Apart from strengthening the National Network of Sex Workers through trainings and exposure visits, VAMP Institute has been instrumental in bringing together members of vulnerable communities to dialogues on a rights based approach to health and other entitlements.

SANGRAM believes that, in the Collectives, is the power to make a difference.

SANGRAM Team

MARCH 31, 2017

1. MENTORING SEX WORKER RIGHTS MOVEMENT – SOUTH ASIA AND INDIA

A. Training

Extensive training, skills building on Laws, Treaties and the Human Rights Framework - CEDAW, Immoral trafficking Prevention Act, Trafficking Bill 2016, framework of exploitation.

Six training workshops have been organised on **CEDAW** for sex workers from India, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Bangladesh and Nepal. 215 women have been trained through CEDAW language graphic books developed in eight languages (Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Sinhalese, Nepali, Bengali)

Seven training workshops have been undertaken on the Universal Periodic Review Process (1), Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (4) and the Draft Trafficking Bill (2); in which 140 women in sex work across India have participated. These documents have been translated into six languages (Marathi, Hindi, Telugu, Kannada, Tamil, Malyalam)

B. Support in Writing Submissions on sex work – Regional and National Groups

Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Cambodia have also visited / learn from the Indian experience and begun to submit shadow reports to the CEDAW Committee. Indian teams of sex workers and activists have travelled to Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Cambodia during the grant period and spoken about the experiences of reporting to the Committee.

Bangladesh Network of Sex Workers were provided assistance to write up their shadow report in October 2016. Since the sex worker was refused a visa, an activist was supported to travel to Geneva and present the concerns of the sex workers.

A SANGRAM representative provided three rounds of training on the CEDAW framework and collecting evidence for drafting a shadow report, to sex worker groups in Sri Lanka. Both the groups were supported to link with Women's rights groups and include their concerns in the women's group shadow reports.

C. Mentoring New Groups of Sex Workers

As a strategy to reach out to larger groups of people in sex work at the local level, state-specific training modules were developed and disseminated in Kerala, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

In Kerala, a nascent network of five collectives was formed in 2016, known as the Kerala Network of Sex Workers (KNSW). This network has been attempting to bring together sex workers at the district level and also initiate conversations with other movements. Though there was a strong movement till 2006, it ended abruptly due to lack of community leadership and civil society support. The collectives who have come together under the Kerala Network sought support from VAMP to strengthen their perspectives on rights of people in sex work. 18 women and 4 NGO workers attended the training Institute.

In Gujarat, two collectives have been formed and sought an engagement with issues relating to sex work rights. One collective was formed by the Kutch Mahila Vikas Sanstha (KMVS), a pioneering rural women's organization based in Bhuj, Gujarat. The collective is working with hidden sex workers and attempting to provide them basic HIV/AIDS prevention services. However, since they are struggling to reach out to the women, KMVS had sought VAMP and SANGRAM's assistance. Sex workers from VAMP have made two visits and interacted with the sex workers before the training institute was held in February 2017.

In Baroda, Gujarat; another women's collective working on lesbian and bisexual women's rights has been working with sex workers for a period of time and had sought training on rights of women in sex work. The VAMP Institute curriculum for Gujarat combined a basic understanding of sex and sexuality, HIV/AIDS prevention and a rights-based health prevention; with issues impacting sex workers' rights in India. Fifteen women and 5 NGO workers attended the three-day Institute.

In Tamil Nadu, a federation of over 20 collectives of female sex workers sought training on rights to reforge an understanding of the contemporary issues challenging the movement. In the late 90s the Vadamalar Federation was a strong federation of sex workers in Tamil Nadu. However, the older members were unable to continue strengthening new leadership and there is a discernible vacuum in the second line leadership.

The training modules focused on the following strategies

- Conversations around sex and sexuality and the need for HIV/AIDS prevention.
- Collectivization to fight exploitative practices and increase HIV/AIDS prevention services.
- Updates on sex workers rights dialogues and issues in India, the South Asia region and globally.

60 sex workers from three states were involved in the training.

D. Labor, Migrant Workers, Stigmatized labour

Through 2015 and 2016, SANGRAM and VAMP also participated in a series of consultations to develop a framework to understand the **right to mobility and safe migration** for women. These consultations were organised at the South Asia and India level. Groups working on different forms of stigmatized labour including bar dance, entertainment work, sex work participated in these consultations.

In 2016, VAMP and SANGRAM began to participate in **Alliance 8.7** a global partnership to end child labour, forced labor and modern slavery under the Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG 8). In India the alliance brought together organisations and activists working on labour, including child labour, inter-state and cross border migrant work, bonded labour, bidi workers, construction work, domestic work, brick kiln workers and trade union formations.

A joint statement has been developed by labor groups as a result of the discussion - *No easy answers for ending forced labour in India, September 2017*

[<https://www.opendemocracy.net/beyondslavery/collected-activists-and-academics/no-easy-answers-for-ending-forced-labour-in-india>]. The statement was also reported on the media

[<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/scholars-activists-urge-india-to-act-against-forced-labour/article19722160.ece>]

Labor lawyers and activists have also decided to come together with sex worker rights activists to critique the Draft Trafficking Bill 2016, from the labor perspective. This alliance will help to critique and establish the fact that a response to trafficking needs to take into account vulnerability of groups to trafficking caused by the corporatisation agenda, poor economic policies, curtailing labor rights, poor implementation of labor laws, better social protection policies, enabling labor collectivisation for wage negotiation, safe mobility strategies. This strategy as opposed to a criminalised response to trafficking.

E. Media, Internet, Sexual Expression

Another crucial series of initiatives was joining hands with gender, sexuality and digital rights activists around sexual expression. In August 2015 the Indian government took a decision to ban 857 porn sites in August 2015. Apart from this the move to expand the legal definition of sexual exploitation under ITPA and a parliamentary committees suggestion to enlarge the scope of the Indecent representation to include all forms of new communication such as internet, mobile telephony etc. Point and View and Internet Democracy project organised initiatives to bring together a large number of activists working on gender, child rights, internet and digital rights, sexuality, lawyers working on indecent representation; to discuss and debate the closing spaces for sexual expression and rights. SANGRAM participated in a meeting (Porn, Panic, Ban) and presented its concerns over the interpretation of sexual exploitation. In 2016, the draft trafficking bill also proposes to regulate access to adult websites under the garb of preventing trafficking and exploitation of trafficked victims. Through 2016 and 2017, SANGRAM and VAMP has been working with media and internet groups to respond to the linking of viewing adult websites with trafficking.

F. HIV/AIDS Prevention Efforts

VAMP and SANGRAM continued to align with the HIV Prevention debates internationally and at the national level. The organisations continuously advocated with the Health Ministry to restore funding support for targeted HIV prevention initiatives.

World AIDS Conference, Durban - August 2016

Kiran Deshmukh from VAMP and Meena Seshu from SANGRAM spoke in a day long parallel satellite session organised by the Ford Foundation on “Challenging Criminalization Globally”. They presented in the session “HIV Transmission Criminalization: More Harm than Public Good - Criminalization of sex work, IDU and women” and spoke on “Issues of Criminalization in India: Supporting Sex Workers to form their own collective” – VAMP.

VAMP and SANGRAM presented on how communities of people in sex work were part of an integrated HIV response strategy and at the same time criminalised.

AIDS Conference, Dhaka and community showcases HIV prevention work

SANGRAM used the 12th International Conference of AIDS in the Asia-Pacific [ICAAP12] in Dhaka to advocate for both sex worker rights and for the rights of populations marginalised due to HIV and as persons from sexually diverse communities. SANGRAM also facilitated the participation of sex workers from Nepal, Myanmar and other sex worker groups from NNSW at the International Conference.

A Satellite session was organised by SANGRAM, VAMP and NNSW titled “Reclaiming Rights: Sex Workers Speak”. The satellite session was attended by sex workers from Bangladesh, Australia, Nepal, Myanmar and India. SANGRAM also helped to develop the Community Forum Statement that was

read out at the closing ceremony of ICAAP. (<http://www.sangram.org/resources/ICAAP12-Dhaka-Bangladesh-Community-Sessions-Report.pdf>)

G. Alliance Building with Women's Groups, LGBTIQ activists

Alliances were forged between the sex worker rights movement and women's rights groups, health rights networks, groups working on commercial surrogacy, internet freedom and LGBTIQ movement activists. Sex workers participated in consultations, workshops and made presentations calling for the recognition of sex work as work, halting the conflation of sex work with trafficking, and seeking safe working conditions for work akin to other labour.

This alliance has proved valuable in the last couple of years in responding to the ongoing conflation argument between sex work and trafficking, seeking inclusion of rights of sex workers in international jurisprudence, recognition of violence faced by sex workers when debating sexual harassment and consent. Some examples are given below

In January 2017, Coalition Against Prostitution organised Second World Congress Against Sexual Exploitation of Women and Girls organised in Delhi. Sex worker groups from the National Network of Sex Workers India, drafted a statement in protest against the exclusion of sex workers at the Conference. [<https://www.sangram.org/resources/FINAL-NNSW-Statement-with-endorsements-L.pdf>]

Women's groups also wrote and signed onto a statement against the invisibilisation of sex workers in the conference and the articulation of sex workers as victims.

[<https://www.sangram.org/resources/Feminist-Statement-CAP-NewDelhi-Conf-FINAL.pdf>]

The protest received immense media coverage

[<http://www.firstpost.com/india/women-groups-say-no-to-prostitution-ban-why-viewing-indias-sex-workers-as-victims-needs-a-review-3244196.html>]. Indian sex worker groups slam global conference on abolition of prostitution, Thomas Reuter Foundation, 31 January 2017.

[<http://news.trust.org/item/20170131133015-eobhl/?source=hpbreaking>]. Activists see red over abolitionist plan on sex work, DNA, 30 January 2017

[<http://www.sangram.org/images/activists-see-red-over-news.jpg>]

At the World Conference on Women, AWID Forum held in Brazil in 2016; sex worker groups presented in a panel on "Sex, Fun and Money" – pleasure in the context of sex work; and Community led Strategies to Respond to Trafficking.

In October 2017, in light of an adverse court judgment that negated the consent of women in sexual encounters; feminists called on SANGRAM to write an article on how the judgement's reading of consent was problematic for sex workers across India. **Feeble or Strong, No has just one meaning, Deccan Chronicle, October 15, 2017** [<http://www.deccanchronicle.com/discourse/151017/feeble-or-strong-no-has-just-one-meaning.html>]

Women's groups have included the concerns of sex workers in drafting submissions to the Universal Periodic Review process in 2017, which has been discussed in the next objective.

Sex worker peer based HIV PREVENTION program – NORTH KARNATAKA

SANGRAM through VAMP the collective of women in sex work has undertaken HIV prevention, care and service delivery activities for women in sex work in North Karnataka, India. The program reaches out to over 1000 women in sex work in the North Karnataka region. These areas are not being reached by HIV prevention programmes since many women are hidden or in traditional forms of sex work such as Devadasi and prohibited by the Devadasi Prohibition Act of Karnataka. Hence the strategies by VAMP is to ensure that the women are collectivised and able to access health services and other benefits. Women are reached to out by peers, safe working environment is promoted through the regular use of condoms, regularly knowing their health including HIV status. Community level meetings are held in the sites at Mudhol, Mahalingpur, Rabkavi, Kesargo, Jamkhandi based in North Karnataka. This enables VAMP to interact with the women, discuss challenges faced by them.

IMPACT

- i. Sex workers within VAMP, amongst NNSW collectives have begun to speak and discuss about the treaty bodies (CEDAW, UPR, Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women) and their impact; in their district and collective meetings on a regular basis. The groups have begun to debate how the laws relating to sex work such as ITPA are being critiqued in human rights sessions and reports such as the Special Rapporteur's Report on Violence Against Women. Further, the groups are also using the submissions made and the concluding comments provided by the Committees to advocate at the national and local level. The international language is slowly beginning to trickle down into local conversations on sex work rights.
- ii. The CEDAW Committee's has been gradually recognizing the need to protect the rights of sex workers in each of the countries. This is visible in the concluding comments that have been made for Bangladesh and Sri Lanka which are reproduced below. Though the Committee continues to emphasize that the State provide exit options to sex workers, there is progress in the articulation "enforcing the State obligations to protect the rights of people in sex work". Examples from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka given below. ¹

¹Bangladesh Concluding Comments by CEDAW Committee

Observation by the CEDAW Committee

The Committee is also concerned about discrimination and violence against women in prostitution and their children who face stigmatization, forced evictions and frequent police harassment and are often denied access to education and health care. [CEDAW Concluding Comments, Bangladesh, 2016]

Recommendation of the Committee

Provide effective protection and prevent discrimination and violence against women in prostitution and their children, including police harassment and forced evictions, and ensure that they have adequate access to health care, education, accommodation and alternative livelihood opportunities. [CEDAW Concluding Comments, Bangladesh, 2016].

Report Submitted by Bangladesh Network of Sex Workers –

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/BGD/INT_CEDAW_NGO_BGD_25667_E.pdf

Sri Lanka Concluding Comments by CEDAW Committee

List of Issues submitted to the Government of Sri Lanka prior to the session by the CEDAW Committee

iii. The groups in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka also benefitted from the Indian sex workers experiences **of working with the labor movement and the women’s rights groups and creating linkages** between State violations and obligations. During the training sessions and exchange between sex workers, women from VAMP had shared how they had worked with LGBT groups, dalit groups, labour activists. These strategies were effectively incorporated into the Sri Lanka group submission in particular which is reflected in the number of groups that inserted the concerns of sex workers in their submissions to the CEDAW Committee. The **Women and Media Collective, Sri Lanka** included the concerns of sex workers in their joint submission². A joint submission from the **Women in Fisheries Movement, Sri Lanka** also called on the right of sex workers to be recognised as labourers.

iv. **Recognition of sex worker rights by groups working with the Universal Periodic Review of UNHRC in India**

VAMP, members of the National Network of Sex Workers and SANGRAM also made an **independent submission to the Human Rights Council for the Third Universal Periodic Review** process in 2017. Once again this is a new frontier that sex worker groups are hoping to intervene in, at the international level. VAMP and members of the National Network of Sex Workers are perhaps the only sex worker groups to intervene in the UPR process to date.³

“It is reported (para. 59) that police continue to arrest women in prostitution under section 7 of the Vagrants Ordinance, counter to the previous recommendation of the Committee (CEDAW/C/LKA/CO/7, para. 29). Please provide the Committee with information on the measures taken by the State party to ensure that this reprehensible practice ceases.”

Observation by the CEDAW Committee

The Committee further reiterates its concern that the Vagrants Ordinance is used by the police to arbitrarily arrest women in prostitution, using their possession of condoms as evidence of engaging in prostitution, and to subject these women to harassment, sexual bribery and extortion. [CEDAW Concluding Comments, Sri Lanka, 2017]

Recommendation by the CEDAW Committee

Repeal the Vagrants Ordinance Act and, in the interim, impose penalties on police officers who misuse the Act to harass women in prostitution as well as sexual minority women, and ensure that victims are provided with gender-sensitive protection and support, including exit programmes for women wishing to leave prostitution. [CEDAW Concluding Comments, Sri Lanka, 2017]

Report Submitted by Sri Lanka Collectives of Sex Workers

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/LKA/INT_CEDAW_NGO_LKA_26289_E.pdf

²Vagrants Ordinance and Commercial Sex Workers (Relevant to CEDAW Article 6, 11 and General Recommendation 19) We direct the Committee’s attention to steps taken by the Ministry of Justice to amend the Vagrants Ordinance in 2014, and call on the Committee to urge the GoSL to implement the Action Plan based on the Recommendations of the Leader of the Opposition’s Commission on Violence Against Women and the Girl Child that calls for the immediate repeal of the Vagrants Ordinance and strengthen the implementation of laws on forced prostitution and trafficking in women and girls for prostitution, and penalize those who exploit them in brothels, ensuring that women and girls are not prosecuted. Furthermore, we believe the Government should take necessary measures to decriminalize Commercial Sex Work and ensure their right to safe working conditions, and protection from violence.”

³Report Submitted by VAMP and the National Network of Sex Workers supported by SANGRAM - <https://www.sangram.org/resources/UPR-Submission-Sex-Work-Final-Submission-22-Sep-2016.pdf>

VAMP sex workers participated in the process of developing a **joint submission** from women's groups for the UPR process.⁴

v. Mobilising sex workers across South Asia to intervene in efforts to develop policy on sex work without inputs from sex workers, UN Women

Another aspect on which SANGRAM and VAMP were able to make an impact was in the pushback to the UN Women Policy on sex work. In 2015 it was announced that UN Women planned to write a policy paper on sex work. Two aspects of the proposed process were worrying for sex worker rights activists world over – the absence of consultation and leadership from sex worker groups; and the fact that the policy was being written by a known abolitionist Purna Sen. Details of this challenge have been submitted in SANGRAM's previous reporting period. In addition to the strategies to respond to this challenge adopted in the earlier part of 2016, the following action was taken in the second half of 2016.

The SWASA representatives (SANGRAM and VAMP) suggested that a South Asia dialogue would be conducted involving sex worker groups from Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and India to enable sex workers from the region to give their recommendations. NSWP and APNSW supported the consultation process terming this as a "best practice" on meaningful engagement with sex workers. Over 30 sex workers, rights activists, participated in the two day consultation to understand the Sustainable Development Goals, CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action. The documents were translated into 10 languages including Nepali, Sinhalese and Bangla to ensure participation from sex workers. The recommendations were shared with UN Women along with a short film on "inclusive consultation on a policy on sex work".⁵

In December 2016, Meena Seshu as the member of the UNAIDS Human Rights Reference Group met with UN members in Geneva. On the occasion of the International Day to End

⁴Report Submitted By Women's Groups to Universal Periodic Review <http://pldindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Status-of-Gender-Equality-in-India-Joint-Stakeholders-Report-UPR3-2012-16.pdf>

Observations made in the report in the context of sex workers
*"Healthcare services, including Anti-Retroviral Therapy medicines and supply of condoms, particularly for sex workers and HIV positive women, are not adequately and consistently available. Under the targeted intervention programme, sex workers, men having sex with men (MSM) and transgender persons are mandated to undertake HIV test every six months, without the provision for 'opting out'.
Recently proposed labour reforms do not provide for safe migration or regulation of informal and unorganised sector workers, safe work conditions, social security or address problems of exploitation and trafficking.
On the other hand, approaches to trafficking often conflate sex work with trafficking which, together with criminalisation of soliciting (an aspect of sex work), results in systemic harassment of sex workers (in addition to the social stigma)."*

Some demands made by women's rights groups on concerns of sex work rights include
*"- Prohibit mandatory testing on sex workers, MSM, transgender persons for HIV/AIDS.
Enact positive legislation for the protection of women in the informal sector, sex work, special zones and arenas like garment and fisheries industries where women employees are at risk.
Ensure that the provisions of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1956, are not imposed upon adult consensual sex work."*

⁵Towards an Inclusive Policy on Sex work link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GzOLvMBFeyM>

The written submission made by South Asia sex workers groups <http://www.nnswindia.org/upload/resources/2016/UN-Women-Policy-on-Sex-Work-FINAL-SUBMISSION-31-October2016.pdf>

Violence Against Sex Workers, the UNAIDS Reference Group on HIV and Human Rights, a body of independent experts established in 2002 to advise the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) on all matters related to HIV and human rights wrote to Ms. Dr. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director, UN Women on **UN Women's approach to sex work**.

vi. Advocating on the Draft Trafficking Bill 2016

In India, VAMP and SANGRAM have played a pivotal role in expressing concerns of non-inclusion of sex workers in the discourse on the **Trafficking Bill 2016**. Details of the work done in the early part of 2016 have been given in the previous report. There is lack of clarity and transparency on the provisions of the trafficking bill that are being considered by the Cabinet. In response to collective pressure from various groups, the Union Government Cabinet referred the Bill to a legal group Vidhi. In September 2017, VAMP and SANGRAM were also called by Vidhi, a legal group to provide inputs to the fourth draft of the trafficking bill. Detailed recommendations were provided by the National Network of Sex Workers.

vii. Strengthening Network of Sex Workers in India by induction of new members

Following the training, members of the Kerala Network of Sex Workers have decided to work towards increasing the membership of the network, strengthen the network, collaborate to fight against violence faced by sex workers, and also ensure greater participation in HIV/AIDS programming of the State AIDS Control Program. VAMP is following up to review the progress with KNSW.

In Gujarat, Vikalp Collective decided to become a member of the National Network of Sex Workers and participate in a more proactive manner in reaching out to other sex workers and to advocate with local agencies and government departments for legal and social entitlements. The KMVS collective have asked for more support to enable hidden sex workers to come together.

viii. Dialogues

Dialogues held with Dalit women leaders and women's rights activists around growing caste and communal stresses and the need for a unified women's response. Women in sex work participated and gave their inputs on the need to include sex workers in such dialogues. Over 30 women from VAMP participated in the discussions. While women's groups were inclusive of sex workers, there was tremendous backlash from caste (Dalit) groups to including sex work within a rights framework. They persistently stated that they would be willing to include sex workers only if they were willing to consider themselves as oppressed by upper caste men. Women from the VAMP collective rejected this victimhood framing.

Over 4000 women in sex work prepared and signed onto a statement against the formulation of sex work as exploitation suggested by the **Coalition Against Prostitution (CAP)** who organized an international conference in New Delhi in January 2017. The sex workers who were part of the National Network of Sex Workers (India) collective rejected the CAP position and issued a statement of their own to CAP and the media.⁶

⁶ National Network of Sex Workers put out a statement opposing the conference
<http://www.nnswindia.org/upload/resources/2017/NNSW-Statement-with-endorsements.pdf>

In October 2017, SANGRAM, VAMP and members of the National Network of Sex Workers participated in a week long festival “Rubaru” an inter movement dialogue. The event culminated in the launch of a national office of the NNSW in Delhi.⁷

ix. Sex Workers Intervention in Karnataka

In 2016-17 VAMP was able to reach 750 women and distribute 1450000 condoms. VAMP also intervened in crisis situation by collectivising other members in the areas. VAMP has handled 90 crisis including issues of quarrel among brothel owner, goons, clients, family members and of police.

One of the Vamp member from Kesargop won election and selected as Sarpanch (head of the village) She is handling issues of sanitation, road constructions and housing schemes and education schemes. After her selection she is actively involved in Gram panchayat activities. She helped 10 women in getting housing under government scheme and helped in constructing two roads in her village. Vamp members are doing advocacy regarding accessing all welfare schemes for Sex workers.

⁷<http://www.nnswindia.org/rubaru-nnsw.aspx>

2. HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN OF SEX WORKERS



Figure 1. Towards a Holistic Approach - Empowering Children of Sex Workers

Children of sex workers often face problems in adjusting within the regular schooling system. The lack of an adequate learning environment, discrimination from teachers and other children are most common reasons that children are disinterested in studies and eventually drop out. SANGRAM's strategy to empower children of sex workers focuses on increasing their self-confidence, providing them safe spaces to share their issues, ample opportunities to participate in social engagements.

- A. Ensuring that the mothers in VAMP have **access to a learning environment for their children**, which includes nutrition, tuition, strengthening communication and literacy skills. SANGRAM in partnership with VAMP and Mitra run a hostel for children of VAMP. Currently there are 38 children in the hostel with residential facilities for schooling at the nearby semi private school. Regular care takers and wardens provide daily care for the children. Regular tuition classes are held on a daily basis for the children every evening where basics of formal schooling are imparted. Regular medical care and a nutritious balanced diet is also provided. Children take part in various school competitions; e.g. speech /debate, sports, essay writing, poetry, cultural activities. The tuition teacher in charge of the hostel regularly visits the school to assess the performance of the children.
- The hostel also received formal registration by Central Child welfare committee in 2017. Routine visits are planned by VAMP and Mitra members in rotation to the hostel to review the children's performance. They give their feedback in Coordinator's Monday meetings.

- B. Many mothers in VAMP are reluctant to be separated from their children and there are many children who are too young to be in a residential facility. Hence they stay with their mothers in their homes and in the brothels. These mothers also request that their children be supported in their education. Hence, SANGRAM and Mitra developed **brothel based supplementary education** in three brothel areas in Sangli, Miraj and Karad for around fifty children. Three adult children of sex workers have taken the responsibility of tutoring them.
- C. Over the years, SANGRAM has recognised that children who are approaching state level examinations (Secondary School Certificate -10th and Higher Secondary Certificate -12th) need additional support in preparing for state examinations. Hence, children who are high school drop outs or in the 9th standard are pulled out of public schools and provided specialised educational support for two years under the **SWADHYAYAN School System** so that they are able to participate in competitive exams. Currently, 10 children of sex workers are being supported under the Swadhyayanschool education system. Each subject being taught by special teachers. Most of all are school dropout children. So, they have not completed their formal schooling appropriate to their age. Efforts are taken to teach basics of subject like Marathi, Hindi, English and Maths.

SWADHYAYAN also focuses on building additional skills among the children. For instance children are taught how to operate computers, yoga, opt for various sports, cookery classes and gardening. They are taken for regular visits to local factories; ice cream, chocolate, bakery, milk dairy and also visit to aircraft wing making industry. Children look forward to these activities and there is active engagement from them. On 15th August on account of Independence Day, Swadhyayan students are invited by local schools of special children.

Regular feedback sessions are organised between the teachers, SANGRAM, VAMP and Mitra members. Teachers discussed individual level study performance of each student of Swadhyayan. This individual attention has benefited the children and gradually progress is being observed in their interest levels in education and extra -curricular activities.

The residential facilities, brothel based supplementary system and Swadhyayan are overseen by a team of Mitra members. The teachers and school provide them regular reports and updates on their progress.

- D. SANGRAM has initiated scholarship support program for children who are pursuing higher education. Called the Mitra Scholarship Fund, 7 children were recipients of the scholarship in 2016-17. They are pursuing various education streams such as medicine, engineering, social sciences, social work and nursing.
- E. Providing children of sex workers a **safe space** to share their issues. (Mitra Collective formation). In the last couple of years there has been a gradual increase in the number of children who are wanting to participate in the discussions and in the collective spaces of Mitra. In 2016-17, the MITRA Collective organised numerous programmes to bring together children participating in the

holistic well-being program. 21 adult collective members helped to plan and implement these programmes.

i. Early and Child Marriage (ECM)

VAMP and Mitra are tracking how programs are preventing early and child marriage amongst children of sex workers. Members of the collective sought to have more awareness building campaigns and strengthening the work of the Mitra Collective to create awareness and reduce ECM. On monthly basis meeting regarding ECM held with Mitra collective members. The work to monitor ECM indicators is taking place through community level meetings in Sangli, Miraj, Satara and two districts of North Karnataka. Each member took community level meetings to disseminate information on ECM and its impact. 12 meetings have been held with MITRA collective members. 10 Indicators put together by MITRA team to review work regarding ECM. This helped young people to think on issues related ECM and its impact. MITRA team working for the purpose of creating awareness and advocacy with mothers in the community. Mitra members carried out sex and sexuality education classes for adolescent girls and boys.

ii. Summer Camp

SANGRAM in collaboration with MITRA and VAMP collective; organised a 20 day summer camp to keep the children's continued interest in education. These children came together for a camp which included teaching basic level subjects, special lectures and games. 15 children participated in the camp. The summer camp helped to identify more children who were interested in participating in the education programs being offered.

iii. MITRA Awards 2017

Mitra Awards program held at Baljagat, Balajinagar, Kupwad, Sangli for the first time publicly performed a play on negative effects of child marriage in front of an audience. 125 adolescents and children from Sangli, Miraj, Karad, Satara, Nipani (South Maharashtra and North Karnataka) participated in event and ECM thematic competitions. Similar themes will be selected on a regular basis to inculcate learning through fun and games.

Impact

The most visible outcome of the program has been the renewed interest of mothers to ensure that their children are educated and able to access education and work opportunities in future. Currently 125 children are associated with one or the other program being offered by SANGRAM, VAMP and MITRA. Children's sense of discipline in dressing, formalities and manners are appreciated by the teachers. Children are become more social than has been observed previously. Their relationships with other children in schools has also changed. Most of the children are leading various activities in their schools. Mothers are also sharing that their children's behaviour with them is improving. Examination results of children attending supplementary education and in the residential facilities have improved.

There is a perceptible improvement amongst children and a willingness to participate in the education system, go to school and appear for exams. 7 children are receiving scholarship for higher education in various institutions, such as Social work, medical entrance examination, engineering, nursing

courses. The results of children opting for scholarship programs with SANGRAM has also been motivational for other children. They are increasingly speaking of the benefits of good education.

The Swadhyayan program has helped 9 children to move towards formal education and SANGRAM hopes that this will reflect in better results in State exams. Teachers have been appointed for each subject and individual attention is given to each child. Regular review meetings of teachers helped assessing progress in study.

3. STRENGTHENING MUSLIM WOMEN'S COLLECTIVISATION PROCESS

A. Promoting Cultural Unity within community

Nazariya and SANGRAM have been organising Iftars to strengthen the relationship within and with the Muslim Community. Nazariya invite Muslim leaders from each block within Sangli district. Over the years the number of community members who have begun the event has increased. The unique idea about the program is that it is organised by Muslim women, fact which is being recognised and appreciated by community leaders across Sangli. This year Nazariya organised an awareness program for SANGRAM, VAMP, Muskan, Mitra and VAMP about understanding religious customs, traditions and the reason behind observing Iftar.

B. Building the Nazariya Sanghatana

In the past year, members of the Nazariya group have been able to reach out to other Muslim women to speak about meeting regularly to address their issues more effectively. Many women have agreed to participate in these group discussions. The Nazariya Sanghatana was conceptualised and 15 to 20 women have started meeting regularly. This has been a critical achievement for the Nazariya which has been struggling to motivate women to participate in group meetings, though they would acknowledge that the group has been helping women gain social and legal entitlements.

The sanghatana members are discussing community health, education. Members are discussing about the children's drop out from school, early marriage and its impact on their lives. Domestic violence was also discussed within the group and it was felt that the group had become an important safe space for women to share their problems without fear of reprisal. Regular home visits and interactions between the community members was leading to an increased confidence among women facing abuse and they were coming forward to speak about it. Nazariya members interact with Vidrohi Mahila Manch (VMM) in SANGRAM and seek their support to develop mechanisms and solutions.

C. Triple Talaq and the community response

Nazariya's engagement with the triple talaq discussions in the past year is a good sign for the collective. Though women have been affected by their husbands deserting them using triple talaq, there were limited discussions on the issue. Furthermore none of the women questioned the fact that triple talaq in one sitting was not even sanctioned under Muslim law or religious practice. However, a team of women from Nazariya participated in conversations and dialogues on the practice of Triple Talaq. Many women realised that they were not aware of the actual provisions on divorce under Muslim law. For instance women shared that they did not realise that even women can seek a divorce under the Act. Following the Triple Talaq judgment, there was apprehension and fear amongst the women on the fall out for them vis a vis the husbands who were feeling that their rights had been curtailed. In the current year, SANGRAM will focus on strengthening the perspectives of the collective by training them on Muslim personal laws, domestic Violence Act – its implementation and challenges.

D. Reaching Muslim Mothers through the Anganwadi system

The Nazariya team has also been engaged in conducting a series of programs for generating awareness on women's health within the community using the Anganwadi program. Members met with the Urdu Anganwadi supervisor and developed a special program with female parents on health issues. During the meeting sessions on health, sex and sexuality education were provided. Women shared that they had never accessed the kind of information that they were provided and expressed an interest in attending similar programs in future. So Nazariya members decided to map those Anganwadi within villages where Muslim children are attending and organise similar programs for Muslim mothers.

E. Madarsa and formal education for children

Nazariya has been closely working with Madarasa and Jamat (Jat Panchayat) in the district to encourage religious leaders to enroll children in formal education. Nazariya members visited 9 Madarasa and had advocacy discussions with the leaders in Madarasa. During their visits Nazariya could reach adolescent girls and boys and disseminated information on sex and sexuality. Initially Nazariya members faced opposition by Madarasa leaders. However the members gradually were able to convince the leaders and enter the Madarasa. Recently leaders have been referring cases of domestic violence to Nazariya and asking them to assist in resolving these disputes. Jamat also supported Nazariya in activities through helping, organising meetings and awareness programs. During the visits the trustees also broached the problems of obtaining formal education for children at the Madarasathrough government assistance. Nazariya is proposing an advocacy initiative in the coming period with government departments to provide assistance to children in Madarasa.

IMPACT

By working closely with local panchayat, health systems; Nazariyahas been able to create an enabling environment at the village and district level. Regular meetings with the Madarsa has helped Nazariya to reachreligious leaders and heads of the local Muslim community.

Access to Government welfare schemes

Nazariya supported 40 community members in accessing Governmental welfare schemes to Muslim families in the district. Sanjay Gandhi and shravan bal pension scheme – 15; Housing Scheme -14 . Public distribution of food grains -11

Increased Outreach to Muslim women

NAZARIYA has reached 3726 women from villages in Sangli. Also; during home visits Nazariya reached 3362 males, 1738 boys; 2258 girls. In addition, members have workedwith local panchayat, block and district government officials to strengthen awareness through local campaignson health, education and nutrition.

Program	No. of program	Reached
Women's program	11	332
Program for adolescents girls	5	341
Group discussions among women	39	454
Anganwadi program	5	53
Program for pregnant women	24	512
Total	84	1692

Interactions with Jamat

Nazariya visited 17 Jamats in the district and reached 102 members. During the visit Nazariya members discussed helping community members in accessing medical facility, marriage, marital issues among couples. Nazariya has been able to motivate Jamat members to help needy widow women financially, in kind, assistance with funeral expenses.

Responding to Domestic Violence

Nazariya members have been able to handle 54 domestic violence cases using local women, SANGRAM Maitrin, Gram Ekata Samiti, Jamat, Para Legal Volunteers and Mahila Dakshata Samiti.

Domestic Violence Cases by		Domestic Violence Cases handled by	
Perpetrator	Total	SANGRAM negotiated	11
Husband	15	Gram Ekata Samiti	9
Mother and father in law	24	SANGRAM Maitrin	6
Brother and sister in laws	3	Police	3
Neighbours	7	Court	4
Own family members	5	PLV	3
Total	54	Jamat	5
		Mahila Dakshta Samiti	12
		Block Development Officer	1
		TOTAL	54

4. RURAL WOMEN'S ACCESS TO SOCIAL ENTITLEMENTS AND REFERRAL SERVICES IN CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Vidrohi Mahila Manch (Rebellious Women's Forum or VMM) a collective of rural women and Nazariya, a Muslim women's network are actively handling incidents of domestic violence in communities. They work with the Gram Ekta Samitis (Village Equity Committees) set up in the village panchayat by VMM to deal with women's issues, sexual harassment, domestic violence and issues of women from minority communities. The VMMs and Nazariya also work with other bodies at the village, block, district level, such as Para Legal Volunteers (PLV) set up under the government-supported District Legal Services Authority (DLSA). The Ekta Samitis are also engaged with dialogues on communal harmony at the village level. 'Maitrins' (friends) volunteer at the village level to help resolve disputes. Similarly, 'Tanta Mukti Samitis' are conflict resolution committees set up by the village panchayat.

One hundred villages were selected by VMM and Nazariya to form committees and resolutions were passed, pledging commitment to handle issues of violence, stigma and discrimination.

TABLE 1. GRAM EKTA RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT VILLAGE LEVEL IN SANGLI DISTRICT.

Block	No of villages	Resolutions passed
Walwa	15	6
Kvathe Mahankal	15	3
Tasgaon	10	3
Jat	15	2
Palus	10	2
Shirala	15	4
Atpadi	10	2
Khanapur	5	3
Miraj	5	1
Total	100	26

VMM and Nazariya members are engaged in interventions to tackle violence against women, mainly domestic violence, and are helping women to access justice.

TABLE 2. TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS HANDLED BY VMM MEMBERS

Perpetrator	Total
Husband	89
Mother and father in law	57
Brother and sister in law	22
Neighbours	13
Natal family members	14
Total	195

TABLE 3. RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS HANDLED BY VMM MEMBERS

Domestic Violence Cases handled	
SANGRAM	92
Mediated along with Gram Panchayat	39
Maitrin (VMM)	6
Police	22
Village Leaders	15
Para Legal Volunteer (PLV)	9
In process	12
Total	195

TABLE 4. TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS HANDLED BY NAZARIYA MEMBERS

Perpetrator	Total
Husband	21
Mother and father in law	14
Brother and sister in laws	3
Neighbours	4
Natal family members	1
Total	43

TABLE 5. RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS HANDLED BY NAZARIYA MEMBERS

Domestic Violence Cases handled	
SANGRAM	21
Gram Panchayat	5
Maitrin (VMM)	1
Police	3
Village Leaders	2
Para Legal Volunteer (PLV)	3

Jamaat (Muslim religious leaders)	7
In process	1
Domestic Violence Cases Handled	43

Following are some of the examples and strategies used by VMM and Nazariya members:

VIDROHI MAHILA MANCH

1. KDK, Palus

Incident:

KDK's natal home is in Panvel, Mumbai and her marital home is in Palus, Walwa district. Her husband, DK, 30, is a graduate. K did her schooling and is a mother of a one-and-a-half-year old child. They got married on December 15, 2014, and her in-laws began beating her after 15 days of the wedding, and even after she became pregnant. Her husband was unemployed so her mother-in-law was bearing all the hospital expenses and used to taunt K. Her mother-in-law used to fight with K, and warned her not to talk to her mother. When the beatings became intolerable, she complained to the police. She also suggested to her husband that they live separately. On pretext of searching for a room to rent, he dropped K at her mother's house. She waited for him for a long time but he did not return. At last, when he decided that they would live together, K was not ready to live with him. When she delivered the baby, no one came to see her or the baby. That was when she got the phone number of a member of SANGRAM, and met up in Palus, where she revealed her story.

Resolution:

Members of VMM talked to K's husband D as well as her mother-in-law. After much persuasion, they agreed to live together with K and the baby. They also took the Tahsildar Prashant Thore and managed to get K to withdraw her case as part of the resolution. K is now living in her marital home with her in-laws, reassured that she can approach VMM members in case of further problems.

2. SK, Kavathe Mahankal

Incident:

SK, 75, living in Dhulgaon in Kavathe Mahankal was being ill-treated by her son and daughter-in-law. She was not being allowed to live in her home, and her son in an inebriated state used to beat her up. In order to survive, she was working as a labourer on other people's farms. She approached SANGRAM to resolve her problem.

Resolution:

A staff member of SANGRAM went to her son's house and told him about the work of the organization. She went on to warn him that if he did not take proper care of his elderly mother, action would be initiated against him. The threat worked and he is now taking proper care of her.

3. RSB, Shirala

Incident:

RSB, whose marital home is in Kharade, hails from Dhebewade and has one son and a daughter. Her relationship with her mother-in-law was not smooth, but she somehow managed to pull along. However, on March 3, 2017, her husband eloped with SK from a nearby village. Though SK was still studying in Class 12, they got married. RSB wanted justice, her rightful share in the property and safety from her in-laws' maltreatment.

Resolution:

The intervention involved talking to RSB's in-laws and persuade them to fulfil their responsibility towards RSB and her children. They agreed.

4. SPV, Jat

Incident:

SPV got married 10 years earlier, and is the mother of two children. She has passed Class 12, and done a beautician's course. Her husband is a driver and the economic condition of her family was not good. Problems began when her mother-in-law used to taunt her, her husband consumed liquor and beat her. She began living in the farm house to avoid all these problems, but her husband used to land up there as well. For some days, SPV's father-in-law came to live with her, and she was not comfortable with this. When she confronted her husband, he said that she could leave if she wished. Subsequently, when she went back to her natal home with a neighbour, her mother-in-law spread rumours that she had eloped. Though her husband requested her to return, and even offered to set up a separate home, her mother-in-law objected. Unable to defy his mother, her husband too refused to take her in.

Resolution:

Leaders of the village and the staff talked to her husband and in-laws, solved her problems and now she is living happily with her husband.

5. P, Tasgaon

Incident:

P was married in 2000 and has three children. She and her husband began to face sexual problems and sought treatment for her husband's impotence. However, no treatment was effective, and this caused marital disharmony. P then became close to her aunt's son and began living with him. Despite three years of separation, she has not been able to get a divorce in order to remarry.

Intervention:

After hearing P's story, an intervention was planned. However, dialogue with the husband was not fruitful and he refused to grant a divorce.

6. AKK, Atpadi

Incident:

AKK related that her son had been married for three years. Six months after the wedding, her daughter-in-law consumed poison. They took her to the hospital, where her parents arrived and made a police complaint about us. She however said that no one had forced her to drink poison, and that it was her own choice. Her daughter-in-law is well educated and she wanted to do job and was forcing her son to live elsewhere and look for a job. AKK said that she had no problem with her daughter-in-law working, but felt that she should stay and work in the village. Another issue was the sharing of domestic chores. AKK said that every time there was a dispute, her daughter-in-law left for her parents' home, and she (AKK) was at a loss about what to do.

Resolution:

Volunteers intervened at the level of the police, and mediated a compromise through them. AKK's daughter-in-law went to live with them.

7. MK, Miraj

Incident:

MK's husband had a deep distrust of her, and prevented her from meeting her own children or living with them. MK had to live with her parents.

Resolution:

Volunteers tried to use the police to mediate with MK's husband. When this was unsuccessful, they approached the Gram Panchayat. Following their mediation, MK and her husband are now living together.

8. RK, Walwa

Incident:

RK's complaint was about her husband and in-laws, who she said were always finding fault with her cooking and other domestic chores. She also complained that they did not give her sufficient food. They taunted her about RK's mother's second marriage, and also beat her.

Resolution:

VMM visited and talked with the family members and asked them to allow her time to learn their style of cooking. They also introduced the idea of para legal work, and made them aware of issues. They agreed to take her back after two months.

NAZARIYA

1. AJZ, Pakhali, Tasgoan

Incident:

AJZ got married to a man who already had one wife. When AJZ gave birth to a child, her husband brought his first wife back and forced AJZ to leave the house, live in a house near the farm and do all the farm work. She started living with her parent and they got her remarried, but her previous father-in-law went to her new house and brought her back, and the torture started again. They forced her to work, and taunted her that she had been brought back only for the work.

Resolution:

Volunteers talked to AJZ's in-laws but they refused to listen. So they took her to Mahila Samupdeshan Kendra (Counselling Centre) in Tasgaon and they sent them a notice. After some negotiation, they agreed to live together and the in-laws promised to take care of her, and agreed that she would live sometimes in the farm house and some days in the house. A signature was taken on this agreement.

2. JA, Atpadi

Incident:

ASD was married in Dighachi Village in 2014. Her parents spent Rs. 4 lakh on her wedding. After two months of the marriage her in-laws started torturing her and complaining to her husband who lives in Pune. When he came back she asked him take her to Pune with him but he refused, saying that they would need a room there and it would cost too much to set up a home there. Her in-laws (including sister-in-law) continued their torture. In 2016 her parents gave money to take all her household items to Pune and bought the necessary provisions for one month, and left her with her husband in Pune. Even after all this, her husband and in-laws did not behave properly. He tortured her, taunted her for not conceiving a child, beat her and even doubted her fidelity. In 2017 he demanded Rs 5 lakh from her parents and threw her out of the house. She then went back to her parents' house.

Resolution:

A volunteer went and spoke to her in-laws. When this did not yield results they complained to the Gran Panchayat. However, her in-laws still refused to take her back and behave properly. Then, they filed a complaint against them in the Atpadi Police Station in March 2017. The case is in ongoing.

3. PG,Miraj

Incident:

SIM, 28, was married in 2011 in Kerur village (Karnataka). She is the mother of two children. Her husband beats her after drinking and her in-laws also torture her. They do not provide anything towards her survival and her parents bear all her expenses.

Resolution:

Through an intervention involving a politician in Malegaon, reputed people of the community, SIM's husband and in-laws, an agreement was reached. SIM's in-laws agreed to behave properly with her and t her children.

4. NSM, Khanapur

Incident:

NSM, 40, was married in Updaawe Vange village of Kadegaon, and is the mother of a son and a daughter. She was married 20 years ago, and her husband used to beat her. He had an extramarital relationship with a 30-year-old woman with two children. Her husband deserted NSM, who now lives with his parents.

Resolution:

A Nazariya volunteer took up the matter with the Gram Panchayat, whose members felt they could intervene, rather than take the matter to the police. They conducted a meeting with the Sarpanch Nazama Mujawar, Tanta Mukti president Manish Pawar, NSM's husband and a reputed person of village. They warned him that he must take care of NSM and his children. He agreed to do so.

5. RAN,Jat

Incident:

RAN, 35, mother of two, her was married in her native village Walekhindi. She lives alone with her children. Her neighbour Amol Shivajil Namdar (40 years) had already beaten up two or three women before. After an argument about water, he argued with her and beaten her so badly that she had to go to the hospital for the treatment.

Resolution:

After a meeting with Gram Panchayat members and Tanta Mukti Samiti member (Shiva Katkar), and the affected parties, the Panchayat ordered Amol to pay Rs. 5000 to Rajana and solved the problem between them.

IMPACT

VMM and Nazariya Outreach

TABLE 6. ACCESSING SOCIAL AND LEGAL ENTITLEMENTS: VMM

Welfare Schemes through DC	Applied	Sanctioned
<i>Shrawan Bal Yojana (Elderly)</i>	18	17
<i>Bal Sangopan (Children living with grandparents)</i>	9	5
<i>Indira Awas Yojana (Housing facility for the poor)</i>	54	36
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana (Pension scheme)</i>	112	88
<i>Ration Cards (Public Distribution System of food grains)</i>	59	40
<i>Aadhar Cards</i>	89	78
Total	341	264

TABLE 7. ACCESSING SOCIAL AND LEGAL ENTITLEMENTS: NAZARIYA

Welfare Schemes through District Collector	Applied	Sanctioned
Shrawan Bal Yojana (Elderly)	5	2
Bal Sangopan(Children living with grandparents)	0	0
Indira Awas Yojana (Housing facility for the poor)	0	0
Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana (Pension scheme)	13	7
Ration Cards (Public Distribution System of food grains)	7	3
Aadhar Cards	5	5
Total	30	17

TABLE 8. TRAINING PROGRAMS / INFORMATION SHARING (DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEX AND SEXUALITY, GENDER EQUALITY) BY VMM

	Programs conducted	Persons reached
<i>Mahila Mandal Program</i>	251	5462
<i>Maitrin Program</i>	176	2355
<i>Schools program</i>	25	1606
<i>Adolescent girls</i>	84	3233
<i>Tarun Mandal program</i>	76	993
<i>Gram Panchayat program</i>	33	382

TABLE 9. TRAINING PROGRAMS / INFORMATION SHARING (DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEX AND SEXUALITY, GENDER EQUALITY) BY NAZARIYA

	Programs conducted	Persons reached
<i>Women's group</i>	31	498
<i>Women's program</i>	10	354
<i>Discussions with Madarsa</i>	6	54

TABLE 10. HEALTH CARE OUTREACH

<i>PHC Outreach</i>	8553
<i>Female Outreach</i>	4763
<i>Male Outreach</i>	2998
<i>Girls</i>	448
<i>Boys</i>	344
<i>Booth Outreach</i>	1605
<i>Male</i>	552
<i>Female</i>	1053
<i>Service Treatment PHC</i>	598
<i>Male</i>	183
<i>Female</i>	269
<i>Boy</i>	62
<i>Girl</i>	84

Organisational Profile

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

NAME	Sampada Grameen Mahila Sanstha (SANGRAM)
DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT	27 th March 1986
REGISTERED OFFICE	Near Vikas Bhavan, Kundal Road Vite, District Sangli
FUNCTIONAL OFFICE	Aarohan, Ghanshyamnagar, Madhavnagar Road, Sangli, Maharashtra, India 416416
FUNCTIONAL OFFICE	Baljagat, Behind Parshwanath English Medium school, Kupwad Road, Balajinagar, Sangli, Maharashtra, India 416416
TELEPHONE	+91-233-2312191/2312866
EMAIL ADDRESS	sangramsanstha@gmail.com
WEBSITE	www.sangram.org

2. AUTHORIZED PERSON

NAME	Ms. Meena Saraswathi Seshu
DESIGNATION	General Secretary
TELEPHONE	+91-9011660444
EMAIL	meenaseshu@gmail.com

3. REGISTRATION DETAILS

REGISTERED AS	Society
REGISTRATION NUMBER	Under Societies Registration Act .1860. No-Mah/1502/Sangli and Under Bombay Public Trust Act- 1950 F/1456 and
DATE OF REGISTRATION	27 th March 1986 and 9 th May 1986
PLACE	Sangli
AREA OF OPERATION	India

4. REGISTRATION WITH INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF FINANCE UNDER SECTION 12 A

REGISTRATION UNDER SECTION 12 A	KOP/Main-4/217(S/513)/128
PLACE OF REGISTRATION	Kolhapur
PAN NO.	AAAAS1569B
TAN NO.	KLPS06904C

5. REGISTRATION UNDER FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION) ACT1967, AMENDED 2010

REGISTRATION NO.	083960047
DATE OF REGISTRATION	7 th May 1987

BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS

FCRA ACCOUNT

NAME OF BANK Bank Of India

ADDRESS OF BANK BANK OF INDIA, Sutar Complex, Prasad Theatre Road, Vite, Taluka -
Khanapur, District-Sangli, Maharashtra, India, Pin -415311

ACCOUNT NUMBER Saving A/C. No .150910100005182

NON FCRA ACCOUNT

a. NAME OF BANK State Bank Of India
Industrial Estate Branch, Sangli,
Madhavnagar Road, Sangli
Account Number - 33211342146

b. NAME OF BANK Shri Laxmi Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd,
Main Branch, Near Ram Mandir, Sangli, Maharashtra, 416416
Account Number - 0011010007393

c. NAME OF BANK State Bank Of India
Kolhapur Treasury Branch,
Ashish Chambers 398/B/E Ward,
Shahupuri, Kolhapur. Dist-Kolhapur,
Maharashtra, 416001
Account Number - 31729097426

d. NAME OF BANK State Bank Of India
Treasury Branch, Shaniwar Peth, Karad
Account Number - 32283276536

e. NAME OF BANK Bank Of Maharashtra
Patwardhan Building, C.S. No -1102,
Harbhat Road, Peth Bhag , Sangli
Account Number - 60102693763

PROGRAM DETAILS

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA South Maharashtra and North Karnataka. India

LIST OF DONORS

Action Plus Fund
American Jewish World service (AJWS)
Fund for Global Human Rights.(FGHR)
Government of Maharashtra – NRHM,
Levi Strauss Foundation
Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society- Government of Maharashtra
United Nations Development Program
Human Capability Foundation
Oak Foundation-Rights For Change

BOARD MEMBERS (March 2017)

1. Ms. Prabha Kulkarni, President
Industrialist,
Opp .DSP Office, Vishrambuag , Sangli
0233-2644385,2300673
2. Ms. Sujata Kulkarni
Vice President, Lawyer
Aaditya Bunglow, Near Parshwnath English Medium School, Kupwad Road,
Balajinagar, Sangli
0233-2314745
3. Ms Meena Saraswathi Seshu
General Secretary, Social Scientist
162/163,Aarohan,Ghanshyamnagar,
Madhavnagar Road, Sangli
0233-2312191
4. Ms Shital Harish Pratap
Treasurer, Finance Director
B-3 & 4, Akshay Apartments,
Chintamaninagar, Madhavnagar Road, Sangli
0233-2310643

5. Ms. Manik Paranjpe
Director, State Player - Badminton
Nayantara, Gulmohar Colony, Sangli
0233-2323506
6. Ms. Manju Kulkarni
Director, Lawyer
28, Meghnath, Sahayognagar, Near MSEB Vishrambaug, Sangli
0233-2300023
7. Ms. Pratibha Mulik
Director,
Siddhdyot, Plot No.371, Balajinagar, Kupwad Road, Sangli
0233-2312367

SANGRAM Team

PE Program North Karnataka & Mitra Hostel		Nazariya- Muslim Women Collective	
Name	Designation	Name	Designation
Anil Pandhare	Tuition Teacher	Bismilla Hujare	Muslim Women Organiser
Anusuya Dodmani	Peer Educator	Dilshadbi Pathan	Muslim Women Organiser
Archana Latkar	Outreach Worker	Jahida Pakhali	Muslim Women Organiser
Bharati Pujari	Outreach Worker	Jubeda Attar	Muslim Women Organiser
Durgavva Pani	Outreach Worker	Pakeeja Godadh	Muslim Women Organiser
Gouravva Madar	Outreach Worker	Rubina Wanjari	Muslim Women Organiser
Indravva Kamble	Hostel Assistant	Shabana Mujawar	Muslim Women Organiser
Kalyani Harijan	Peer educator	Tabasum Mulla	Muslim Women Organiser
Mahadevi Madar	Peer Educator	Yasmin Sanade	Muslim Women Organiser
Mala Harijan	Outreach Worker		
Ranjana Dhale	Mitra Hostel Admin		
Shalan Salamtappi	District Coordinator		
Suvarna Ingalgave	District Coordinator		

VAMP- Tanta Mukti Samiti (Crisis Redressal Committee)		VMM- District Campaign	
Name	Designation	Name	Designation
Bhavrawa Mahtre	TMS Member	Aparna Mujumale	Health Worker
Kashibai	TMS Member	Archana Kamble	Health Worker
Kasturi Yalawa Haligeri	TMS Member	Aruna Kadam	Health Worker
Laxmi Appanna Dodhmani	TMS Member	Bharati Bhosale	Health Worker
Mahananda Mamdapure	TMS Member	Jayashri Pakhare	Health Worker
Mala Mahadev Kamble	TMS Member	Kalpana Sawant	Health Worker
Malan Pujari	TMS Member	Kavita Sapkal	Health Worker
Padma Hanmanth Koli	TMS Member	Parveen Mujawar	Health Worker
Prema Hunchikatti	TMS Member	Pournima Gode	Health Worker
Rekha Mahadev Kamble	TMS Member	Prathiba Pawar	Health Worker
Shantabai Patil	TMS Member	Rajashri Khandare	Health Worker
Sujatha Manoji	TMS Member	Shabnam Attar	Health Worker
Suman Holikade	TMS Member	Sindutai Pawar	Health Worker
Sumitra Bandargar	TMS Member	Sulbha Howal	Health Worker
Sushila Yamnappa Mudenavar	TMS Member	Sunita Kamble	Health Worker
Tangewa Terdale	TMS Member	Sunita More	Head Mahila Sanghatika
Tayawa Durgappa Kappad	TMS Member	Sushila Habale Kunde	Head Mahila Sanghatika
		Swapnali Kamble	Health Worker
		Swati Kamble	Health Worker
		Ujwala Sutar	Health Worker
		Vaishali Tingare	Health Worker

Targeted Intervention- Sangli (VAMP staff)		Targeted Intervention – Miraj (VAMP staff)	
Name	Designation	Name	Designation
Amjavva Dabnar	Peer Educator	Bharati Kamble	Outreach Worker
Anjana Gadade	Peer Educator	Chaya Kamble	Peer Educator
Bismilla Shaikh	Outreach Worker	Jayashri Gavali	Peer Educator
Chanda Vajane	Project Director	Kallapa Shivasan	MEA
Dilshad Pathan	Peer Educator	Kasturi Kamble	Peer Educator
Dipak Modi	Outreach Worker	Lata Nikam	Peer Educator
Kajal Pane	MEA	Mahadevi Sutar	Outreach Worker
Kalimun Sagari	Peer Educator	Maina Naikwadi	Peer educator
Kavita Mali	Counsellor	Minakshi G Kamble	Project Manager
Lata Pawar	Peer Educator	Minakshi J Kamble	Project Director
Mahadevi Pujari	Peer Educator	Mumtaj Attar	Peer Educator
Mahesh Manoji	Program Manager	Parubai Bhandari	Peer Educator
Manavva Sunthe	Peer Educator	Patrabai Waghmare	Peer Educator
Manju Sorgave	Peer Educator	Punam Kamble	Peer Educator
Maya Gurav	Peer Educator	Renuka Kale	Peer Educator
Mina Barke	Outreach Worker	Renuka Kamble	Peer Educator
Nirmala Aiwale	Peer Educator	Salima Mujawar	Peer Educator
Pushpa Kolekar	Peer Educator	Sarika Waghe	Outreach Worker
Sangita Manoji	Outreach Worker	Shewanta Raymur	Peer Educator
Sapane Shinde	Counsellor	Subhadra Kamble	Peer Educator
Shala Aiwale	Peer Educator	Subhadra Kengar	Counsellor
Shanta Gosavi	Peer Educator	Suman Kamble	Outreach Worker
Shobha Hiremath	Peer Educator	Surekha Kamble	Peer Educator
Suman Patil	Peer Educator	Vijaya Ambi	Peer Educator
Sunil Terdale	Peer Educator		
Sunita Kamble	Peer Educator		

Targeted Intervention- MSM, TG- Sangli		Targeted Intervention- Satara	
Name	Designation	Name	Designation
Rajendra Naik	Project Director	Durga Pujari	Project Director
Rajendra Patil	Project Manager	Nilavva Sidhreddy	Program Manager
Santosh Bhorkade	MEA	Sujatha Jadhav	MEA
Ravsahed More	Counsellor	Malavva Nadgeri	Outreach Worker
Pandurang Kavathe	Outreach Worker	Amar Bhondave	Outreach Worker
Meerasaheb Kamble	Outreach Worker	Shilpa Sidhreddy	Outreach Worker
Salim Bargir	Peer Educator	Vaishali Hiramani	Outreach Worker
Aslam Mulani	Peer Educator	Hanmavva Dodmani	Peer Educator
Raju More	Peer Educator	Shanta Pujari	Peer Educator
Ashif Shaikh	Peer Educator	Rekha Shinde	Peer Educator
Mohan Kamble	Peer Educator	Pooja Pujari	Peer Educator
Akash Patil	Peer Educator	Ambarnath Chavan	Peer Educator

Vipul Vhankate	Peer Educator	Amol Salunke	Peer Educator
Manik Mali	Peer Educator	Chaya Jadhav	Peer Educator
Ganesh Mali	Peer Educator	Rupali Kaamble	Peer Educator
Swapnil Bhandhare	Peer Educator	Jaya Barge	Peer Educator
Shamshoddin Mulla	Peer Educator	Nurjaha Nadaf	Peer Educator
Suraj Vishkarma	Peer Educator	Sachin Sonawane	Peer Educator
Neeta Jog	Accountant	Ananda Rathod	Peer Educator

SWADHYAN- Supplementary Education Class		VAMP Institute	
Name	Designation	Name	Designation
Madhavi Bhide	Swadhyan Teacher	Rajendra Naik	Community Coordinator
Mahavir Terdale	Swadhyan Teacher	Kiran Deshmukh	Community Coordinator
Mayur Abhyankar	Swadhyan Teacher	Santoshi Rani	Research Coordinator
Mugdha Abhyankar	Swadhyan Teacher		

Community Based Monitoring Program			
Name	Designation	Name	Designation
Anagha Khade	Accountant	Vikas Biraje	Block Coordinator
Padmini Pilankar	Block Coordinator	Geeta Chavan	Block Facilitator
Shankar Pilankar	Block Facilitator	Suman Gholap	Block Facilitator
Shivaji Gurav	Block Facilitator	Balasaheb Jadhav	Block Facilitator

SANGRAM CORE TEAM		
Name	Designation	
Meena Saraswathi Seshu	General Secretary	SANGRAM
Shital Pratap	Finance Director	SANGRAM
Shantilal Kale	Admin Director	SANGRAM
Shashikant Mane	Executive Director	SANGRAM
Rupali Kale	Accounts Assistant	SANGRAM
Aarthi Pai	Director	CASAM (Policy Unit)