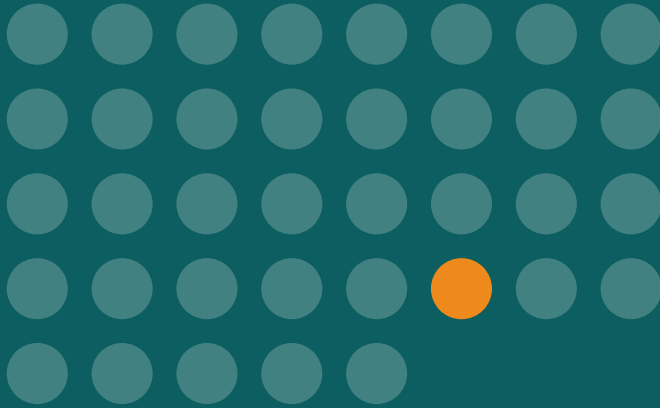




37 municipalities assessed. **One** names sex workers in its GESI policy.

Sex Workers in Local GESI Policy

Findings from an institutional assessment and a knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey of 37 local governments in Koshi and Bagmati provinces

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ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Bikram Sambat (Nepali calendar)
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
FSW	Female sex worker
FY	Fiscal year
GBV	Gender-based violence
GESI	Gender equality and social inclusion

KAP	Knowledge, attitude and practice
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer and other sexual and gender minorities
OCMC	One-stop Crisis Management Centre
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

SUMMARY

Executive summary

In 2026, FAITH held workshops with local government officials from 37 municipalities in six districts of Bagmati and Koshi provinces to explore how female sex workers (FSWs) can be included in local policies and programmes that address violence against women.

This report presents two sets of evidence from those municipalities: an **institutional assessment** of what each municipality has in place, and a confidential **knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey** of 131 elected representatives and staff. It is intended for local governments, federal and provincial ministries and development partners as a starting point for policy dialogue and action.

95.4%

of officials say women in sex work face a high risk of violence

1 of 37

municipalities names sex workers in its GESI policy

97.7%

of officials say sex workers should get services without discrimination

0

municipalities hold data that can identify sex workers

WHAT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TOLD US

1

Sex workers face the highest risk of violence, according to local officials themselves.

95.4% of officials said women in sex work face a high risk of violence. Asked which women are most at risk, they named sex workers more often (90.1%) than any other group, ahead of domestic workers (84.7%) and daily-wage workers (52.7%).

2

Yet sex workers are the group most often left out of local policy.

21 of 37 municipalities have a GESI policy, but only one, Mahalaxmi, names sex workers. No municipality has data that can identify them.

3

Officials support protection and inclusion.

97.7% said sex workers should receive municipal services without discrimination, 96.9% that they should be specifically included in GESI policy and GBV programmes, and 90.8% that violence against a sex worker is as serious a crime as violence against any other woman. 91.6% said addressing this violence through GESI and GBV programmes is not illegal. Support remains above 93% even among officials who consider sex work immoral.

4

Services exist on paper but do not yet reach sex workers.

Almost every municipality hears GBV complaints through its judicial committee and most have a GBV fund, but only 6 have a written safeguard against discrimination in service delivery. Only 11.5% of officials know of a case involving a sex worker reaching their office, 29.0% would not register a sex worker's complaint like any other, and only one municipality includes sex workers in this year's targeted programmes.

5 Municipalities are ready to act and are asking for support.

24 municipalities are willing to address violence against sex workers in their GESI policy and GBV programmes, the other 13 want more discussion first, and none refused. All 15 without a GESI policy and all 17 without a GBV procedure want to adopt one. 88.5% of officials are willing to work with sex worker organisations.

WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN AT LOCAL LEVEL, AND THE SUPPORT REQUIRED

The evidence points to six practical actions for local governments. Each can be taken within existing municipal mandates and budgets, and most match support that municipalities themselves requested.

Action by local governments	Why it is needed	Support requested or needed
1 Name sex workers in the GESI policy, when drafting new policies or revising existing ones	Only 1 of 37 municipalities names them; 16 more are willing; 15 have no policy yet	Model policy provision and technical support (requested by 34)
2 Adopt a GBV procedure that requires every complaint from a sex worker to be registered and handled like any other	29% of officials would not register such a complaint; 17 municipalities have no GBV procedure	Model procedure; orientation for judicial committees
3 Make services accessible in practice: written non-discrimination safeguard and named eligibility for the GBV fund, safe house, counselling and OCMC referral	Only 6 municipalities have a safeguard; few cases reach municipal offices	Guideline template; training for service providers
4 Count sex workers confidentially in GBV case records	No municipality has data that can identify sex workers	Support for confidential data systems
5 Include sex worker-focused activities in annual plans and budgets	Only 1 of the 37 municipalities targets sex workers in this year's programmes	Budget and planning guidance (requested by 35)
6 Train officials and work with sex worker organisations on outreach, referral and policy-making	In 22 municipalities, GESI training covered people living with HIV and sexual and gender minorities, but none covered sex workers; 88.5% of officials are willing to collaborate	Capacity-building training (requested by 36); support for coordination with sex worker organisations (requested by 30)

THE CORE MESSAGE

Local officials recognise that sex workers face a high risk of violence and want them protected. What is missing is policy, procedure, data and budget at municipal level. With modest support from ministries and development partners, such as a model policy provision, guidance, training and coordination with sex worker organisations, municipalities are ready to close this gap. Detailed recommendations are set out at the end of this report.

“

Every person has the right to live with dignity and to access justice without discrimination. Workshops like this help us see issues we would otherwise overlook. Ending violence against women needs all of us, local government, civil society and communities, working together.

Regina Bhattarai Prasain, Deputy Mayor, Damak Municipality

BACKGROUND

About the studies

37

MUNICIPALITIES

6

DISTRICTS

2

PROVINCES

131

OFFICIALS SURVEYED

Both studies covered the same 37 municipalities: 2 metropolitan cities (Biratnagar and Lalitpur), 2 sub-metropolitan cities (Dharan and Itahari) and 33 municipalities. All 37 participating local governments are urban municipalities: metropolitan, sub-metropolitan or municipal councils, rather than rural municipalities. They were chosen because sex work is concentrated in urban areas, where much of it takes place within the informal entertainment sector, such as dance bars, cabin and dohori restaurants, and massage parlours. The selected municipalities are where these workplaces cluster and where many women who migrate for work settle. Focusing on these municipalities places the dialogue with the local governments most directly responsible for protecting sex workers from violence.

District	Province	Participating municipalities
Kathmandu	Bagmati	Budhanilkantha, Chandragiri, Dakshinkali, Gokarneshwor, Kageshwori Manohara, Kirtipur, Nagarjun, Shankharapur, Tarakeshwor, Tokha
Lalitpur	Bagmati	Godawari, Lalitpur Metropolitan City, Mahalaxmi
Bhaktapur	Bagmati	Changunarayan, Madhyapur Thimi, Suryabinayak
Jhapa	Koshi	Arjundhara, Bhadrapur, Birtamod, Damak, Gauradaha, Kankai, Mechinagar, Shivasatakshi
Morang	Koshi	Belbari, Biratnagar Metropolitan City, Letang, Pathari Shanishchare, Sunbarshi, Sundarharaicha, Urlabari
Sunsari	Koshi	Barahachhetra, Dharan Sub-Metropolitan City, Duhabi, Inaruwa, Itahari Sub-Metropolitan City, Ramdhuni

INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT

One representative answered for each municipality. Most (23) were officers from the women, children and social development sections, which lead GESI and GBV work. Seven came from legal, judicial committee or complaint sections and three from other sections. Four were elected officials: a mayor, two deputy mayors and an executive member.

KAP SURVEY

131 officials completed a confidential questionnaire before the workshop sessions. 52 (39.7%) were elected representatives: 1 mayor, 14 deputy mayors and 37 executive members. 79 (60.3%) were staff: 26 in women and social development roles, 12 in legal, judicial committee or complaint-handling roles and 41 in other roles. A breakdown by district is in Annex A.

Together, respondents include the people who decide policy and budget, those who hear complaints through the judicial committee, and those who deliver services. Quotations in this report come from discussions during the workshops. Responses to the KAP survey itself were anonymous.

PART 1

Institutional assessment

What the 37 municipalities have in place: policies, procedures, services, data and budget for gender equality and gender-based violence response.

1 of 37

municipalities names sex workers in its GESI policy. Sixteen more say they are willing to.

1.1 GESI policies

Just over half of the municipalities have a GESI policy. 21 (56.8%) have one, 15 (40.5%) do not, and one respondent did not know. Coverage is higher in Bagmati (11 of 16) than in Koshi (10 of 21).

Most policies are recent: 19 of the 21 were adopted in 2079 BS or later. Even so, 11 of the 21 municipalities with a policy say it is not adequate for the current situation. Those who considered it adequate mainly pointed to its alignment with the constitutional right to equality and with international commitments such as CEDAW and the SDGs. All 15 municipalities without a GESI policy said they are willing to develop one. Of the 21 policies, 11 were drafted in consultation with marginalised communities or their organisations; six were not, and four respondents did not know.

“

Talking openly about sex workers used to be uncommon, and at first there was little acceptance of including them in local policy. Now people have started to talk about them. This workshop showed me that women in sex work and people living with HIV are not adequately included in our policies. That must change.

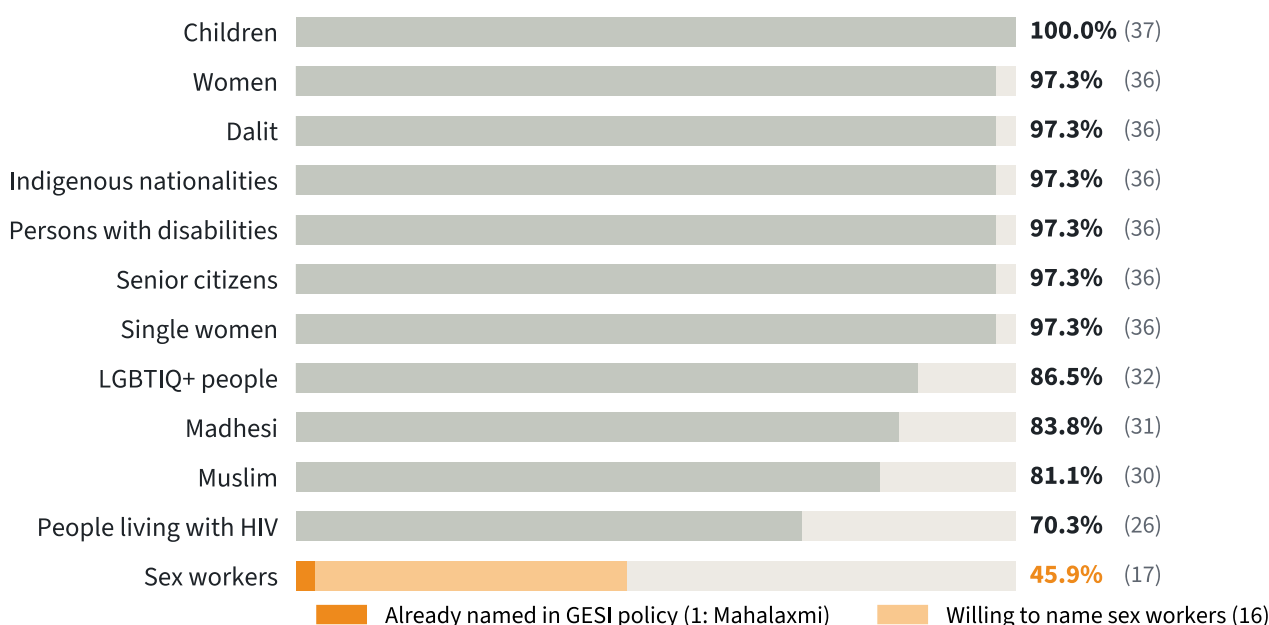
Krishna Kumari Niraula, Deputy Mayor, Letang Municipality

WHAT IT MEANS

Many GESI policies are either still to be written or due for review. This is the right time to name sex workers in new policies and to add them to existing ones, with sex worker organisations taking part in the drafting.

1.2 Which groups GESI policies cover

Figure 1 Groups named in the municipal GESI policy, or that the municipality is willing to name (% of 37 municipalities)



Source: Institutional assessment. Multiple answers allowed.

Sex workers are the group least often covered, far below every other group. Only **Mahalaxmi Municipality** has a GESI policy that names sex workers. A further 16 municipalities said they are willing to include them: 5 that have a policy which does not yet name sex workers, 10 that do not yet have a policy, and one that was unsure whether it has one. Other groups that face stigma are covered much more widely: LGBTQ+ people by 32 municipalities and people living with HIV by 26.

“

We have policies and data on many marginalised groups, but this workshop made us realise that sex workers are not in our policies at all. That needs to change. They deserve safety, dignity and support.

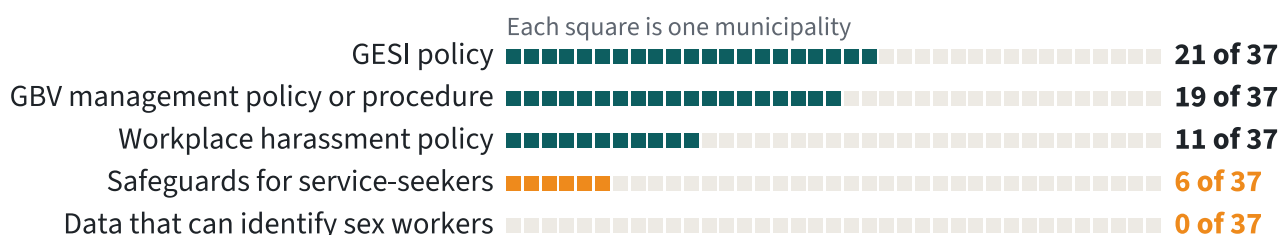
Rashmi Shrestha, Senior Women Development Officer, Chandragiri Municipality

WHAT IT MEANS

Municipal GESI policies already name many marginalised groups, including groups that face stigma. Sex workers are the clear exception. Mahalaxmi shows that naming them is possible within the current framework, and 16 other municipalities are ready to follow.

1.3 GBV policies, procedures and safeguards

Figure 2 Municipalities that have each policy, procedure or data system (number out of 37)



Source: Institutional assessment.

19 municipalities (51.4%) have a GBV management policy or procedure. All 17 without one said they are willing to develop it. Only 11 (29.7%) have a policy to prevent violence and harassment in the municipal workplace.

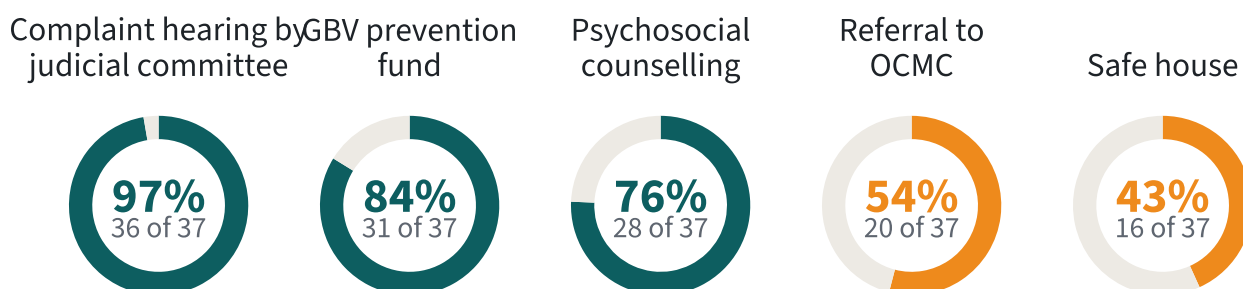
Only 6 municipalities (16.2%) have a policy, procedure or guideline that protects service-seekers, including marginalised groups, from violence, stigma and discrimination while they receive services. 30 (81.1%) have none.

WHAT IT MEANS

Without a written safeguard, whether a sex worker is treated fairly when she reports violence depends on the individual officer she meets. A short non-discrimination guideline for service delivery would protect every marginalised group, and it can be included in the GBV procedures that 17 municipalities are ready to write.

1.4 GBV services and access for sex workers

Figure 3 GBV services available in the municipality (% of 37 municipalities)



Source: Institutional assessment. Multiple answers allowed.

Every municipality offers at least one GBV service, and almost all hear complaints through the judicial committee. Services that protect a survivor's safety are less common: OCMC referral is available in 20 municipalities and a safe house in 16. Only 13 offer all five services.

31 respondents (83.8%) said sex workers and other marginalised survivors can use these services without discrimination; three said they cannot, and three did not know.

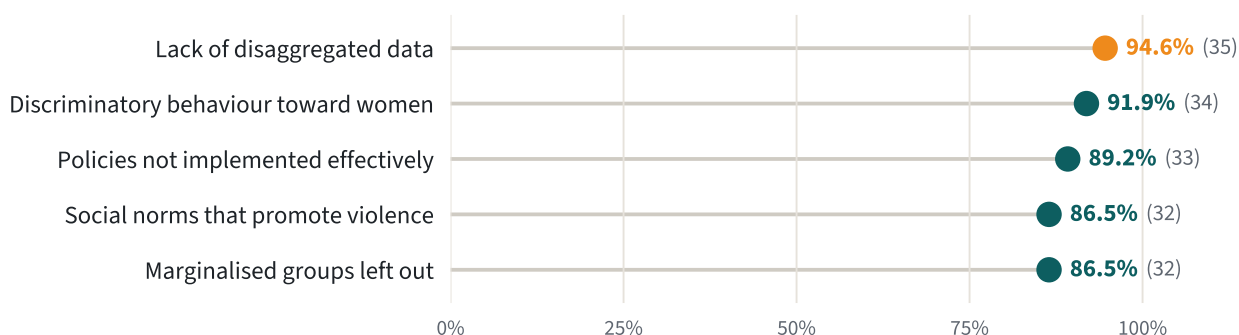
WHAT IT MEANS

Most municipalities consider their services open to sex workers, but this is not yet supported by written eligibility, safeguards or records. Naming sex workers as eligible in the guidelines for the GBV fund, safe houses, counselling and referral would turn openness in principle into access in practice.

1.5 Data, training and challenges

None of the 37 municipalities has disaggregated data that can identify marginalised groups such as sex workers. Lack of data is also the GESI challenge they name most often.

Figure 4 Current GESI challenges in the municipality (% of 37 municipalities)



Source: Institutional assessment. Multiple answers allowed.

Respondents also noted that sex work has not been addressed in law and that GESI budgets are not secured. Asked what is needed for GBV prevention and response, almost all municipalities chose implementing existing policies (35), managing a GBV fund (35), awareness programmes (34) and new policies and programmes (33). Two suggested behaviour-focused orientation for elected representatives and a more active judicial committee.

Elected officials and staff have received GESI training in 29 municipalities each. In 22 municipalities this training covered highly marginalised groups such as LGBTIQ+ people and people living with HIV.

“

We allocate budgets, but without data on who needs support, we cannot target it. Sex workers and their organisations should engage with us so that planning is based on evidence.

Arun Kumar Mehta, Social Development Section, Barahachhetra Municipality

WHAT IT MEANS

Municipalities recognise the problem: data is missing, policies are not fully implemented and marginalised groups are left out. A confidential category for sex workers in GBV case records, and sex worker content in existing GESI training, would address the two gaps most directly.

1.6 Programmes and budget for FY 2083/84

Awareness-raising is the most common GBV activity this year, mentioned by about 19 municipalities, often during the 16 Days of Activism campaign. Others mentioned the GBV fund, skills and livelihood programmes, women's empowerment, support for survivors and legal awareness. Five said their programmes were still being planned. None mentioned sex workers.

Budget allocated for reducing GBV, FY 2083/84	Municipalities
Less than Rs 10 lakh	9
Rs 10 lakh to Rs 50 lakh	10
More than Rs 50 lakh	4
Not yet approved or in process	9
No figure given	5

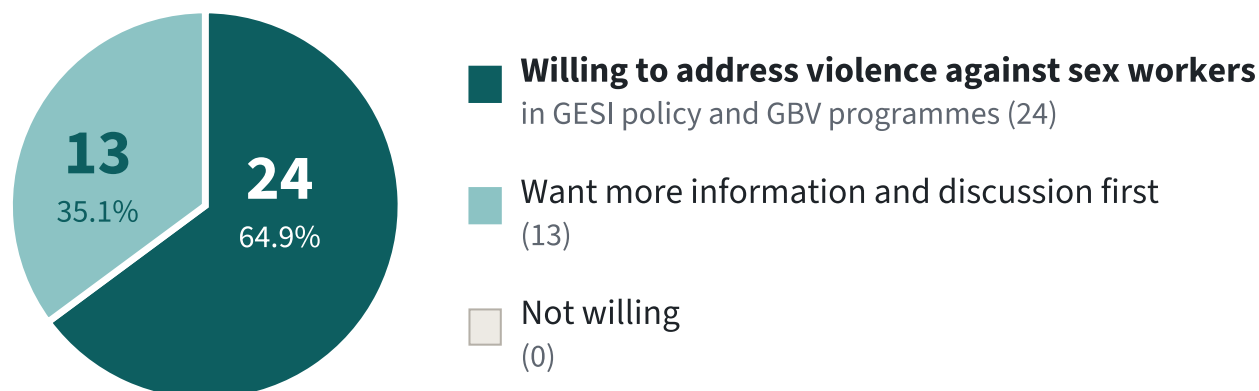
Among the 23 municipalities that gave a figure, the median is about Rs 15 lakh. 21 municipalities said part of their programme or budget targets specific marginalised communities, most often Dalit communities, indigenous nationalities, Madhesi and Muslim communities and LGBTIQ+ people. Only one included sex workers.

WHAT IT MEANS

Municipalities already fund GBV work and already target named marginalised groups. Sex worker-focused activities, such as outreach, case support and awareness sessions with sex worker organisations, can be added within existing budget lines, including in municipalities whose budgets were still being finalised.

1.7 Willingness to act and support needed

Figure 5 Willingness to address violence against sex workers through GESI policy and GBV programmes (37 municipalities)



Source: Institutional assessment. One answer per municipality.

No municipality refused to act. 24 of 37 (64.9%) are willing to address violence, stigma and discrimination against sex workers through their GESI policy and GBV programmes, and the other 13 asked for more information and discussion first. Municipalities named the support they need:

Support requested	Municipalities	Share
Capacity-building training	36	97.3%
Budget and planning guidance	35	94.6%
Technical support and a model policy provision	34	91.9%
Coordination with sex worker communities and organisations	30	81.1%

“

Sex workers are not adequately addressed in our local policy. Our Deputy Mayor and the relevant department officers are here today, so we fully understand this issue. When we return to the municipality, we will take it forward for discussion.

Ghana Shyam Giri, Mayor, Chandragiri Municipality

PART 2

KAP survey of local government officials

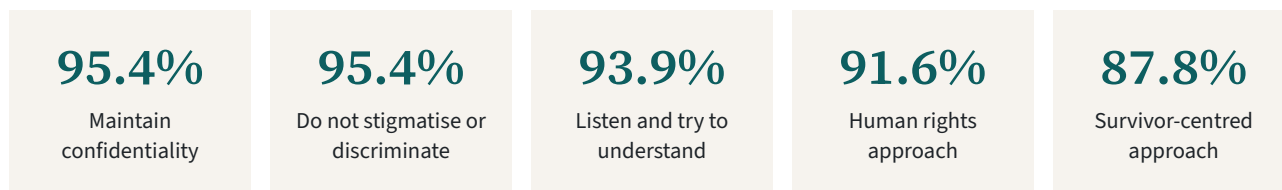
What 131 elected representatives and staff know, think and do about violence against sex workers.

95.4%

of officials say women in sex work face a high risk of violence, more than any other group of women.

2.1 Understanding of gender-based violence

Figure 6 What must be kept in mind when handling GBV cases (% of 131 respondents)



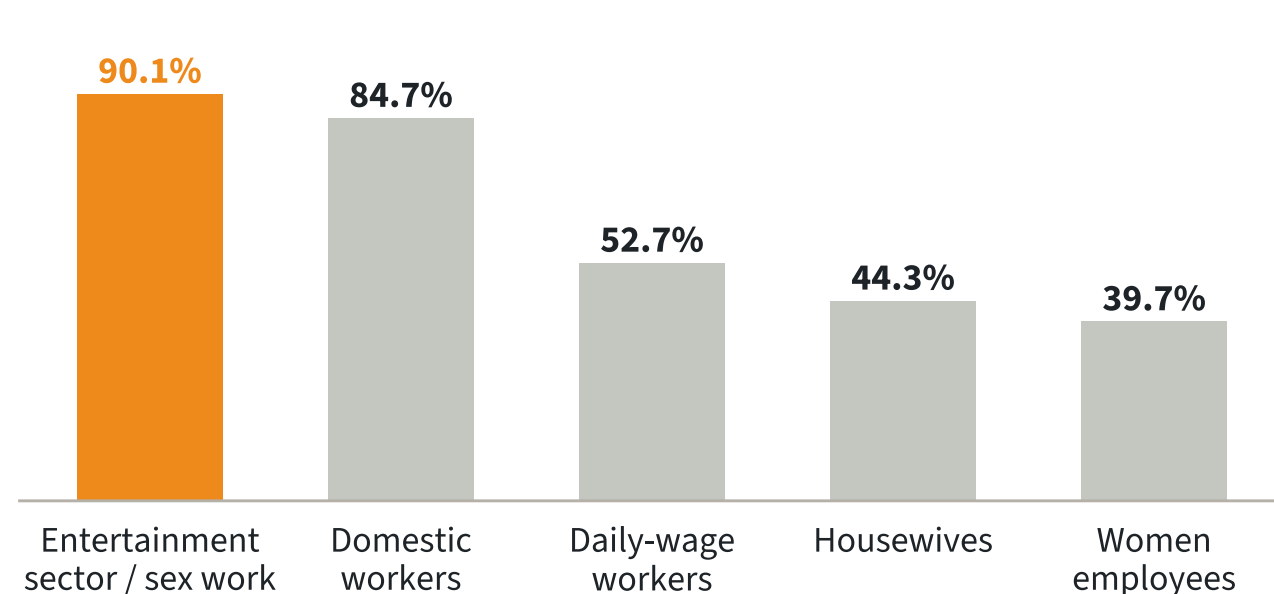
Source: KAP survey. Multiple answers allowed.

Officials share a rights-based understanding of good GBV case handling: each principle was chosen by at least 87.8% of respondents, and 83.2% chose all five. This is the standard they set for themselves, and it applies equally when the survivor is a sex worker.

Asked for the main cause of GBV, one third (33.1%) named structural factors, including economic, political and social systems and the legal framework, and 18.5% named social values and norms. Nearly half chose “other” without specifying.

2.2 Risk of violence faced by sex workers

Figure 7 Groups of women seen as at higher risk of violence (% of 131 respondents)



Source: KAP survey. Multiple answers allowed. Entertainment sector includes dance bars, sex work and massage parlours.

Women in sex work and the informal entertainment sector were named as at risk more often than any other group. Asked directly, 95.4% said women in sex work face a high risk of violence, 3.8% said medium and 0.8% said low.

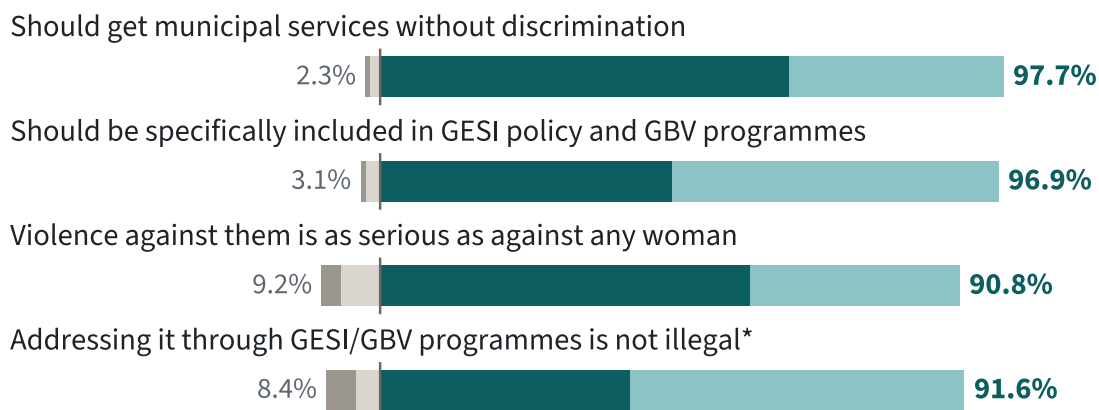
WHAT IT MEANS

There is near-complete agreement within local government that sex workers are a high-risk group. This makes them a priority group for GBV prevention and response.

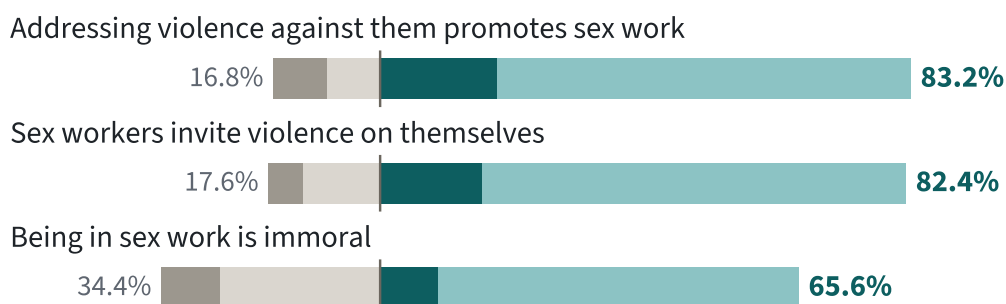
2.3 Attitudes towards sex workers and violence against them

Figure 8 Responses to attitude statements (% of respondents)

PROTECTIVE STATEMENTS • PROTECTIVE ANSWER = AGREE



HARMFUL BELIEFS • PROTECTIVE ANSWER = DISAGREE



Strongly, not protective Not protective Protective Strongly protective

Source: KAP survey, 131 respondents. *107 respondents answered this statement. Full distribution in Annex B.

More than 90% of officials gave the protective answer on every statement about sex workers' rights. 97.7% agree that sex workers should receive municipal services without discrimination, and 96.9% that they should be specifically included in GESI policy and GBV programmes. 91.6% agree that addressing violence against sex workers through these programmes is not illegal.

Large majorities also reject harmful beliefs: 83.2% disagree that addressing violence promotes sex work, and 82.4% disagree that sex workers invite violence. Views on morality are more divided: one third (34.4%) consider sex work immoral. Yet even within this group, support for protection remains very high:

Among the 45 respondents who consider sex work immoral	Share
Support equal municipal services	95.6%
Agree violence against sex workers is as serious a crime	93.3%
Support specific inclusion in GESI and GBV programmes	93.3%
Willing to work with sex worker organisations	93.3%

Overall, 63.4% of respondents gave the protective answer on all five core statements. Elected representatives were more likely than staff to agree that sex workers invite violence (28.8% compared with 10.1%) and that addressing violence promotes sex work (25.0% compared with 11.4%).

WHAT IT MEANS

Protecting sex workers from violence does not depend on agreement about the morality of sex work. Officials, including those with moral reservations, accept that violence against sex workers is a crime, that they are entitled to equal services and that including them in GESI and GBV work is lawful.

2.4 Experience and practice

Only 15 respondents (11.5%) said their office has handled a GBV case involving a sex worker; 71.0% said no and 17.6% did not know. Those who described a case mentioned informal support through NGOs, referral to organisations, economic support, and rescue and rehabilitation, rather than the registered complaint process used for other survivors.

Asked what they would do if a sex worker brought a violence complaint to the municipality or judicial committee:

Response	Elected (52)	Women / social development staff (26)	Legal / judicial staff (12)	Other staff (41)	All (131)
Register and process it like any other case	61.5%	92.3%	75.0%	68.3%	71.0%
Advise her to go to the police or court instead	26.9%	7.7%	16.7%	26.8%	22.1%
First advise her to leave sex work	9.6%	0.0%	8.3%	2.4%	5.3%
Do not know what to do	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.5%

WHAT IT MEANS

Seven in ten officials would treat a sex worker's complaint like any other. But 29.0% would send her elsewhere, make help conditional on leaving sex work, or not know what to do, even though nearly all support equal services in principle. Referral to the police is appropriate for serious crimes, but it should add to registration and support, not replace them. A clear written procedure would close this gap between principle and practice.

“

I would like to ask all the respected municipal officials here a question. Because sex workers are not included in our policy, serving them through our judicial committee falls outside our legal mandate. When such cases come to us, all we can do is refer them to the police or the courts. What are the rest of you doing about this?

Krishna Kumari Niraula, Deputy Mayor, Letang Municipality

2.5 Willingness to collaborate and perceived barriers

88.5% of officials are willing to coordinate or collaborate with sex worker communities and their organisations; 8.4% could not say and 3.1% were unwilling. Willingness is high among both elected representatives (90.4%) and staff (87.3%).

Figure 9 Barriers to addressing violence against sex workers (% of 131 respondents)

Source: KAP survey. Multiple answers allowed.

Three in four respondents (76.3%) named all five barriers. Others added that sex workers do not come forward openly and that social, religious and cultural norms stigmatise sex work.

“

The law neither legalises nor criminalises sex work, so as a local government we don't know how to respond. When a sex worker was murdered here in Jhapa, she did not receive the same sympathy other victims would. That is how deep the stigma runs.

Sharada Bhattarai, Executive Member, Damak Municipality

WHAT IT MEANS

Officials see the barriers as systemic. Policy, legal clarity, data and how seriously cases are taken can all be changed by local, provincial and federal government, while stigma can be reduced through training and awareness.

2.6 Officials' own suggestions

32 respondents gave a substantive suggestion. The most common was a call for policy and law at the local or national level.

Theme	Respondents	Examples (translated)
Make policy and law, locally and nationally	14	“All local levels need to take the initiative to make policy arrangements for the safety of sex workers.” “Make a national-level law and policy.”
Involve police and all stakeholders	6	“Elected representatives and police must take part.”
Coordinate with the municipality and sex worker organisations	6	“Sex workers should first come together and state what they want; then coordinate with government bodies.”
Awareness and community discussion	3	“Awareness on this issue must be widespread.”
Support to implement, and data	3	“It is hard to implement at the municipality; we expect support.” “There is no data; the law says one thing and practice is another.”

Some suggestions cover more than one theme. Several respondents said the programme helped them understand GESI and would support GESI policy-making.

ACTION

Recommendations

These recommendations draw on what municipalities reported about their own institutions and what their own officials said.

FOR MUNICIPALITIES

01 Name sex workers in the municipal GESI policy.

Municipalities without a policy should include sex workers from the start; those with a policy should add them at the next revision, following the example of Mahalaxmi.

02 Adopt or update a GBV management procedure with non-discriminatory complaint handling.

Every complaint from a sex worker should be registered and processed like any other, with referral to the police as an addition rather than a replacement, and with no condition to leave sex work.

03 Adopt a written safeguard against stigma and discrimination in service delivery, protecting all marginalised groups, including sex workers.

04 Make GBV services accessible to sex workers in practice

by naming them as eligible in the guidelines for the GBV fund, safe houses, psychosocial counselling and OCMC referral.

05 Count sex workers in data

by adding a confidential category to GBV case records and disaggregated data systems.

06 Include sex workers in annual plans and budgets

through outreach, case support and awareness activities within existing GBV and targeted-programme budget lines.

07 Consult and partner with sex worker organisations

when drafting and revising GESI policies and in GBV coordination and referral.

08 Include sex worker content in GESI training

for elected representatives, judicial committee members and staff.

“

Nepal changed its laws in response to recommendations on LGBTIQ+ rights. The CEDAW and UPR recommendations on sex workers deserve the same attention.

Sita Gurung, Senior Women Development Officer, Godawari Municipality

FOR FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

- 01 Issue clear guidance**
that addressing violence against sex workers through GESI and GBV mechanisms is lawful and expected.

- 02 Provide a model GESI policy provision and a model GBV procedure**
that name sex workers.

- 03 Give budget and planning guidance**
on funding sex worker-inclusive GBV activities.

- 04 Name sex workers as an at-risk group**
in national and provincial GBV and GESI frameworks and training curricula.

- 05 Support confidential data systems**
that allow municipalities to record GBV against sex workers safely.

- 06 Involve police and security agencies**
in joint training and referral protocols with municipalities.

NOTES

Methodology notes and limitations

- **Self-reported information.** The institutional assessment reflects the knowledge of one representative per municipality; answers were not verified against policy documents, except for the inclusion of sex workers in GESI policies.
- **Coverage and intention.** The question on groups covered by the GESI policy asked which groups the policy names or the municipality is willing to name. For sex workers, coverage in an adopted policy was confirmed separately.
- **Budget and programme information** was given as free text. Some respondents may have included wider women's or GESI budgets, so the figures are indicative. Programme counts are approximate.
- **Training content** was asked about for sex workers, LGBTIQ+ people and people living with HIV together.
- **Missing answers.** The statement on legality was answered by 107 respondents; the questions on the cause of GBV and level of risk by 130. Other percentages use all 131 respondents.
- **Small subgroups.** Differences between groups of respondents are indicative only.

Annex A: KAP respondents by district and role

District	Province	Municipalities	Elected representatives	Staff	Total
Jhapa	Koshi	8	17	19	36
Kathmandu	Bagmati	10	11	22	33
Morang	Koshi	7	11	15	26
Sunsari	Koshi	6	10	13	23
Lalitpur	Bagmati	3	1	6	7
Bhaktapur	Bagmati	3	2	4	6
Total		37	52	79	131

Annex B: Responses to attitude statements

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	n
Being in sex work is immoral	12 (9.2%)	33 (25.2%)	74 (56.5%)	12 (9.2%)	131
Addressing violence against women in sex work means promoting sex work	11 (8.4%)	11 (8.4%)	85 (64.9%)	24 (18.3%)	131
Violence against sex workers is as serious a crime as violence against any other woman	76 (58.0%)	43 (32.8%)	8 (6.1%)	4 (3.1%)	131
Sex workers invite the violence against them	7 (5.3%)	16 (12.2%)	87 (66.4%)	21 (16.0%)	131
Sex workers should get municipal services (judicial committee, health, safe housing, counselling) without discrimination, like other citizens	84 (64.1%)	44 (33.6%)	2 (1.5%)	1 (0.8%)	131
Sex workers should be specifically included in the municipality's GESI policy and GBV programmes	60 (45.8%)	67 (51.1%)	3 (2.3%)	1 (0.8%)	131
Addressing violence against sex workers through GESI policies and GBV programmes is not illegal	42 (39.3%)	56 (52.3%)	4 (3.7%)	5 (4.7%)	107



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Sex Workers in Local GESI Policy

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