



Global Network of Sex Work Projects

Promoting Health and Human Rights



annual report **2013**

Introduction

The Global Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP) is a membership organisation committed to amplifying the voices of sex workers from both the Global North and South. Our organisational culture and rules ensure that we are led by sex workers and that sex workers are meaningfully involved at all levels within NSWP. NSWP members are regional sex workers' networks and organisations from across the world.

To become a member of NSWP an organisation must endorse the NSWP Consensus Statement and confirm their commitment to NSWP core values:

- ▮ Acceptance of sex work as work
- ▮ Opposition to all forms of criminalisation and other legal oppression of sex work (including sex workers, clients, third parties*, families, partners and friends)
- ▮ Supporting self-organisation and self-determination of sex workers

* The term 'third parties' includes managers, brothel keepers, receptionists, maids, drivers, landlords, hotels who rent rooms to sex workers and anyone else who is seen as facilitating sex work.

Member organisations are from diverse cultures and they have different backgrounds and organisational histories. Most are sex worker groups, some are small NGOs, some are projects within government organisations or international NGOs. Some provide services, some focus on advocacy, some on mobilising to reduce vulnerability and address the human rights issues that affect the health and well-being of sex workers. Some member organisations work with all genders and some with only female, male or transgender sex workers. A number of member organisations work with the children of sex workers.

NSWP aims to raise awareness of the health and welfare needs of sex workers around the world, and advocate at global and regional levels for policies and action, which further the human rights of sex workers – these rights fundamentally include the right to health and a safe working environment free from abuse, violence, and discrimination. NSWP exists to create and maintain strong links within and between the existing regional networks in Asia/Pacific, Europe (including Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia), Africa and Latin America, North American and the Caribbean and other parts of the world not incorporated into current networks.



2013 BOARD MEMBERS:

President: Andrew Hunter (APNSW) – who died unexpectedly on 26 December 2013;

Africa: Aimee Furaha (AHUSADEC, Democratic Republic of Congo) and John Mathenge (HOYMAS, Kenya);

Asia Pacific: Fatimah Abdullah, (APSNW, Malaysia) and Kaythi Win (APNSW, Myanmar);

Europe: Borce Bosinov (Star-Star, Macedonia) and Pye Jakobsson (Rose Alliance, Sweden);

Latin America: Alejandra Gil (APROASE, Mexico) and Karina Bravo (Asociación Flor de Azale, Ecuador);

North America and the Caribbean: Elya Durisin (Maggie's, Canada) and Gracey Fernandes (Guyana Sex Work Coalition, Guyana).

New Board members were appointed in November 2013. All Board members are sex workers, and one board member is living with HIV.

NSWP also wishes to thank the following Board members who stood down during the year;

Africa: Housnatou Tembely (DANAYA-SO, Mali)

Asia Pacific: Khartini Slamah (APNSW, Malaysia)

Europe: Mariann Bodzsar (SWAN, Hungary)

Latin America: Angela Villon Bustamante (Movimiento de Trabajadoras Sexuales del Perú, Perú)

Mourning the death of Andrew Hunter

The Global Network of Sex Work Projects mourns the loss of Andrew Hunter, our President and one of the founding members of APNSW and NSWP who died in Bangkok on 26th December 2013.

His sudden death is an enormous loss to the sex workers' rights and HIV treatment activist movements, and leaves us without words at this moment as the tears flow.

Our heart and thoughts are with Dale his long-term partner, his friends and family at this devastating time.

Andrew Hunter was a truly remarkable man, who many of us had the pleasure and privilege of knowing and loving. He was a brilliant activist who campaigned tirelessly for more than 25 years around issues that affect sex workers, people living with HIV, drug users, transgender men and women, and gay men.

Andrew worked for the Prostitute's Collective of Victoria (PCV) coordinating the male sex worker project and setting up the first community run needle exchange in Australia. He was one of the founding members of Scarlet Alliance and worked as Coordinator of the Queensland Intravenous Aids Association (QUIVAA). It was in 1994 that Andrew attended the International AIDS Conference in Yokohama where the Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers (APNSW) was founded by sex workers from the region. Later, he worked with young homeless people in Brisbane's inner city as HIV Project Officer, often adopting a mediation role between young people and authority figures.

Andrew has the honour of having failed one of Sheila Jeffrey's courses in Revolutionary Women's Studies at Melbourne University when he wrote a history of the PCV which, it is reported, she had promptly thrown in the bin. Andrew was a pioneering leader within the sex worker rights movement and a relentless HIV and AIDS treatment advocate and activist who had studied Human Rights and Bioethics at Monash University in Australia.

Most recently Andrew was working with APNSW and was the President of the Global Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP), both of which he was one of the founding members of. He was on the Board of Women's Network for Unity (WNU) in Cambodia where he was involved in the management of the Community Legal Service, a sex worker run legal service. Andrew was also an



PHOTO: APNSW

active member of the Communities Delegation to the Board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria and a member of the Global Fund Human Rights Reference Group, driving forward the campaign to have the human rights of sex workers the world over recognised and for sex workers to be at the forefront of HIV policy discussions, design, implementation and evaluation. He was instrumental in ensuring that major international agencies such as the Global Fund and the United Nations take seriously the interests and concerns of sex workers and others who are ignored by or excluded from society and in doing so ensure that these groups' human rights are respected and upheld.

Andrew was a visionary leader who challenged and debunked commonly held misperceptions, prejudices and assumptions about sex workers, drug users and other marginalised communities. He mentored activists, developing and inspiring new advocates and leaders not only in his own region but globally. Even in his absence he will continue to inspire and strengthen the sex worker rights movement.

NSWP Global Advocacy Themes 2013

- Advocate for universal access to health services for female, male and transgender sex workers, including primary health care, HIV and sexual and reproductive health services;
- Oppose human rights abuses, including coercive programming, mandatory testing, raids and forced rehabilitation;
- Challenge stigma and discrimination against sex workers, their families and partners, and others involved in commercial sex;
- Oppose the criminalisation and other legal oppression of sex work and support its recognition as work;
- Speak out about violence against sex workers, including violence from police, institutions, clients, and intimate partners, while debunking the myth that sex work is inherently violence against women;
- Critique the trafficking paradigm that conflates representations of sex work, migration, and mobility; and
- Advocate for the economic empowerment and social inclusion of sex workers as workers.

The view from 2013

2013 was an exciting year for NSWP that presented many new opportunities and additional threats to sex worker rights globally. With continued and new funding secured, NSWP maintained and built on its position as the global network committed to the realisation of sex workers' human rights, invested in strengthening and building the capacity of sex workers. NSWP participated in dialogues and spaces to promote rights and evidence-based policies and programmes affecting sex workers worldwide.

The year held many highlights for NSWP and its members, including the publication of three significant documents that bring the human rights of sex workers very strongly into focus by using the opportunities created through campaigning for sex workers' rights to access health care, including access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services. All three documents relied heavily on input from the sex worker community to ensure that sex workers

are speaking for themselves. These documents were the **Consensus Statement on Sex Work, Human Rights, and the Law**, published on the International Day to End Violence Against Sex Workers, 17 December 2013; the launch of the Sex Worker Implementation Tool at ICAAP11 and ICASA 2013; and the publication of a Global Report documenting good practice in sex worker-led HIV programming. NSWP also took part in a range of activities related to the three annual goals set out in the 2013–2015 Strategic Plan;

- to convene and further build on NSWP achievements as the global network committed to the realisation of sex workers' human rights;
- to build capacity within sex worker-led networks and organisations and support emerging sex worker leaders;
- to promote rights and evidence-based policies and programmes affecting sex workers.

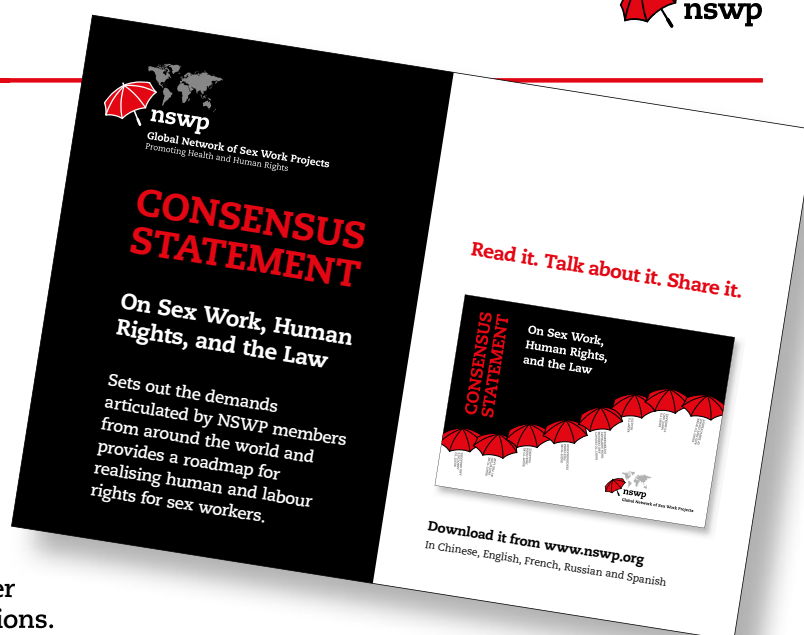
Highlights

HIGHLIGHT 1:

Launch of the Consensus Statement at ICASA 2013 and ICAAP11

In 2012, NSWP undertook a members' consultation to develop a consensus statement. The Consensus Statement was developed under a grant provided by Open Society Foundations. The statement is an advocacy tool, developed by NSWP and its members to influence international and national policies and legislation. The consultation process started at the Sex Workers' Freedom Festival in Kolkata, the alternative conference to the 2012 IAC held in Washington that year. Following the Kolkata consultations, member organisations across the five regions of NSWP were consulted to provide more information about the various legal frameworks and human rights contexts they work in. Those member organisations who responded were then approached for an in-depth consultation to clarify agreements and disagreements with regards the demands of sex workers to reach consensus. Since the goal of the Consensus Statement was to renew a global platform for advocacy that sets out NSWP principles and positions and to capture a shared language, the focus was on endorsement of both the rights and the underlying demands that will realise those rights.

The Consensus Statement was issued on behalf of NSWP members and the sex workers they represent including sex workers of all genders, class, race, ethnicity, health status, age, nationality, citizenship, language, education levels, disabilities, and many other factors.



THE STATEMENT COVERS EIGHT RIGHTS

- 1 The right to associate and organise;
- 2 The right to be protected by the law;
- 3 The right to be free from violence;
- 4 The right to be free from discrimination;
- 5 The right to privacy, and freedom from arbitrary interference;
- 6 The right to health;
- 7 The right to move and migrate; and
- 8 The right to work and free choice of employment

NSWP launched the statement at ICAAP 2013 and hard copies of the French and English versions were launched at ICASA 2013. Since then the Consensus Statement has been widely distributed at all community, donor and UN meetings attended by Secretariat staff as well as being distributed via the NSWP website, Facebook and Twitter.



PHOTO: LIZ HILTON

HIGHLIGHT 2:

Launch of Sex Worker Implementation Tool (SWIT) at ICAAP11

Promoting rights and evidence-based policies and programmes affecting sex workers' was realised with the launch of "Implementing Comprehensive HIV/STI Programmes with Sex Workers: Practical Approaches from Collaborative Interventions" or the Sex Worker Implementation Tool (SWIT for short) during the 11th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP11) held in Bangkok, Thailand.

The tool was developed with meaningful involvement of sex workers which is a significant step forward for sex workers in developing effective rights-based HIV programming. The tool is the product of collaboration among sex workers, service providers, researchers, government officials and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) from around the world.



NSWP joined UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO, Gates Foundation, CDC, OGAC, and USAID in a Guidance Development Group that identified the framework and process for building on the **Sex Worker Guidelines** (often referred to as the 'pink book') to create a practical implementation tool¹ for policy makers, programme managers and service providers. Multi-disciplinary Working Groups, including sex workers from community-led organisations, were formed for each chapter, to support content development and identify good practices to be included in the tool. In May 2013 a large technical consultation meeting was held in Ghana, at which 25% of participants were sex workers nominated by NSWP for their expertise in different areas, the remaining participants were academics, clinicians, donors, policy makers and programme managers. The SWIT was presented at the PEPFAR annual meeting in October prior to its launch in 2013. It was officially launched at ICAAP11 in November in the Sex Worker Networking Zone and at ICASA in December. Another key achievement related to the publication of the SWIT is that The Global Fund has accepted it as part of the guidance that should inform rights-based programming for sex workers. The UNAIDS Steering Committee on HIV and Sex Work will be monitoring its roll-out at country level over the next 2 years.

¹ The tool is officially named the 'Prevention and Treatment of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections for sex workers in low- and middle-income countries: Recommendations for a public health approach'

HIGHLIGHT 2 (continued):

The tool contains short case studies of best practice from around the world, which highlight the crucial importance of the sex worker rights movement. For example, it discusses sex worker-led HIV programming in India, by SANGRAM, and the important south-south links formed by sex worker-led organisations looking to share knowledge and building capacity within sex working communities in the global south, specifically the India-Kenya exchange facilitated by NSWP.

TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE:

- ▶ **The principles that have to underlie effective HIV programming, namely sex worker-led communities implementing sex worker-designed programmes; what sex worker-led means in practice and how to facilitate the formation of strong sex worker-led organisations;**
- ▶ **Addressing violence against sex workers;**
- ▶ **How to implement recommended condom and lubricant programming, and other healthcare interventions for HIV prevention, treatment and care;**
- ▶ **How to manage programmes and build the capacity of sex worker-led organisations.**

The meaningful involvement of sex workers across the world combined with good practice and evidence-based recommendations reaffirms that the health of sex workers doesn't happen in a vacuum, and that countries should work towards the decriminalisation of sex work, and the empowerment and self-determination of sex working communities, as a fundamental part of the fight against HIV.



The late Andrew Hunter, from APNSW, said at the launch of the SWIT at ICAAP11 that: “the most exciting part of this document is on page six. Turn to page six. Read it. It says, ‘this process represents a paradigm shift, from sex workers being the recipients of services to the self-determination of sex worker communities’”. He spoke of the future, where sex workers will collectively run our own clinics, and highlighted that to get there, “the Global Fund needs to use this as a model in determining what an acceptable funding proposal is, and turn down and send back proposals that don’t meet this minimum standard”. He also highlighted that for sex workers in the Global North this tool is no less important: it states that decriminalisation and sex worker community empowerment should be the minimum global standard. “Sex workers need to know about this and demand no less! This is a standard for all countries!”



PHOTO: LIZ HILTON

HIGHLIGHT 3:

Global Report: Good Practice in Sex Worker-Led HIV Programming

Utilising funding provided by the Robert Carr civil society Networks Fund (RCNF) enabled the NSWP to implement a global project identifying and documenting best practices by sex workers in providing services related to sex work and HIV.

In 2013, the NSWP implemented a global project to identify and document best practices undertaken by sex workers in carrying out programmes related to sex work and HIV; to identify and document issues of sex workers and their access to HIV-related treatment and the impact of free trade on this access; and to identify and document the impact of programmes relating to HIV directed at sex workers which fail to include a human rights-based approach.



MORE SPECIFICALLY THE OBJECTIVES WERE:

- 1 to document the experiences of sex workers, through examples of best practices that serve to share the development of politically influential tools; to strengthen sex workers' group efforts to become effectively involved in the development of policies and programmes that help to amplify their voices both at regional and international levels; and
- 2 to document the access of sex workers to treatment, as well as the impact of HIV programmes which fail to include a human rights-based approach, such as highly coercive or mandatory HIV programmes, as well as the lack of access to affordable and effective treatment for HIV and STIs.

Consultants were contracted to carry out research in each of the five regions: Africa; Asia and the Pacific; Europe (also encompassing Central Asia); Latin America; and Canada, the USA and the Caribbean. After consultation with the relevant regional advisory group, four sex worker-led HIV programmes were selected in each region, in order to present examples of best practice.

The Global Report summarises the twenty case studies, providing snapshots of effective health interventions led by sex workers as well as further insight into the obstacles they face not just in accessing HIV prevention and health services but in enjoying full rights as citizens. A series of regional reports are also available.

To date less than 1% of global funding for HIV prevention has been spent on HIV and sex work (UNAIDS, 2009), yet concerns about HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are among those invoked to justify laws and policies which contribute to the multiple human rights violations suffered by sex workers worldwide. Paradoxically, these violations serve to put sex workers' lives at risk, including with regard to their sexual health. The barriers to health faced by sex workers are manifold, ranging from police confiscation of



HIGHLIGHT 3 (continued):

their condoms for use as evidence against them, to hate crimes against sex workers encouraged by widespread stigma which paints them as ‘vectors of disease’, and health care services which may be overly expensive, disrespectful of confidentiality, inaccessible to undocumented migrants, or conditional upon a commitment to leave the sex industry.

Around the world, sex worker-led organisations are succeeding, some against great odds, in delivering HIV programming which takes into account the complexities of sex work and recognises the essential need for direct consultation with, and the active involvement of, the intended beneficiaries of services. Their pragmatic approach is typically characterised by a non-judgemental attitude, an intersectional analysis of oppression, and a firm commitment to the demand “nothing about us without us”. In taking this approach, they have gained the trust of the sex workers they serve and have seen genuine improvements in their holistic health, including decreased rates of HIV and other STIs and access to appropriate treatment for HIV-positive sex workers. Some of the organisations profiled in the Global Report have made significant headway in making local health care and social service providers, along with law enforcement officers, aware of the sometimes



complex issues affecting sex workers, resulting in more effective and welcoming services. Despite these successes, the organisations themselves often operate on shoestring budgets and in an unfavourable political climate which sees widespread stigma and hostility towards sex workers and other marginalised groups.

NSWP will continue to work to help build capacity within the sex worker-led organisations in all 5 regions ensuring the meaningful participation of sex workers to improve universal access to rights-based HIV programming.



PHOTO: STAR-STAR

NSWP 2013 Goals and Related Activities

GOAL 1:

Convene and further build on NSWP achievements as the global network committed to the realisation of sex workers' human rights

Building on NSWP's achievements as the global sex workers' rights movement, activities were carried forward from 2012 that contribute to the strengthening of the network.

In 2013, the NSWP Global Secretariat in Edinburgh continued to provide a positive working environment for the Global Coordinator, the Operations Manager, Senior Policy Officer, Global HIV Policy Officer and the Communications Officer appointed in June 2013. The Secretariat has continued to function as a communications hub, keeping members informed of activities across the world and soliciting nominations from member organisations through regional networks for both regional and global events. During 2013 NSWP continued to work with consultants in relation to translation, website development, copyediting and graphic design. NSWP membership has increased from just over 150 members in 2012 to 195 spanning the five regions, with NSWP continuing to host and moderate the global and regional listservs that enable members to share information/experiences and request support from one another. The appointment of the Communications Officer has enabled the Secretariat to increase its output as a result of the additional capacity.

The public access section of the NSWP website has functioned well with exciting new and relevant content being updated daily. The News section of the website hosts a rich collection of up-to-date news stories from around the world on issues related to sex worker rights. NSWP has also increased the number of resources uploaded to provide the sex worker community with a platform from which to access research related to sex work whether published by NSWP or other organisations. A particularly exciting initiative was the development of a resources section dedicated to NSWP member publications and community knowledge. Both of these elements of the NSWP communications strategy are strengthened by NSWP's use of social media



platforms such as Facebook and Twitter as it aids wide dissemination across our networks and also allows us to reach a wider external audience to amplify the voices of sex workers and NSWP members. NSWP mainly utilises Facebook and Twitter to share information, opinions and promote sex work-related events. Facebook membership has increased to 1,560 from 1,388 in 2012 members and the NSWP Twitter page gained roughly 1,500 new followers in 2013 with a total of 5,982. These platforms are increasingly being utilised to engage with members and allies.

In 2013, NSWP commissioned the drafting of nine briefing papers. This year the NSWP published briefing papers entitled 'Sex Workers' Access to HIV Medicines', 'The Voices and Demands of Positive Sex Workers', and the 'The Decriminalisation of Third Parties'. The remaining briefing papers; 'Sex Work and The Law', 'The Needs and Rights of Male Sex Workers', 'The Needs and Rights of Trans Sex Workers', 'Sex Workers Demonstrating Social and Economic Empowerment in Asia Pacific', 'The Impact of Non-Rights-Based HIV Programming for Sex Workers around the World', and 'Sex Workers' Access to HIV Treatment around the World' will all be published in the five official NSWP languages – Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish in 2014.

GOAL 2:

Build capacity within sex worker-led networks and organisations and support emerging sex worker leaders

A continuing goal of NSWP in year 2013 was to build the capacity of sex worker-led organisations throughout the network. This is vital in ensuring the global sex workers' rights movement can respond nationally, regionally and internationally to human rights abuses of sex workers and meaningfully engage with and influence policies directed at sex workers.

In June 2013, NSWP appointed the Communications and Information Management Team to strengthen the technical capacity of NSWP, its regional networks and member organisations to disseminate the wealth of experience and evidence gathered by sex worker-led organisations to inform advocacy at the global, regional, and national levels; and to access and critique traditional and out-dated narratives around sex work and sex workers.

The NSWP Board continued to prioritise building the capacity of sex worker-led organisations in Africa.

The NSWP continued to support the organisational development of the African Sex Worker Alliance (ASWA), who now have a strategic plan and have relocated to Kenya where they will be registering as an independent organisation. The consolidation of ASWA is essential to ensure the voices of sex workers in Africa are amplified and utilised within the broader range of civil society organisations that work with sex workers of all genders. NSWP continues to support the capacity building of national sex worker movements. After the initial bi-lateral exchange between four African country teams of sex workers and two sex worker collectives in India in 2012, ASWA decided to create more sustainable learning opportunities for a wider range and number of sex worker-led organisations across Africa through developing their own pan-Africa sex worker academy in Kenya, based upon the models seen in India. The academy has been developed and will be piloted with technical assistance from the Ashodaya Academy and the VAMP Institute. Site visits to Kenya to familiarise the Indian partners with the Africa context, as well as conceptualisation of the academy curriculum with the Kenyan sex workers went ahead in 2013 and the training of the Faculty who will run the academy was planned and implemented in January and February 2014. The academy will enable more sex worker organisations to identify and document



their needs, providing them with the knowledge to formulate organisational development plans that will allow them to build strong networks of sex worker-led organisations when they return to their home countries.

NSWP provided technical assistance at a Caribbean Sex Work Coalition meeting at the request of Caribbean sex workers, however, due to tensions between the sex worker community and programme implementers there has been little progress at integrating sex worker-led programmes and organisations into the regional programme. NSWP will continue to provide support to Caribbean sex workers to strengthen networking and advocacy in the region and ensure they are involved in future Global Fund programming in the region.

GOAL 2 (continued):

NSWP facilitated and mentored sex worker representatives' participation in a range of consultations, international policy forums and conferences, amplifying the voices of sex workers at an international level. The reports and policies emerging from these meetings support the call for greater resources to be made available for HIV programming for sex workers and in particular greater resourcing for sex worker-led organisations.

Alongside planned advocacy tools such as the Consensus Statement, NSWP has published responses to emerging issues such as the Equality Now attack on UNAIDS' position on decriminalisation, the US Supreme Court decision on the Anti-Prostitution Pledge and the murders of transgender sex workers in Turkey. In addition, NSWP has consulted with members and worked on briefing papers during the year, which will be published early 2014. All of these publications will increase members' ability to provide evidence to support their local advocacy work in the longer term. NSWP continued to mentor and build leadership amongst sex workers by supporting participation in meetings and contributing to a number of other international events.

An integral part of supporting the capacity of sex worker-led organisations is to disseminate examples of good practice. To this end, UNFPA continue to fund a quarterly Sex Work Digest, which provides a regular summary of emerging global, regional and national policy issues, debates, crises, news stories and recent publications for NSWP members. The Sex Work Digest is disseminated widely within the membership of NSWP and made available publicly on our website.



GOAL 3:

Promote rights and evidence-based policies and programmes affecting sex workers

NSWP continued to participate in key forums and dialogues around HIV programming that affect sex workers as a key affected population. This is a process that is often challenging, however extremely important in ensuring that the lived experiences of sex workers are taken into consideration.

In 2013, NSWP negotiated an agreement with UNFPA and UNAIDS that 25% of participants at UNAIDS consultations on HIV and sex work will be sex workers nominated by NSWP and our regional networks. This agreement was negotiated to ensure that UN agencies no longer cherry-pick individual sex workers to participate in international forums and allow the sex worker community to select its own experts and representatives; ensuring appropriate gender and geographic balance and support prior to the meeting. These agreements informed the invitation of 15 sex worker representatives to the SWIT technical consultation in Ghana in May 2013. The e-support provided through email and skype in the lead up to the meeting and the one day pre-meeting for the sex workers invited, allowed participants to feel fully prepared for the consultation and to be able to meaningfully engage in the working groups and plenary discussions. Members of the Guidance Development Group, and some of the other

participants, who had initially been sceptical about the value of sex worker participation in the meeting and development of the implementation tool changed their opinion during the consultation. While their original views were inappropriate and based on negative stereotypes of sex workers and their abilities, there was a significant change in attitudes as a direct result of the performance of the strong sex worker leaders who were mentored by NSWP to amplify the voices of sex workers globally.

The BtG Global Partners formed an alliance to engage with the Global Fund and to seek to redress the shortfalls in rights-based programming for key populations funded through the New Funding Model. This alliance developed into the Community Leadership & Action Collaborative which submitted a successful proposal to the Global Fund to provide in-country technical assistance to enable key populations to meaningfully participate in Global Fund country dialogue processes and promote programming which is most relevant to their communities.

GNP+, INPUD, MSMGF and NSWP have continued to work collaboratively with CCABA in developing guidelines for care workers in managing ethical decisions when caring for children and families of key populations which was piloted in 2013 and will be launched at AIDS 2014 in Melbourne.

In addition GNP+, INPUD, MSMGF and NSWP are all engaged in the Guidelines Development Group for the Consolidated Guidelines for Key Populations which are scheduled to be launched in 2014.



NSWP and Partnership Working to Advance Sex Workers Rights:

NSWP continues to invest in effective partnerships to enhance the health and human rights of sex workers. Some of these partnerships are listed below.

► **Coalition on Children Affected by AIDS:**

NSWP continued to work on the development of guidelines for care workers in relation to working with key populations to support a rights based approach that protects not only children's rights but balances those with parent's rights. The guidelines will be launched in 2014.

► **FreeSpaceProcess:** NSWP continued to work with the FreeSpaceProcess.

► **Global Coalition on Women and AIDS (GCWA):** to ensure sex workers needs and rights are addressed in HIV responses to women and girls.

► **Harm Reduction International (HRI):** to explore potential for collaboration around harm reduction advocacy.

► **IPPF:** NSWP has Minute of Understanding with IPPF to support and enhance their member associations' work with sex workers and will continue to work with IPPF on linking sex worker groups with local member associations.

► **The Red Umbrella Fund:** NSWP has continued to work with donors to operate the new funding mechanism to support human rights advocacy by sex worker led organisations. The Red Umbrella Fund, which was launched in April 2012, approved its second round of grants to sex worker-led organisations and national and regional networks in December 2013.

► **Global networks of key populations:** NSWP has continued to build strong alliances with other global networks of key populations including MSMGF and INPUD. NSWP has also developed strong working relationships with GNP+ and ITPC to ensure the needs of sex workers are integrated into the work of both networks and to strengthen NSWP's work around sex workers living with HIV and treatment activism.

► **The Community Leadership and Action Collaborative (CLAC):** NSWP is a member of the collaborative providing technical support to countries around the New Funding Model. The technical hub will support gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM), people who use drugs, sex workers, transgender people and people living with HIV (PLHIV) to engage in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria's New Funding Model.

Looking forward to 2014:

In addition to the ongoing work towards achieving the NSWP's three main goals, the Board of Directors annually identifies additional priority areas for the development of advocacy tools (resources permitting), including global and regional briefing papers and consensus statements, that support members' demands for the recognition of sex workers' human rights and rights-based programming.

2014–15 PRIORITIES

- Building alliances and engaging with the women's movement and religious leaders to build rights-based responses to sex work
- Promoting human rights and access to healthcare
- Meaningful participation of sex worker-led organisations in the development and roll-out of the Global Fund's New Funding Model as well as building capacity of sex worker rights organisations to engage with Country Coordinating Mechanisms
- Challenging anti-sex work projects that present themselves as human rights defenders and developing a guide for performing background checks on such organisations
- Addressing the stigma and discrimination experienced by sex workers living with HIV
- Sex workers who use drugs – including injecting and non-injecting drug use. This will not just have an HIV focus but will include all sex workers who use drugs
- Addressing needs of migrant sex workers. This will position their needs within a labour rights framework to move away from the trafficking paradigm
- Sex work and the law: challenging the criminalisation of clients (further development of advocacy tools to challenge the Swedish Model)
- Investigating and documenting the risks associated with population size estimates / mapping

Financial Summary 2013

INCOME	£	EXPENDITURE	£
OSF-SHARP	42,384	Personnel	
UNFPA	105,589	Staff	209,604
AIDS Fonds – BtG	239,215	Consultants	122,687
AIDS Fonds – SUSOII	41,371	Activities	
RCNF – global	46,724	Board, consultant and staff travel	68,176
RCNF – regional	109,444	Capacity building and regional meetings	99,877
Misc donations	353	Operating costs	84,912
	585,080		585,256



Global Network of Sex Work Projects
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