

Annual Report 2024



القاهرة ٥٢

للأبحاث القانونية

CAIRO 52

LEGAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Cairo 52 Legal research institute 2024 annual report

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Publications

50

Clinic Beneficiaries

175

Legal-Aid Clients

19

MENA countries

covered by the Trans Archives Database

3
UPR
Submissions

60 individuals
were
represented in
45 Pro bono
cases

The Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute experienced significant expansion and impact in 2024, furthering its mission to reform advocacy, research, and services for sexual and gender minorities, sex workers, and individuals living with HIV in the MENA region. Transitioning from a volunteer-only model to a registered non-profit organization with dedicated staff, the Institute launched two ambitious new programs: the MENA Trans Archives and the Trans Clinic Project, while also enhancing its existing initiatives.

Key achievements include the establishment of the MENA Trans Archives, a pioneering open-access database that encompasses extensive documentation of laws, judgments, fatwas, and other resources relevant to transgender individuals in the MENA region. This database, which includes critical legal information from **19 countries**, serves as an essential tool for future advocacy and legal strategy

development. The Trans Clinic Project successfully provided medical and educational support to 50 transgender beneficiaries across Egypt, primarily focusing on Gender Affirming Hormonal Therapy (GAHT), offering health insurance coverage for medications and blood tests, and promoting health education. The project reported a **100% benefit rate** and an **80% physician satisfaction rate**, despite challenges such as medication scarcity (**85% reported difficulties**) and session attendance (**64% compliance**).

The Research Unit had a highly productive year, producing a total of **17 publications**. These included comprehensive studies such as «Understanding the Needs and Challenges of Transgender People Accessing Gender-Affirming Healthcare in Egypt: A Mixed Methods Study,» which presented the largest sample ever collected on transgender individuals in Egypt (**104 survey respondents and 30 interview/focus group participants**). The unit also published nine policy and legal analyses, addressing salient issues including new anti-homosexuality and transgender legislation in Iraq, judicial rejections of legal gender recognition in Tunisia and Bahrain, and policy updates in Egypt. Academic contributions included two papers authored by Executive Director Nora Noralla in esteemed journals, analyzing legal recognition and health policy for transgender individuals in North Africa.

The Advocacy Unit strategically engaged with UN human rights mechanisms, employing an intersectional approach. This included submitting three Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports: one on vice crime laws in Egypt (in collaboration with MEDC and ISHR), which pioneered engagement with mainstream human rights organizations on the issue; a second on the right to health for transgender and intersex individuals in Egypt (in collaboration with TIMEP and GATE), which shifted focus from criminalization to fundamental human rights violations; and a third, groundbreaking report on the human rights of transgender individuals in Kuwait (with White Tent), documenting violations in the Gulf region. Strategic litigation efforts continued, with a case concerning legal gender recognition in Tunisia progressing to an individual communication to the UN Human Rights Committee for 2025, alongside an ongoing case regarding the right to health for transgender individuals in Egypt and the identification of new plaintiffs for legal action on legal gender recognition.

Through Knowledge Sharing and Training, the Institute fostered capacity building and collaboration. Staff presented at international academic and non-academic conferences, including the ILGA Conference in South Africa and the 2nd International Trans Studies Conference in the United States. Training sessions included a two-day intensive workshop on strategic litigation for legal gender recognition and gender-affirming healthcare in the MENA region, convening eight participants from six countries, as well as a public webinar for **35 individuals** on the status of laws concerning transgender and intersex individuals. The Institute also initiated its internship program, welcoming two interns in the research department focusing on queer youth mental health and sex work.

The Grassroots Services continued to provide essential support in Egypt through an established legal aid program and the new trans clinic project. The Legal Aid Program, the sole provider of legal aid for individuals apprehended under Egypt's vice laws, **assisted 175 individuals** from January to December 2024. This included pro bono legal representation for **60 individuals across 45 cases (27 queer men, 25 cisgender women, 5 heterosexual men, and 3 transgender women)** and pro bono legal consultation for **115 individuals** on issues ranging from immigration and asylum (the largest volume) to legal gender recognition, gender-affirming healthcare, military service exemption, and safety for sex workers. Key findings from legal representation indicated prevalent digital surveillance in arrests, standardized charges such as «habitual engagement in prostitution,» and an overall acquittal **rate of 64%**. However, challenges included significant financial penalties under the cybercrime law and increasing difficulties in contesting digital evidence due to forensic analysis.

Financially, the Institute operated with an operational **budget of €102,970.44** in 2024, demonstrating efforts to increase and diversify its funding sources, with gratitude extended to Love Alliance,

International Trans Fund, and the Association for Progressive Communications. Overall, 2024 marked a significant advancement in regional advocacy, research, and grassroots capacity building, underscoring the Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute's commitment to protecting and advancing human rights in the MENA region.

102,970.44 €

**Budget
in 2024**

Introduction

Since its establishment in 2020, the Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute has been at the forefront of transforming advocacy, research, and services for the communities it serves: sexual and gender minorities, including members of the LGBTQ+ community, sex workers, and individuals living with HIV. Building on a foundation as a volunteer-only model, 2023 marked a significant organizational milestone with its transition to a registered non-profit organization with dedicated staff members. This evolution has allowed the Institute to substantially expand its reach and enhance its impact.

The year 2024 has been characterized by remarkable growth and strategic advancement for the Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute. This annual report highlights a pivotal year in which the Institute broadened its areas of work and scope, representing a significant step toward enhanced regional advocacy and research programming, while simultaneously reinforcing grassroots capacities nationally in Egypt. Our efforts are rooted in a commitment to human rights, justice, and the well-being of marginalized communities.

In response to evolving needs and persistent challenges faced by our communities, we initiated two ambitious programs this year: one focusing on comprehensive research and advocacy, and another dedicated to direct grassroots services. These initiatives, along with our ongoing work, exemplify our commitment to fostering lasting change. Among these, the **MENA Trans Archives** serves as a pioneering open-access database, meticulously documenting laws, judgments, fatwas, and other crucial resources pertaining to transgender individuals across the MENA region. This essential tool is designed to empower future advocacy and legal strategizing for the Institute and its partners. Complementing this, we proudly launched the **Trans Clinic Project**, an innovative initiative developed over several years in response to identified needs within transgender communities. This project aims to provide essential health insurance coverage for transgender individuals in Egypt, ensuring access to vital hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and laboratory tests, accompanied by free medical supervision.

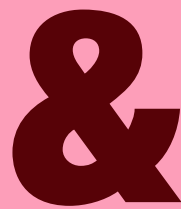
These programs represent the latest manifestations of our sustained commitment to addressing critical human rights issues throughout the MENA region. This report will detail the comprehensive activities undertaken by our Research Unit, Advocacy Unit, Knowledge Sharing and Training initiatives, and Grassroots Services, offering insights into our achievements, the challenges encountered, and our strategic direction for the future.

Launched



MENA Trans Archives

in 2024



Trans Clinic Project

Research Unit

The research unit is systematically engaged in the collection of data and the execution of high-quality investigations and analyses aimed at enhancing advocacy strategies through evidence-based research. This initiative is organized around four foundational pillars: publications, databases, policy and advocacy research disseminated by the institution, and academic contributions authored by our staff members in peer-reviewed journals. In 2024, the research unit will undertake six comprehensive studies addressing various issues, including the documentation of arrests related to sex work in Egypt during 2023, a legal analysis of the framework affecting LGBTQ+ individuals in Egypt, and the preparation of two analytical papers on trans rights in the MENA region. The first paper, titled «The MENA Trans Archives Series: Understanding Modern Fiqh on Intersex and Transgender People in the Middle East and North Africa Region,» examines Islamic Fiqh concerning intersex and transgender individuals. The second paper, titled «The MENA Trans Archives Series: Understanding the Judicial Directions & Practices on Legal Gender Recognition in the Middle East and North Africa Case Law,» investigates the legal arguments and reasoning applied in cases concerning legal gender recognition for transgender individuals. These two papers provide critical insights into the mechanisms through which both religious and civil laws are employed to restrict the human rights of transgender and intersex individuals in the MENA region.

A significant contribution among the published studies is «Understanding the Needs and Challenges of Transgender People Accessing Gender-Affirming Healthcare in Egypt: A Mixed Methods Study.» This study presents the largest sample ever collected on transgender individuals in Egypt, consisting of 104 survey respondents and 30 participants from interviews and focus groups. Furthermore, the research offers advocacy recommendations based on its findings and introduces a preliminary draft of a legislative proposal aimed at regulating access to gender-affirming healthcare.

In addition to the Institute's publications, we actively engage with the academic community through scholarly articles authored by our staff members. In 2024, our Executive Director, Nora Noralla, published two academic papers, including «Transgender Legal Recognition in North Africa: Between the Hammer of Sharia and the Anvil of the Judiciary» in the esteemed Arab Law Quarterly, which conducts a legal analysis of case law regarding legal gender recognition in the North African region, and «Access Denied: A Qualitative Study on Transgender Health Policy in Egypt» in the prestigious journal Social Science and Medicine, which contributes to the advocacy discourse surrounding access to gender-affirming healthcare in Egypt.

In 2024, the Institute published nine comprehensive policy and legal analyses addressing several salient issues, including the introduction of new anti-homosexuality and transgender legislation in Iraq, judicial rejections of legal gender recognition and gender-affirming healthcare in Tunisia and Bahrain, an examination of the legal realities faced by transgender individuals in Kuwait following the repeal of an anti-transgender law in 2022, and discussions on recent policy updates regarding legal gender recognition in Egypt.

To enhance advocacy capacity related to transgender rights in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, the first open-access database containing comprehensive information on laws, policies, case law, and fatwas affecting transgender rights in the MENA region has been established:

The MENA Trans Archives. This database encompasses critical legal information from countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, the Occupied Palestinian Territories (West Bank and Gaza), Qatar, Tunisia, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Jordan, Algeria, Mauritania, Libya, Yemen, Kuwait, and Bahrain. Within these legal profiles, in-depth analyses are provided on various aspects, including the criminalization of transgender identities, legal gender recognition, and gender-affirming healthcare. Additionally, the database includes 28 judgments across 19 cases related to legal gender recognition, 17 fatwas regarding transgender and intersex identities, five judgments concerning the right to education, one on decriminalization, and one on medical liability.

Consequently, in 2024, the research unit increased its publications to a total of 17 and initiated a significant new regional program, the MENA Trans Archives.

Media

Observatory of Arrests Based on Sex Work

from January 2023 to December 2023

A Complete

Guide on Laws, Policies and Case Law Impacting

Human Rights of LGBTQ+ People in Egypt

The MENA Trans

Archives Series

Understanding Modern Fiqh on Intersex and Transgender People in the Middle East and North Africa Region

The MENA Trans

Archives Series

Understanding the Judicial Directions & Practices on Legal Gender Recognition in the Middle East and North Africa Case Law

Understanding

the Needs and Challenges of

Transgender People Accessing Gender-affirming Healthcare in Egypt: A Mixed Methods Study

Transgender

Legal Recognition

in North Africa: Between the Hammer of Sharia and the Anvil of the Judiciary

Access Denied : ↗ A qualitative Study on transgender

health policy in Egypt

Iraqi Proposed ↗ Amendments to Criminalize

Transgender People are Neither Islamic nor Constitutional

Egypt Moves to ↗ Close a Loophole Allowing

Transgender Individuals Access to Legal Gender Recognition

Steps Forward ↗ After the Abolition of Article 198 in

Kuwait

The MENA Trans Archives Series: ↗

Understanding the Judicial Directions & Practices on Legal Gender Recognition in the Middle East and North Africa Case Law

Advocacy Unit

The data collection undertaken by the research unit and grassroots services informs the planning of advocacy strategies and activities by the Institute. In 2024, the Institute concentrated on engaging with UN human rights mechanisms. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process was a pivotal activity for advocacy this year, involving the submission of three reports on two countries, Egypt and Kuwait, and conducting several advocacy and partnership meetings before and after these submissions. Through the submission of a vice crime report, this study seeks to elucidate the legal violations of due process rights and the rule of law occurring in Egypt, which are attributable to the misuse of vice laws. These laws have been utilized as instruments targeting various groups, including sex workers, TikTok influencers, and university professors. This intersectional approach to vice laws represents a pioneering effort within the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process, marking the first instance in which mainstream human rights organizations have engaged with such critical issues. This involvement has the potential to enhance the participation of mainstream organizations in addressing legal violations faced by key populations (KPs) under vice laws and to contribute to the destigmatization of advocacy on sensitive matters, including the rights of sex workers. Furthermore, this initiative signifies the inaugural occurrence of high-level advocacy meetings with key stakeholders in diplomatic missions in Geneva and Cairo, addressing the intersectional application of vice laws against diverse groups. This establishes a foundation for future advocacy initiatives aimed at normalizing discourse on vice issues at the international level, particularly within the context of Egypt. This submission was made in collaboration with the Middle East Democracy Center (MEDC) and the International Service for Human Rights (ISHR).

The second submission focused on the right to health for transgender and intersex individuals in Egypt represents a significant milestone, constituting the first systematic endeavor to address this issue rather than concentrating exclusively on the criminalization of LGBTQ+ individuals. This emphasis shifts attention to other fundamental human rights violations that are often overlooked in the Egyptian context due to an excessive focus on criminalization, which fails to adequately address the challenges individuals face from an intersectional perspective. The impetus for this UPR arose from a national needs assessment conducted within the transgender population in Egypt, which revealed that healthcare issues were prioritized as a more pressing advocacy concern than criminalization, ranked fourth after healthcare, legal gender recognition, and economic empowerment. By prioritizing community voices, our advocacy efforts were directed toward the issues considered most critical by the community, leading to a UPR centered exclusively on the right to health. In collaboration with mainstream organizations, this initiative also served as a platform to enhance cooperation among various stakeholders beyond LGBTQ+ circles. Similar to the vice crimes report, we partnered with international collaborators to conduct high-level advocacy meetings with missions in Geneva and Cairo to further illuminate the unique challenges faced by transgender and intersex populations in Egypt. This report was prepared in collaboration with the Tahrir Institute for Middle Eastern Policy (TIMEP) and supported by Global Action for Trans Equality (GATE).

The third submission addressed the human rights of transgender individuals in Kuwait. This report marked a groundbreaking entry on the subject in the Gulf region, which had previously lacked an individual-specific report on transgender rights. The report documented violations perpetrated by the Kuwaiti state, including the prohibition of gender-affirming healthcare, the ongoing criminalization

of transgender identities through ambiguous morality laws, the application of honor killing laws that result in reduced sentences for family violence against transgender individuals, and the treatment of transgender migrants in the country, which includes arbitrary deportation based on gender identity. This report was developed in collaboration with a local organization, White Tent.

Furthermore, the Institute has sustained its advocacy through strategic litigation in the MENA region, with initiatives commencing in 2023 and continuing into 2024. Notably, this includes a case concerning legal gender recognition in Tunisia, where the adopted strategy involved exhausting national remedies prior to submitting an individual communication to the UN Human Rights Committee. This endeavor proved successful, resulting in an individual communication being filed for 2025; further details will be included in the 2025 report. Additionally, an ongoing case pertains to the right to health for transgender individuals in Egypt, which is currently undergoing litigation. Complementing these ongoing cases, the Institute has actively sought to identify new plaintiffs to further its strategic litigation initiatives, successfully identifying two individuals in Egypt in 2024 to pursue legal action regarding the right to legal gender recognition, which will also be submitted in 2025; additional details will be provided in the 2025 report.

Joint Report on Egypt's Vice Laws for UN Human

Rights Council's 4th Universal Periodic Review

Joint Report On Transgender and Intersex Right to

Health and Equality in Egypt for UN Human Rights Council's 4th Universal Periodic Review

Joint Stakeholder Submission on Fundamental Human Rights Violations

Against Transgender People in Kuwait for the 4th Universal Periodic Review by the UN Human Rights Council

Knowledge Sharing and Training

In 2024, the Institute has engaged in a variety of programming aimed at knowledge sharing and training. This includes presentations of our work at international academic and non-academic conferences by our staff, training sessions for fellow activists and allies, as well as an internship program designed to prepare a new generation for professional engagement in the field.

Some of the conferences attended by our staff include the 2024 ILGA Conference in South Africa; «Queer Contemporary Histories: International and Intersectional Perspectives» at the Free University of Berlin; the 2nd International Trans Studies Conference at Northwestern University in the United States; «Law and Society in Saudi Arabia» at the Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient in Berlin; and the Annual Conference of the Association of Human Rights Institutes at the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law at Lund University in Sweden.

Moreover, training events were conducted with a focus on sharing knowledge, analysis, and education. An example is a two-day intensive workshop focusing on strategic litigation for legal gender recognition and gender-affirming healthcare in the MENA region. Participants had the opportunity to learn about various legal arguments supporting and opposing these issues, as well as how to establish effective strategic litigation efforts. Although we received 67 applications, we could only accommodate eight participants. The workshop successfully convened eight participants from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Palestine, and Iraq, thereby establishing a network of like-minded activists, legal advocates, and organizations committed to engaging in strategic litigation for transgender rights in the region.

Another example is an event that took the form of a public webinar attended by 35 individuals. During this webinar, participants had the opportunity to gain insights into the current status of laws, policies, case law, and fatwas concerning transgender and intersex individuals in the MENA region. Topics covered ranged from gender-affirming healthcare to legal gender recognition, providing attendees with a comprehensive overview.

In 2024, we also initiated our internship program, designed to provide aspiring young leaders in the field with unique firsthand experience in human rights work within the MENA region. We welcome two internships in the research department in 2024, one focusing on queer youth mental health and the other addressing issues related to sex work.

**The MENA
Transgender
Rights Strategic
Litigation School**



**The MENA
Trans Archives
Webinar**



Grassroots Services

In 2024, we continued serving our communities in Egypt through two grassroots services: an established legal aid program and a new trans clinic project.

Legal Aid Program

Since 2020, the Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute has functioned as the sole provider of legal aid for individuals apprehended under Egypt's vice laws, employing an intersectional approach that acknowledges the discriminatory application of these laws against various demographic groups. This report encompasses the period from January to December 2024, during which 175 individuals availed themselves of the program's services. These services are categorized into two primary domains: pro bono legal representation for 60 individuals across 45 cases and pro bono legal consultation for 115 individuals.

The primary legal frameworks addressed in this context are the anti-sex work law (No. 10/1961) and the Cybercrime Law (No. 175/2018). These statutes impose penalties for alleged sex work and "digital immorality," targeting not only individuals but also third parties involved in facilitation. A significant discrepancy exists within the anti-sex work law, which categorizes arrested heterosexual men as witnesses rather than defendants.

Pro Bono Legal Representation

In 2024, the program extended legal representation to 60 individuals, comprising queer men (27), cisgender women (25), heterosexual men (5), and transgender women (3). Arrests predominantly occurred in Alexandria and the Greater Cairo Metro Area, with the highest number of cases reported in January and March, each accounting for ten cases.

Key findings from the legal representation efforts include:

- **Arrest Methods:** Digital surveillance techniques, particularly the monitoring of social media and dating applications such as Grindr and Facebook, emerged as the predominant methods of apprehension, accounting for 28 cases. An intermediary technique involving the use of phone numbers for entrapment accounted for 11 cases.
- **Charges and Penalties:** The categorization of charges has become increasingly standardized, with individuals frequently facing allegations of "habitual engagement in prostitution or debauchery" and "violating social and family values." The average prison sentence is approximately one year; however, the cybercrime law imposes significant financial penalties, averaging 100,000 EGP (approximately US\$1,993.71).
- **Judicial System:** Cases involving exclusively anti-sex work charges are adjudicated in misdemeanor

courts, whereas cases with supplementary cybercrime charges are processed in economic courts, which possess enhanced access to digital forensic analysis.

- **Digital Forensic Analysis:** The implementation of forensic analysis has rendered digital evidence considerably more challenging for defendants to contest. This analysis authenticates evidence and retrieves private communications from devices to substantiate claims of “habitual engagement,” a practice legally permissible as judicial authorities may waive privacy protections in vice-related cases. Consequently, contesting the evidence becomes increasingly difficult, necessitating that defense strategies focus on procedural errors occurring during arrests rather than disputing the legitimacy of the charges.

- **Sentencing Outcomes:** The acquittal rate was recorded at 64%, with 29 out of 45 cases resulting in acquittal. Nonetheless, severe penalties were also documented, including a three-year prison sentence accompanied by a 300,000 EGP fine. A specific circuit within Alexandria’s Economic Court was noted for issuing standardized, stringent judgments in “debauchery” cases, often relying on religious interpretations to justify convictions under the cybercrime law. Upon appeal, sentences were frequently reduced, with the most common outcome being six months’ imprisonment and a 50,000 EGP fine.

Pro Bono Legal Consultation

The institute received 115 requests for legal consultation regarding various issues:

- **Immigration and Asylum for Queer Egyptians:** This category represented the largest volume of inquiries, with two workshops serving 30 individuals and an additional 20 receiving consultations via social media. The program also issued five support letters for asylum seekers.

- **Legal Gender Recognition:** Guidance was provided to 15 transgender individuals navigating Egypt’s complex legal processes.

- **Gender-Affirming Healthcare:** Thirteen individuals sought counsel regarding access to healthcare services and legal options concerning medical negligence.

- **Military Service Exemption:** Twelve individuals received legal advice on obtaining medical exemptions based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

- **Safety for Sex Workers:** A workshop was conducted for ten sex workers to disseminate information regarding legal rights and safety strategies.

- **Asylum-Seeking in Egypt for Non-Egyptians:** Seven individuals, including queer refugees from Sudan and Gaza, sought assistance.

- **Pension for Individuals Living with HIV:** Three individuals inquired about the application process for the state pension.

The data and statistics compiled through these legal aid initiatives are utilized in the institute’s advocacy efforts, including submissions to United Nations human rights mechanisms.

The Trans Clinic Project

Trans* Clinic Project: Overview and Outcomes

The trans* clinic project successfully provided medical and educational support to 50 beneficiaries across Egypt, primarily focusing on Gender Affirming Hormonal Therapy (GAHT).

Beneficiary Demographics

- **Gender Identity:** 28 trans* women and 22 trans* men.
- **Nationality:** 44 Egyptian nationals, 6 non-Egyptians (3 from Yemen, 2 from Sudan, 1 from Palestine).
- **Location:** 25 in Greater Cairo, 12 in Alexandria, 6 in Delta region, 5 in Upper Egypt, and 2 in other areas.
- **Age:** The majority were between 18 and 30.

Key Objectives and Services

The program aimed to:

- **Provide medical follow-up for GAHT** for one year.
- Offer **financial support** for hormonal medications and blood tests through medical insurance.
- **Promote health education** on GAHT, including medication understanding, physiological changes, and interpreting blood results.
- **Integrate eHealth** for wider outreach and improved access, utilizing teleconsultations and cloud-based medical records. This also enhanced beneficiaries' computer literacy.
- Establish a **referral system** for legal and psychotherapy services as needed.

Outcomes and Challenges

The project demonstrated significant positive impacts, though some challenges were identified:

- **Program Benefit:** 100% of respondents reported benefiting from the program, with 70% rating their benefit as «9/10» or «10/10» (average rating: 8.7/10).
- **Physician Satisfaction:** An 80% satisfaction rate was observed for the treating physician's communication and performance.
- **Desire for Continuation:** 90% expressed a desire to continue follow-up within the program.
- **GAHT Compliance (70%):** This was lower than anticipated, primarily due to medication scarcity in Egypt during 2024, with 85% of respondents reporting difficulties in purchasing medications.
- **Session Attendance (64%):** Despite flexible scheduling, the attendance rate for all four sessions was 64%, indicating potential issues with stable compliance.
- **Health Education Impact:** Only 70% of respondents reported being able to read blood test results

and demonstrated adequate medication knowledge, highlighting a need for ongoing health education and support.

- The project successfully reached and supported a diverse group of trans* individuals, with high reported satisfaction. However, challenges related to medication access and consistent engagement suggest areas for future program enhancement, particularly in reinforcing health education and addressing external factors impacting medication availability

Financial Summary

In 2024, we made efforts to increase and diversify our funding sources, operating with an operational budget of €102,970.44, distributed as follows:

43.5% Research

15.12%
Legal

10.6%
Media

4.2%
Workshops

4.2%
Advocacy

2.9%
Trans Clinic

2.6%
Accounting

2.07%
Tech

1.5%
Webdesign

We extend our gratitude to our funders:
Love Alliance through the Global Network of People Living with HIV
International Trans Fund
Association for Progressive Communications.



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LEGAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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