
VAMP

1 April 2014 – 31
March 2015

Annual Report -





Tribute to Ms. Kamlabai Pani, Ms. Bheemavva Gollar

The year was overshadowed by the sudden and tragic loss of two leaders of SANGRAM and VAMP – Ms. Kamlabai Pani and Ms. Bheemavva Gollar.

The loss of these two leaders in the early part of 2015 has had a deep impact on the morale of the VAMP collective.

With assistance from SANGRAM, the collective is attempting to rebuild and strengthen its second line leadership to slowly take over the mantle of the collective.

Ms. Kamlabai Pani, was a towering personality, who believed in the power of the collective and that together, marginalised populations could come forward and make a difference to their lives.

SANGRAM, VAMP, Muskan, Vidrohi Mahila Manch, Nazariya, Mitra and all its members pay tribute to these leaders.



I. YEAR IN REWIND

Targeted Interventions of MSACS reduce `peers' by 75%

Community based HIV interventions that were showcased as the most successful HIV prevention programmes by the Government of India have now been asked to reduce their `peer load' by 75% due to paucity of funds. This move by the GOI affects 142 of the 182 targeted intervention projects in Maharashtra. Maharashtra State Aids Control Society (MSACS) issued circular asking NGOs to retrench workforce and curtail awareness activities due to paucity of funds. According to the MSACS circular, NGOs have to do away with 80% of the sanctioned strength of peer educators and 25% of outreach workers. SANGRAM the NGO and VAMP the collective of sex workers run 4 targeted interventions with a population of 3333 with 54 peers for the MSACS programmes since 2012. The interventions catered to 656 male, 2510 female and 167 transgender sex workers. As of 1st July this flagship programme with sex workers has been reduced to 12 peers educators.

Bangladeshi migrant women in sex work in the VAMP areas increase.

Over the last one year Sangli/Miraj brothels have become the destination for many women from Bangladesh. This is primarily after garment industries closed down after the Rana plaza burning incident in Dhaka. The women are being brought by men and women who are promising them jobs in the garment industry here.

When they get here via Nondia district in West Bengal with a stopover in Mumbai, [they say] they are offered sex work instead and they state that they were initially unhappy but since their families were given loans by the agents, they did not have an option. Now they are happy to do this as long as it means they will get enough money to send home to parents and children. They don't want to return to Bangladesh but are illegal immigrants as far as the law in India is concerned and "victims" of trafficking.

Discussions within the VAMP collectives include - What should VAMP's position on this be? Are they migrants or refugees? The challenge was to develop a strategy that would enable the women to be safe.

Increasing call for regulatory environment on sex work in India

There has been considerable momentum towards the Swedish Model, with women's groups and anti - trafficking activists stating that it was the only way to tackle trafficking for sexual exploitation. The criminalisation of campaign has received major impetus in 2014 from a report to the European Parliament by Special Rapporteur Mary Honeyball¹, which states that criminalising buyers is the only policy that

¹Sexual exploitation and prostitution and its impact on gender equality, February 2014, Mary Honeyball



successfully combats human trafficking and protects the rights of trafficked persons. European NGOs working on anti -trafficking have opposed this report stating that efforts to criminalize demand ignores the economic, political and social causes of trafficking and the conflation was resulting in inadequate anti -trafficking policies. However, the idea of criminalisation of demand and “spare the victims” is fast gaining ground.

South Asian countries are also impacted by these global developments. In India, a call for legalising sex work by academicians and activists in early July 2014 led to a tremendous backlash by women’s groups and anti -trafficking NGOs and a renewed call for criminalisation of demand. This to a great extent also impacted the ongoing process of review undertaken by a Supreme Court Panel, under directions from the Supreme Court to provide recommendations for a life of dignity consistent with the Constitution of India. The National Commission for Women, Chairperson also backed the demand for legalising sex work, further complicating the debate by the end of November 2014.

Given the hostile environment providing a backdrop, SANGRAM and its partners worked through the year with women’s groups, commissions, panels, committees, activists, wrote articles, deposed before commissions to highlight the right to choice.



II. VAMP ACTIVITIES

Targeted Interventions of MSACS reduce `peers' by 75% - Withdrawal of circular by NACO and SACS

NGOs and CBOs across India and in Maharashtra has increased a campaign calling on Maharashtra State AIDS Control Organisation to reconsider its budget cuts at a sensitive point of the HIV /AIDS response. Sangram and VAMP used the conventional and social media to highlight the concerns emerging from this. In July 2015, the National AIDS Control Organisation sent out a circular stating that the decision to reduce the Targeted Intervention program had been withdrawn.

Bangladeshi migrant women in sex work in the VAMP areas increase.

On 27th of June, 2015 VAMP learnt that an Bangladeshi `agent' was being beaten up in the slum area nearby and that the police had taken him in for investigation. The individual Jalal Mondal/Khan had brought a young girl to the Slum area, near Gokulnagar [Sangli brothel area] on 26th June 2015.

The next morning the neighbors found the girl crying copiously and the women in the slums [non sex workers] suspected she was being sexually abused by Jalal. They informed the local young men from the slum, who first beat up Jalal publicly and then called the police. The police claim that they received an anonymous call after which they came to the slum community and took Jalal and the young person to the police station. After investigation the police let Jalal off within two hours, saying the girl said Jalal is her uncle.

No investigation of sexual abuse was done. She spoke only Bengali so the Sangram and VAMP have no idea how the police 'spoke to her'. The police asked Jalal to return the next day morning with proof of her being his niece and let her off with him. Jalal is now absconding. This was reported in the local media. There is a nexus between local politicians, police, brothel madams, even journalists, and the agents. Only one media house reported the event. After three days the media stopped following up the story. Reportedly, the police has advised them to stop using the term Bangladeshi and use Bengali instead.

In the meanwhile a young Bangladeshi girl doing sex work contacted Sangram via VAMP and the team has communicated with her. She informed the team that she was being pressurized by another agent Kamal Khan, to leave the area immediately. He feared that she would reveal everything to the police. This calls in question numerous issues including the legal status of migrant women without documentation.

Secondly - this is a systematic effort to dupe women from Bangladesh to work as sex workers in Sangli, [more than 40, last count] and this is likely to increase. SANGRAM and supportive women's organisations will be undertaking a fact finding study in the VAMP areas to study the concerns related to Bangladeshi migrants.



Advocacy on rights of sex workers in India

i. The VAMP Institutes

The sex worker rights' movement globally and in India, has held that sex workers should be at the centre of efforts to strengthen their rights. This is premised on the assertion "Nothing About Us Without Us." It is also believed that for sex worker rights groups, activists and leaders to become a part of the rights movement, it is essential to understand the national and global scenario on rights. Furthermore, sex worker activists and leaders also need to engage with other movements in India and globally to create spaces for themselves.

The VAMP Institutes are aimed at sharpening perspectives and strengthening skills of sex workers to engage with and work in partnership with movements for rights in India. Three Institutes have been held and around 65 sex worker rights leaders and activists have benefited from them. The third VAMP Institute 2015 trained sex workers from various groups across India and sought to sharpen perspectives on varying themes such as gender and sexuality, traditional and social media, human rights, health rights, women's rights and linkages with sex workers' rights in India.

VAMP is trying to break the traditional notion that sex workers cannot be taught/ cannot learn/cannot teach and also challenge the perception that they do not know anything beyond the HIV and health paradigm. Furthermore, the construction that an Institute can be successful only if the participants and trainers are well read and erudite needs a relook. The constant effort was to make learning contextual and relevant and applicable to the learner.

In India, the major campaign was centred on the demand for decriminalisation and reading down of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act. The campaign included a series of activities including deposing before the Supreme Court Panel, addressing the National Commission for Women, highlighting the concerns of sex workers on print and social media.

ii. Strengthened Sex Worker leadership to engage with the law, positions around sex work and the ongoing debate on legalisation

As part of a campaign for decriminalisation and to read down the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, sex worker organisations including members of National Network of Sex Workers participated in 4 separate meetings and trainings to understand ITPA, various positions on sex work, preparing depositions and engage with the print media.

A two day training was organised for 40 members of the National network of sex workers². The sessions focussed on familiarising the members with the various positions on sex work i.e. decriminalisation, criminalisation, legalisation, abolition. Experiences of various countries in following each of these practices

²Advocacy on sex work, national network of sex workers, Bangalore September 2014



was shared with the participants. Concepts of client criminalisation, criminalising sex work itself and aspects related to sex work were understood. Further moral positions around sex work had led to criminalisation of sex work by making soliciting, brothel keeping and living off earnings illegal. The sessions helped the members to develop messages around decriminalisation that they could use to advocate with various stakeholders.

A media training workshop was held for sex workers to understand the principles of media advocacy and the opportunities and challenges of working with the print and electronic media and social media.

A training workshop was organized in October 2014³ to strengthen the perspectives of the leaders on the familiarising them with sections of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act and making recommendations to the read down the law, in the context of consenting adult sex work. The leaders included 20 from Maharashtra, 15 from Karnataka, 1 each from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. A training module on the law title “**Sex Work and the Law**” was developed, which was used by the leaders to disseminate further information to their constituencies. The training modules were also developed in local languages Marathi and Kannada to facilitate local adaptation. Sex Workers used the module for training other sex workers in Tamil Nadu (Madurai), Karnataka and Maharashtra⁴.

In addition, the sex work collectives VAMP (Maharashtra) and Vadamar Federation (Tamil Nadu) were provided support to undertake further training for their members on positions in sex work, the decriminalisation demand and sections of ITPA.

In June 2015, 18 members of VAMP and Jharkhand Anti trafficking network underwent a training on how to conduct research on the impact of anti -trafficking policies in India. The four day training based on the Rights Guide Module developed by Rights for Change through OAK Foundation, will help sex worker collectives to undertake research in the coming months.

iii. Partnered with women's groups, activists, legal aid organisations and media to highlight concerns of sex workers and demand for decriminalisation

Women's Group Meeting - Reading Down ITPA

NGO leaders from 10 organisations across 4 states discussed the sections of the act that impacted the lives of sex workers and discussed ways in which to change language to help sex workers live a life with dignity as ensconced in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. It was agreed that the legislation (ITPA) penalises acts like keeping a brothel, soliciting in a public place, living off the earnings of prostitution and living with or habitually being in the company of a prostitute. In a departure from criminal jurisprudence, which clearly indicates the stigmatisation of sex workers, the ITPA has paradoxical offences like detaining a

³Engaging with ITPA, October 2014, Report of a training workshop for sex work leaders, Pune

⁴The training module can be retrieved from <http://www.sangram.org/resources/ITPA-Module-English.pdf>



person “with or without his consent” in premises where sex work is carried on or taking a person, “with or without his consent” for the purpose of prostitution. Again, the provisions dealing with raid and rescue make no distinction between “adults” and “minors”. The legislation gives power to a Magistrate to order the removal of a prostitute living within the local limits of his jurisdiction from the area. The outcome of the meeting was to prepare a submission to the Supreme Court Panel on reading down ITPA⁵.

Partnering with Women's Alliance for CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action +20

SANGRAM, VAMP and NNSW partnered with the National Alliances of Women's Organisations (NAWO) to depose before the CEDAW committee in Geneva. A crucial outcome of the reporting process was to highlight the concerns of sex workers as part of a combined delegation of over 50 women's groups who were present. While the Committee did not make detailed references to the recommendations, they did acknowledge the violence faced by sex workers due to anti trafficking measures⁶. SANGRAM and VAMP also participated in the Beijing Platform for Action +20 review process and included the concerns of sex workers in the final India report that was submitted for the Asia Pacific review.

Strengthening partnerships with women's organisations and rights activists

Using the articulation of the Special Rapporteur's (Violence Against Women) report to the UN General Assembly and the concluding observations of the CEDAW Committee, SANGRAM and VAMP had consultations with women's groups and rights activists.

Engaging with media

Due to the media training provided to members of the network; on the law and legal positions VAMP and other collectives have consistently engaged with the media. Apart from press conferences, the members engaged one on one with journalists to explain their opposition to the legalisation demand. Expert articles were also written in the print media and social media to highlight the decriminalisation demand and explain the difference between legalisation and decriminalisation⁷.

⁵Reading down ITPA to enable sex workers to live a life of dignity, Submission made to the Supreme Court Panel, November 2014

⁶Detailed report can be retrieved from <http://www.sangram.org/resources/Critique-CEDAW-Committee-Status-of-Sex-Workers-7-Aug-2014.pdf>

⁷ "Understanding the decriminalisation demand", November 2014, Kafila, AarthiPai, MeenaSaraswathiSeshu; can be retrieved from <http://kafila.org/2014/11/07/understanding-the-de-criminalisation-demand-aarthi-pai-and-meena-saraswathi-seshu/>. "For a law that liberates sex workers", Businessline, 17 November 2014, RakeshShukla; Can be retrieved from <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/for-a-law-that-liberates-sex-workers/article6608648.ece>



iv. **Seeking Accountability from Governments, National Human Rights Institutions to protect rights of people in sex work and enable them to live a life of Dignity**

Submission to the CEDAW Committee

SANGRAM, VAMP and partner collectives made a representation on the status of women in sex work to the Committee on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in Geneva in June 2014.

Violence Against Sex Workers, in four countries in Asia

SANGRAM, APNSW, UNDP, UNAIDS and UNFPA jointly published the report of its three year study on Violence Against Sex Workers done in four countries Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Indonesia. The report titled “**The Right(s) evidence: Sex Work, Violence and HIV in Asia**”, the report highlights the extent and types of violence against sex workers, the response and the need for a review of laws that negatively impact sex workers.

SANGRAM also undertook a documentation of the unique research study process in the four countries. Titled “The Rights Process: Documenting a Collaborative Research Initiative”, the documentation highlights the unique partnership between the UN system, academic researchers and sex worker groups and networks at the regional level and in the four countries to emerge with the research findings.

Consultation with Supreme Court Panel to read down ITPA

A National Consultation was organized by the Supreme Court panel in the first week of November 2014 and sex worker leaders from VAMP, National Network of Sex Workers participated to provide their feedback and recommendations. The invited participants from the sex workers and women's groups underwent extensive training on the law and drafted recommendations that were submitted to the SC panel. The SC panel has indicated that all the recommendations of the sex workers would be taken on board in the final report submitted to the Supreme Court.

Writing Protest Letters

The National Network of Sex Workers wrote a detailed reply to the global campaign calling for criminalising activities associated with sex work. In addition, the Network also sent representations to the Chief Minister of Karnataka asking him to consider decriminalisation of sex work and not a regulatory framework.



A. OUTCOMES

1. Strengthened peer led efforts to increase HIV and AIDS Service uptake

In 2014-15, the collectives of VAMP (female sex workers), Muskan (male and transgender sex worker) reached out to 3701 with HIV prevention services through peer initiatives under targeted intervention strategies in Sangli, Miraj, Satara and Northern Karnataka. 1.25 % of the FSW population and 0.57% of the TG and MSM were found to be living with HIV. 100% of PLHIV were referred for counselling and registered for ART. 20% were placed on ART treatment. [Table 1, Annexure 1]. Condom outreach service delivery for targeted population for the year was reached. [Table 2, Annexure 1]

A 68 member strong network of female, male and transgender sex workers was able to achieve these outcomes in the previous 12 months.

The community responded to 103 separate incidents of abuse and violence during the year and undertook 99 small and large advocacy initiatives with the police, shopkeepers, brothel madams, and community members to strengthen understanding of sex work and reduce violence and intra community conflict.

Challenges - Drastic reduction of the peer educators in the HIV prevention programs by the Government will reduce capacities of communities to reach out to the vulnerable population and mobilize them to seek services in the coming period.

2. Advocate for the rights of people in sex work

- Submission made to the CEDAW Committee in Geneva on the rights of people in sex work.
- 175 people trained in laws, polices, its impact on sex work and strategies for advocacy.
- Supreme Court Panel to submit its final recommendations in July 2015, stating that ITPA needs to be amended. Alternatively sections of ITPA need to be read down in the context of adult consenting sex workers.
- Chairperson of National Commission for Women Lalitha Kumarmangalam agreed to hold consultations with sex worker groups and anti trafficking groups to develop a consensus approach on decriminalisation of sex work.
- Media coverage on the sex workers stand to decriminalise sex work increased in the last one year.
- Women's groups in India have emerged as a strong support for sex workers demand for decriminalisation of sex work



II. ANNEXURES

A. DATA TABLES

Table 1. **OUTREACH CONDUCTED BY FEMALE, MALE AND TRANSGENDER SEX WORKERS IN SANGLI, SATARA, MIRAJ FOR HIV PREVENTION AND SERVICE UPTAKE**

ICTC INITIATIVES UNDER TRAGETTED INTERVENTIONS	
Activity	FSW
Referred for testing	2567
Tested	2567
Total Results	2567
Negative	2533
Positive	34
Positive Counselling	34
Pre ART Registered	32
People on ART	5

Table 2. **CONDOMS DISTRIBUTIONS AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN ALL PROGRAMS**

Activities	No.
Condom demonstration	10896
Condom Distribution	1806216

TABLE 3. **TRAINING TO STRENGTHEN SEX WORKER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY**

TRAINING ORGANISED	ATTENDED
Positions on sex work and the demand for decriminalisation, September 2014	30
Understanding ITPA, November 2014	37
Media Advocacy, August 2014	20
Understanding ITPA, Madurai, November 2014	40
Understanding ITPA, VAMP, October 2014	30
Impact of anti -trafficking laws and policies on sex workers, Panhala, June 2014	18

TABLE 17. **DIALOGUES AND SUBMISSIONS TO VARIOUS RIGHTS GROUPS, COMMISSIONS, STATUTORY BODIES, TREATY BODIES.**



<i>Dialogue with women's groups</i>	May 2015, August 2014
<i>Submission to the Supreme Court Panel constituted to study recommendations to enable women in sex work to live with dignity</i>	
<i>Dialogue with Chairperson of the National Commission for Women on seeking support to decriminalise sex work</i>	November 2014



B. LIST OF ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF SANGRAM

VAMP MIRAJ TI

Sr No	DATE	TOPIC	PARTICI PANTS	BRIEF UPDATE OF ACTIVITY
1	10-4-2014	Meeting with Police Officers at Miraj	10	Special meeting attended which was organised by police department on the basis of Elections and upcoming Birth anniversary program for Dr. B.R Ambedkar.
2	14-4-2014	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Birth anniversary Program at Miraj	800	Rally was organised by VAMP and local community committee at Uttamnagar, Miraj. Over 100 people participated in the program
3	21-4-2014	Advocacy among sex workers regarding Bengali and Nepali women in Sex Work Areas	25	Special meeting was organised at Uttamnagar to handle the issue of presence of Bengali and Nepali women in sex work areas.
4	22-4-2014	Delhi Supreme Court Panel Meeting	20	Meenakshi Kamble was attended and participated in the Supreme Court panel meeting
5	14-5-2014	Advocacy Meeting for Condom stock out	25	There is no supply of condoms from Government now days. It is major concern for lives of sex workers so a special meeting was organised by community committee at Miraj and issue raised .
6	13-5-2014	Anti Trafficking Work at Miraj	10	A girl came with her lover. her lover wanted her to put into to sex work; but she refused. So VAMP members sent her back to her home town with the help of Police.
7	22-6-2014	What after 10 th class – Session at Sangli	10	What after 10 th class. A session organised in Sangli by local educational institutions. Collective members participated in the same to focus on the educational aspect of Children of Sex Workers.
8	25-7-2014	Advocacy with Miraj ART Centre	8	Health Professional were not cooperative with patients so we had meeting with them
9	20-7-2014	Anti trafficking work in Miraj	10	Mentally ill girls entered in the community so we took her to police station and called her parents and handed over to them
10	17-7-2014	Meeting with Charity Commissioner	8	Charity Commissioner in Sangli was not ready to give us PTR.
11	7-8-2014	Meeting with Joint Director of MSACS at Kolhapur	30	Participated in MSACS JD TI Review meeting at Kolhapur
12	12-9-2014	Adocacy meeting at	5	Counselor in Jat Rural Hospital was not



		Jat rural Hospital		cooperative so meeting were organised with District Program officer and asked him to advocacy
13	12-11-2014	Mahila Dakshata Samiti Meeting at SP Office Sangli	30	Meenakshi G Kamble and Meenakshi J Kamble are selected as member for Mahila Dakshata Samiti at DSP office Sangli.
14	6-11-2014	Supreme Court Panel Meeting	20	Meenakshi G Kamble participated in Supreme Court Panel Meeting regarding laws held at Delhi
15	19-11-2014	Meeting at Collector office for social entitlements for Sex Workers	25	Meeting organised for social entitlement schemes for Sex Workers where issue were discussed regarding getting ration cards, caste certificates and Aadhar cards
16	27-11-2014	Training on Law-ITPA	50	Participated in the training program organised by SANGRAM on the laws impacting women in sex work.
17	28-11-2014	Mahila Aarogya Hakka Parishad , Beed		Subhadra Kamble and Shewanta Raynur were participated in the meeting organised for Pension Schemes.
18	1-12-2014	World AIDS Day Rally , Sangli	100	VAMP members participated in the rally organised by Civil Hospital Sangli on account of World AIDS Day
19	12-12-2014	WAD program organised by DAPCU Sangli	60	All the staff of TIs participated in the program organised as World AIDS Day by DAPCU Sangli
20	21-12-2014	Trainings program for Outreach Worker at Pune	4	Outreach workers from TI were participated in the training program organised by SOSVA Training Institute in pune
21	3-1-2015	Medical Practices – a debate session at Sangli with Dr Anad Phadake	8	Vamp members participated in the debate session on Medical Practices organised at Sangli
22	17-1-2015	Reclaiming Rights – Get together	22	Get together with SANGRAM Board and all its Collectives.
23	20-1-2015	Micro Planning on TI	35	Meeting was organised for TI implementation
24	24-1-2015	Annual Jatra at Karad	600	Two Members from VAMP Miraj Shewanta and Maina werr participated in the Jatra



				program at Karad
25	30-1-2015	Protest rally at Sangli	250	VAMP members participated in the protest rally at Sangli.
26	30-1-2015	Meeting with SP at Sangli	25	Issue of Benaglai women at sex workers at local areas in Miraj and Sangli so advocacy meeting and written letter given for enquiry for them.
27	15-2-2015	Recognised as Best Practice in TI	75	VAMP Miraj TI was recognised and identified as best practice in TI by MSACS. First rank stood in West Maharashtra Targetted Interventions.
28	17-2-2015	Protest rally agianst murder of Comred Govind Pansare	100	VAMP Members participated in protest rally against the incidence of murder of Comred Govind Pansare at Kolhapur.
29	6-3-2015	Women's Day meeting at Delhi	300	VAMP represented the voices of sex workers first time with all other women's organisations at Delhi on account of Women's Day meeting and participated in speech. The audience was not ready to listen Sangita; but we had our speech.
30	8-3-2015	Women's Day Program organised by Miraj Police Station	50	Members from VAMP and community committee members were invited program organised by Miraj Police Station. Mahila Dakshta Samiti was formed and members were selected on the board.
31	3-3-2015	International Sex Workers Rights Day Celebration , Uttam nagar	120	Special program at community were organised, sweets distributed, Candle march organised at Miraj Uttamnagar

VAMP SANGLI TI

Sr No	DATE	TOPIC	PARTICIPANTS	BRIEF UPDATE OF ACTIVITY
1	7/4/2014	Non -cooperative Municipal Hospital Staff with DOTS	10	After doing Advocacy with Doctor, Sister Compounder, of



		patient		
2	26/4/2014	Intervention in Sex worker Murder case.	100	More than 100 sex workers visited Panhala following the murder of a sex worker who was allegedly murdered by her Lover, who committed suicide thereafter. Police suspected a Brothel owner. VAMP members intervened on behalf of the Brothel owner.
3	29/4/2014	Meeting with Vishram Bag PSI	10	PSI Mr. Dhananjay Bhange arrange Meeting with VAMP Members, And Updated information of VAMP activity
4	20/5/2014	Meeting with SP – Sangli District	20	Introductory sessions held with newly appointed SP in Sangli. Vamp members met him and introduced work with sex workers
5	17/7/2014	Masoba Yatra at Gokulnager	500	As a cultural events all the community members gathered together to celebrate yatra as an big events to meet each other.
6	31/8/2014	Escape of baby	50	A women stolen a 9 months old baby from Mumbai and came to Gokulnager, VAMP Members caught her and handover to Police
7	7/9/2014	Harassment by Police	100	Police attack a red at late night 12;00 and harass sex workers. Tanta Mukti Samiti met with the police.
8	19/10/2014	Anti-Trafficking	100	Bengali speaking girls were found in Gokulnager. Due to language barrier we were unable to talk with them. We informed Police about the presence of a large Bengali speaking group of women in sex work, given a letter and had a discussion with them.
9	23/2/2014	Kamalabai Pani Funeral	10000	All Collectives arrange Condolence Meeting and review Memories of Kamalabai Pani
10	10/3/2014	Sri Lankan Sexworkers Visit	40	Sri lanken sex workers visited for how to develop and collectivise women in sex work in Sri Lanka, respond to crisis. They met with VAMP members and visited their sites.