



Hands Off

2024 final report

June 2025

Introduction

It is with great pleasure that we share the Hands Off annual report for 2024. The report presents the work of Aidsfonds and Hands Off implementing partners in Angola, Botswana, eSwatini, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Data from 2024 shows that Hands Off implementing partners in all seven countries have **reached 77.323 sex workers of all genders and ages** with information on their health and human rights, community-led support, health and HIV testing services, psychosocial services and legal support.

Modelling estimates show that a reduction of almost 25 percent in HIV infections among sex workers can be achieved when physical or sexual violence is reduced. Because violence against sex workers is largely driven by stigma and criminalisation of sex work, the Hands Off programme seeks to reduce stigma in sex workers' communities, sensitise relevant stakeholders to the needs and rights of sex workers, and ultimately work towards the decriminalisation of sex work in the region. This could lead to a 46% reduction in new HIV infections among sex workers over a 10-year period.

Building on the success of the first phase, Hands Off phase 2 (2019-2026) actively collaborates with sex worker-led organisations, religious leaders, law enforcement, service providers and NGOs dedicated to human rights in efforts to reduce violence against female, male and transgender sex workers of 18 years and older, with a specific focus on young sex workers in the age group 18- 29 years. Based on sex workers' own priorities and needs, interventions include building strong sex worker movements, providing emergency support and rights-based services, litigation and roll out of national and regional lobby for law and policy reform.

The year 2024 marked the expansion of the Hands Off Programme into two new countries (Angola and eSwatini), and the phase-out of the programme in Botswana. 2024 also saw an additional partner added in Zimbabwe, and restarted implementation in both Zambia and Zimbabwe. Throughout the year there was a strong focus on strengthening the capacity of new partners, and widening the programme's focus to additional intersecting issues, such as youth engagement, climate change, and digitalisation.

Among key achievements, Hands Off launched an Emergency & Opportunities fund to support unexpected needs, adjusted implementation to reach a larger number of sex workers with information and services, and strengthened the community-led monitoring programmes of Hands Off partners to conduct human rights violations reporting. Finally, sex worker groups were increasingly recognised as stakeholders in shaping policies concerning their rights and health. With support from Hands Off, implementing partners were able to influence various policies and guidelines.

List of abbreviations

ADM	Associação de Direito das Mulheres
AIA	Arquivo de Identidade Angolano
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALEPH	African Regional Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health
ANC	African National Congress
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASSC	Ação de Solidariedade e Saúde Comunitária
ATSA	Aliança de trabalhadores do sexo em Angola
BONELA	Botswana Network on Ethics, Law and HIV and AIDS
CANGO	Coordinating Assembly of Non-governmental Organisations eSwatini
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRT	Crisis Response Team
CSO	Civil society organisation
DDP	Dignity & Diversity in Policing
DPS	Doces Para Sempre
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FLA	Frontline AIDS
GALZ	Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GLEPHA	Global Law Enforcement and Public Health
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
INERELA+	International Network of Religious leaders Living with or Affected by HIV
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPV	Intimate partner violence
KP	Key Populations
LGBT+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and other sexual identities
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MTCT	Mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NSWP	Global Network of Sex Work Projects
NPSWR	National Platform for Sex Workers Rights in Mozambique
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PVO	Private Voluntary Organisations
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
REPS	Royal Eswatini Police Service
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SAPS	South African Police Service
SASWA	Southern African Sex Worker Alliance
SAT	Southern African AIDS Trust
SHEZ	Sisterhood for Health Equality in Zambia
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
SRC	Sexual Rights Centre
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SWEAT	Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce
TBZ	Trans Bantu Zambia
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WG DAWG	Working Group on discrimination against women and girls
VOOV	Voice of Our Voices
YSW	Young sex workers
ZIMSWA	Zimbabwe Sex Workers Association

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1 Changing context

This chapter provides a brief overview of the most notable changes that took place in Hands Off countries. For more information on how contextual changes impacted our work, please refer to the reflections on the risk assessment in chapter 2.

1.1 Policy and legal landscape

The policy and legal landscape for Hands Off implementing partners continues to change, with legal wins and setbacks globally and in different countries. In March 2024, The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) published a guide on the human rights of sex workers. The document highlights that complete decriminalisation is the only way to provide sex workers the necessary access to resources and protection.¹ While the recognition of sex work as a rights issue globally is important, it has not consistently led to changes in regional policies.

South Africa was set to become the first African country to decriminalise sex work after legislation was introduced to parliament in 2022. However, the bill was delayed by the state legal advisor for re-drafting in committee and remains in limbo following elections in 2024. The African National Congress' (ANC) first loss of majority since 1994 has reshaped South Africa's political landscape. As coalition talks drag on, key issues like sex work decriminalisation risk being sidelined. In **Zimbabwe**, courts have imposed harsher penalties on perpetrators of violence against sex workers, signalling a shift towards greater accountability. In **Angola**, recent changes to eliminate referral-specific hospitals has opened wider medical care for people living with HIV (PLHIV). These efforts are expected to increase treatment uptake across the country and reduce transmission rates.

In **Mozambique**, the approval of the National Human Rights Plan and a new HIV response strategy marks a significant step forward. These frameworks explicitly include protections for key populations, including sex workers, and may pave the way for future legal reform. The Ministry of Health also published its second HIV prevention acceleration plan. The plan includes a strategy to maintain critical HIV services during emergencies, such as climate related events.

1.2 Shrinking civic space

Anti-rights movement

In 2024, ultra-conservative discourse has continued to gain strength, using cultural values and laws to restrict rights, especially for sex workers and people needing reproductive health care. Anti-rights ideologies, such as the Nordic Model², continue to block progress on policies that support sex workers' rights.

Anti-rights groups also pressure global institutions like the United Nations (UN) to push regressive agendas, threatening decades of human rights progress. The UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women and Girls released reports conflating sex work with trafficking and child exploitation, promoting harmful exit programmes.³ These actions clash with UN traditions and other experts, such as the Special Rapporteur for the Right to Health and the UN Working Group on Discrimination Against Women and Girls. While the Committee for the Convention for Elimination of Discrimination

¹ UN (March 2024) A Guide on the Human Rights of Sex Workers: UN Report. <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2024-03/2024-march-sex-work-guide-un-report-short.pdf>

² A model which criminalises purchases of sexual services (clients) but not selling of sexual services (sex workers).

³ Reem Alsalem (2024) Prostitution and violence against women. Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences.

Against Women and Girls (CEDAW) remains inconsistent, the departure of two anti-sex work members and the appointment of at least one rights-affirming member may signal a positive shift.

Restrictions on civil society space

The Southern African region has been facing increased restrictions on civil society spaces. Several countries have gone as far as to enact or propose laws to limit civil society organisations (CSOs) activities.⁴ Governments in countries like **Zimbabwe**, **eSwatini**, **Mozambique** and **Angola** have increased censorship and violent responses to protests, which may affect sex worker activism. **Mozambique** in particular faced significant violence and repressive government crackdowns following a disputed election. Initially, police treated any gathering as a potential political protest, which led to sex workers being mistakenly targeted in known hotspots. While violence has quieted in recent months, political advocacy within the country remains tense.

In **eSwatini**, sex worker-led organisations remain excluded from national discussions, including the development of the 2024-2028 National Strategic Framework on HIV/AIDS. In March 2024, **Zimbabwe's** government officially enacted the Private Voluntary Organisation (PVO) Amendment Bill, imposing strict government control on civil society groups. The repression of civil society persisted with the government ordering all CSOs to re-register as PVOs or otherwise suspend their operations. In **Zambia**, tighter non-governmental organisation (NGO) regulations and rising anti-rights ideologies and conservatism have framed harm reduction as promoting immorality, restricting possible support for sex workers using drugs.

1.3 Sex work, violence and access to services

Access to services remains uneven. In June 2024, the Global Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP) published a report on sex workers access to services and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), which revealed that only 39% of participants had access to SRHR services as part of their country's national health insurance.⁵

In **Zimbabwe**, access has improved through initiatives like the Sisters with a Voice programme⁶ and the introduction of injectable pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), which has helped reduce stigma and improve adherence. However, barriers persist, including discriminatory treatment in public health facilities and financial burdens such as mandatory fees for medical affidavits in court cases. In **Zambia**, the government has strengthened Gender Based Violence legislation and is integrating responses into HIV prevention efforts. Commodities such as condoms, lubricants, and contraceptives remain vulnerable to stockouts in multiple countries, such as **Zimbabwe**, **Angola**, and **eSwatini**.

In **South Africa**, a handful of high-profile court cases against serial killers who targeted sex workers raised the issue of violence against sex workers in the public consciousness. Violence against sex workers is now recognised within the broader and more widely supported movement against gender-based violence (GBV), creating further support for sex worker advocacy. South Africa also saw a population increase of migrant sex workers, particularly those from Zimbabwe and Lesotho, leading to a strain on resources and health infrastructure. In Gauteng and the Northwest province, sex workers have increasingly become targets of violence and exploitation by taxi drivers, leading to cases of robbery and coercion for unpaid services.

⁴ Human Rights Watch. (2024) article on Southern Africa: Growing Authoritarianism Threatens Rights, accessible online.

⁵ Global Network for Sex Work Projects. (2024). [Global Findings on Sex Workers' Access to Social Protection and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights](#).

⁶ Run by the Centre for Sexual Health, HIV and AIDS Research (CeSHHAR) and the Zimbabwe Ministry of Health, offering free health services and information for women, including sex workers.

More sex workers, particularly young and/or lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and others (LGBT+) individuals, have shifted to online platforms like webcamming, sexting, and selling erotic content. While this offers flexibility and discretion, it also exposes them to risks such as doxxing⁷, extortion, and online harassment. Overall, digital sex work in **Mozambique** is on the rise specifically for young male sex workers.

1.4 The impact of climate change

In 2024, the hottest year on record, climate change intensified natural disasters and extreme weather, affecting sex workers' health and safety. In **Zimbabwe**, severe droughts led to widespread crop failures and food insecurity, pushing many women- and increasingly younger individuals- into sex work as a survival strategy. In **South Africa** and **Zambia**, extreme heat and drought have worsened energy crises, with frequent power cuts disrupting healthcare services, including access to including anti-retroviral treatment (ARVs) and prevention commodities for sex workers. Load shedding has also created unsafe working conditions for sex workers, especially in poorly lit streets, brothels, bars and lodges. In Kabwe, Zambia, for example, sex workers reported an increase in physical and sexual assaults by clients and criminals in poorly lit areas.

Widespread flooding and extreme weather in **eSwatini**, **South Africa**, and **Mozambique** have damaged infrastructure and homes, limiting access to healthcare and disrupting outreach services. These disasters have displaced communities, often leading to a surge of sex workers in less-affected areas, straining already fragile support systems and services.

1.5 Funding of the HIV response

As global conservatism rises and HIV is increasingly considered as a manageable chronic condition, international funding for HIV programmes is shrinking, with key donors like the United States, the Netherlands, Germany, France and United Kingdom drastically scaling back their commitments. A 2024 Aidsfonds study revealed a US\$10 billion funding gap to remain on track to hit the 95-95-95 targets⁸ by 2030. The report also shows that the HIV funding gap for key populations (KPs) remains dangerously high.⁹

The funding cuts pose a significant threat to the progress made in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Africa, potentially reversing years of work and putting vulnerable populations, including sex workers, at increased risk. UNAIDS projects an additional 6.6 million new HIV infections and 4.2 million AIDS-related deaths over the next few years. The situation highlights the need for sustainable funding models and community-based solutions.

In early 2025, major cuts to HIV/AIDS funding through the Trump administration, including the halt and scale-down of PEPFAR and The Global Fund, this global gap is doomed to grow. Many Hands Off countries rely heavily on The Global Fund and PEPFAR and the cuts are significantly impacting sex workers, leading to reduced access to vital healthcare services, including HIV prevention and treatment, and increasing the risk of HIV transmission. Clinics and programmes specifically tailored to the needs of sex workers have been closed, leaving many without access to essential services and medications like HIV-prevention and treatment.

⁷ Non-consensual publication of personal details online, including full/legal names, addresses, and contact details.

⁸ The UNAIDS 95-95-95 targets aim to ensure that by 2030, 95% of all PLHIV know their HIV status, 95% of people diagnosed with HIV receive sustained ARV treatment, and 95% of people receiving ARV treatment have viral suppression.

⁹ Aidsfonds. 2025. [Dangerously off track: How Funding for the HIV Response is Leaving Key Populations Behind](#).

2 Reflection on risks

In 2024, Hands Off implementing partners and programme team encountered a range of internal and external risks. This chapter reflects on the key risks that emerged during the year and Aidsfonds' response to mitigate them.

2.1 Key reflections

2.1.1 Partnership management and programme implementation

Hosting agreements

Over the years, Aidsfonds has employed a hosting model in which established organisations act as incubators or fiscal hosts for unregistered or emerging sex worker-led groups. This approach has effectively mitigated financial risks while supporting movement-building. However, in 2024, the model also presented challenges. Delays in identifying suitable host organisations—particularly those aligned in mission and with adequate capacity—slowed implementation and contributed to some project indicators falling behind schedule. This was especially evident in Angola, where viable hosting options were limited. Strategic engagement by Aidsfonds with UNDP and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Luanda was instrumental in securing an appropriate host and safeguarding financial accountability.

Communication issues between regional partner Southern African Sex Workers Alliance (SASWA) and their host, the SRHR African Trust (SAT) Zambia, led to slow implementation and higher costs due to the need to accelerate activities. Aidsfonds engaged an external consultant and provided technical guidance to help get the partnership back on track and ensure timely implementation. By including SAT's regional office SASWA managed to resolve these problems and strengthened the partnership for better implementation in 2025. Furthermore, Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ)'s strong organisational structures and capacity as a hosting party were key in quickly addressing concerns around integrity and leadership with ZIMSWA in **Zimbabwe**.

Infrastructure

Programme implementation was limited by unreliable basic infrastructure in countries. Frequent power cuts, load-shedding, and limited internet access affected partners' ability to operate effectively in **Zambia, Zimbabwe** and **South Africa**. Aidsfonds helped partners to diversify their energy sources and financially contributed to mapping climate risks to plan for infrastructure emergencies.

While the government in **Angola** made efforts to invest in public services, weak social infrastructure was a major barrier to progress in this country. A heavily underfunded civil society, limited basic healthcare access, and low institutional capacity significantly slowed the rollout of the Hands Off model. In response, Aidsfonds adopted alternative strategies to onboard partners and ensure grants reached the movement effectively. This included funding an additional organisation through small grants and not addressing all programme outcomes, but rather on targeting the most sustainable goals. Additionally, Aidsfonds engaged a less established fiscal host, reflecting our commitment to supporting grassroots structures.

Organisational capacity

Hands Off frequently works with nascent and community-based organisations that often operate with limited organisational capacity. In 2024, Aidsfonds focused on strengthening emerging movements and accelerate implementation in new contexts, while we also aimed to ensure the

sustainability of the impacts achieved. Aidsfonds played a key role in effectively bringing implementing partners up to speed, particularly in **eSwatini** and **Zambia**, by engaging external consultants and providing targeted technical support. This approach proved effective in building capacity and ensuring partners were equipped to implement programme activities efficiently.

2.1.2 Political landscape

The 2024 election in **South Africa** led to the African National Congress (ANC) losing its majority in parliament, while their support is key for the Decriminalisation Bill currently sitting in committee. SWEAT and Sisonke prepared for this possibility by engaging in additional advocacy and campaigning with other political parties, preparing strategic litigation, and developing alternative strategies to maintain the momentum of the movement and the bill.

Partners in **Mozambique** faced delayed implementation in the last quarter of the year following election violence. The team put staff safety first, which meant outreach work stopped in areas where travel or group gatherings were unsafe. Work with police also slowed down, as many officers were busy handling the unrest, and in some cases, they even caused more harm to sex workers. Aidsfonds provided flexibility for partners to carry forward some unfinished activities into 2025, as well making the Hands Off Emergency & Opportunities fund available. The programme team continues to monitor the safety of partners in Mozambique and remains available to support additional needs in implementation.

2.1.3 Civic space and human rights

In **Zimbabwe** and **Zambia**, rising anti-rights rhetoric and a shrinking civic space made it harder for Hands Off partners to carry out their work. The PVO Bill in Zimbabwe prevents organisations like sex worker-led groups from formally registering, and requires significant government oversight and control when they are able to register. This restricted organisations like **Springs of Life** to rely on host organisations in order to mitigate risks for donors and receive funds. While it did not impact implementation, fiscal host **GALZ** faced vandalism and robbery at one of their offices due to their advocacy work. GALZ, with financial support from Aidsfonds, is well-equipped to handle the situation. Still, it raised concerns for other outspoken partners working in increasingly hostile environments, such as **Trans Bantu Zambia**. Aidsfonds is monitoring the strategies of anti-rights movements to provide stronger support to affected partners. The team also successfully connected UNDP and Love Alliance, leading to a stronger and well-informed collaboration on the anti-rights works.

2.1.4 Impact of climate change

Along with a number of natural disasters in 2024, the daily impact of climate change affected partners in implementation and interrupted field work. Flexibility in both programming and funding proved key in supporting implementing partners to mitigate the effects of climate change. Aidsfonds supported Sisterhood for Health Equality in **Zambia** (SHEZ) with additional funding to mitigate electric instability caused by heat affecting Zambia's grid. When large-scale disasters occurred, such as typhoons in **Mozambique**, or the flooding in **South Africa** and in **eSwatini**, Aidsfonds encouraged partners to adjust implementation to prioritise both safety and emergency needs. The Emergency & Opportunities fund also encourages partners to apply for additional funding when needed.

To further support the climate resiliency of Hands Off partners, Aidsfonds engaged a consultant in late 2024 to conduct climate scans and develop resiliency plans for partners in each of the Hands Off countries. The study was completed in the second quarter of 2025, and Aidsfonds supports partners to implement the recommendations throughout the remainder of the year.

2.1.5 Integrity

Following the termination of our partnership with the **Sexual Rights Centre (SRC)** in 2023 due to financial mismanagement, Aidsfonds took immediate and appropriate steps to safeguard their unaccounted funds. In July 2024, we formally requested SRC to reimburse these costs identified through a forensic audit. When SRC rejected the audit findings, Aidsfonds pursued legal action to recover the funds, acting in line with our zero-tolerance policy on financial irregularities. Despite these efforts, SRC has since confirmed that it is unable to repay the outstanding amount. In light of this, and after exhausting all reasonable legal avenues, Aidsfonds has made the difficult but necessary decision to assume responsibility for the financial loss. This course of action reflects our commitment to transparency, accountability, and protecting the integrity of our programmes.

In December 2024, Aidsfonds and GALZ, the fiscal host of the **Zimbabwe Sex Workers Alliance (ZIMSWA)**, received formal allegations of misconduct involving a ZIMSWA staff member. Aidsfonds immediately activated its integrity protocols to ensure the matter was handled with the utmost seriousness and due process. GALZ conducted a thorough investigation, which confirmed the misconduct. Concerned by ZIMSWA's initial handling of the case, Aidsfonds made the principled decision not to renew the partnership. However, after the ZIMSWA board submitted a revised and robust action plan, Aidsfonds regained confidence in ZIMSWA's leadership and governance. As a result, the partnership was reinstated in June 2025. The programme is now set to move forward with renewed accountability and momentum.

Late 2024, Frontline AIDS (FLA) informed Aidsfonds that it had ended its partnership with the Coordinating Assembly of NGOs in Eswatini (**CANGO**), due to concerns about financial management. CANGO is a fiscal host in the Hands Off programme. Although the Hands Off team has not received reports related to Hands Off funds and found no major issues in CANGO's reporting, Aidsfonds is taking additional steps to prevent any integrity breaches and reduce financial risks.

To safeguard the integrity of the Hands Off programme and other projects, Aidsfonds updated its [code of conduct and policy on integrity breaches](#). As part of this commitment, Aidsfonds appointed an Integrity Officer responsible for training and advising staff on the prevention, identification, and response to (possible) integrity breaches. In 2023/2024, all existing and new Hands Off contract partners underwent a comprehensive **Due Diligence assessment** conducted by an external consultant. Based on the findings, Aidsfonds implemented targeted mitigation measures to reduce the risk of integrity violations. In 2024, the Hands Off programme team and partners did not receive any reports of integrity violations regarding sexual exploitation, abuse, or sexual harassment.

3 Results

3.1 Progress on result indicators

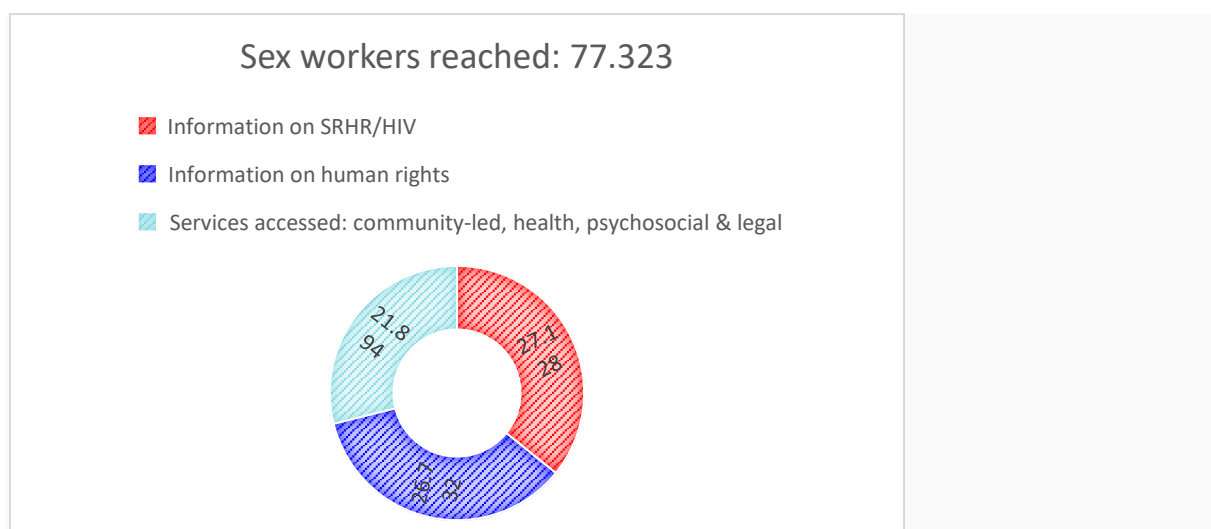
In 2024, Hands Off implementing partners **reached 77.323 sex workers of all ages and genders** with services and information on their health and rights. The substantial **70%** increase compared to last year, despite many new implementing partners starting later in the year, can be attributed to the addition of partners and the revival of work in Zambia and Zimbabwe. Among the total number of sex workers reached **33.524 were between the ages of 18 and 24**. This slight increase in proportion compared to 2023 highlights the effectiveness of targeted strategies to reach this difficult-to-reach group.

Outreach to male sex workers increased from 11% in 2023 to 15% of the total sex workers reached in 2024. The reach of transgender sex workers slightly dropped from 7,6% to 6% of the grand total. This decline can be attributed to the fact that most new partners have not yet established the necessary structures to effectively serve these groups. However, the absolute number of transgender sex workers reached (4.311) still increased compared to last year.

Of the total reached, **28.154 sex workers** of all genders and age groups received **information on SRHR and HIV**. Additionally, **27.674 sex workers** received **information on their human rights**.

In total, **21.894 sex workers accessed various services**: 4.918 received community-led support after surviving violence, 10.101 sex workers accessed health and testing services, 4.217 sex workers received psychosocial support, and 2.259 accessed legal support. The number of sex workers receiving services represents an **80% increase compared to last year**. However, male and transgender sex workers still face barriers in accessing services. Increasing access for these groups remains a focus for 2025.

Despite the overall increase in sex workers receiving services, we remain behind schedule in meeting the updated 2024 targets for outcome 2, particularly for community-led, health and legal services. These targets were notably ambitious, and much of the related work only commenced later in the year. With the additional emergency funding available in 2025 and implementing partners fully up and running we expect to accelerate progress on these indicators.



Despite the growing pressure on funding for the HIV response and sex worker movements, Hands Off partners still reported an increase in funds available to them¹⁰. Overall funding increased from €957.830 in 2023 to €1.227.027, and direct funding to sex worker-led organisations (funds transferred without a fiscal conduit) increased from €93.392 to €207.781 in 2024. This growth is mainly due to the addition of new partners to the Hands Off portfolio and does not alleviate concerns about future funding for the movement in Southern Africa.

See [appendix 2](#) for an overview on 2024 and cumulative progress on all Hands Off outcome indicators.

3.2 Building a stronger sex worker movement that demands its rights

Sex workers voices united at sub-regional level

Hands Off partners worked on movement building on local and national levels, supporting sex workers in 52 districts and provinces across six countries. Furthermore, partners were increasingly involved in regional movement building through the work of **SASWA**. In 2024, SASWA acted as a key partner to new members of the Hands Off programme, providing technical assistance to partners in **Zimbabwe** and in **Zambia**. SASWA additionally expanded their membership representation and youth advisory committee to include representatives from **Angola** and **eSwatini**, connecting all Hands Off focus countries to the sub-regional movement. This wide network will be key to providing a united voice for sex workers when the SASWA strategic and advocacy plans are completed in 2025.



Sex workers in Cape Town demonstrating outside the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association World conference.

Building strong movements through capacity building

With support of external consultants Hands Off implementing partners further strengthened their organisational and implementation capacity, which contributed to more efficiency and effectiveness. In **Mozambique**, National Platform for Sex Workers' Rights (NPSWR) changed its structure and ratified their constitution. A centralised platform, coordinated by sex workers, has empowered the

¹⁰ Please note that these figures reflect 2024 data- prior to the 2025 USAID funding stop.

movement to advocate for space and visibility, also for those with intersecting identities. The platform has become a significant actor in the political arena. Furthermore, NPSWR expanded representation at provincial level and strengthened capacity of their membership across Mozambique. Both national and provincial coordinators noticed greater awareness and perception of human rights, greater reporting of cases of violence and above all greater engagement of local authorities.

Sisonke in **South Africa** and ZIMSWA in Zimbabwe took steps to improve their organisational capacity. As Sisonke moves closer to full fiscal independence, the team invested in a strong, sex worker-inclusive board. The new board not only enhanced their collective advocacy work but also educated staff and peer coordinators on effective implementation. As such, Sisonke's mobilisation strategy changed to successfully focus on and reach more vulnerable sex workers, such as migrants and young sex workers. In **Zimbabwe**, ZIMSWA put greater effort into strengthening their provincial coordinators and rebuilding their online community-led monitoring system. These steps resulted in greater documentation of human rights violations and put more sex workers in touch with community services to support them.

In both **eSwatini** and **Zambia**, sex worker-led organisations dedicated their first year of Hands Off implementation to uniting sex workers and strengthening their national movements. In eSwatini, Voice Of Our Voices (VOOV) hosted their annual Sex Workers' Indaba bringing together sex workers from across the country to share stories and launch a national focus on human rights for sex workers. Similarly, nascent Sisterhood for Health Equality Zambia (SHEZ) focused on training individual activists and building a stronger and more confident community of sex workers. SHEZ reported that trained sex workers and those involved in advocacy shared these skills with their peers, who in turn spoke out more often against violence, discrimination and injustice.

"I used to feel ashamed and alone. Now, I understand that we have the power to change our situation." Sex worker, Zimbabwe

Hands Off bade farewell to long-term partner Sisonke **Botswana** at the end of March 2024. Although the phase-out was carefully planned, including efforts to strengthen the organisation, Sisonke faced a challenging remainder of the year due to the loss of funding. Despite these difficulties, Sisonke emphasized that Hands Off's support had been transformative, evolving the sex worker movement in Botswana from a collection of loosely connected, sex worker-led groups into a strong, unified force. Their increased visibility and influence enabled greater participation in national dialogues and contributing to policy changes that have positively impacted sex workers' health in recent years.

Best practices: A national, diverse movement in Mozambique

Sex workers in Mozambique planned to launch their national movement in September 2023, but decided to delay their launch upon realising the complexity of their plan. To launch their movement, they focused on three key goals: making sure sex workers from all backgrounds and regions felt represented; building a formal, professional organisation to gain legitimacy with decision-makers; and welcoming non-sex worker allies to show broad support for sex workers' rights. After a year of community consultations and planning, the constitution for the National Platform for Sex Worker's Rights was ratified by 23 organisations, including allied LGBTQ+, PUD and youth organisations. The NPSWR is a country-wide network for collective advocacy and provincial platforms to address local sex worker issues. Keeping inclusion at the core of their plans was essential to the success of this new national movement.

Equipping sex workers with rights awareness and encouraging agency

Rights awareness remained a top priority for Hands Off partners across the region. They ran human rights trainings that helped sex workers speak up, demand their rights and push back against abuse. Partners in **eSwatini**, **Zimbabwe**, **Zambia**, and **Angola** all focused on strengthening sex workers' rights literacy. Sex workers in **Angola**, supported by Acção de Solidariedade e Saúde Comunitária

(ASSC), also report less violence inside brothels, now that both sex workers and brothel owners are aware of the rights of sex workers.

“I am now able to face those health providers who used to discriminate against us due to our work. I even have courage to speak on behalf of my fellow sex workers. This has gotten to a point where even the police cannot take advantage of me because [I] am able show them that I know my rights.” – Sex worker, Zambia

In **Zambia**, SHEZ focused on how sex workers should interact with police officers, leading to more sex workers to challenge their arrests and demand accountability in local justice systems. In **Zimbabwe**, Springs of Life focused on empowerment and leadership. They encouraged sex workers to not only be aware of their rights, but to feel confident in exercising them as well. **North Star Alliance** focused specifically on equipping sex workers to claim their rights to healthcare without stigma. As sex workers gained confidence and knowledge about their personal health journey, more of them sought the care they needed, stayed engaged with services, and attended follow-up appointments.

3.3 Increased access to and use of inclusive services for sex workers

Community-led support and prevention for sex workers

Across the region, Hands Off partners provided peer-led support, by sex workers, for sex workers. Through outreach, creative and safe spaces, sex workers educated their peers on their health and rights and connected them to essential services. Online rapid-response teams offered immediate assistance to survivors of violence. They provided counselling, referred survivors to health and legal services and forensic examinations, and accompanied them to police stations to register cases.

In **South Africa**, Sisonke’s rapid responders strengthened access to services by building strong partnerships with health providers, legal aid, social services, and prosecutors. Bi-monthly outreach and creative community spaces ensured ongoing engagement, helping sex workers stay informed and feel safe accessing care. **SWEAT**’s hotline offered counselling to sex workers, with the informal support often meaning a great deal to those who called. The International Network of Religious Leaders Living with or Affected by HIV (**INERELA+**) reported that sex workers who previously received psychosocial support from religious leaders are now offering similar support to their peers. This cascade model of mental health care has helped build resilience and foster a strong sense of solidarity within the community.

In **Zimbabwe**, the use of rapid-response services increased, and trust in support system was restored following the implementation pause at ZIMSWA. Partner Springs of Life established inclusive, creative meeting spaces, where sex workers receive peer support and information on their health and rights. In **Mozambique**, NPSWR and its provincial sex worker platforms launched digital campaigns in Nampula, Maputo, and Sofala to reduce stigma and discrimination by informing sex workers of their rights and available support. These efforts also helped promote the updated Code of Conduct for sex workers, revised in 2024 to include more inclusive language for trans and male sex workers. Partners in **Botswana** reported that, with sustained support from Hands Off, awareness and use of services among sex workers have increased. Sex workers are now more empowered to take control of their health and wellbeing. By sensitising healthcare providers, partners successfully ended the rationing of condoms for sex workers.

Providing rights-based tailored health services

Hands Off partners have continued their work in delivering rights-based health services sensitised to the needs of sex workers. **North Star Alliance** reached more hard-to-reach sex workers by offering mobile outreach services in rotating locations. This approach brought healthcare directly to communities, providing HIV screening and STI treatment to more migrant and young sex workers. In **Mozambique**, NPSWR focal points joined 24 co-management committees at health facilities serving sex workers. These partnerships helped track referrals, address service barriers, and supported the

implementation of PrEP guidelines, which led to better information flow and increased service uptake.

In **Zambia**, sex workers have more knowledge on where to find (support) services and they are empowered to demand access to those services when needed. Springs of Life successfully advocated for the removal of user fees for ARVs at the Epworth Mission Clinic in **Zimbabwe**. This ensured that sex workers could access free medication again. They also successfully negotiated a six-month supply of ART for sex workers at the clinics instead of the usual three months, significantly improving treatment adherence and continuity of care.

“After learning about SRHR, no client takes advantage of me. I know I can access health services like anyone else. This has changed my life. I have power over my health.” - Sex Worker, Zambia.

Increasing access to legal support and justice

Hands Off partners continued their efforts to create an environment where perpetrators of violence are held accountable and the rights of sex workers are respected. While there has been growing trust in the police among sex workers when reporting violence, partners remained committed to ensuring access to legal aid and proper case follow-up. In **Mozambique**, NPSWR and Pathfinder collaborated with justice institutions to improve legal access for sex workers. Their first high-level meeting resulted in a commitment from the judiciary to document court cases involving violence against sex workers and to strengthen the case flow from police to courts, helping to prevent case loss. In **Zimbabwe**, religious leaders from **INERELA+** played a key role in mobilising other civil society organisations to apply pressure on the judiciary and legislature following the unlawful arrest of 21 sex workers. Their advocacy contributed to a landmark court ruling on 24 April 2024, which secured the release of the sex workers who had been charged under section 81 of the Criminal Law.

Implementing partners across the region strengthened legal support for sex workers by linking them to legal aid. **North Star Alliance**'s weekly outreach, led by clinic staff and peer educators, has improved justice access for sex workers and especially migrant sex workers. Their crisis response teams, which include lawyers and immigration officials, supported sex workers to bring cases to court. In **South Africa**, improved legal support through Sisonke increased rights awareness amongst sex workers, increased reporting of abuse, and built greater trust in the justice system. SWEAT's legal clinic, co-funded by UNDP, provided vital assistance, including helping a group of queer and trans sex workers successfully petition the provincial government for new shelter after facing evictions.

3.4 A more enabling and supportive environment for sex work

Advocating for sex workers' rights and policy change

In 2024, sex work partners across the region stepped up to decision-making platforms to demand political and legal change for their communities in **90 influential meetings**. SWEAT, Sisonke, and the Asijiki Coalition in **South Africa** filed a strategic litigation case against the South African government to demand the decriminalisation of sex work. This process runs alongside a decriminalisation bill currently awaiting revision in Parliament. The unexpected lawsuit increased pressure on the government to either respond to the legal challenge or move forward with the bill, helping build momentum for decriminalising sex work.

In **Zimbabwe**, sex workers in Masvingo also went to court to demand their rights. Advocacy efforts supported by **INERELA+** and **GALZ** pushed for a court ruling overturning the sentence of 21 sex workers wrongfully arrested by police. This decision reinforces a decade-old precedent¹¹ that

¹¹ This 2015 court ruling was supported by Bridging the Gaps (an Aidsfonds-coordinated alliance to end AIDS among key populations) and Hands Off.

prevents police officers from arresting sex workers for soliciting without substantial evidence. This action coincided with ZIMSWA’s newly launched campaign for decriminalisation in **Zimbabwe** that was also supported by UNDP.

Taking a different approach, partners in **Mozambique** and in **eSwatini** opened conversations with decision makers to advance law reform. Pathfinder and NPSWR engaged with parliamentarians and the Ministry of Justice to hold an open dialogue on the needs of sex workers. This collaboration shaped a proposal for draft legislation regulating sex work in **Mozambique** and will be presented to the parliament’s Human Rights Committee in 2025. Parliamentarians in **eSwatini** participated in the *Sex Worker Indaba* organised by VOOV, marking a significant step towards engaging policymakers in discussions on the legal reform of sex work.

On a regional level, **SASWA** focused on advocacy for sex workers in the digital age by organising a training for sex workers from across the Southern African region. The training empowered young activists to engage with national-level initiatives for the first time. This included a young sex worker travelling to Geneva to participate in the 56th Session of the UN Human Rights Council, bringing young sex workers voices to the global table. Hands Off also supported a number of sex worker-led partners to attend **AIDS2024** in Munich. The partners used the opportunity to connect with global sex work networks and promote their work (see also chapter 3.6) and the united presence of sex workers in the space.

“The national movement provided us with resources and a platform to amplify our voices. We reached hundreds through regular meetings, use of social media and community events. For the first time, our voices are being acknowledged by policymakers, which has triggered debates in parliament.” Sex worker activist- Zimbabwe



Young sex workers celebrating their training on digital rights and advocacy with SASWA

Strategic engagements for inclusive and right-based services

Hands Off partners continued their push for accessible and inclusive services for sex workers through actively participating in key decision-making bodies. In **Eswatini**, **South Africa**, and **Mozambique**, sex workers were represented in the Global Fund’s Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs). Since the

Global Fund provides essential grants for HIV/AIDS-related care, sex worker representation ensures that their communities are fairly included in how these funds are allocated and used. Both Springs of Life and ZIMSWA sought to expand healthcare access to sex workers in **Zimbabwe**. ZIMSWA's engagements with the National AIDS Council and Springs of Life's work with local key CSOs provided access to facilities previously barred to sex workers.

Sex workers in **Mozambique** were involved in the creation of a National Human Rights Plan that protects the rights of PLHIV and key populations, which the government later approved. In an additional advocacy victory, Mozambique also approved a second plan to accelerate its HIV response to reach the 95-95-95 targets, placing a priority focus on key populations including sex workers. While sex workers in **eSwatini** did not have a seat at the decision-making table, their advocacy efforts encouraged government officials to recognise sex workers as a priority population for prevention and treatment in the updated National Strategic Framework for HIV. In **Botswana**, Sisonke Botswana served on the national Human Rights, Community Engagement and Gender Equality technical working group for preventing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT). Their presence in the working group ensured that sex workers' needs were taken into account when sensitising healthcare providers. Sisonke also supported human rights monitoring of MTCT programme to further prevent violence and discrimination of sex workers and other key populations seeking care.

Community-led monitoring and accountability mechanisms

Hands Off partners actively documented human rights violations, recording **2.624 human rights violations** across eSwatini, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. A regional 2024 report presenting the results titled [Justice for all](#) was officially launched in 2025 at an event in **Mozambique**. Many high-level stakeholders attended the launch, including the Ministries of Justice and Health, the National AIDS Council, and the national Human Rights Commission. The report highlighted specific challenges faced by young sex workers, emphasizing the urgent need to support them.

Global partner **NSWP** continued to support Hands Off partners in tracking in their countries are putting Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and Girls (**CEDAW**) recommendations into action. New monitoring systems were set up with partners in eSwatini, Zambia and Angola, and work was continued with Sisonke, ZIMSWA and Tiyané Vavassate. The monitoring findings helped inform advocacy and build strong narratives to hold governments accountable for their progress on the CEDAW recommendations. Tracking in **Zambia** revealed that the government successfully fulfils its recommendations regarding access to SRHR, but falls short in commitments to reduce violence against women and sex workers. Monitoring in **Zimbabwe** revealed similar gaps in the governments approach to digital gender-based violence. Hands Off partners in both countries will use these findings to push for further action from their governments to protect sex workers from violence.

Advancing social inclusion and challenging discrimination

INERELA+ continued their sensitisation efforts amongst religious leaders in 2024, working to build a more supportive environment for sex workers in their community and places of worship. In total, **574 religious and community leaders** were trained by INERELA+ on the rights and dignity of sex workers, often through dialogues between religious leaders and sex workers. INERELA+ also used other methods of sensitisation to further expand their reach. They broadcasted a regular radio programme in South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, featuring conversations between religious leaders, sex workers, and media personalities. The broadcasts received high praise on social media and significantly expanded the impact of their sensitisation work.



Sex Workers' Pride march in Gauteng, South Africa- sex workers and allies to the front!

ASSC and Doces Para Sempre (DPS) in **Angola** also engaged in community leader sensitisation on a smaller scale, but with visible results. After sensitisation meetings took place, sex workers reported feeling more comfortable being visible in community spaces, such as in church or with their family. In **Zimbabwe**, sex workers supported by Springs of Life were invited to conferences at Pentecostal and White Garment churches. The sex workers reported being received with 'remarkable' compassion and valued the chance to build understanding between sex workers and the church.

"I used to view sex work through a lens of judgment. However, after hearing the stories of sex workers and understanding their struggles, I realise they deserve compassion and support. I am now committed to advocating for their rights within my community." – Pastor Zimbabwe

In **South Africa** and **Zimbabwe**, regional partner **North Star Alliance** strengthened the leadership of their signature crisis response team (CRT) programme, fully using the diversity of community members involved. CRT teams are composed of sex workers, GBV-trained police officers, nurses, religious leaders, immigration officers, community leaders, and many other kinds of stakeholders, all offering support and expertise to sex workers following cases of violence. Not only did this strengthened leadership foster a stronger sense of trust between sex workers and their wider communities, but it also improved coordination and response to better GBV referral pathways, and increased awareness and understanding of the needs of sex workers.

Best practices: Preparing for political shift

In South Africa, the African National Congress' election loss wasn't a complete surprise. But to Hands Off partners SWEAT and Sisonke, it did serve as a setback in their ongoing campaign for decriminalisation. With the ANC now forced to enter a coalition and the decriminalisation bill still sitting in committee, South African sex workers feared their rights would become a political bargaining chip. To keep pressure on the government, SWEAT, Sisonke, and the Asijiki Coalition began preparing before the elections even began, demanding political parties to declare their stance on sex work decriminalisation and positioning sex workers as a powerful voting bloc. Post-election, SWEAT and Sisonke filed a strategic litigation case to decriminalise sex work, ensuring that even if the bill disappears, an alternate path to justice is still available. Staying connected and adaptable keeps momentum strong. South African organisations show that constant readiness is key and they are eager to share strategies as others in the region launch their own decriminalisation efforts.

3.5 Sex workers are protected and served by law enforcement

Strengthened relations between sex workers and police

Implementing partners worked hard to build trust between sex workers and law enforcement. This growing trust is reflected in the **1.118 cases** reported by sex workers to the police, demonstrating increased confidence in the police. Improving police accountability, ASSC and DPS in **Angola** collaborated with policewomen's associations who successfully advocated for their protection within police units. This led to public condemnation of violence by male officers and improved police accountability. Police now make regular visits to sex work areas, helping reduce fear and build trust. **North Star Alliance** maintained its collaboration with victim-friendly police units from South African Police Service (SAPS) and the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP). They conducted quarterly evening outreach at sex work hotspots to enforce safe spaces.

In **Mozambique**, Pathfinder and NPSWR partnered with local and district police to track the follow-up of cases reported by sex workers and improve support services. Through regular liaison meetings, they successfully removed barriers that had previously discouraged sex workers from reporting abuse or seeking protection at police units. Sex workers are now accessing services without mediation from the national level. Their local and provincial leadership has increased coordination and joint planning with police, such as in Sofala, where they developed strategies to combat femicide. In addition, the police and NPSWR collaborated to develop an accreditation system for police stations and classified **XX** compliant stations as *sex worker-friendly*.

In December, South Africa hosted the first *African Regional Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health* (ALEPH). Supported by GLEPHA, UNODC, Love Alliance and Aidsfonds, the event created space for open conversations between police and key communities from 25 countries. Throughout the sessions, speakers shared successful examples of how key population issues have been integrated into police training programmes in Hands Off countries, examples that participants found both valuable and useful¹². With support from the Hands Off programme, sex workers were able to connect directly with senior police leaders, including Deputy Commissioner Generals. These new relationships have helped building ongoing collaboration in their home countries.

Police officers trained on key populations' rights

The Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (**SARPCCO**) officially endorsed the *Health & Wellness Manual*, a comprehensive training curriculum that includes sessions on the rights of sex workers. The manual promotes a rights-based approach to policing, emphasising the duty of police officers to protect and serve all individuals, regardless of their sexual orientation,

¹² Survey findings from the LEPH 2024 conference report. : a regional conference on law enforcement and public health in sub-Saharan Africa.

gender identity or occupation. The training programme is standardised at the regional level and adopted by all sixteen SARPPCO Member States. Initial implementation of the manual is underway in Angola, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe and other countries are expected to follow. Sex workers also use the endorsed manual as a powerful instrument to start conversations with police and holding them accountable to protect sex workers from violence.

In **eSwatini**, the Royal Eswatini Police Service (REPS) joined the DDP training programme following a collaborative meeting in Mbabane with key population groups and the Eswatini AIDS Programme. Stakeholders committed to launching the training using the DDP model and SARPPCO's Health & Wellness resources, which marks a strong move toward inclusive, rights-based policing in the country. In **Zambia**, a three-day session in Ndola introduced the Zambia Police Service to the programme. The training included direct dialogue between sex workers and police officers, building mutual understanding and advancing inclusive policing practices.

Throughout the year, **12.257 officers** were trained in sex workers' and other key populations' rights through the support of the Hands Off programme. In **Mozambique**, police training sessions reached 9.694 officers. These efforts have helped build a culture of care within the police, focused on protecting sex workers. Police units are now taking initiative to monitor violence and document their support, showing real commitment and helping ensure long-term protection. In **South Africa**, the SAPS DDP programme has extended beyond in-service training for current officers to also include training of newly recruited police officers, ensuring that human rights-based policing is embedded from the very beginning of police training.

Law enforcement policies & procedures respecting sex workers' rights

Following the endorsement of the training manual, SARPPCO took additional steps to reduce arbitrary arrests of sex workers and searching procedures that harm their dignity. SARPPCO member States are looking into adopting Standard Operating Procedures, similar to the ones that were developed by SAPS, once the training is in the roll-out phase. Meanwhile, SARPPCO reports that police in most of the sixteen member states have significantly reduced the use of arrests as a means of disciplining or deterring sex workers.

During the 16 Days of Activism in **Zimbabwe**, police escorted sex workers in a public march for the first time, marking a major breakthrough in police-community relations. Previously, such events were denied or viewed as illegal. This unprecedented support signalled growing recognition of sex workers' rights to assemble, express themselves, and seek justice. The event surprised both participants and the broader community and contributed to a noticeable decline in police brutality and hostility toward sex workers.

3.6 Aidsfonds coordination

The key priority for Aidsfonds was kickstarting the Hands Off programme in two new countries by **onboarding new partners** and restarting implementation in both Zambia and Zimbabwe. To support this expansion, the Hands Off team brought in several consultants from the Southern African region to help new partners assess their organisational capacity, build relationships with (fiscal) hosts, and strengthen their organisational capacity. During the June **kick-off meeting** in Johannesburg, new partners were introduced to the Hands Off programme and Aidsfonds policies and trained to digitally document human rights violations. They were also brought together with other Hands Off partners who have been involved for a longer time, which benefitted **peer learning** and led to build strong, supportive connections.

In line with Aidsfonds' commitment to **co-decision making and participatory grant making**, partners played a greater role in programme decisions this year. The Hands Off team supported partners and

set up systems to facilitate decision-making processes, such as the selection of new partners in Zambia and Zimbabwe and the allocation of underspends and emergency funding. In 2025, these activities will be further expanded, with a focus on the meaningful involvement of young sex workers in decision making processes.

In our role as an involved funder, we offered financial and programmatic flexibility throughout the year to address and respond to contextual and organisational challenges. In 2024, Aidsfonds established the Hands Off **Emergency & Opportunities fund** to provide partners with flexible funding to address unforeseen situations. With the fund we were able to support INERELA+ with two months of core funding to bridge a temporary funding gap. This support enabled them to continue Hands Off implementation without interruption and prevented the loss of their office space and staff members.

To raise the **visibility and show the impact** of our work, we ran an online campaign during the 16 Days of activism, specifically celebrating the allies who stand up against violence towards sex workers. The campaign generated a visibility of 9.592 impressions across LinkedIn and X. The Hands Off team also worked on producing three young sex workers' stories. The stories are co-created with sex workers, each in their own unique format (a photo story, animation and short documentary), and will be published in June 2025.

Aidsfonds led the submission of an abstract on community-led monitoring for the **AIDS 2024 conference**, in collaboration with Pathfinder, NPSWR and SASWA. During an **oral presentation** in Munich, a Pathfinder representative shared how data collected through Ona software informs their programming and advocacy, and is used to hold police accountable for protecting sex workers from violence. The session drew strong interest and numerous questions from the audience. Aidsfonds also won the IAS/ANRS Lange/van Tongeren Prizes for Young Investigators for the abstract.



Arminda Zandamela from Pathfinder (center) presents the success of human rights violation documentation under Hands Off

3.6.1 Youth, gender and inclusion

Although we are seeing an increase in the number of young sex workers reached and trained in leadership, Aidsfonds continues to play a **driving role in identifying opportunities to ensure the meaningful involvement of young people** and expand the programme's reach. Several activities are planned for 2025 to build on this momentum, including peer learning and learning with and from young sex workers.

Strategies, such as the deployment of young peer educators in **Mozambique** and **eSwatini**, proved effective in reaching this difficult-to-reach group. **North Star Alliance** shifted outreach efforts to better understand and serve the needs of young sex workers. Through continuous mapping efforts, they adapted to the flexible nature of young sex workers' hot spots, brought services directly to them, and saw an increased uptake in HIV screenings, prevention and treatment from young sex workers as a result.

SASWA successfully mobilised young sex workers to participate in the **READY+ Academy**, which brought participants to connect with other EKN-funded programmes and stakeholders, including **Y+'s HER Voice Fund**¹³. Young sex workers in *HER Voice* countries are now actively included in the programme's initiatives, and a young sex worker from eSwatini now serves as a *HER Voice* Ambassador. This connection shows how involving young sex workers in broader youth health & rights programmes gives them better access to resources, advocacy opportunities and peer support.

Gender and inclusion

Through the Hands Off programme, Aidsfonds played a **facilitating role in advancing work on gender and inclusion**. While most of this has been addressed in previous chapters, we will present key highlights for emphasis. With Hands Off funding NSWP continued to support Hands Off partners with **CEDAW monitoring** and shadow reporting, which helped them to hold governments accountable for addressing gender-based violence against sex workers. The programme also engaged key stakeholders, including police and religious leaders, equipping them to **challenge harmful norms** and better understand the gendered realities of sex work.

In Mozambique, **inclusive content** was developed for the *Vibrações* platform (see the chapter below), while partners across the region provided tailored services to all gender groups. Although the SASWA needs assessment on young female-led organisations was postponed to 2025, progress continued elsewhere. In eSwatini, VOOV **expanded its reach beyond female sex workers** to include more male and transgender sex workers during outreach activities. Through Hands Off they were also able to support survivors of gender-based violence.

3.6.2 Digital tools and services

Aidsfonds facilitated efforts to make online content more inclusive for young sex workers by bringing together Coalizão and NPSWR. In **Mozambique**, these partners collaborated to enhance the [Vibrações online platform](#), ensuring it better serves young queer and transgender sex workers. Insights from their lived experiences guided the creation of new content¹⁴, while existing materials were updated to reflect their needs. Better online promotion in 2025 of the platform led to a significant boost in engagement, with daily traffic reaching 7.000 page views and monthly Facebook visits climbing from a few tens of thousands to 2 million. Notably, 17% of the traffic went to Hands Off-supported content, offering vital information to young sex workers facing barriers in accessing mainstream healthcare and information due to intersectional stigma.

NPSWR also noted that **digital advocacy campaigns** reached more 'invisible' populations than traditional outreach, leading to several successful anti-discrimination campaigns reaching male and transgender sex workers. Moreover, in collaboration with **Y+ Global**, SASWA conducted the Regional young sex workers **Digital Advocacy Training**, drawing on Y+ Global's strengths in digitalisation and youth engagement. Through this partnership, young sex workers gained valuable digital advocacy skills using a youth-centred digitalisation toolkit. Aidsfonds facilitated training of new Hands Off

¹³ The [Y+ HER Voice Fund](#) provides small grants to support leadership and advocacy & policy engagement for adolescent girls and young women, funded by the Global Fund and ViiV Healthcare.

¹⁴ For example: <https://www.vibracoes.co.mz/os-meus-direitos-e-deveres-como-transgenero/> and [Sou transgênero: Como me prevenir das ITS incluindo HIV? - Vibrações](#)

partners to use Ona software to **digitally document human rights violations** against sex workers. Some trained partners now use the tool to also track progress and service referrals, improving their implementation efficacy.



Examples of the digital campaign in Mozambique to decrease stigma in care for LGBTI+ sex workers

3.6.3 Climate change

In late 2024, Aidsfonds engaged a consultant to conduct scans of Hands Off partners to assess their preparedness for the **impacts of climate change and to create organisational resiliency plans**. This consultancy is continuing in 2025 and will educate Hands Off implementing partners about climate change and the linkages with SRHR and sex work. The plans have been finalised first quarter of 2025. Hands Off implementing partners can apply for a top up to implement their resiliency plans. The *Emergency & opportunities fund* that Aidsfonds set up last year, can provide implementing partners with support to respond to climate related crises.

3.6.1 Aligning with other EKN-funded implementing partners

Aidsfonds has played a key facilitating role by linking in-country Hands Off partners with Pamunye partners, fostering ongoing and strengthened collaboration. Hands Off implementing partners continue to lead both implementation and national and regional advocacy agendas. UNDP emerged as a natural and strategic ally, its networks and funding significantly amplified the impact of Hands Off across the region.

With support from **UNDP** in Zimbabwe, ZIMSWA advocated for policy and legislative reform benefiting sex workers. A key milestone of the collaboration was the relaunch of the sex work decriminalisation strategy, which engaged policymakers, parliamentarians and civil society organisations to push for change.

During the start-up phase of Hands Off in Angola, Hands Off leveraged on the contacts that UNDP has in the country. Hands Off also decided to provide financial support to the same partners as funded by UNDP, so that coordinated investments can be made in a real sex worker-led movement within the country. Aidsfonds also contributed to documenting community-led advocacy strategies, providing input and linking UNDP with sex worker-led partners across the region.

Building on the foundation laid by Hands Off, Sisonke South Africa used SCALE funding from UNDP to deepen legal empowerment among sex workers through targeted literacy sessions. The funding complemented broader decriminalisation work funded by Aidsfonds by supporting provincial consultations on the current bill and contributing to a report for the Ministry of Justice. Additionally, by combining SCALE and Hands Off resources, Sisonke advanced key advocacy initiatives, such as the 16 Days of Activism and the Sisonke Policy Summit, drawing on evidence from Hands Off's human rights violations monitoring. With funding from the UNDP SCALE project and additional support from the Hands Off programme, SWEAT successfully piloted a Legal Advice Centre in Cape Town. The pilot

reached a large number of clients who received individual legal support and were empowered to demand and protect their rights.

In collaboration with other EKN-funded partners, Hands Off expanded its support for young sex workers. In Sofala, Mozambique, NPSWR partnered with **Young Africa** to help young sex workers access vocational training. Around 43 members of the Tibessane Association, part of NPSWR, completed courses in cookery, construction, mechanics, and more. It helped to reduce their vulnerability and expand their economic opportunities. Since 2022, enrolment has continued to grow through this partnership. In eSwatini, SASWA supported mobilisation for the Ready Academy by **Frontline Aids**, while Aidsfonds contributed a resource person who addressed the impact of rising conservatism on the SRHR and HIV response.

3.7 Reflections

In 2024, **shared decision-making** with our implementing partners was significantly strengthened. Partners took an active role in key processes, including the selection of new partners in Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as in decisions regarding emergency funding allocations and the reallocation of underspent budgets. Although this collaborative approach requires additional time and support from Aidsfonds, we are very pleased with the results. The partners' expertise and in-depth understanding of the in-country contexts have been well reflected in the decision-making process, leading to more informed and contextually appropriate outcomes.

There is a continued need to **revisit the hosting model** for community-led organisations. Over the past year, it has become clear that the engagement of fiscal hosts and incubators continues to present challenges for the programme. The need to mitigate financial and integrity risks has grown, particularly as Aidsfonds bears sole responsibility in the event of a breach and since we are working with new unregistered organisations. Some hosts have delayed, limited, or even harmed the development of sex worker-led initiatives, either by undermining their independence, being involved in integrity issues, or simply lacking the capacity or willingness to take on the role. In response, an internal reflection process was launched with an external consultant in 2024, to be further developed in 2025.

The phase-out in Botswana highlighted key challenges around **programme sustainability planning**. To support Sisonke Botswana's transition, Hands Off extended funding until March 2024, including funding for activities to sustain impact and close the programme effectively. However, as the programme neared its end, Sisonke shifted focus to other priorities, reducing attention to the Hands Off sustainability activities. Although not all opportunities were fully taken up by the partner, Sisonke reports lasting results and impact from Hands Off activities. Nevertheless, Aidsfonds will further prioritise support for sustainability efforts from partners in 2025 and strengthen planning processes to guide them through the final phase of the programme.

The **NPSWR** in Mozambique has established itself as a **key influencer** in the field of movement building and data-driven advocacy. It is encouraging to see how the organisation has become a recognised interlocutor with the government, while also engaging with a diverse range of intersecting. There is much that other Hands Off implementing partners can learn from NPSWR's approach. In 2025, we aim to expand peer learning beyond technical support in Angola, ensuring that other Hands Off partners can also benefit from NPSWR's experience and approach.

4 Financial report

4.1 2024 financial report in euro

The tables below present an overview on how Aidsfonds and partners used funds in 2024. It reports against the forecasted 2024 budget as approved in the 2025 report and not the budget approved in the 2024 work plan, which was made before the € 4.000.000 top up was approved late 2023.

The overview provides insight in expenses per cost category level, partner level and country level. It presents actual expenses by implementing partners. The funds committed and paid by Aidsfonds to implementing partners are presented in the 2024 audited report. The overall costs related to the management of the programme are presented in the Admin budget lines.

Please also see Appendix 1 for a detailed financial report per country per outcome and Appendix 2 for a reconciliation between the financial report presenting the expenditures and audit report presenting the committed funds to partners.

4.2 Expenditure rate and exchange rate impact

In 2024 Hands Off had an **expenditure rate of 79%**. At total level we incurred an **underspend of € 486.752**. The underspend against the 2024 budget can mainly be explained by the delayed onboarding of new partners in both new and existing Hands Off countries and later start of the climate resiliency and sustainability planning. A portion of the underspend at Aidsfonds level was foreseen and included in the 2025 budget at the end of 2024. The remainder was reallocated towards new activities in April 2025 (please also see the 2025 Q1 updated budget).

The table below indicates that, after adjusting for exchange rate gains and losses, the overall variance is minimal (€13.779) and does not affect the overall expenditure rate. The most significant exchange rate fluctuations were observed in the South African Rand, eSwatini Lilangeni, and British Pound. However, these effects largely balanced out at the aggregate level.

Actuals (in euro) per partner	Multi-year budget	Actuals 2019-2023	Forecast 2024	Actuals 2024	% spent 2024	Actuals 2024 FX rate	% spent FX rate
AIA/ ADM + ATSA	166.385	0	50.000	9.388	19%	9.388	19%
Aidsfonds	4.177.743	1.791.464	837.761	653.944	78%	653.944	78%
ASSC	28.500	0	10.000	10.000	100%	10.000	100%
BONELA / Sisonke	334.727	318.839	22.966	15.888	69%	15.689	68%
CANGO / VOOV	150.886	0	65.351	50.494	77%	48.834	75%
Coalizao	0	0	15.000	0	0%	0	0%
GALZ / ZIMSWA	105.256	0	53.525	40.845	76%	39.938	75%
INERELA+	426.143	201.023	131.406	103.995	79%	103.852	79%
North Star Alliance	682.956	391.942	137.590	124.036	90%	120.524	88%
NSWP	216.007	48.370	45.758	43.230	94%	41.632	91%
Pangea / Springs of Life	130.021	0	63.023	55.611	88%	53.406	85%
Pathfinder / NPSWR	1.330.490	447.591	381.989	334.261	88%	334.261	88%
Police	794.975	386.703	228.794	167.635	73%	166.740	73%

SAT Regional / SASWA	391.064	89.498	154.819	115.685	75%	116.901	76%
SRC closed	187.759	187.759	0	0	0%	0	0%
SWEAT / Sisonke	600.177	351.954	108.171	106.083	98%	103.226	95%
Transbantu / SHEZ	192.756	0	63.189	51.493	81%	50.474	80%
ZASWA (closed)	54.888	54.888	0	0	0%	0	0%
Contingency	29.266	2.620	0	0	0%	0	0%
Grand Total	10.000.000	4.272.650	2.369.341	1.882.589	79%	1.868.810	79%

4.3 Expenditures per cost category

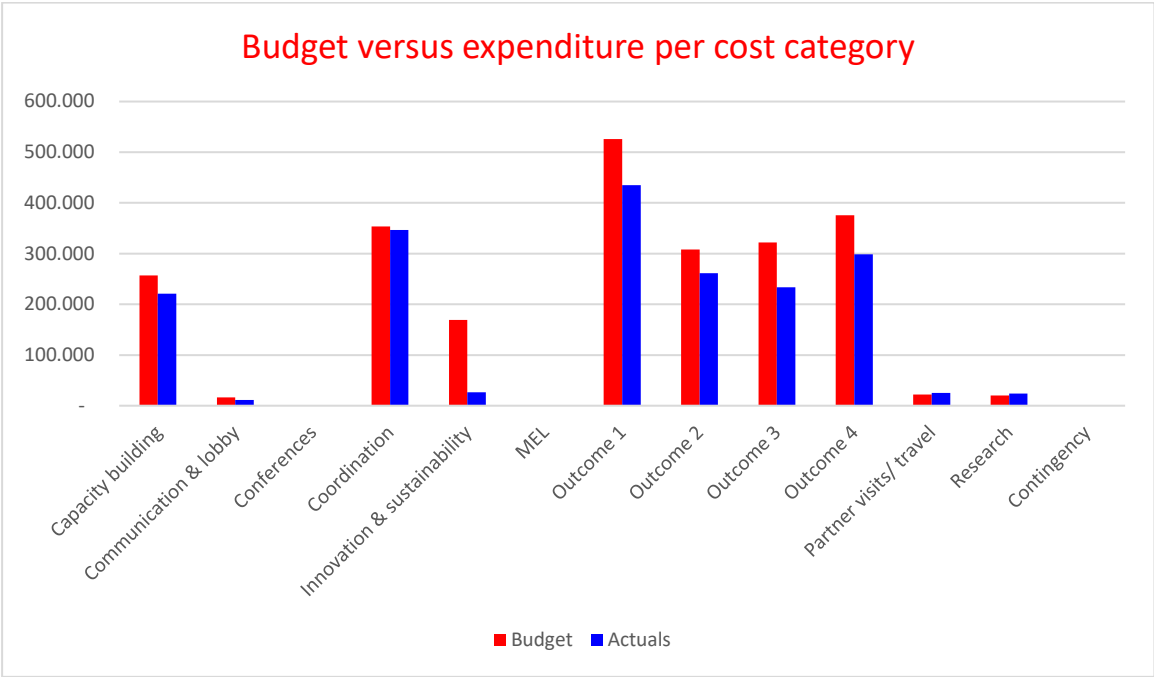
Cost category (in euro)	Multi-year budget	Actuals 2019-2023	Forecast 2024	Actuals 2024	Remaining (2025-2026)
Capacity building	1.246.472	598.379	256.722	220.702	427.391
Communication & lobby	128.155	47.171	16.500	11.445	69.539
Conferences	143.218	29.218	0	0	114.000
Coordination	1.941.642	935.084	353.325	346.513	660.045
Innovation & sustainability	308.265	5.000	169.384	26.265	277.000
MEL	79.396	60.036	0	0	19.360
Outcome 1	1.960.314	794.365	525.911	435.070	730.879
Outcome 2	1.501.721	731.623	308.141	261.383	508.715
Outcome 3	1.099.379	419.859	321.898	233.776	445.745
Outcome 4	1.231.576	532.720	375.630	298.415	400.441
Partner visits/ travel	84.542	34.412	21.830	25.130	25.000
Research	246.053	82.164	20.000	23.889	140.000
Contingency	29.266	2.620	0	0	26.646
Total	10.000.000	4.272.650	2.369.341	1.882.589	3.844.761

Overall, we observed an underspend across most cost categories. The most notable underspend occurred under the **Innovation & Sustainability** budget line. Key activities in this area -such as the digital safety workshop, sustainability initiatives, and work on climate resiliency- were delayed and have largely been carried forward into 2025. These activities have now been initiated by the programme team, and we are confident they will be successfully implemented in 2025.

Resources allocated for **capacity building** of new partners were recorded under the partners' direct costs. This is reflected in their expenditure reports and explains the difference between the budgeted and actual amounts. The **coordination** budget came in slightly under expectations, mainly because less funding was needed for Lusophone interpretation. Content creation planned under the **communications** budget will be completed in 2025. The underspend has been reallocated to that year. **Research** activity costs were slightly higher than predicted due to the early start of the study on Sex work & violence in Eswatini, which began before the end of the year. Finally, the travel budget shows a small overspend. This was caused by rising travel costs within and to Africa, which quickly used up the allocated funds.

Underspending was reported *across all four programme outcomes*, mainly due to delays in onboarding new partners. . New implementing partners often allocate a larger share of their budgets to Outcomes 1 (movement building) and 2 (access to services), reflecting the initial emphasis on capacity building and service delivery. This partially accounts for the under expenditure for these outcomes. The largest underspend occurred under **outcome 3** (enabling environment), driven by implementation delays at SASWA and cost-saving measures by INERELA+. **Outcome 4** (law

enforcement) also saw lower-than-expected spending, as activities in Eswatini and Angola were postponed to 2025 to better align with the availability of police institutions



4.4 Expenditures per partner and per country

Throughout the year, part of the 2023 underspend by Hands Off implementing partners was carried forward to 2024 to support delayed activities. The largest underspends at partner level were mainly due to the delayed start of new partners (VOOV, Springs of Life, and SHEZ) and difficulties in launching activities in Angola, where finding a suitable host organisation caused significant delays.

Post-election tensions in Mozambique heavily affected implementation in the last quarter of the year, which is reflected in the expenditure rate of Pathfinder/NPSWR. The partners were not able to organise meetings, training or finalise field research aimed at mapping needs of young sex workers. Implementation of police activities in Angola faced delays due to limited availability of police institutions to begin the *Dignity & Diversity in Policing* training in 2024. Post-elections violence further prevented the police consultant to implement his work.

SASWA also experienced setbacks, mainly due to challenges with planning and fiscal hosting arrangements. These issues are expected to be resolved during 2025. Meanwhile, INERELA+ successfully implemented its activities in a cost-effective way. By integrating its work with other INERELA+-funded projects, the network was able to optimise the use of its resources, which explains the underspend.

Per partner	Multi-year budget	Actuals 2019-2023	Forecast 2024	Actuals 2024	Remaining (2025-2026)
AIA/ ADM & ATSA	166.385	0	50.000	9.388	156.997
Aidsfonds	4.177.743	1.791.464	837.761	653.944	1.732.335
ASSC	28.500	0	10.000	10.000	18.500
BONELA / Sisonke	334.727	318.839	22.966	15.888	0

CANGO / VOOV	150.886	0	65.351	50.494	100.392
Coalizao	0	0	15.000	0	0
GALZ / ZIMSWA	105.256	0	53.525	40.845	64.410
INERELA+	426.143	201.023	131.406	103.995	121.125
North Star Alliance	682.956	391.942	137.590	124.036	166.979
NSWP	216.007	48.370	45.758	43.230	124.407
Pangea / Springs of Life	130.021	0	63.023	55.611	74.410
Pathfinder / NPSWR	1.330.490	447.591	381.989	334.261	548.637
Police	794.975	386.703	228.794	167.635	240.637
SAT Regional / SASWA	391.064	89.498	154.819	115.685	185.881
SRC closed	187.759	187.759			0
SWEAT / Sisonke	600.177	351.954	108.171	106.083	142.141
Transbantu / SHEZ	192.756	0	63.189	51.493	141.263
ZASWA closed	54.888	54.888			0
Contingency	29.266	2.620	0	0	26.646
Total	10.000.000	4.272.650	2.369.341	1.882.589	3.844.761

All planned activities for Sisonke Botswana have been successfully implemented. The 2024 budget included provisions for capacity strengthening, which were advanced by BONELA and carried out in 2023. These expenses were subsequently settled by Aidsfonds in 2024, but are not reflected in the expenditures. The Coalizao project has also been implemented as planned. Due to internal administrative arrangements at Aidsfonds, the related expenses were recorded under the Innovation & Sustainability line, which explains the absence of expenditures under the project's designated budget line.

New Hands Off partners were supported by a consultant in identifying a suitable host and conducting their capacity strengthening self-assessments. The costs for this support are included in the 2024 actuals for new partners. This explains, for example, the recorded expenses for Associação de Direito das Mulheres (ADM) and Aliança de trabalhadores do sexo em Angola (ATSA), even though their implementation activities only began in 2025.

Per country	Multi-year budget	Actuals 2019-2023	Forecast 2024	Actuals 2024	Remaining (2025-2026)
Admin	3.179.676	1.548.646	565.047	550.484	1.080.546
Angola	194.885	0	60.000	19.388	175.497
Botswana	334.727	318.839	22.966	15.888	0
eSwatini	150.886	0	65.351	50.494	100.392
Mozambique	1.330.490	447.591	396.989	334.261	548.637
Regional	3.509.212	1.360.353	971.080	658.041	1.490.818
South Africa	600.177	351.954	108.171	106.083	142.141
Zambia	247.644	54.888	63.189	51.493	141.263
Zimbabwe	423.036	187.759	116.548	96.457	138.820
Contingency	29.266	2.620	0	0	26.646
Total	10.000.000	4.272.650	2.369.341	1.882.589	3.844.761

Acceleration plans at Aidsfonds and SASWA have been set in motion to ensure expenditure at regional level. The underspends from 2024 have been carried forward to 2025 and distributed among implementing partners who are expected to be able to spend them. Mozambique's fragile stability post- elections is being closely monitored. As reflected, implementation in Botswana has been

completed in 2024. New Hands Off partners are being supported and guided so that they can implement at full speed in 2025.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Detailed 2024 financial report

Appendix 2: Reconciliation 2024 audit and financial report

Appendix 3: 2024 output indicators

Appendix 1:

Detailed 2024 financial report

Per country/ per outcome (in euro)	Multi-year budget	Actuals 2019- 2023	Approved budget 2024	Actuals 2024	Remaining (2025- 2026)
Admin	3.179.676	1.548.646	565.047	550.484	1.080.546
Capacity building	1.158.638	553.526	211.722	203.971	401.141
Coordination	1.941.642	935.084	353.325	346.513	660.045
MEL	79.396	60.036	0	0	19.360
Angola	194.885	0	60.000	19.388	175.497
Outcome 1	94.500	0	25.500	15.944	78.555
Outcome 2	80.868	0	22.000	1.286	79.582
Outcome 3	17.367	0	12.500	2.002	15.365
Outcome 4	2.151	0	0	156	1.995
Botswana	334.727	318.839	22.966	15.888	0
Outcome 1	156.606	149.643	15.540	6.963	0
Outcome 2	154.325	146.425	6.464	7.900	0
Outcome 3	23.795	22.771	962	1.024	0
Outcome 4	0	0	0	0	0
eSwatini	150.886	0	65.351	50.494	100.392
Outcome 1	80.736	0	27.787	26.662	54.074
Outcome 2	37.936	0	8.402	7.662	30.274
Outcome 3	30.164	0	28.271	16.170	13.993
Outcome 4	2.051	0	891	0	2.051
Mozambique	1.330.490	447.591	396.989	334.261	548.637
Outcome 1	708.500	272.193	190.103	158.823	277.484
Outcome 2	120.203	28.151	41.354	27.264	64.789
Outcome 3	102.937	27.542	19.911	17.930	57.465
Outcome 4	398.851	119.706	145.620	130.245	148.900
Regional	3.509.212	1.360.353	971.080	658.041	1.490.818
Capacity building	87.834	44.853	45.000	16.731	26.250
Conferences	143.218	29.218	0	0	114.000
Outcome 1	386.610	131.138	116.339	104.419	151.054
Outcome 2	537.747	302.149	108.233	100.755	134.843
Outcome 3	784.466	292.339	244.675	181.392	310.735
Outcome 4	802.322	391.910	229.119	168.014	242.398
Partner visits/ travel	84.542	34.412	21.830	25.130	25.000
Research	246.053	82.164	20.000	23.889	140.000
Innovation & sustainability	308.265	5.000	169.384	26.265	277.000
Communication & lobby	128.155	47.171	16.500	11.445	69.539
South Africa	600.177	351.954	108.171	106.083	142.141
Outcome 1	125.385	80.139	28.368	26.375	18.870
Outcome 2	405.922	221.724	76.260	76.175	108.023
Outcome 3	52.076	34.153	3.543	3.533	14.390
Outcome 4	16.795	15.937	0	0	858
Zambia	247.644	54.888	63.189	51.493	141.263
Outcome 1	176.836	54.888	51.250	36.893	85.055
Outcome 2	52.425	0	11.197	10.948	41.478
Outcome 3	16.630	0	742	3.653	12.977
Outcome 4	1.753	0	0	0	1.753
Zimbabwe	423.036	187.759	116.548	96.457	138.820
Outcome 1	231.143	106.365	71.023	58.991	65.786
Outcome 2	112.294	33.173	34.231	29.393	49.728
Outcome 3	71.946	43.054	11.294	8.073	20.820

Outcome 4	7.653	5.167	0	0	2.486
Contingency	29.266	2.620	0	0	26.646
Contingency	29.266	2.620	0	0	26.646
Grand Total	10.000.000	4.272.650	2.369.341	1.882.589	3.844.761

Appendix 2: Reconciliation 2024 audit and 2024 financial report

Audit report 2024 chapter 3 (in euro)			Financial report 2024 (in euro)		
Total committed and paid 2024, Aidsfonds		653.944	Total expenditures 2024, Aidsfonds only		653.944
Total committed and paid 2024 implementing partners		1.456.045	Total actual expenditures 2024, implementing partners		1.228.645
Angola	AIA/ADM & ATSA	9.388	Angola	AIA/ADM & ATSA	9.388
	ASSC	10.000		ASSC	10.000
Botswana	BONELA	19.059	Botswana	BONELA	15.888
eSwatini	VOOV/ CANGO	68.356	eSwatini	VOOV/ CANGO	50.494
Mozambique	Pathfinder	327.918	Mozambique	Pathfinder	334.261
South Africa	SWEAT/ Sisonke	174.241	South Africa	SWEAT/ Sisonke	106.083
Zambia	SHEZ/ Transbantu	63.189	Zambia	SHEZ/ Transbantu	51.493
Zimbabwe	ZIMSWA/ GALZ	45.101	Zimbabwe	ZIMSWA/ GALZ	40.845
	Springs of Life/ Pangaea	62.121		Springs of Life/ Pangaea	55.611
Regional	INERELA+	146.007	Regional	INERELA+	103.995
	North Star Alliance	126.483		North Star Alliance	124.036
	Police	201.088		Police	167.635
	SASWA/ SAT Regional	146.835		SASWA/ SAT Regional	115.685
	NSWP	56.258		NSWP	43.230
Total 2024		2.109.989	Total 2024		1.882.589

Please refer to the column *Committed and paid 2024* (chapter 3, page 3) in the audit report for the total 2024 payments, which amount to €2.109.989. This includes €1.456.045 paid to implementing partners (Total partner Implementation) and €653.944 spent by Aidsfonds as secretariat (see Total Aidsfonds).

The total 2024 figure in the right-hand column represents the actual expenditures for 2024 (see Chapter 3 of this report) and aligns with the Hands Off 2024 financial report.

Appendix 3:

2024 Output indicators

To identify progress on the Hands Off outcomes set out in the Theory of Change, Hands Off implementing partners bi-annually report on the output indicators they contribute to. The results are being collected through their own Monitoring and Evaluation systems and aggregated at programme level by Aidsfonds.

Partners report against multi-year targets (2020-2026). In 2024, existing implementing partners reviewed and updated targets, and four new implementing partners set targets for their programming. Their bi-annual indicator reports are published on the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

Figure 1 presents the pooled results at programme level, with disaggregated data highlighted in pink. Figure 2 presents key outputs in 2024 with aggregated data per country. See also chapter 2.1 for a reflection on the results. See also chapter 3.1 for more background on the progress.

3.1 2024 results (disaggregated)

Objective	Indicator	2020-2026 updated targets	2024 targets	2024 results	2024 cumulative ¹⁵	Progress cumulative
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with SRHR and HIV/AIDS information (female) until 24 years	37.568	6.507	9.233	31.293	83%
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with SRHR and HIV/AIDS information (female) 25 years and older	116.874	13.902	12.603	79.365	68%
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with SRHR and HIV/AIDS information (male) until 24 years	6.631	743	2.735	7.518	113%
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with SRHR and HIV/AIDS information (male) 25 years and older	8.054	1.498	2.125	5.140	64%
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with SRHR and HIV/AIDS information (transgender) until 24 years	2.959	284	844	2.905	98%

¹⁵ These numbers present the cumulative results (2020-2024)

Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with SRHR and HIV/AIDS information (transgender) 25 years and older	3.903	544	614	2.866	73%
Overall objective (aggregated)	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with SRHR and HIV/AIDS information (aggregated)	175.989	23.477	28.154	129.087	73%
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with information on their rights (female) until 24 years	20.651	3.072	8.629	19.564	95%
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with information on their rights (female) 25 years and older	37.714	5.941	14.180	34.427	91%
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with information on their rights (male) until 24 years	5.303	897	2.126	4.667	88%
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with information on their rights (male) 25 years and older	5.998	1.167	1.386	3.687	62%
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with information on their rights (transgender) until 24 years	3.315	474	873	2.799	84%
Overall objective	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with information on their rights (transgender) 25 years and older	3.525	686	480	2.105	60%
Overall objective (aggregated)	Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with information on their rights (aggregated)	76.506	12.235	27.674	67.249	88%
Long term outcome 1.2	Number of districts the national sex worker movement is represented and/ or active in	99	51	52	52	-
Long term outcome 1.2	Amount of indirect funding allocated to	4.657.258	941.724	1.227.027	4.137.582	89%

	national sex worker movements					
Long term outcome 1.2	Amount of direct funding allocated to national sex worker movements	1.473.797	274.576	207.781	830.185	56%
Long term outcome 2.1	Number of sex workers accessing community-led support after violence (female) until 24 years	7.433	1.344	1.622	2.777	37%
Long term outcome 2.1	Number of sex workers accessing community-led support after violence (female) 25 years and older	12.241	1.577	2.097	4.853	40%
Long term outcome 2.1	Number of sex workers accessing community-led support after violence (male) until 24 years	1.203	153	259	380	32%
Long term outcome 2.1	Number of sex workers accessing community-led support after violence (male) 25 years and older	2.195	386	401	598	27%
Long term outcome 2.1	Number of sex workers accessing community-led support after violence (transgender) until 24 years	1.696	379	193	554	33%
Long term outcome 2.1	Number of sex workers accessing community-led support after violence (transgender) 25 years and older	1.721	412	346	663	39%
Long term outcome 2.1 (aggregated)	Number of sex workers accessing community-led support after violence (aggregated)	26.489	4.251	4.918	9.825	37%
Long term outcome 2.2	Number of sex workers accessing health & testing (if applicable) services (female) until 24 years	15.514	2.307	2.830	12.946	83%
Long term outcome 2.2	Number of sex workers accessing health & testing (if applicable) services (female) 25 years and older	38.422	5.332	5.153	31.323	82%
Long term outcome 2.2	Number of sex workers accessing health & testing (if applicable) services (male) until 24 years	2.223	582	604	1.009	45%
Long term outcome 2.2	Number of sex workers accessing health & testing (if applicable) services (male) 25 years and older	2.902	618	912	1.503	52%
Long term outcome 2.2	Number of sex workers accessing health & testing (if applicable)	1.837	421	318	617	34%

	services (transgender) until 24 years					
Long term outcome 2.2	Number of sex workers accessing health & testing (if applicable) services (transgender) 25 years and older	2.308	617	284	463	20%
Long term outcome 2.2 (aggregated)	Number of sex workers accessing health & testing (if applicable) services (aggregated)	63.206	9.878	10.101	47.861	76%
Long term outcome 2.3	Number of sex workers accessing psychosocial services (female) until 24 years	7.912	1.915	1.890	4.636	59%
Long term outcome 2.3	Number of sex workers accessing psychosocial services (female) 25 years and older	5.824	1.413	1.546	8.608	148%
Long term outcome 2.3	Number of sex workers accessing psychosocial services (male) until 24 years	1.741	200	252	463	27%
Long term outcome 2.3	Number of sex workers accessing psychosocial services (male) 25 years and older	2.439	326	249	424	17%
Long term outcome 2.3	Number of sex workers accessing psychosocial services (transgender) until 24 years	733	110	99	236	32%
Long term outcome 2.3	Number of sex workers accessing psychosocial services (transgender) 25 years and older	1.179	255	181	385	33%
Long term outcome 2.3 (aggregated)	Number of sex workers accessing psychosocial services (aggregated)	19.828	4.219	4.217	14.752	74%
Long term outcome 2.4	Number of sex workers accessing legal support (female) until 24 years	2.922	509	661	1.345	46%
Long term outcome 2.4	Number of sex workers accessing legal support (female) 25 years and older	7.934	1.653	952	3.194	40%
Long term outcome 2.4	Number of sex workers accessing legal support (male) until 24 years	940	151	181	367	39%
Long term outcome 2.4	Number of sex workers accessing legal support (male) 25 years and older	839	163	153	327	39%
Long term outcome 2.4	Number of sex workers accessing legal support (transgender) until 24 years	366	48	137	243	66%
Long term outcome 2.4	Number of sex workers accessing legal support (transgender) 25 years and older	471	92	175	269	57%

Long term outcome 2.4 (aggregated)	Number of sex workers accessing legal support (aggregated)	13.472	2.616	2.259	5.745	43%
Long term outcome 3.1	Number of national/regional/global level groups and committees in which sex workers are represented	341	57	90	384	113%
Long term outcome 3.2	Number of community leaders trained on the rights of sex workers	3.880	482	596	2.036	53%
Long term outcome 4.1	Number of human rights violations reported to the police	6.035	960	1.165	4.069	67%
Long term outcome 4.2	Number of police officers trained in the dignity, diversity and policing training (female)	23.907	2.621	5.587	19.756	83%
Long term outcome 4.2	Number of police officers trained in the dignity, diversity and policing training (male)	32.639	3.231	6.645	27.258	84%
Long term outcome 4.2	Number of police officers trained in the dignity, diversity and policing training (transgender)	44	9	8	19	43%
Long term outcome 4.2 (aggregated)	Number of police officers trained in the dignity, diversity and policing training (aggregated)	56.590	5.860	12.240	47.033	83%

3.2 2024 results per country (aggregated)

Output indicator (aggregated)	Angola	Botswana	eSwatini	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Regional	2024 Total
Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with SRHR and HIV/AIDS information	1.528	338	798	9.543	4.657	2.250	3.844	5.196	28.154
Number of sex workers reached by communities and networks with information on their rights	0	62	848	8.054	8.164	2.208	3.259	5.079	27.674
Number of districts the national sex worker movement is represented and/ or active in	9	4	4	11	9	3	12	0	52
Amount of indirect funding allocated to national sex worker movements	0	27.339	65.507	172.879	627.255	103.000	231.047	0	1.227.027
Amount of direct funding allocated to national sex worker movements	10.000	21.892	20.278	24.859	0	53.000	77.752	0	207.781
Number of sex workers accessing community-led support after violence	624	4	496	1.012	561	27	1.750	444	4.918
Number of sex workers accessing health & testing	0	12	570	295	989	984	2.006	5.245	10.101
Number of sex workers accessing psychosocial services	609	1	483	297	1.066	352	437	972	4.217
Number of sex workers accessing legal support	322	3	345	656	378	20	85	450	2.259

Number of national/regional/global level groups and committees in which sex workers are represented	2	0	4	14	20	1	22	27	90
Number of community leaders trained on the rights of sex workers	48	0	6	33	47	0	28	434	596
Number of human rights violations reported to the police	2	14	135	296	196	45	135	342	1.165
Number of police officers trained in the dignity, diversity and policing training	33	0	14	9.664	122	0	17	2.390	12.240

