

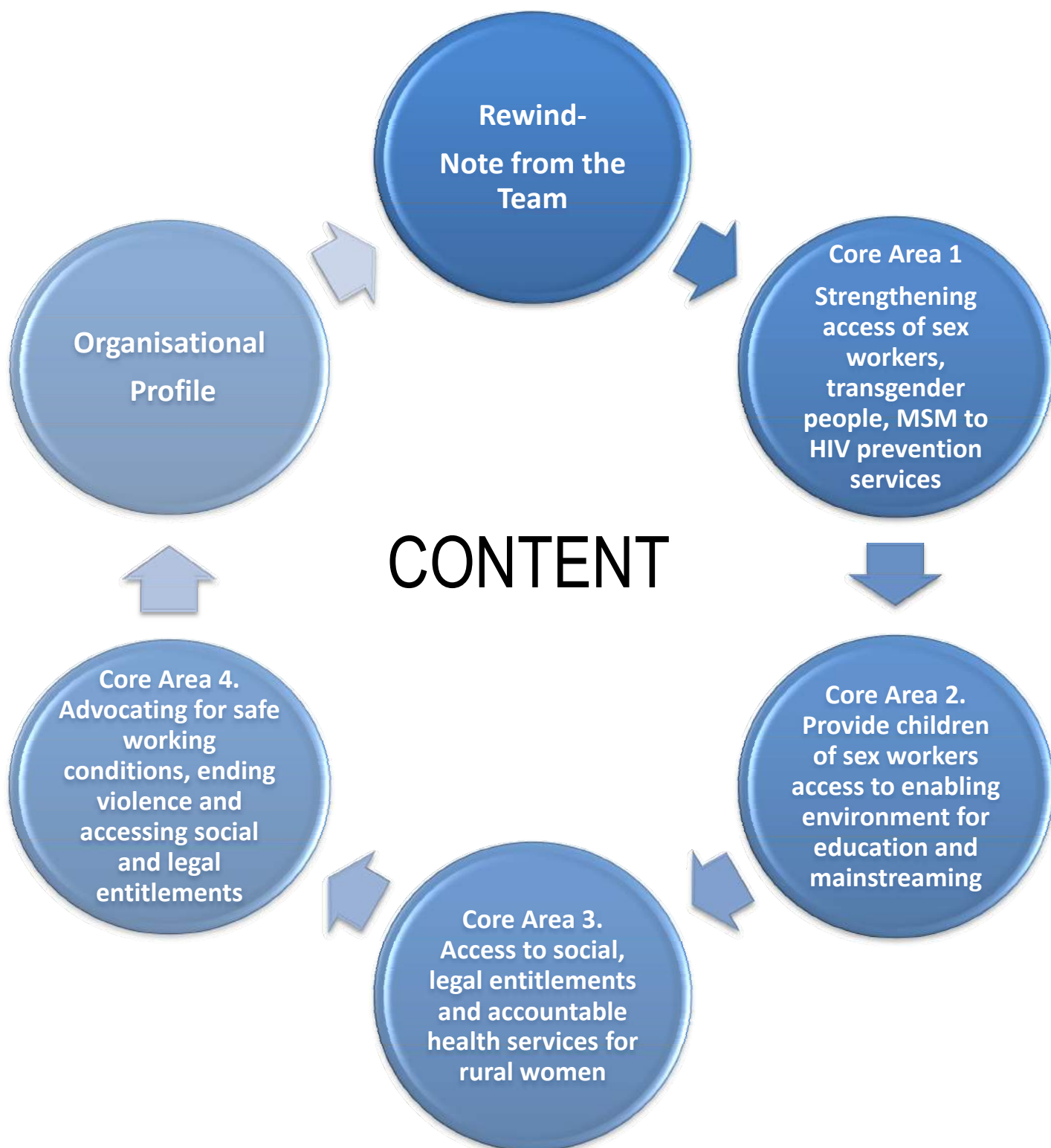
2015-16

Annual Report



SANGRAM

2015-16



REWIND 2015

APRIL

- 15 - 19 April 2015, the VAMP Institute organised the third Institute - a five retreat and training workshop was held for sex workers from across India on collectivisation, sex and sexuality, human rights and engaging with advocacy. Over 25 sex workers from six states participated in the retreat held in Bangalore. Facilitators for the sessions included Prabha Nagaraj (TARSHI), Sandhya Rao, feminist; Laxmi Murthy, health expert and feminist; Henry Tiphagne, human rights activist. (A detailed report can be found at <http://www.sangram.org/resources/Vamp-Institute-Bangalore.pdf>)

- 25 April 2015, Members of SANGRAM attended a workshop on the Universal Periodic Review Process organised by the Working Group on Human Rights. The meeting for the southern region was held in Bangalore. This was followed by the western chapter consultation in Pune. SANGRAM supported the consultation logistics. Members of SANGRAM and VMM participated in the process.

MAY

- 13th May 2015, representatives of Kutch Mahila Vikas Sanstha visited VAMP to learn of the efforts made to develop a collective. KMVS is planning to undertake a similar collectivisation in Bhuj and VAMP and SANGRAM will assist in the process.

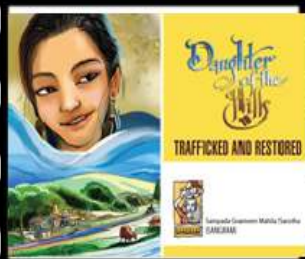
JUNE

- 4-6th. A three day training programme on "Assessing the Impact of Anti-Trafficking Laws on the Human Rights of Sex Workers" was held in Panhala, Maharashtra from 4th to 6th June 2015 to understand human rights and pertinent research methods.
- 17th June 2015 Members of NNSW were provided training on writing abstracts for the ICAAP Conference in Dhaka. UKMO, Muskan, VAMP submitted abstracts at the ICAAP Conference in 2015. This initiative was undertaken by VAMP Institute.

AUGUST

- 4-8th. A team of sex workers from JMMS, Nepal visited VAMP in Sangli to understand collectivisation and HIV prevention efforts. Members of VAMP Institute and the VAMP collective took sessions on collectivisation, combating violence and advocacy. The Nepal team visited the interventions of VAMP in Sangli, Miraj and Nippani.





25- 29 August 2015 training team from VAMP visited Bhuj to do a two day training and interactive exercise with the women in sex work in KMVS.

SEPTEMBER

12th. The Maharashtra clerical cadre inducted into Maharashtra services, visited SANGRAM and its collectives for a discussion and orientation on working with marginalised communities. These are exposure visits for trainees who have been selected for posts in the State Government. The training academy collaborated and visited SANGRAM so that the trainees could learn from an organization working in social sector. The main focus of the visit was to learn from SANGRAM's experience of working in the field of health and human rights with all the collectives and mainstreaming issues. Following presentations by each collective there were discussions on their lives, experiences Two batches of 85 trainees visited and interacted with the collective representatives.

9-12th. Orijit Sen a well -known graphic artist has entered into a partnership with VAMP and SANGRAM to develop a graphic novel on the lives of sex workers in VAMP. The comic book or novel will be the first such effort to document the lives of sex workers in graphic narrative form.

15, 16th. SANGRAM, VAMP, Muskan, VMM and Nazariya received training in September on sexual harassment at the workplace. The facilitator was Ms. Sandhya Rao, a feminist who has specialised on the sexual harassment laws.

22, 23rd. UNDP invited SANGRAM to attend a meeting in Bangkok on reporting to the Universal Periodic Review Process. SANGRAM, its collectives and NNSW will be submitting a chapter as part of the India report which is due to be discussed in May 2017.

29th. A meeting was held by the District Legal Services Authority with MSM and trans people from Muskan. The main focus of the meeting is to introduce the district legal services authority is helping Transgender community and also help to give ID proofs as third gender instead of "Other". There were twenty TG community members participated in the meeting. The meeting attended and facilitated by the District Judge and lawyers from DLSA.

NOVEMBER

7th. A one day workshop was organised by SANGRAM for all the collectives VAMP, Muskan, VMM and Nazariya on the topic PrEP and latest updates. 31 members from all the collectives participated and asked questions on the latest advancements in HIV/AIDS response.

26,27, 28th. Fifty members of VMM and Nazariya attended the Maharashtra Mahila Hinsa Mukti Shibir organised by MASUM. The meeting is focused on building a network of organisations working on violence against women. VMM presented its work with the Tanta Mukti Samiti and Nazariya focused on the health rights of Muslim women.

DECEMBER

SANGRAM organised a three day retreat for all the members of NNSW in Sangli in December 2015. Over 50 members participated in the retreat.

In December 2015 VAMP, Muskan, SANGRAM, VMM and Nazariya members attended 2 days of training in documentation skills development from Asma as part of the VAMP Institute.

VAMP and Muskan staff members running Targeted Interventions received 3 refresher trainings on HIV prevention and support initiatives. These trainings were extremely crucial in helping them reach 100% voluntary testing targets despite the lack of funding support from the State AIDS Control Societies. It was this achievement that enabled SANGRAM to be identified as a review site for NACO's mid-term appraisal.

LABIA - a queer feminist organisation based in Mumbai organised a program on the occasion of completion of 20 years. SANGRAM participated in the event and celebrations held in Mumbai which included a day long symposium.

January 2016

The Election Commission of India, Maharashtra called on SANGRAM and VAMP to develop audio visual material on the importance of participating in the election process. SANGRAM developed a visual flip chart. Members of VAMP travelled to Mumbai to shoot a small video with messages on the importance of voting.

March 2016

3rd. *Jagtik Veshya Hakka Din* was observed by sex workers from Sangli, Miraj, Sata, Karad, and North Karnataka. Over 1000 sex workers participated in programs and journalists were invited. Over 1000 booklets with information on ITPA were distributed among sex workers in Sangli, Satara, Miraj, Karad, Mudhol, Mahalingpur, Jamkhadi, Rabkavi.



IN THE MEDIA

SANGRAM and VAMP have been also using opportunities to partner with the media and raise issues related to sex work in the year.

- A Live Mint article entitled Dignity to Sex Work (November 2015, traced the history and ideas of SANGRAM and VAMP. (<http://www.livemint.com/Leisure/pNfD4rrJwCji3JVwtzDmYP/Dignity-to-sex-work.html>)
- In December 2015, Meena Seshu and Aarthi Pai wrote an article "Break the stereotype" in a detailed debate Livelihood or victimhood, in DNA, Mumbai, December 2015. (<http://www.dnaindia.com/lifestyle/report-two-sides-of-the-debate-prostitution-as-livelihood-or-victimhood-2155030>)
- SANGRAM provided extensive inputs and material to Sidharth Dube for his article Sex can be work. (<http://www.asianage.com/columnists/sex-can-be-work-004>).





NOTE FROM THE TEAM

Achieving 100% HIV testing through community led voluntary efforts

- The feature of this year's efforts of the SANGRAM team and its collectives has been their hard work in reaching out with HIV prevention services and health linkages to female, male and trans sex workers in their communities. At the end of the year, the VAMP and MUSKAN collective managed to achieve 100% HIV testing through strong peer led efforts. As part of the partnership with the Government of Maharashtra and the National AIDS Control Program, there has been considerable efforts undertaken by sex workers and MSMs to strengthen peer led efforts and motivate communities to prevent HIV/AIDS. This success comes against the backdrop of limited fund and commodities availability through 2015.

Escalating Abolitionist Movement

- In early 2015, the groups supported by the Ministry of Women and Child had stated that the trafficking provisions were being relooked at, in an attempt to develop fresh laws. The Supreme Court Panel constituted under a three point reference to recommend the prevention of trafficking, strategies to support people who were victims of trafficking and wished to leave sex work of their own volition and lastly to enable sex workers live a "life of dignity". The panel submitted its 15th interim report to the Supreme Court. The final report is yet to be completed.

This has impacted how sex worker rights advocates and activists can use the recommendations to read down Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), the primary legislation that is used to raid and rescue adult women in sex work.

- In August 2015, the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) submitted a report seeking the expansion of the term exploitation to include involuntary acts done under the absence of free will. NALSA provided a working definition stating that the definition of sexual exploitation should include “a situation where a person under coercion and absence of free will is used or abused or explicitly portrayed either physically or through media (print, electronic, internet) in a sexual manner, for the benefit of other person(s).”
- Throughout the first quarter of 2016, there has been discussion that United Nations for Women Fund (UN Women) has decided to write a global policy on sex work. The policy is part of three positions on sex worker, abortion and LGBTI (Lesbian Gay Bisexual Trans and Intersex). However, the proposed policy note on sex work is being drafted without any global consultations or engagement with sex worker groups and activists from the movement. The proposed policy is being written by Purna Sen, policy advisor and a known abolitionist. There have been concerted efforts by Equality Now, Apne Aap and celebrities such as Ashley Judd to engage with UN Women on the policy in a strategic and consistent manner.

Scholarship Program for Children of Sex Workers for higher education

- Another crucial step taken by the SANGRAM team has been to initiate an in house scholarship program for children of sex workers for higher education. The support will entail providing tuition fees, living expenses and educational material support. Deserving candidates will be identified on an annual basis and cost of support for the period of their graduate study period will be worked out and supported through SANGRAM funding. While SANGRAM and Mitra have a structure in place to ensure education till completion of schooling, this is the first time, a systematic structure has been put in place to support needy and deserving children for higher education.

Rural Women's Program Going Strong

- In 2015 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. 19 reproductive tract infection detection camps were organised. 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.

At the grassroots level, SANGRAM's team work in Sangli, Miraj, Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal, Tasgoan, Palus, Khanapur, Kadegaon, Walwa, Shirala, Satara, Karad, Koregaon, Lonand, Nippani, Rabkavi, Mahalingpur, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Kesargop, Belgaum to strengthen entitlements of these communities. VAMP and Muskan partnered with the Election Commission of India to develop a campaign to strengthen awareness of sex workers and transgender people on their right to vote through audio visual material. All the collectives participated in a campaign for safe public toilets for women called "Right to Pee" campaign. VAMP and Muskan also participated in a campaign to highlight the continued violence and statelessness faced by people in sex work.

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, 2015

*People should believe that they can
change things.*

*It is not about a few activists
fighting for other people's rights.*

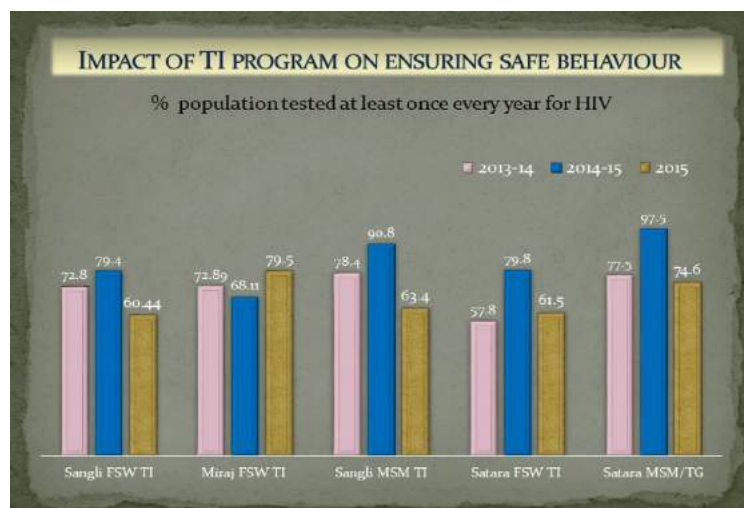
*Anybody who has imbibed this
understanding should be able to go
and fight for their rights.*

Core Area 1. – HIV prevention program for female, male and trans –sex workers

BACKGROUND - UNCERTAINTY AROUND FUNDING OF HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN 2015

A major part of 2015 and 2016 has been traumatic for SANGRAM and its collectives mainly because of the breakdown of the HIV/AIDS prevention programme called Targeted Interventions for key populations- women, men and trans people in sex work, supported by the National AIDS Control Organisation through the Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society [MSACS].

The main concern was that the abrupt withdrawal of these funds would lead to a resurgence of HIV among people in sex work. This was reflected in the later part of 2015-16. Community based HIV interventions that were showcased as the most successful HIV prevention programmes by the Government of India have not been paid despite contract, for more than six months now. Veshya Anyay Mukti Parishad [female sex worker collective], Muskan [Male and TG sex workers collective] and Sampada Grameen Mahila Sanstha run 4 Targeted Interventions on HIV/ AIDS prevention service delivery programs for 4500 women, men and trans people in sex work in Satara and Sangli districts. The 1st instalment of Grant for period April to May 2015 was released on October 2015 (6 month delay) the 2nd instalment for June to September was released in December 2015.



The TI's have shown that the programme reached 100% of the estimated sex work population. Out of the 466 of them who are living with HIV 247 are on Anti-Retroviral Therapy [ART].

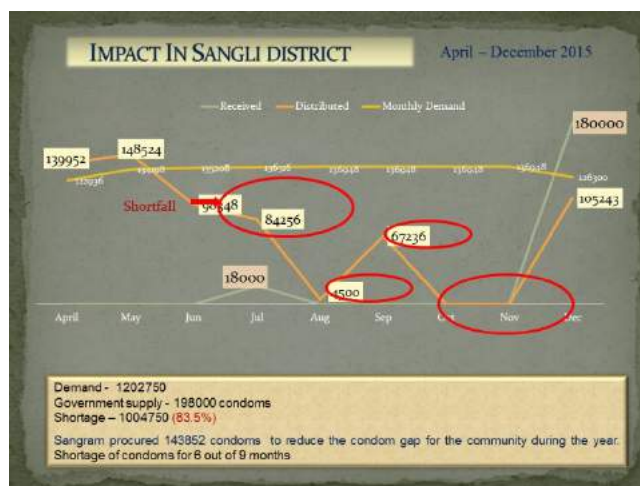
The lack of monetary support for the programme now impacts outreach that ensured both follow up and adherence. More than 22 years of work has convinced us that

marginalized groups require that we continue to engage with them on a planned regular basis to help adherence to HIV prevention and treatment follow-up.

DIALOGUE WITH THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

SANGRAM and members of VAMP made a representation to the National Human Rights Commission on the challenges in delivering HIV/AIDS prevention, care support and treatment services impacting the lives of vulnerable populations in Maharashtra.

The submission was made to the NHRC in a public hearing supported by the commission on health rights in the region. The issue received media coverage and following this NACO decided to convene a meeting in New Delhi. Crucial contributions were made by sex workers in providing data on the status of commodities and ART medications; from the field level. (<http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/pune/new-year-shocker-ngos-see-red-over-aids-control-bodys-cost-cutting-measures/>)



CIVIL SOCIETY AND NATIONAL AIDS PROGRAM

SANGRAM and VAMP worked consistently with UNAIDS and with Civil Society to highlight the problems with the HIV/AIDS programme in India. A presentation on this was made to the UNAIDS reference group on HIV and Human Rights, which SANGRAM is a member of, and this also helped to highlight the issue under discussion in Geneva. The Executive Director of UNAIDS took up the issue with officials in India and made a visit to New Delhi in an effort to advocate for the continued support of Government of India in the campaign to end AIDS by 2030.

After a lot of behind the scenes work by UNAIDS, WHO, NACO and Civil society a decision to continue support from April 2016 has been taken by Central Government. Accordingly, Mr. Kang the Health Secretary of India called a meeting in New Delhi and announced that new budgetary allocations have been made to streamline the HIV/AIDS programme and we hope for better days in 2016-17. SANGRAM was chosen by civil society to represent and present the issues raised by the CSO's present at this meeting. Early days still, but we await NACO's contracts to restart the TI's in the states.

A second round of discussions was held with the State Chapter of the AIDS Control Societies, in Maharashtra to advocate for sustained access to commodities and HIV medicines. Issues discussed include -

a. Immediate release of funds for HIV programing – As a result of the discussions with NACO and sustained protests, MSACS announced that 3 months funds i.e. from October to December 2015 would be released. 100% funding from April - March 2017 would be released by NACO to the Societies directly, which is likely to help put the HIV program back on track.

b. Drug shortage: Though there were many explanations provided by officials the larger question remains that ZLN is still not available in Sangli and PLHIV are not counselled to buy drugs and NOT take a drug holiday at any cost. This is critical in the response and was raised in the meeting. It was decided that TI counsellors / ICTC counsellors / ART centre doctors should be pulled in for this.

c. Condoms shortage: The Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society has promised that this system will be changed and NHM supply chain will be used for the purpose in future.

d. The communication mechanisms of the National Health Mission program, of the Government of India will be used to disseminate timely information on the HIV/AIDS program in Maharashtra. This will help organisations to address queries on funds/commodities/drugs.

e. NACO reviewed the HIV Targeted Interventions programs and called for all partners to provide suggestions for the next phase of the NACO program. SANGRAM and VAMP made a submission for the same. In addition, a NACO team visited the VAMP interventions to review the work and take on board suggestions from the community.

Sex workers from VAMP, Muskan have participated in these discussions with the officials to ensure access to commodities and medicines.

Despite these barriers and challenges, VAMP and MUSKAN have managed to systematically reach out and provide services in partnership with the State AIDS Control Program.

VAMP AND MUSKAN COLLECTIVES PEER LED HIV/AIDS PREVENTION INTERVENTION

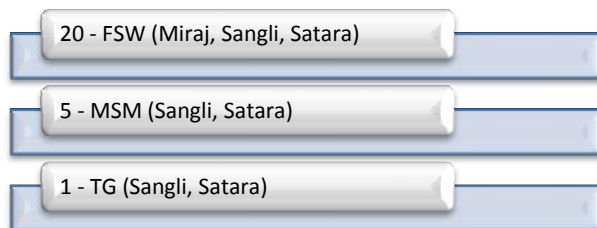
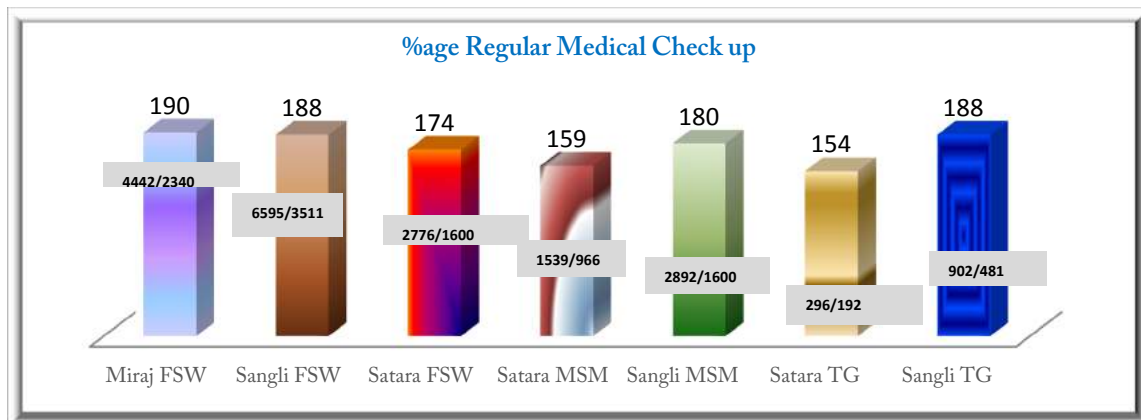
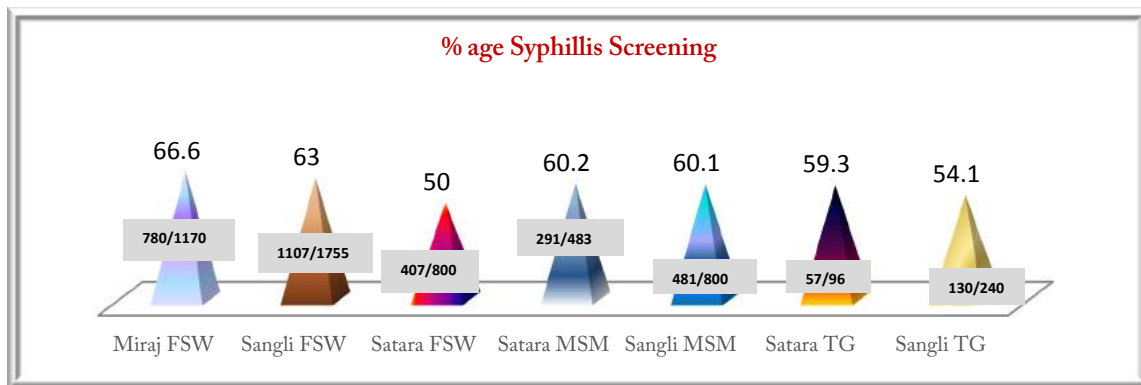
Area of Operation: Sangli, Miraj, Satara, Karad, Koregaon, Lonand, Wai, Nippani, Rabkavi, Mahalingpur- Budhani, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Kesargop, Belgaum, Gandhinglaj.

SANGRAM/ VAMP has been working with over 5000 female sex workers within Sangli and Satara. VAMP which is the collective of women in sex work, has its reach in Sangli, Miraj, Satara and North Karnataka. Through a partnership and with support received from the Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society, Government of Maharashtra, VAMP operates HIV prevention projects for sex workers. In 2015-16, the project reached out to 1906 sex workers with HIV prevention services. MUSKAN has been working with 801 MSM/TG within Sangli and Satara district through two projects.

Despite the break in supply of condoms, the collectives took condoms from the family planning program of the Government and distributed them as an emergency measure.

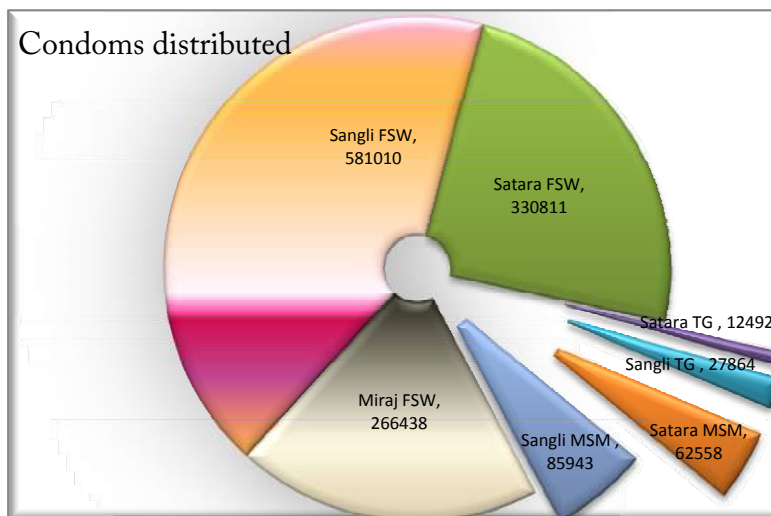
During the year, the two collectives distributed 1367116 condoms through four targeted interventions in Miraj, Sangli and Karad. In addition, 19442 regular medical check-ups were conducted during the year as against a target of 10690 cases. Syphilis screening for the communities were also organised during the year. 7 STI cases were detected and treated. 26 cases of HIV were detected across the four interventions and were linked to ARV services.

TI REPORT CARD 2015-16



HIV Reactive in TIs, 2015-16

STIs detected and treated in TIs, 2015-16



SANGRAM, VAMP AND MUSKAN AT THE INTERNATIONAL AIDS CONFERENCE, DHAKA, 2016

Brothel Born and Bred!

Author: Sangram, VAMP, Muskan, and others

Topic: Sex work, violence, and HIV

Violence against sex workers is a global epidemic. In India, sex workers face violence from clients, police, and society. This violence is often rooted in the stigma and discrimination against sex work. The report highlights the need for legal protection and support for sex workers.

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STOCK OUTS WITH ERRATIC AND DELAYED FUND DISBURSEMENT

Author: Sangram, VAMP, Muskan, and others

Topic: HIV prevention, condom distribution, and funding issues

The report discusses the challenges faced by sex workers in accessing condoms and HIV prevention services. It highlights the impact of stock outs and delayed fund disbursement on their health and safety.

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(Trans) Gender we embrace!

Author: Sangram, VAMP, Muskan, and others

Topic: Transgender rights, HIV prevention, and community support

The report focuses on the experiences of transgender individuals in India. It discusses the challenges they face in accessing HIV prevention services and the need for community support and advocacy.

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Mainstreaming Sex Worker Rights - Working with UN Treaty Bodies

Author: Sangram, VAMP, Muskan, and others

Topic: Human rights, sex worker rights, and international law

The report explores the intersection of sex worker rights and international human rights law. It discusses the role of UN treaty bodies in advocating for the rights of sex workers.

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The Right(s) Process: Partnerships at Work, Sex work, Violence and HIV

Author: Sangram, VAMP, Muskan, and others

Topic: HIV prevention, sex work, and community partnerships

The report describes the 'Right(s) Process', a collaborative effort between various stakeholders to address HIV prevention and sex worker rights. It highlights the importance of partnerships in achieving these goals.

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AIDS CONFERENCE, DHAKA AND COMMUNITY SHOWCASES HIV PREVENTION WORK

SANGRAM, MUSKAN and VAMP 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.

Posters of VAMP and MUSKAN were accepted for the International AIDS Conference.

SANGRAM also facilitated the participation of sex workers from Nepal, Myanmar and other sex worker groups from NNSW at the International Conference. An 18 member delegation of sex workers attended the conference from the South Asia region.

Members of VAMP, MUSKAN, NNSW and SANGRAM made numerous presentations on the impact of a robust community led HIV prevention intervention on reducing vulnerability of stigmatised populations such as sex workers. The presentations included

- a. How sex workers from VAMP help to prevent trafficking of women using a community based approach
- b. Tanta Mukti Samitis or Conflict Redress Mechanisms of VAMP as a model for arbitration without external interference
- c. The SANGRAM/ CASAM experience of working with treaty bodies to mainstream the rights of people in sex work
- d. Building a sustainable community led response to HIV/AIDS amongst rural women using the VMM experience.
- e. Strengthening access of transgender and MSM people to HIV/AIDS services without stigma
- f. Encouraging and empowering adult children of sex workers to collectivise and work for the upliftment of sex workers and their children - the Mitra experience.
- h. The challenges of funding and sustaining Targeted Interventions for HIV/AIDS prevention in India
- i. Sharing the experience of a four country sex worker collective led research on violence faced by sex workers.

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. A more detailed report of the conference is available on the following link <http://www.sangram.org/resources/ICAAP12-Dhaka-Bangladesh-Community-Sessions-Report.pdf>

ANNIVERSARIES, CELEBRATIONS AND COMMEMORATIONS, CONFERENCE AND PRESENTATIONS

- ✚ A number of celebrations were held, starting with the celebration of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar in April which brought the whole VAMP community together, and included garland giving, a programme of

events and a rally in Miraj.

✚ The Masob Jatra festival was observed in July/August, and the celebration of the goddess Yelema in September with a big rally from the sex worker community (from MUSKAN and VAMP) to the riverside. On the 6th December VAMP remembered and celebrated those who were lost due to violence and HIV and celebrated a 3rd March an International sex workers day.

✚ MUSKAN observed Vat Pournima by winding white threads around the Vat (or Banyan) tree, and holding a procession through the streets. Guru Pournima, a festival specifically celebrated by the transgender community, and Makar Sankrat, were also celebrated.

✚ Muskan also participated in two rallies, one to protest the shooting of comrade Mr. Govind Pansare and Dr. Narendra Dabholkar, whose murders are still under investigation and another on world's AIDS day in Sangli.

✚ As part of the national recognition given to transgender people following a Supreme Court directive to recognise the citizenship rights of transgender people, 40 identification cards were presented to the transgender community recognising them under the category of "transgender".



A public event was held in Sangli attended by the district judge, district superintendent of police and the district collector. The recognition has enabled the transgender community get access to more social welfare schemes.



Core Area 2. – Education and Nutrition Support for Children of Sex Workers

Mitra— the collective of children of sex workers are leading initiatives to increase access to education and nutritional support for children. Currently, seven adult children of sex workers are part of the staff of SANGRAM and VAMPs targeted interventions. They are also working as community coordinators of the VAMP Institute a peer to peer training program for sex workers across South Asia. The adult children play a crucial role in motivating mothers to send their children to the hostel so that they can access adequate nutrition and receive support for their education. 28 children were admitted in the hostel run by VAMP for the academic year.

Additionally, five students who were in the hostel were taken out of regular school to provide more intensive schooling in preparation for 10th standard exams. A crucial achievement celebrated by all was that of Miss.Anjali Kanchknawarwho obtained 97 % in 10thstandard, which was one of the highest in the State. The community celebrated the achievements of this young child. She thereafter expressed an interest in pursuing studies for medicine. SANGRAM has helped her gain admission in Mangalore in a college of her choice which will help her prepare intensive for medical entrance. The college and coaching fees, hostel and all related expenses will be borne by SANGRAM for a period of two years. This result has energised and motivated some of the women to send their children to the hostel.

At present SANGRAM is providing scholarship support for 5 children for higher college education. One child is studying in Tata Institute of Social Sciences, One student is pursuing mechanical engineering, One child is receiving education support for the 12th standard. 232 children have received caste certificates that will help them to benefit from caste reservation based jobs in the future.

Core Area 3. Sustainable Health, Legal and Social entitlement framework for rural women

Area of Operation Sangli district including 731 villages in Miraj, Jat, Atpadi, Kavathe, Mahankal, Tasgaon, Palus, Khanapur, Kadegaon, Walwa, Shirala

A core area of SANGRAM is its initiative to work with rural women in Sangli district through two collectives under the rural women's program – Vidrohi Mahila Manch and Nazariya. Both the collectives have been working on domestic violence against women, women's right to health services.

VIDROHI MAHILA MANCH (VMM)

The outreach area of Vidrohi Mahila Manch is 713 villages within Sangli district they have used places like Primary health Centre's, Anganwadi, Rural Hospital, Mahila Bachat Ghat, Maitrin Home, Police Station and Grampanchyat for organizing the program.

In a unique partnership, the VMM team operates out of space provided by the Panchayat Samiti, Municipality, public libraries at the Taluka level. SANGRAM provided funds to rebuild the space and provided basic infrastructure for interactions with rural women in these spaces. This enables community ownership of the initiative and thereby strong village level partnership. Currently, VMM has been able to build 6 Women's Centres close to public areas so that they are accessible for women. Group meetings are often held at these Centres.

Block	Location	Space given by
Walwa	Near Government library, Islampur	Public Library
Tasgaon	Sidheswar Market, Tasgaon	Municipality
Palus	Near Veterinary Clinic, Palus	Municipality
Kavathe Mahankal	Near Bus Stand, Kavathe Mahankal	Gram Panchayat
Jat	Near Rural Hospital, Jat	Gram Panchayat
Atpadi	Near Primary Health Centre, Atpadi	Primary Health Care Centre



Figure 1 Programs undertaken by VMM in 2015

335	Mahila Mandal Program and Maitrin Outreach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence Against Women, Nutrition, Maternal Health, HIV/AIDS discussions with women's groups • Creating a base of Volunteers for VMMs regular outreach and work and building their knowledge and skills. 	
26	Tarun Mandal, Schools and College Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs with Young people and Asolscents in Villages on HIV/AIDS, Sex and Sexuality through schools and colleges and also through the Village youth groups 	
541	ANC Information sharing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Pregnant Women information on safe motherhood practices 	
69	Health Camp
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Done at the PHC level on STI, cervical cancern screening, reproductive health concerns of women 	
1318	PHC Outreach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likages and qulaity of health service delivery 	

MAHILA DAKSHATA SAMITI – A DEVELOPING STORY OF RURAL WOMEN’S INITIATIVE TO COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

VMM works against domestic violence on a large scale across the district. When the Domestic Violence Act was passed in 2005, VMM started using the Act to reach out to affected women and handle their cases. While handling cases through protection officer under the Act initially, VMM members faced problems and were unable to solve cases within the framework of the Protection Officer. Hence after much discussion and consultation with the women, internal discussion in SANGRAM it was decided to strengthen the local Tanta Mukti Samitis (dispute redress mechanism).

However it was found that the structure of the Tanta Mukti Samiti was not supportive of the issue of violence faced by women in their homes and domestic spaces. They were not considered important for the village to be involved in and to a great extent the VMM team found that the violence was normalized. They reached out to the members of the Samiti and began creating awareness about violence faced by women. This helped to increase the participation of the Tanta Mukti Samiti members, however even that was not satisfactory enough to help the women.

In 2015, the VMM team reached out to the Mahila Dakshata Samiti in Sangli district and sought to reach out to the committees and understand their role in responding to domestic violence in Sangli. The Sangli Mahila Dakshata Samitis are closely linked to the police stations and play a crucial role in counselling and linking the women with legal aid in cases of domestic violence.

Since VMM works at ground level, meets each women in the village, handles cases of domestic level. they need help to approach the police and follow up cases and seek police intervention. Due to their constant work directly with the women, ten women from VMM and Nazaria have been selected as members of the Mahila Dakshata Samitis in different block. In the coming period, SANGRAM will also seek to link the VMM team members with the district legal aid services in Sangli, so that they are able

to create a sustainable link for women seeking to access redress in cases of domestic or other forms of violence.

NAME	BLOCK	POLICE STATION
Rajashri Khandare	Atpadi	Atpadi Police Station
Sapana Kamble	Miraj	Miraj Rural Police Station
Pakija Godad	Miraj	Miraj City Police Station
Aparna Mujumale	Shirala	Charan Police Station
Jahida Pakhali	Tasgaon	Tasgaon Police Station
Sulbha Howale	Tasgaon	Tasgaon Police Station
Kalpana Sawant	Jat	Jat Police Station
Ujwala Sutar	Jat	Jat Police Station
Sunita More	Palus	Palus Police Station
Sushila Kunde	Palus	Palus Police Station

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Vidrohi Mahila Manch and Nazariya are working with rural women's issues related to reproductive health. 19 health camps and regular PHC outreach was conducted across all blocks. When the camps were started it was found that many of the women had never visited hospital before, and several of them were suffering with cervix and uterus infections and were not receiving the essential medication that they needed. Amongst the women who weren't getting the right help there were three HIV positive nurses who were too ashamed to seek medical advice. The VMM team has been working with medical health professionals to properly inform these women about their health without a sense of self shame.

Sr No	Place	No of women	Women referred for treatment
1	Dighanchi	24	2
2	Atpadi	60	6
3	Vita	88	1
Total		172	9

3 Health camps were organised in 2 blocks in Sangli district. There were 172 women attended program. All women undergone internal examination check-up. 9 women found that they have reproductive tract infections and needed immediate attention. So VMM referred them to Civil Hospital and Private Clinics. Both the collectives are keeping follow ups with all

the women to keep them alert about medication.



A large public hearing was organised in Tasgaon when women began sharing cases of being charged for undergoing abortion by the hospital authorities. Though abortion is free and legal under three months, the women were being charged Rs. 1500 for the process. 11 such cases came to light in Tasgaon following which a public hearing was organised.

OUTCOME FACTSHEET

Through 3002 program 30,416 women outreached and educated them about Gender equality, HIV/AIDS sex and sexuality, Women's rights and domestic violence and Access to health care facilities.

308 women were treated for STI infection, 589 home visits were conducted to ensure Care and support to PLHIV, 1648 women were reached out during health and linkages developed by ensuring health services. During the year 177 rural women raised complaints of domestic violence which were resolved through family members counseling or Tanta Mukthi Samiti. The women were also constantly provided support and monitoring to ensure their safety during the crisis. 378 women applied for various government welfare scheme and 73 were sanctioned by welfare authorities and the remaining 305 are being processed.

Nazariya (Muslim Women's Collective)

Nazariya (Muslim Women's Collective) has outreached 8717 Muslim women out of that 397 widowed and 79 under privileged Muslim women has supported by Nazariya. In addition the collective has reached out to 26 disabled and 27 mentally challenged children and tried to support them through social entitlement. Nazariya has resolved 6 domestic violence cases of Muslim women and 54 women's application of social welfare scheme sanctioned by Government. In November, 118 women attended a health camp organised by Nazariya in partnership with Masum in Vita. The camp included a physical and internal examination.

Nazariya invited Anwar Rajan on 28th of August to understand the positions of the progressive Muslim leaders on Triple talaq and the role of Muslim women leaders on marginalization faced by Muslim women in the domestic sphere on 28/8/2015. Anwar Rajan is a member of Yuvak Kranti Dal, Peoples Union for Civil liberties (PUCL) and Pragatisheel Bharatiya Muslim Andolan. Hasina Khan of the Beebak Collective, a feminist Muslim women's caucus also spoke to the group on January 12th 2016.

The group also attended the Delhi consultation on Muslim women's rights on 26/27th of February 2016 that focussed on a. Social Security, b. Equal Citizenship Rights c. Implementation of Sachar Committee Report and d. rising right wing forces. 9 Muslim women from SANGRAM, VAMP and Nazariya participated in the program. They contributed to the discussions on triple talaq and their own lived experiences of being abandoned by their husbands at a young age.



Both Rajan and Khan centred their workshops on the ongoing discussion regarding arbitrary talaq. Their arguments focussed on whether the practice of unilateral triple talaq is validated by religion or not is not the contention, rather it is gender discriminatory and epitomises patriarchal values and therefore must be abolished was emphasized. Secondly, the belief that women lack decision making qualities dilutes the citizenship rights of Muslim women in India who have been exercising their electoral rights for more than sixty years now. Third, the contention that polygamy ensures marital rights for Muslim women and prevents death threats; and its erasure will increase promiscuous sexuality is not only conservative but also challenges the principle of 'equality' enshrined by our Indian Constitution for women who are being treated as second class citizens as compared to their male counterparts in the community. Fourth, that any law that states that the Supreme Court cannot intervene in personal law eliminates the possibility of Article 14 which promises equal rights to the citizens within Indian territory across religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

As part of strengthening the Nazariya collective, efforts will be made during 2016 to focus on increasing their knowledge, awareness and perspective.

A Community Based Monitoring Program (CBMP) awareness program about health rights and access to health care facilities is being organized in 55 villages across Kolhapur and Sangli blocks. Issues of villagers are discussed at PHC, Block and District level and majority of them are resolved by District officers but issues related to vacant post of staff including medical officers remain unresolved because it is under the purview of the State. This year SANGRAM conducted Social Audits of PHCs instead of Data Village level data collection and Jan Sunwai.

Core Area 4. – Research and Advocacy on the Rights of Marginalised Communities

Through 2015 and 2016, SANGRAM, VAMP has individually, collectively and in partnership with women's groups, media practitioners and internet experts been challenging these developments in India and at the South Asia regional level. SANGRAM and VAMP participated in various initiatives to strengthen alliances on expanding the Labor Framework

i. SURROGACY, ART AND SEX WORK

In India there has been considerable discussion around **regulating commercial surrogacy**. Commercial surrogacy has also challenged perceptions of agency within the feminist movement and therefore parallels with the sex work rights movement have been inevitable. Both movements have sought to argue for bodily integrity and the need to accord the status of work to those who labor within it. On the one hand this parallel has led to stigmatization of surrogacy and led to inevitable comparisons for surrogate mothers who see surrogacy as a “morally right” or “doing some good” option when compared to “bad women” (prostitutes)¹. However, for activists these very discussions and debates have enabled us to look for common platforms of dialogues on rights and bodily integrity. It has enabled activists and to some extent the sex workers to challenge feminist constructions of sex work being done “out of lack of choice” and therefore being “inherently exploitative”.

SANGRAM and VAMP participated in these discussions on commercial surrogacy and assisted reproductive technologies through 2015 and 2016. SANGRAM is giving inputs on a paper authored by SAMA (Women's health group) titled “**Surrogacy and Social Movements in India: Towards a Collective Conversation**”. The paper will make an effort to look at the various conversations on women's sexual rights and labor.

In 2015, SANGRAM members participated in a meeting “**Bio (medical) economies today: Understanding issues of ethics, markets and labour**”. A presentation was given on how sex work has been perceived in the larger context of bio – economies and contestations in the session on “Locating Labour Today: New Trends and Concerns”. The critical dialogue in the session was on the feminist engagement with invisible forms of labor and the ways in which new forms of labor such as sex work and surrogacy was being performed. SANGRAM presented on the construction of sex work as work and its contribution to the global dialogues on labour. The case study of VAMP was also presented with an understanding of exploitative practices including trafficking were sought to be rooted out through collectivization of labour. The discussions were held with a broad range of experts and cross movement activists including medical practitioners, health activists, doctors, researchers, feminists, women's rights groups.

¹In a study undertaken by SAMA titled “Birthing A Market: A study on commercial surrogacy”, 2012, one of the ways in which women rationalized their choice of surrogacy was to explain that at least they were not doing something that was “immoral”.

The conversation and emerging solidarity of movements has come at a critical time of intersection for both movements. The Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill 2015 for instance seeks to limit women's ability to commercial surrogacy and those who can access ART. Arguing for altruistic surrogacy, the Bill sought to limit women's rights to define their work. The sex worker rights movement reeling from a backlash of the abolitionists will stand to gain from the labor arguments forwarded by the commercial surrogacy movement activists.

SANGRAM participated in a Consultation called by the National Commission for Women to debate on the Assisted Reproductive Technologies Bill 2015, in Delhi. The team gave inputs on various clauses of the bill including – limiting ART facilities to resident citizens in India and married couples only, changing commercial surrogacy to altruistic surrogacy thereby opening a black market economy where women would be exploited much more than in a labor context where they would be able to bargain better.

ii. RIGHT TO MOBILITY AND STIGMATIZED LABOR

Through 2015 and 2016 SANGRAM and VAMP has participated in consultations organized by the South Asia Women's Fund to discuss and develop a framework to understand the right to mobility and migration for women and the construct of stigmatized labour within that.

In October 2015 SANGRAM partnered with South Asia Women's Fund to develop the concept for a donor dialogue on viewing sex work as labor and the need for greater resource commitment from the donor community. The Consultation was organized between donors, women's funds, academics, activists and groups working in anti -trafficking programmes in South Asia. The dialogue sought to assess the impact of current anti trafficking strategies and programs on vulnerable communities and to share best practices of donors and groups working on anti -trafficking initiatives. Groups working on anti -trafficking strategies from Nepal, and various parts of India participated. Members of VAMP and SANGRAM presented in a civil society panel on the methods adopted by the VAMP collective to respond to exploitative practices in sex work, including loan sharks, minor entry and entry against consent of the woman.

iii. SEXUAL EXPRESSION AND EXPLOITATION

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 the two day meeting (Porn, Panic, Ban) and presented its concerns over the interpretation of sexual exploitation proposed by NALSA and the scope for its misuse, the absence of public participation in the proposed amendment processes.

iv. ENGAGING WITH NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (NALSA) ON THE DEFINITION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

CASAM director Ms Aarthi Pai and Ms Meena Seshu met with Supreme Court advocate Ms. Vrinda Grover who organized a meeting with Hon. Justice Asha Menon member secretary of NALSA. The meeting lasted two hours and Justice Menon argued that the definition of sexual exploitation as offered by NALSA was appropriate. Ms Pai argued that any definition that affects the community cannot be decided by non-community panel members. At that point Justice Menon agreed that the community should engage with the definition and give NALSA their opinion on the same. NALSA would then reconsider submitting a fresh definition to the Supreme Court. Accordingly, we wrote up a submission and got it endorsed by the National Network of Sex workers, India. In the coming year 2016, SANGRAM will reach out and work with the legal services on a more sustained basis.

v. SUPPORT TO THE AMNESTY POSITION ON SEX WORK AS A HUMAN RIGHT

SANGRAM was an active partner in the pre- launch strategy of the Amnesty position on sex work. For instance, when Jessica Neuwirth wrote an article in The Guardian (<http://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2015/jul/28/amnesty-international-prostitution-sex-work-human-trafficking>) on how supporting sex work was not human rights, Meena Seshu wrote an open letter to the Guardian.

“As someone who has dedicated her career to fighting for the rights of sex workers, I can say without a doubt that Jessica Neuwirth’s article got it wrong. In her piece, Neuwirth advocates against Amnesty International’s proposed policy that calls for decriminalization as a way to empower sex workers to combat the violence and discrimination they commonly face. Yet in doing so, she fails to acknowledge how laws criminalizing sex work contribute to these outcomes, and puts forth harmful generalizations about sex workers themselves.

Punitive laws that criminalize and punish sex work act as instruments through which sex workers are harassed and regularly have their human rights violated by law enforcement agencies, health authorities and clients. In many countries, sex workers are the primary means through which the police meet arrest quotas, extort money, and extract information. Police wield power over sex workers in the form of threats of arrest and public humiliation, and use condoms as evidence of illegal activity, undoing years of effective campaigning around HIV and sexually transmitted infections. Forced testing for HIV is commonplace, along with breaches of due process and privacy. In many countries sex workers are routinely incarcerated in "rehabilitation centers" or "correctional homes" for long periods of time despite being adult consenting sex workers. Where sex work is illegal, sex workers often feel there is little they can do to address the violations perpetrated against them.

VAMP spoke with Emily Bazelon, who wrote a detailed report in the New York Times “Should Prostitution be a Crime (<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/08/magazine/should-prostitution-be-a-crime.html>?) The article which came on the eve of the publishing of Amnesty’s position and received a lot of attention globally. The reporter analysed the growing global movement to make decriminalisation of sex work a feminist issue.

During the run up to the Amnesty policy release, Meena Seshu also participated in BBC World Service Trust radio interviews to explain the position of sex worker rights activists and their demand for full decriminalisation.

VI. MEETING ON STIGMATIZED LABOUR: VAMP, SANGRAM AND NNSW

A workshop of Vulnerable Communities in Stigmatized Labour was organised by the South Asia Women's Fund (SAWF) with groups from India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka held on 8-10th February, 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka. The workshop was aimed at building skills and understanding in the areas of fundamental rights, labour rights and collectivization for sex workers in order to learn from and strategize with each other and to push forward an agenda of decriminalisation and de-stigmatisation. The participating groups were working at various levels of organising and activism. SANGRAM, VAMP and NNSW participated in the workshop. SANGRAM facilitated the participation of extra members from NNSW to strengthen a broad based partnership and alliance at the South Asia level. The workshop discussed about understanding sex work and sex worker, labour and stigmatised labour from the regional perspective, notions of sex work, contemporary issues- Amnesty International, UNAIDS, Laws in respective regions etc. The workshop also dealt with planning the future course of action by the groups of each country and discussed about taking it forward.

VII. RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF ANTI – TRAFFICKING STRATEGIES ON WOMEN IN SEX WORK



SANGRAM and VAMP, identified the need to collect and collate evidence of the acts of forced rescue, denial of rights that was happening due to the anti - trafficking initiatives. In partnership with Rights For Change which has developed a tool called the Rights Guide: Understanding the impact of anti trafficking policies, SANGRAM and VAMP embarked on a research process to undertake a Human Rights Impact Assessment and document the rights violations in the lives of sex workers.

A three day training programme on "Assessing the Impact of Anti-Trafficking Laws on the Human Rights of Sex Workers" was held in Panhala, Maharashtra from 4th to 6th June 2015 to understand human rights and pertinent research methods. The training consisted of around 20 participants (whose ages range between 22 and 50 years and some) from various non-profit, non-governmental organizations across India which work with sex workers of different socio-cultural identities. The participants included women sex workers, men whose mothers have been sex workers and a few social workers whose primary responsibility was to interpret the discussions in the language spoken by the sex workers and vice versa. The participants hailed from 2 states, Maharashtra (Karad, Miraj, Nippani

and Sangli), Jharkhand (Ranchi and Dhanbad). Based on the training the collectives will undertake a community led research to understand the impact of anti trafficking laws and policies on the lives of sex workers. Following the training (*training report titled Impact of Anti - Trafficking Laws on rights of sex workers.*) VAMP and SANGRAM have undertaken the research.

VIII. SCALING UP THE DISPUTE REDRESS MODEL OF VAMP

The Tanta Mukti Samiti or dispute redress mechanism was piloted in one area of Sangli during 2015 and the results of this pilot initiative have been encouraging in terms of community based solutions and partnerships to fight trafficking and exploitation in brothel areas. At the organisation level, SANGRAM and VAMP have been experimenting with dispute redress mechanisms at the ground level to fight exploitative practices and violence. Though sex work is not illegal in India, laws such as Immoral Traffic Prevention Act criminalize numerous aspects. This approach has led to invisibilizing the violence and abuse faced by sex workers. They are unable to complain to the police when faced with violence, abuse by goondas, police; conflict within the community. Access to justice is impacted due to their criminalized profile.

VAMP decided to develop community solutions. From 2012, conflict redress committees (*Tanta Mukti Samitis TMS*) were formed with members including brothel owners and sex workers. In 2015 TMS has been scaled up in one site of VAMP - Sangli brothel area. It has organised regular meetings, resolved local disputes, filed police complaints for serious issues, hand over violent clients or goondas to police. New girls entering sex work come before TMS who ascertains whether she is trafficked or in sex work of her own volition. Her antecedents verified and birth certificate collected. They have also successfully resolved and returned one trafficked girl in this period. Exploitative brothel owners are also brought before TMS before to find solutions. The success of this experiment has led to scaling up of the model to three other VAMP areas. The experiment will be documented.

IX. DISABILITY AND SEX WORK

Ms Bishakha Dutta from Point Of View Mumbai visited SANGRAM to make a documentary called Work with Physically Challenged Sex Workers. In the interviews, sex workers who were physically challenged said how proud they were of what they do, that they were living happily, and challenged the mainstream idea that if an individual was physically or mentally challenged she had no sexuality.

X. GRAPHIC NOVEL ON VAMP AND ANTI TRAFFICKING INITIATIVES

SANGRAM and VAMP published a short graphic novel called 'Daughter of the Hills, Trafficked and Restored' about a Nepali girl who had been trafficked to Sangli, and who, with VAMP and Sangram's help, was returned back to her home and family (see our website for further information). It was presented in March at the International Congress on AIDS in Asia Pacific in Bangladesh.



The story of Kopisha (Name changed), a Nepali girl who was trafficked into the brothels in Sangli and the response of the Tanta Mukti Samitis or internal dispute redress mechanism within VAMP was a real learning experience. The entire narrative has now been made into a graphic story.(Available on link <http://www.sangram.org/resources/Daughter-Of-The-Hills-Sangram.pdf>)

The biggest learning is that the collective VAMP has really been able to help a woman caught up in a web of lies and unfortunate decisions. The brothel owner herself has responded and helped restore the girl to her parents challenging every understanding of a brothel owner as inherently exploitative.

Restoration of a person trafficked into the brothels is possible when the sex workers are organised and collectivised to fight against all forms of injustice. The rights of individual members in the collective can never be compromised and will not be allowed in the VAMP areas, is another valuable learning from this narrative. This narrative, with rights at the centre has achieved more than what the governments and anti-trafficking organizations have been able to – restoration with consent, dignity and respect.

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) ACT 1967, AMENDED 2010

REGISTRATION NO. 083960047

DATE OF REGISTRATION 7th 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

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Balajinagar, Sangli
0233-2314745
7. Ms. Manik Paranjpe
Director, State Player - Badminton
Nayantara, Gulmohar Colony, Sangli
0233-2323506

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)
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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)