

## **A Proposal for Livelihood by Vikalp Women's Group, Baroda, Gujarat**

### **Sustainable Livelihoods for Rural Tribal Women of Tilakwada District - Gujarat, India**

**1. Name of the Group:** Vikalp Women's Group, Baroda, Gujarat, India

#### **2. Contact information**

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**4. Name & title of the contact person:** Ms. Indira Pathak - Managing Trustee

**4a. Name of the Program Director:** Ms. Maya Sharma

**1.** We are requesting a total of \$ **75,066. 00** spread over two years

**2. Usage of Grant:** The grant will be used for the creation of livelihood among the rural, tribal, working class women in the Tilakwada district of Gujarat. Our attempts will be to include the more vulnerable in this community. Women who are below the poverty line, single women, physically challenged women, women who have same sex relationships, and any other women who are considered a minority will be given priority.

The grant we seek is both for a specific project and will also be a part of our ongoing activities, in and around 25 villages of Tilakwada. The project, envisaged by the Sakhi Sangathan<sup>\*</sup>, is facilitated and supported by Vikalp.

**2. Description of the usage of the Grant:** As an organization, Vikalp, in conjunction with the women's collectives, strives to work in an integrative way incorporating socio-economic aspects of women's lives. Though not always simple, over the years we have achieved an even balance of addressing the social and economic aspects of the community women's lives. This project has evolved out of our efforts of combining the two. The women in the SS expressed a need for joint activities that would benefit more women in more collective ways than previous programs.

The group of community women with whom Vikalp works is mostly comprised of farmers. They grow cotton and grains. The cotton and the surplus grain fetch a decent price but middlemen take away a huge amount of profit. We propose that the Sakhi Sangathan women (500) receive initial seed money to buy cotton and grains and learn to become involved in the market directly. In this manner, without middlemen, the women will be able to earn a much greater profit. Since the women do not have capital money to buy the cotton and the grains, they require a resource amount that will serve as a revolving fund. This money will return to the Sakhi Sangathan federation with profits over time. The actual seed money required to purchase cotton is \$25,000 spread over two years. The total amount required is US \$75,066.

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*\*The Sakhi Sangathan: Vikalp, along with collectives of women in the villages, formed a federation called the Sakhi Sangathan and registered under the Societies Registration Act of the Government of India. There are about 45 women's collectives/groups. Each group is comprised of 10 to 13 women. These groups have come together as clusters. A cluster consists of ten self-help groups. Women have further organized themselves into five clusters. Each of these clusters elects two representatives who form the Sakhi cluster. The representatives of these five clusters have elected their executive body of eleven members - ten of whom are from the clusters and one is a village-based activist from Vikalp. There are around 500 active women members.*

**Problem Description:**

Vikalp has successfully supported many individual women in their singular efforts for livelihood, but this project is a welcome innovation. This is a program based solely on women's skills, desires, and the regional availability of certain resources. This project is the first of its kind in terms of a collective economic endeavor. Tribal women's marginality from the mainstream community is due to lack of employment opportunities. The (limited number of) government-sponsored jobs are sporadic and dysfunctional at best due to conflicts between local and state officials. There is substantial employment description against women and mainstream hierarchies and norms are influencing tribal dynamics. Unfortunately, what once was an egalitarian society is regressing – women are becoming more and more subordinate.

With Industrialization has come the purchase of (tribal) land by large corporations. Because they have such a high poverty level, members of tribal communities are willing to sell their land for relatively small sums of money. With this project, the tribal communities can retain more of their land and utilize it for profit.

**The project broadly involves:**

Recruitment of six support staff to enable the members of Sakhi Sangathan to grow, learn and manage on their own;

One coordinator;

Two full time outreach workers;

An accountant;

A driver who will assist and teach women driving;

A night watch woman

The project consists of buying and selling cotton & grains by the Sakhi Sangathan as a group.

The beneficiaries will be the 500 members of the SS over the course of the two-year project.

The SS leaders along with the support staff of Vikalp will identify and monitor the available grains and cotton among the Sakhi Sangathan members by performing routine visits to members'

land and measuring the produce, both in quantity and quality. In the first year the requested amount of US\$12,500 (revolving fund) will be used to pay women members from whom the cotton produce is collected;

The collected bulk will be deposited in the collection center of Vikalp situated in a central location in a space specifically built for this purpose; safe, large and easily accessible to different villagers. The bulk will then be sold in the market under the supervision of the Vikalp team and the SS leaders.

The anticipated minimal profit is US \$3,000 of \$12,500 invested. In the first year 24% of the total investment will be earned as profit. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> year \$6,000 will be earned. The revolving fund of \$25,000 will be kept intact and the profit will be shared as follows:

- 60% to the women's collective (SS) to be kept for next year's investment.
- 20% to educate rural tribal girls about discrimination against women via school programs. This will also be used as scholarship money for schooling/other activities for these young women.
- 10% to deal with violence incidents in the area – expenses associated with dispute settlement.
- 10% to Vikalp to support programs including health and job trainings as well as administration costs.

In order to make the venture successful the following important decisions were made:

1. In the first year only women in the Sakhi Sangathan will participate in the livelihood activities because knowledge about and trust in one another are central to any joint effort. In the second year as women gain experience, more interested women will participate in the program;
2. Women will not collect the profit from the SS in the first year. Rather it will be reinvested for: buying larger quantities of produce to sell in bulk in the market, group and crop insurance, addressing violence against women, teaching women to drive for transporting the produce to market;
3. Each of the 500 women members of the Sakhi Sangathan will get an identity card so that the

purchasing is restricted to the SS members.

### **Project Description:**

Tilakwada is a cotton growing area. Most families own land though some of the poor have mortgaged their land and some have lost it altogether. The possibility of collecting cotton from the area and selling it to factories/markets will create profit margins that will enable families – via women family members - to slowly repossess their lands or invest in other property.

As the cotton ripens, women assigned by the Sakhi Sangathan will go collect the cotton from among its members, paying them a fair price for their produce. Right now women are dependent on the contractors who take their cotton, weigh it at lesser quantities, and pay the women much less than the market price. An alternative option is for the women to give the cotton to men (usually in their families) to bring to the market. When the men go to the market, they pay for transportation costs and since the individual collection is small, it tends to fetch lower prices than bulk cotton. As an individual, the man is not in a position to bargain for a fair price for the produce. In addition, whatever amount of money is earned, it remains with the men in the family. Up until now, women have not entered public spaces like markets or factories. Though women labor in the field, they are deprived the right of deciding how the money is spent. All of this translates to several layers of oppression of women. Women are considered subordinate to and dependent on men. Their role is seen only in the realm of the domestic, irrespective of the fact that their work in the fields ultimately earns the money. Through trainings, with support, and over time, it is the hope that women will maintain some control over the money they have earned.

### **Project Details:**

#### **Vikalp's role in the project:**

**Vikalp's land:** Vikalp has purchased land in Tilakwada. It is a central location for many surrounding villages. On the land, Vikalp has built a cotton and grain collection center. Women are encouraged to bring, deposit, and store their produce here. About 3 kilometers away from

the land is Devliya Chawdi, a market area. In addition to being a hub of activity itself, it is also an important intersection where transport to other markets is available;

**Vikalp's support of Sakhi Sangathan:** Vikalp provides input through, among other methods, trainings - account and bookkeeping training, domestic violence training, and health trainings. Vikalp also provides exposure to other women's collectives, and supports negotiating/working with the possible buyers/factory owners. This enables women to collect, weigh, buy, sell, and market their cotton in the most effective and profitable manner possible.

**Money raised/donated:** Vikalp has raised and donated **Rs. 30, 000** (approx \$670) for Sakhi Sangathan. This has been deposited in their account to build towards capital and create possibility of small loans to needy SS members.

#### **Project Goals:**

1. Empower women through education in women's rights, health awareness, farming methods, and successful business management.
2. Enable sustainable livelihoods for tribal women of Tilakwada area of Gujarat.

#### **Project Objectives:**

- Conduct surveys, observe statistics. Look at percentages: If in the first year, 50% (of 500 women) are eager to sell their goods to SS, progress. Look again in the second year, have a target participation rate of 80-85%
- What percentage (of 500 women) participates in Maila Panch? How often do they attend Maila Panch? How many people/how often do they participate in fact finding for Maila Panch? Assess every six months.
- Look at overall membership of Sakhi Sangathan. Have additional women joined? Are they active? Review yearly.
- Review profit margins after first bulk sale of cotton, again after delayed sale.
- Bimonthly meetings – ask questions to farmers about crops, successes, failures, related topics. Interpret data in relevance to success of project. Compare with notes from other meetings.

**Processes Initiated:** Vikalp activists, along with Sakhi Sangathan members, have held several meetings, focus groups, and have distributed a survey to assess the viability of the venture, the income levels and the nature of the land owned by the members. We gained information about the crop and the available profit as well as the risks posed by growing cotton. A professor came to speak with the village women about farming method and practical problem solving. Through the survey and focus groups, we gauged the women's willingness to participate in the project. We were encouraged by the results. Vikalp has also worked to get the lands registered under joint names so the women become legal owners of land.

In addition, women who have the basic skills and/or are interested in learning and developing skills needed for the project have been identified. Now, instead of being considered a social embarrassment, the concept of driving to different villages to collect cotton and going to the market is seen as essential to make the project a success. Women interested in this activity have been asked to attend relevant trainings that Vikalp is sponsoring.

Vikalp has sought, and has received, the support of the Government for facilitating agriculture as a means of livelihood. In this context we are building networks with various government agencies/departments to ensure that the benefits of welfare programs initiated by the Government actually reach the SS members. Through these efforts, animals, seeds and manure have been delivered to the women. One storage facility has already been constructed. This helps women strengthen their income and helps reduce the risk of failure due to inadequate supplies.

In terms of equipment we hope to have weighing scales to correctly measure the cotton to be able to sell it at its accurate weight and to have a tractor that can be used by the group and given on hire to other farmers.

In the past, Women mortgaged much of their land (the more fertile parts) to get money for various expenses - marriages, funerals, illnesses. Repurchasing their land was difficult. Some became landless while some women retained small sections of their land (usually the unproductive parts.) Vikalp has helped release the mortgaged land of 31 farmers by going to the

government and getting money to give to the women to buy back their land. Over half of the women returned this money in one year (this money has been redistributed to 9 other farmers so that they will be able to buy back their land,) and the rest are due to return the money within the coming year. One of our conditions of helping to release the land of an individual farmer who had mortgaged more than one acre of land was that she would have to give one of her other acre to someone without land. In this way we are promoting an interdependent yet self-sustainable community.

The release of land has enabled women to once again farm their own land. Here in this area the women grow cotton along with tuver (a type of lentil,) and corn. While some of the produce is used for home consumption, the rest is sold in the market.

A process has begun wherein farmers and their families benefit – see the attached profiles that reflect this change. We are deeply committed to agriculture as a form of livelihood for these women and we hope this project will help lead to resources which will provide a decent income for women.

We have identified ten group leaders/peer educators who are currently being groomed to lead the processes and intervene to make the venture a profitable one. We have also planned trainings to enhance and build the strength of SS. Empowerment in combination with money often leads to conflict. We have attempted to prepare the group to deal with these conflicts and set up resolution mechanism.

**2. Rationale of the project:** Working on issues of livelihood for women will lead to greater control over resources, better decision-making, and further their entry into public spaces. We anticipate transformation at various levels of collective of women.

The certainty of change stems from the numbers involved in the project. Gujarat is that has dynamic economic growth. The per capita income of the State is above the national average. It is the second most industrialized, the third most urbanized and the fifth richest state in terms of per capita income. The state's total income was Rs. 1,387,649 lakh in 1970 and has increased to



Rs. 6,312,932 lakh in 2000. Investments are growing rapidly. Tribal populations are concentrated in the hilly districts where there has been little growth in per capita income. The growth in employment that *has* occurred has been in the casual sector\*.

In this type of development, money and other resources have been invested in communities that are already well off. This widens inequalities, which in turn adversely impacts women. In the absence of the right to equal opportunities, rural women are marginalized yet they are the ones who truly need support.

Migration for work among tribal communities is frequent. Vikalp's recent survey (in areas where Vikalp works,) showed that nearly 75% of households migrate to cities to work as casual agricultural laborers. This area lacks industrialization. Some of the land owned by the poor tribal is known as 'Piyat Jameen'(irrigation possibility,) where accessibility to canal water enables the cropping the land twice a year. Support from Global Giving will help women access water from the canal, translating to larger incomes and greater success for the collective.

The statistics in Gujarat include the following: There are 878 girls to 1,000 boys (0-6 years). In rural areas the literacy rate shows only one percent increase in the past year. Below are the Male/Female Ratio and the Literacy Rates of Tilakwada:

Women	Men	Total	Sex ratio	0-6 Years Children				Literacy:		
				Women	Men	Total		Women	Men	Total
26,772	29,295	56,067	914	3,585	3,795	7,380	945	11,643	20,273	31,916

In Tilakwada, there are 914 women for every 1000 males. This figure is the lowest for women in the regional district. In tribal areas, considered undeveloped, there are 1,026 women to every 1,000 males.

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\* The Economic and Political Weekly July, 9-15, 2005 Vol XL No. 28 growth and Structural change in the Economy of Gujarat, 1970 -2000 by Amiya Kumar Bagchi, Panchanan Das, Sadhan Kumar Chattopadhyay

The chart below shows how more women work compared to men. This indicates the potential women have to work hard. The revolving fund from Global Giving will lead to increased levels of income and increased possibilities for women.

Tilakwada	Total Population	Farmer	Farm Labor	Cottage Industry Workers	Others	Total
Women	26772	1916	8527	95	1905	12443
Men	29295	8054	6553	246	2837	17690
Total	50657	9970	15080	341	4742	30133

Gujarat has been known to be safe for women. But not any more. The declining sex ratio has led to upper castes men seeking brides from the tribal areas, against the woman's wishes. On the other hand the shrinking democratic spaces have made it harder for a woman to marry outside their castes, when she so wishes. The mainstream patriarchal Hindu religion is leading to erosion of traditionally women-friendly tribal practices. Increasing influences have brought in dowry practices. Our survey showed that large debts are incurred at the time of marriages due to women's lack of control over their resources.

Vikalp feels that better income along with women's ability to make informed choices can alter situations. Often knowledge alone is not enough to bring change. Along with understanding power, alternatives of resisting have to be concrete. Organizing collectively against socio-economic injustices enables integrative empowerment. Working on livelihood along with Vikalp's ongoing activities will help women make their own decisions.

## Proposed Budget in US Dollars:

Budget Head	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	Total: 2 yrs
<b>Staff Support</b>			
Coordinator (1)	\$1800	\$1950	\$3750
Outreach Worker (2)	\$3000	\$3300	\$6300
Accountant	\$1200	\$1350	\$2550
Driver	\$1050	\$1200	\$2250
Watch woman	\$1050	\$1200	\$2250
NGO Input(Documentation, Moniteering,visits,meetings	\$6000	\$6000	\$12000
Sub Total	\$14100	\$15000	\$29100
<b>Employees Benefit (14% of the Total)</b>	<b>\$1974</b>	<b>\$2100</b>	<b>\$4074</b>
<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	<b>\$16074</b>	<b>\$17100</b>	<b>\$33174</b>
Revolving Fund(Purchase of Cotton)	\$12500	\$12500	\$25000
<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	<b>\$12500</b>	<b>\$12500</b>	<b>\$25000</b>
	\$28574	\$29600	\$58174
<b>(A+B)</b>	<b>\$28574</b>	<b>\$29600</b>	<b>\$58174</b>
<b>Adm Cost 15% of the total cost (A+B)</b>	<b>\$4286</b>	<b>\$4440</b>	<b>\$8726</b>
<b>Charity Tax @ 2 % of the total budget</b>	<b>\$657</b>	<b>\$681</b>	<b>\$1338</b>
<b>Global Giving 10 % (Transaction fee)</b>			<b>\$6828</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$75066</b>
<b>SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND US DOLLARS</b>			<b>(\$75000)</b>

## More Information About Vikalp Women's Group

**1. The context of Vikalp's origins: Vikalp (Women's Group)** registered with an all women Board of Trustees in 1996. Prompted by personal struggles, and our involvement in the women's

movement, most of us are activists from different classes, castes, and religions We conceived of Vikalp as a women's space. We hoped to bring out and support women's voices and perspectives. We want to be a catalyst and work toward transformations in the lives of women.

**2. Our Mission:** Women's secondary status, which is rooted in patriarchal structures and affected by factors like religion, caste, class, and sexual orientation, is amenable to change. Therefore, transformation both personal and structural is possible. In working amongst the variously vulnerable women, Vikalp hopes to create an equal and a just society, based upon partnerships that recognize women as a diverse group of productive and reproductive individuals in their own right. It envisions an equitable distribution of resources between men and women of different genders, rich and poor, in a system that will increase women's accessibility to livelihood, health, education, paid work and other neglected aspects of women's lives. We seek to promote and protect Women's Human Rights, knowledge, livelihood, and skills towards a greater control over our lives/bodies and decision – making, enabling us to lead secure lives of dignity and real choices.

We focus on women. The issues we raise are deemed to be seen as important among the women with whom we communicate. Women's perspectives and voices are integral to our work. Vikalp works through organizing women in collectives, where these perspectives/views are articulated, nurtured, and encouraged. We feel this will foster change for justice and equality within individual and community lives.

**3. Achievements/Accomplishments:** Learning and being open to diversity is an accomplishment that the group has acquired. We realize that we often have to change course in accordance with events and needs that unfold unexpectedly. At the community level in 1999, the earthquake in 2001 and the communal riots of 2002 reinforced our belief in making room for the unexpected and of listening to the 'small voices' that differ from the masses. Life experiences are not the same for all. During the recent 'riots', Vikalp's strategic initiatives in gathering community support for an inter-religious marriage averted a potential catastrophe and later evolved into communal house construction, and relief and rehabilitation work with the minority community. More recently, Vikalp has begun working with women having same sex

relationships. We named the group Parma, meaning absolute and contradictory. It is the only group in Gujarat that addresses issues of same sex relationships among women. Earlier Vikalp had taken up the struggle of occupational health among the informal-sector workers. Relentless pursuit led the Government to acknowledge the presence of silicosis and address the larger issue of compensation and accountability.

**Women's Courts** – Nari Adalat and Maila Panch – both community led, women's courts, carry forward women's participation and perspectives in resolving conflicts. The Women's courts are held in public spaces and meets once a week (Nari Adalat) and twice a month (Maila Panch.) The court resolves domestic abuse, child custody, property disputes, divorce, and other community related issues. There are a total of fifty cases per year.

**In August, 2005, Vikalp initiated a network of human rights groups** to come together to stop slum demolitions in the city. After protests (and our arrests,) we filed a legal case. With the support of a senior advocate, Mukul Sinha, we got an order to restrain the State from further demolitions until alternate dwellings are provided. The struggle continues at many levels.

**Main activities:** The main activities undertaken by Vikalp fall into two categories: 1) Field related 2) Complementary activities that meet the needs in the field.

**Women's Collectives/Self Help Groups** - Vikalp works with livelihood issues in communities, organizing over 800 women with corpus fund of over 3 lakh. We intervene for legal entitlements, act as an advisory voice, and provide other support such as getting group insurance, maintaining registers, and facilitating meetings. We ensure that the Government welfare schemes reach women. We work to implement the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which provides work for women. We promote education on health – we conduct health camps on Anemia, Tuberculosis, Malaria and traditional midwife births.

**HIV/AIDS issues:** In cooperation with the Gujarat State Aids Control Society (GASACS), Vikalp addresses health issues (treatment and protection against HIV/AIDS, STD, STI, related

awareness training, safe sex practices) among workers in Chhotaudepur It had also undertaken school AIDS awareness programs in the nearby Rajpipla district.

**Emergence of Parma:** In 2001, we were working on compiling life stories of working class lesbian women in northern India. We were greatly influenced by this and decided to set up a group within Vikalp. We identify and reach out to women who love women. We help women and couples understand their sexuality and provide a safe space to discuss problems, share questions, and hear other's opinions. We manage a phone help line to provide general counseling and advice. We have created and translated awareness material on the issue, both for members of the group and other NGOs and schools in Gujarat

**Networking** for sharing experiences, materials, and ideas with like-minded organizations, individuals and government. Vikalp joins and initiates campaigns,( Removal of Sec 377 ) protests and undertake fact-finding visits. It initiated a network of tribal groups of men and women from called Palash and engaging with them on issues of violence against women for example from November 25 to December 10.

**Complementary Activities:** Vikalp has a modest documentation centre with books, films and papers. We print publications - poster, pamphlets, books, etc; We also do translations of material into Gujarati from English and Hindi that the community/we think is relevant to the people with whom we work.

**5. Our subjects with whom we engage & work:** Vikalp works with rural, tribal, urban oppressed castes, mostly working class, though issues of sexual orientation and violence have led us to include middle class women as well. In rural areas, most turn to farming for income. Many women do not own property in their names. In the urban areas many people are from poor backgrounds with little land. Many engage in domestic work or work in factories. Some vendors engage in sex work. Most suffer from anemia and other chronic illnesses.

Women earn lesser wages as their work is mostly manual and seen as unskilled. Most women cannot escape marriage. In situations of compulsory heterosexuality there are some women who

have resisted marriage and others who continue these relationships after marriages. Our work with lesbian women is dispersed over different regions and as of yet, there are no formal statistics. Unfortunately, silence or selected sharing about these lifestyles is the norm.

## **Governance and Structure**

**1. Structure of the Organization:** Under the law, a non-profit organization has to be registered with the Charity Commissioner. Vikalp has an Executive Board (made of seven women) as required by the Societies Registration Bombay Act of 1860. Two of the trustees work full time. The Executive Board is in charge of decision making processes and setting policies. Our effort however, is to involve staff and groups with whom we work. We conduct our activities based on collective understanding and experiences. Vikalp's Board reflects the differences within our society. We have a Muslim woman, one who is physically challenged, someone from an oppressed caste, from a working class, and diverse sexual orientations all working together on the Board of Vikalp. Formally, the Board meets once a year. Informally, the Board members meet frequently and often volunteer their talent and time (such as when the Vikalp office at Baroda was flooded.)

## **BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>1. Ms. Indira Pathak</b> | <b>Managing Trustee (Works full time with Vikalp/Parma)</b>                   |
| 2. Ms. Maya Sharma          | Trustee (Works full time with Vikalp/Parma)                                   |
| 3. Ms. Ayesha Khan          | Trustee (Journalist Indian Express)   |
| 4. Ms. Smita Jani           | Trustee (Teacher)   |
| 5. Ms. Shanti               | Trustee (Trainer & Consultant with women's groups)                            |
| 6. Ms. Manisha Rajput       | Trustee (Environmentalism, works with children)                               |
| 7. Ms. Pragna Sejpal        | Trustee (Activist, Program coordinator in Government-initiated women's group) |

**Vikalp has four field offices:** Tilakwada, Padra, Ahmedabad, and Chhotaudepur.

**Volunteers, members and their role:** There are a number of regular visitors, volunteers, and supporters. People from various women's groups, professors, students, community leaders, and

those who have benefited from Vikalp's interventions all actively contribute to our work. Equality and transparency is ensured through sharing information within the organization, committees and the communities. External and internal evaluation and reflection meetings are held bi- annually. In these meetings guidelines and policies are set/changed by consensus. Committees are formed to deliberate, make, and share the decisions. Efforts are made to retain collective processes to keep democracy alive.

Almost all the leadership positions are filled by women.

Following are the names and positions of people working in Baroda office

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	Indira Pathak (T)	Managing Trustee
2	Maya Sharma (F)	Trustee
3	Minaxi Chauhan (F)	Office Assistant
4	Manda Prajapati (F)	Helper
5	Nilofar Pathan (F)	Accountant
6	Pratima Prajapati (F)	Outreach Worker (Baroda slums)
7	Sunita Parmar (F)	Outreach Worker (Baroda slums)
8	Virsingh Salat (M)	Driver

Following are the names and positions of people working in Padra and Tilakwada offices

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	Manjula Padhiyar (F)	Coordinator Nari Adalat Padra
2	Pritesh Vaidya (M)	Outreach Worker
3	Samshad Patan (F)	Outreach Worker
4	Jasoda (F)	Outreach Worker
5.	Sanjay Solanki (M)	Outreach Worker



6	Daxa Bhil (F)	Outreach Worker
7	Ajit Chauhan (M)	Outreach Worker
	Peer Educators (10)	Volunteers (all F)

Following are the names and positions of people working in Chhotaudepur office

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1.	Indira Pathak (T)	Program Manager
2	Jatin Joshi (M)	Project Officer
3	Krishnkant Panchal (M)	Counselor
4	Anjana Macwan (F)	Outreach Worker
5	Ishwer Rathwa (M)	Outreach Worker
6.	Madhu Rathwa (F)	Outreach Worker
7	Pravin Rathwa (M)	Outreach Worker
8	Murtuza Bhagat (M)	Accountant
	Peer Educators (40)	Volunteers (25 F )

Following are the names and positions of people working in Ahmedabad office

<b>Sr No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	Darshan Raval(M)	Outreach Worker
2	Nandani (T) Manisha (T)	Peer Educator

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### 1. For 2005-2006

	Indian Rupees	US \$
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,300,000.00</b>	<b>73,333.00</b>
<b>Administration:</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>13,000.00</b>
<b>Activity Cost:</b>	<b>1,400,000.00</b>	<b>31,000.00</b>
<b>Fixed Asset:</b>	<b>1,300,000.00</b>	<b>29,000.00</b>

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### 2. This Year (2006-2007)

<b>Total:</b>	<b>5400000.00</b>	<b>120000.00</b>
<b>Administration:</b>	<b>960000.00</b>	<b>21300.00</b>
<b>Activity cost:</b>	<b>2240000.00</b>	<b>49800.00</b>
<b>Fixed Asset:</b>	<b>2200000.00</b>	<b>48900.00</b>

### Major Sources of funding:

- **Ford Foundation**
- **Astraea Foundation**
- **New York University**
- **Mama Cash**
- **Central Government of India**
- **State Government of Gujarat**