

Annual report prepared by the department  
of feminisms and LGTBI on the different services  
and programmes of the agency for an integrated  
approach to sex workers (ABITS)

# BCN

## ABITS Report 2015



## SUMMARY

<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1. ATTENTION TO FEMALE PROSTITUTES WORKING ON PUBLIC STREETS.....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL-EDUCATIONAL ATTENTION SERVICE (SAS) .....	6
1.1.1 SAS 2015 main actuations and indicators .....	7
1.2 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT WORK AREAS .....	8
1.2.1 SAS proximity attention on public streets.....	8
1.2.2 Attention in the office and individualised work plans, main demands .....	12
1.2.3 Psychological assistance .....	16
1.2.4 SAS Legal counsel assistance.....	18
1.2.5 Economic aid offered by SAS .....	20
1.2.6 Networking .....	20
1.3. OTHER SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES TO WOMEN IN COORDINATION WITH ENTITIES .....	22
1.3.1 Intervention and attention to women in intermediate emergency situations and social inclusion .....	22
1.3.2. Socio-healthcare pills for women sex working on public streets .....	24
<b>2. ASSISTANCE TO FEMALE PROSTITUTES IN CLOSED SPACES (PREMISES, CLUBS AND APARTMENTS) .....</b>	<b>25</b>
2.1. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES FOR ENTERING INTO CLOSED SPACES.....	27
2.1.1 Attention to women working in closed spaces in the l'Eixample district to offer integrated social attention ( <i>RED CROSS</i> ) .....	27
2.1.2. Attention to sex workers in closed spaces of the Les Corts and Sants-Montjuic districts to offer integrated social attention ( <i>LLOC DE LA DONA</i> ).....	33
2.1.3. Attention to women working in closed spaces in the city to help in the situations from a Human Rights stance ( <i>GENERA</i> ).....	38
<b>3. SERVICES AND RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION AND SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT .....</b>	<b>42</b>
3.1 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT SERVICES AND RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION AND PROMOTION OF EMPLOYABILITY .....	45
3.1.1 DIR: Comprehensive project for employment placement of female sex workers .....	45

Apprenticeships in companies .....	50
3.1.2 ITI: Personal assessment itinerary for the professionalisation of female sex workers .....	51
3.1.3. ACCIÓ: Comprehensive intervention programme with transsexual persons linked to prostitution in Barcelona city.....	55
3.1.4. Special accompaniment programme for incorporation into the employment market and social fabric of female sex workers searching for alternative employment.....	58
3.1.5 Social-employment training project .....	61
3.1.6 DONA KOLORS Project for social entrepreneurship .....	63
3.1.7 ROSAS CRAFTS sewing training project .....	65
3.1.8 Project for mobile urban furniture for the Plaça de les Glòries.....	66
3.1.9 Dona Impuls project for Social-employment placement.....	67
<b>4. SERVICES AIMED AT VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION .....</b>	<b>70</b>
4.1 APPROACH BY THE SOCIAL-EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (SAS) IN THE CASES OF WOMEN VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.....	70
Detection of possible VTHB-FES minors .....	72
4.2 COMPREHENSIVE ATTENTION FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION .....	73
4.2.1 Project definition.....	73
4.2.2 Emergency stage.....	74
4.2.3 Autonomy stage.....	75
4.3. RAI: RECOVERY, EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL-EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT OF WOMEN WHO WERE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.....	77
4.4. LEGAL REPRESENTATION SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION .....	81
4.5. OTHER SHELTERING SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION .....	82



<b>5. ABITS NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION .....</b>	<b>82</b>
ABITS Agency technical table .....	82
Networking with the entities intervening in closed spaces.....	83
Coordination with police forces.....	84
Territorial coordination .....	84
Collaboration with the sexual and reproduction health services.....	85
Coordination with other institutions and municipal services .....	85
Inter-institutional round table against trafficking of human beings.....	85
Sensitisation and dissemination .....	86
<b>6. 2015 BUDGET .....</b>	<b>87</b>



## INTRODUCTION

This report includes the information and data from the different projects of the ABITS Agency from 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015. The ABITS Agency is a municipal service attached to the Directorate of Feminisms and LGTBI of the Area for Citizen's Rights, Participation and Transparency of the Department for Feminisms and LGTBI.

The ABITS Agency has been developing a specific project involving the analysis and diagnosis for direct intervention and coordination since 2006, which represents an accumulated experience of nearly 10 years in the handling of sex workers in Barcelona city.

The Agency offers direct assistance to sex workers, designs and implements new projects and programmes, guides preparation of public policy and carries out studies and research into different relevant aspects, as well as coordinating and maintaining contact with agents around the world, and thanks to this it enjoys a comprehensive viewpoint.

**Its two main objectives are:**

1. Completely, globally and in a coordinated way, attend to the transsexual and female prostitutes in Barcelona city and mainly those who are in a situation of special vulnerability.
2. Fight against trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation.

The ABITS Agency acts on **6 strategic lines of intervention:**

1. Knowledge of the situation
2. Attention to female prostitutes working on public streets
3. Attention to female prostitutes working in closed spaces (premises, clubs and apartments)
4. Design and implementation of programmes for social-employment education and relocation.
5. Overall detection and assistance to the victims of trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation
6. Coordination of institutional and community actuations



## 1. ATTENTION TO FEMALE PROSTITUTES WORKING ON PUBLIC STREETS

### 1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL-EDUCATIONAL ATTENTION SERVICE (SAS)

The SAS<sup>1</sup> is the specific service the City Council makes available for female sex workers, of those who are victims of sexual exploitation, in Barcelona city, especially for those offering and offering their services on public roads. This **interdisciplinary service** is formed by different professionals: social workers (38.5 h/week), social educators (184 h/week), psychological attention (38.5 h/week), healthcare attention (30 h/week), legal assistance (42 hours/week)<sup>2</sup>, management (38.5 hours/week) and administrative support (25 hours week). Access **to the SAS** can be either direct (woman contacted on the street, via telephone or without a programmed appointment) or by recommendation from other entities or services.

Two social educators and a healthcare agent work on the street to contact the women, guaranteeing a minimum of 40 hours on the street (from Monday to Friday from 9 am to 3 am in the morning). In addition, there is a **free-phone line (900 722 200)** for those persons requiring **attention from the service without appointment** (Thursday from 11 am to 3 pm). The **office's opening time** is Monday to Friday from 9 am to 7 pm. This service is located **c. València, 344 entresòl**.

The areas of the city where the team proactively contacts the women are: Ciutat Vella, Sant Martí/Eixample, Les Corts, Sants-Montjuïc and in any other district where this service is required.

From Monday to Friday the team will provide proximity attention on the street, with training interventions (informing, counselling...), attending to the women without previous appointments to inform about the services and resources of the ABITS Agency and getting to know the situation of sex workers. They will also offer prophylactic materials (condoms and lubricants) provided by the Regional Government Health Department and the Department of Feminisms and LGTBI. Periodically the psychologist, the legal counsel and/or the social workers can be out on the street to detect the needs or by request from the educators.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Association for Development and Well-being (ABD) provided this service during 2015.

<sup>2</sup> As of September 2015, there were 42 hours per week of legal assistance provided by two professionals.



The service will maintain its **flexibility** making exploring different times in the usual locations, as well as in others like the Zona Franca, to continue and extend, whenever necessary, the observation and contact with the women. The street intervention of the educators and healthcare agents are distributed in the following table:

ATTENTION AND DIRECT MEDIATION 2015		
Ciutat Vella	From Monday to Friday	3 hours between 11 am and 7 pm
	Tuesday and Thursday	10 pm to 2 am
Ciutat Vella + Sant Martí/Eixample	Friday	10 pm to 3 am
Sant Martí/Eixample	Wednesday	10 pm to 1 am
Les Corts	Monday and Thursday	10 pm to 2 am
Sants-Montjuic (Zona Franca)	According to the season and presence of women, in coordination with the Sants-Montjuic District	During daytime hours.

### 1.1.1 SAS 2015 main actuations and indicators

413 women received attention in 2015, and 9,552 training interventions were carried out and 977 accompaniments, that way maintaining the attention provided during 2014 (with slight increases of 6.17% of women receiving attention, 6.36% of training intervention and 2.20% of accompaniments). There were 166 new dossiers in 2015, representing an increase of 58.10% over the previous year, while 41 dossiers were re-opened (women that have previously received attention from SAS and whose dossier had been closed due to inactivity, either because of achievement of the established objectives or by abandonment), representing an increase of 20.59% over the previous year. The number of women who have received therapeutic treatment remained stable (61 in 2014 and 63 in 2015). 205 women received legal counsel; this amount cannot be compared with the previous year because the service began in August 2014 with a total of 39 women.

The amount of contacts made on public streets was 22,403, representing an increase of 23.25%. The most significant drop in contacts made was in the Ciutat Vella District, motivated by a reduction in the amount of women working on some streets of that District, mainly during the last months of the years and because the service has intervened in the Ciutat Vella District since 2006 and, therefore, the resource is well known by many women and making new contacts was not needed.

Demands made on the street (12,612) decreased by 11.89% regarding 2014, although we have to add the demands received in the office (7,286, making a total of 19,898 demands) the number of demands received remained stable, with a 0.6% reduction. The largest amount of demands received, in numerical order are: healthcare assistance, education and job placement, legal counsel, attention to children, etc.

The SAS **attended 413 different women** in the office, of whom 65.85% (272) worked in Ciutat Vella, 15.25% (63) in Sant Martí/Eixample and 10.89% (45) in Les Corts. The remaining 7.99% (33) work in closed premises.



During 2015, 214 dossiers were closed, and at year end there were 318 active dossiers of women.

Regarding women with active dossiers at the end of 2015:

- 89.94% were immigrants, mainly from Nigeria, (48.74%, a significant increase over 2014, which had already seen an increase) and Romania (11.95%, a decrease regarding the previous year, which had already occurred in 2014). Local women were in third place with 10.06%, a reduction regarding 2014.
- The most representative age group was from 26 to 35 with nearly 40%. The average age was 34 years old.
- 5.3% were transsexual women.
- 56.9% were mothers with children in their care, either locally and/or in their own countries.
- The amount of women receiving attention in an irregular situation (44.34%) increased regarding the previous year by 36.4%.

The expansion of legal counsel occurred in 2015, which allowed passing from 8 hours of legal counsel per week that the service started with on 1 August 2014 to the 42 hours per week as from September 2015. That change meant an improvement in service quality. The main demands for the legal counsel are for immigration rights, criminal, administrative, family matters, etc.

The service also gave one-off aid in order to sustain processes and achieve stable objectives, either urgently or linked to the work plan.

## 1.2 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT WORK AREAS

### 1.2.1 SAS proximity attention on public streets

The evolution of the figure for attention provided on public streets and the amount of contacts made are shown in the following table:

*Table 1. Data of SAS attention on public streets*

ATTENTION ON PUBLIC STREETS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% variation 2014-15
<b>Contacts</b>	1,920	6,880	10,439	13,113	15,417	18,603	20,721	25,950	29,190	22,403	-23.25%
<b>Interventions</b>	82	1,504	3,269	3,162	5,612	6,206	7,592	8,149	8,981	9,552	6.36%

The **contacts on public streets** (contact made by a team member with a woman offering sexual services on public streets) made on public streets in 2015 were 22,403 (29,190 in 2014), which is a 23.25% reduction, especially in the Ciutat Vella District during daytime hours. The women coincide in manifesting that there has been a reduction in the demand and, therefore, this means less presence of women in certain areas and times of the year. On the other hand, the SAS currently contacts with nearly all the women offering sexual services on public streets, and the majority of them already know of the service and, therefore, these do not count as new contacts. 9,552 **social and healthcare interventions** have been carried out (8,981 in 2014) representing a 6.36% increase. Therefore, even though the number of women contacted is lower, the amount of interventions has increased (given that the team goes out every day, one woman may have been contacted many times throughout the year).



Regarding the profile of the 318 users of the SAS with active dossiers for the service at 31 December 2015<sup>3</sup>, 5.3% of all the women who received attention were transsexual women (7.3% in 2014) and 56.9% were mothers with children in their care, either here and/or in their countries of origin, there is no significant change regarding 2014.

Regarding the ages, the average age of the 318 women is 34 years old (the youngest being 18 and the oldest 66). During 2015 the most common age range of the women who received attention was from 26 to 35 years old (39.62%), followed by that of 36 to 45 years old (25.16%) and from 18 to 25 years old (20.44%) and 12 women (3.77%) over 56 years old, this data is similar to that of the previous year. Analysing the ages according to nationalities, the average age of Nigerian women stands out at 30 years old, in comparison to the 41 years of age of Spanish women.

*Table 2. Number of women by age groups*

<b>NUMBER OF WOMEN BY AGE GROUPS</b> (dossiers active at 31.12.15)	<b>2015</b> <b>No.</b>	<b>2015</b> <b>%</b>
<b>18-25 years old</b>	65	20.4
<b>26-35 years old</b>	126	39.6
<b>36-45 years old</b>	80	25.1
<b>46-55 years old</b>	33	10.3
<b>+ 56 years old</b>	12	3.77
<b>Unknown</b>	2	0.62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>100%</b>

Continuing with the profile, the majority are immigrants, about 89.94%. 48.74% are women originally from Nigeria, 11.95% from Romania, and third place at 10.06% is for local women. The amount of Nigerian women who received attention increased by 25.2% regarding the previous year, there have been important increases over past years (in 2014 there was 41% more regarding that of 2013), which indicates that their presence on public streets and access to the service is more significant. We can also see, as we saw in 2014, a descent in the amount of Romanian women who received attention, by approximately 24.2% regarding the previous year (in 2014 the descent was 32.66% regarding 2013). The other nationalities of women who received attention have remained stable. Also the appearance of new countries of origin is worth noting, even though not yet being representative among the women who received attention, like Czech Republic, Argentina, Ukraine, Ghana and Guatemala.

<sup>3</sup> The women with active dossiers in the SAS at 31 December 2015 are those that have received attention during the last 6 months of 2015.

Table 3. Origin of women who received attention from SAS

ORIGIN % <sup>4</sup>	2007 (274)	2008 (307)	2009 (372)	2010 (386)	2011 (363)	2012 (371)	2013 (333)	2014 (298)	2015 (318)
Sub-Sahara Africa	-	-	15.3	21	19	21.8	30.03	40.28	50.94%
<i>Nigeria</i>	-	-				18.8	27.6	38.92	48.74%
Eastern countries	-	-	37	34	38	31	29.73	22.14	16.98%
<i>Romania</i>	45.2	37.4	-			26	23.42	15.77	11.95%
Latin America	17.5	21.7	22.9	26	24	26.5	24.33	20.13	16.35%
<i>Ecuador</i>						9.16	7.5	6.71	5.66%
Spain	21.1	19.8	17.4	15	13	14.5	12.9	12.08	10.06%
North Africa	6.9	7.1	4.8	3	3	2.7	2.1	4.36	4.40%
<i>Morocco</i>	-	-	-			2.15	1.5	4.02	4.40%
Others						3.5	0.91	1.01	1.26%
<i>Asia</i>	-	14	0.8	1	3	2.9	0.6	0.67	0.94%
<i>Italy</i>								0.33	0.31%
Unknown		0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The number of women who received attention in an irregular administrative situation has continued to increase, representing 44.34% of the dossiers open at the end of 2015 (regarding 36.4% of 2014), mainly because of increased attention being provided to Nigerian women, who are usually in an irregular situation in our country.

Table 4. Legal situation of women who received attention from SAS

LEGAL SITUATION % <sup>5</sup>	2007 (274)	2008 (307)	2009 (372)	2010 (386)	2011 (363)	2012 (371)	2013 (333)	2014 (298)	2015 (318)
<b>Regular</b>	41.6	45.2	72	76.6	75.7	75.2	72.6	63.1	55.66%
<b>Irregular</b>	57.6	54	20.7	22.2	23.4	23.7	26.4	36.4	44.34%
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	0.7	0.6	7.2	1	0.8	1.08	1	0.3	0.00%

Guaranteeing that users have a healthcare card and know how to access the healthcare services is always a priority for the service. For that reason, the percentage of women who have received attention and that have a healthcare card has increased throughout the years of intervention by the team, remaining stable over the last years. 94.65% of the women who

<sup>4</sup> This table refers to the percentage in relation to the number of active dossiers at 31 December of each year. The amount in brackets indicates the number of dossiers active at 31 December of each year.

<sup>5</sup> This table refers to the percentage in relation to the amount of active dossiers at 31 December of each year. The amount in brackets indicates the number of dossiers active at 31 December of each year.



have received attention have a healthcare card. If the women do not have a healthcare card it is because they are lacking documents to obtain one, because they have healthcare cards from other autonomous communities, because they are new or because they are European women who have private health insurances.

*Table 5. Women with healthcare cards that have received attention from SAS*

<b>HEALTHCARE CARD %<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>2007 (274)</b>	<b>2008 (307)</b>	<b>2009 (372)</b>	<b>2010 (386)</b>	<b>2011 (363)</b>	<b>2012 (371)</b>	<b>2013 (333)</b>	<b>2014 (298)</b>	<b>2015 (318)</b>
<b>YES</b>	72.2	78.5	68.8	83.6	85.9	90	92	92.6	94.65%
<b>NO</b>	28.8	19.2	18.8	15	12.9	8.2	7	5.7	4.72%
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	0.7	2.2	12.3	2.8	0.5	1.8	1	1.7	0.63%

We continue making efforts to notify the women of the need to be registered with the council in relation to the necessary proceedings to have access to healthcare assistance. During 2015, 78.9% of the women were registered, similar to the number in 2014. The reasons why some were not registered are: living outside of the Barcelona municipality in municipalities where they do not allow registration without any fixed address, sharing accommodation with other persons (shared apartments or rooms) who do not want to register any more people or charge an economic amount to register someone, or not having any identification document for certifying their identity to complete the registration process.

*Table 6. Women who have received attention from SAS with council registration*

<b>COUNCIL REGISTRATION %<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>2007 (274)</b>	<b>2008 (307)</b>	<b>2009 (372)</b>	<b>2010 (386)</b>	<b>2011 (363)</b>	<b>2012 (371)</b>	<b>2013 (333)</b>	<b>2014 (298)</b>	<b>2015 (318)</b>
<b>YES</b>	60.5	60.2	53.2	73.5	71.6	76.5	79.3	79.8	78.9%
<b>NO</b>	38.6	38.1	32.5	24.1	27.8	21.8	19.5	18.4	19.9%
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	0.7	1.6	14.2	2	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2%

<sup>6</sup> This table refers to the percentage in relation to the number of active dossiers at 31 December of each year. The amount in brackets indicates the number of dossiers active at 31 December of each year.

<sup>7</sup> This table refers to the percentage in relation to the number of active dossiers at 31 December of each year. The amount in brackets indicates the number of dossiers active at 31 December of each year.

## 1.2.2 Attention in the office and individualised work plans, main demands

The evolution of open dossiers has been increasing as we can see in the following table:

Table 7. SAS dossiers data

<b>DOSSIERS OF WOMEN</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>% variation 2014-15</b>
<i>Dossiers created since 2006<sup>8</sup></i>	-	368	546	725	850	960	1,069	1,195	1,249	1,412	-
<i>Number of different women who have received attention</i>	-	-	-	406	449	441	396	409	389	413	6.17%
<i>Active dossiers at 31 December<sup>9</sup></i>		274	307	386	363	363	371	333	298	318	6.71%
<i>Number of new dossiers</i>	220	148	179	180	125	111	108	126	105	166	58.10%
<i>Number of cancellations</i>	79	94	163	152	125	183	162	169	192	214	11.46%
<i>Amount of re-openings</i>	-	-	39	32	16	48	62	32	34	41	20.59%

Of the **413 women attended** in 2015, 206 continue working on their individual work plans from previous years and 207 have begun a work plan in 2015 (**166 were women who are new to the service and 41 were newly opened cases**). The most significant increase of new dossiers regarding 2014 are those of women working in Ciutat Vella during night time hours, that has increased from 40 in 2014 to 81 in 2015. Moreover, they represent nearly 50% of the new dossiers this year. This figure coincides with the increase of Nigerian women receiving attention from SAS, because both the area and the time range are when we find more women of that nationality, many of whom have recently arrived in Barcelona.

It is worth highlighting that despite the contacts made on public roads having decreased (as we saw in the previous section) the amount of new and re-opened dossiers has substantially increased (58.10% and 20.59% respectively), given that one of the causes for decrease of contacts on public streets is because the women already know the service and therefore cannot be counted as new contacts.

At 31 December 2015, SAS had **318 active dossiers**. During this year, 267 different women have requested an interview for being included in the service, which represents a 22% increase over 2014 (219 women). Of these 267 women who requested an interview for inclusion, 157 did not appear, meaning 41% absenteeism (this was 53% in 2014).

The number of new service dossiers was 166, representing an increase of 58.10% regarding the previous year, when there was 105. Of the 166 new dossiers in the service, 157 women were interviewed for inclusion and started an individual work plan with the SAS and 9 women were derived to other ABITS Agency programmes considered to be more adequate for them. Lastly, we have to highlight that 44% of the women who have had

<sup>8</sup> The total number of different women who have received attention since the start of the plan in 2006, are considered as open dossiers.

<sup>9</sup> Those corresponding to women with whom any intervention has been concluded during the past six months are considered as active dossiers



access to the SAS for the first time, did this after having been in contact with an educator and/or healthcare agent on public streets, 33% by recommendation from another person that had received attention in the SAS, 22 by referral from another entity or service and 1% by the diffusion made of the service to other professionals during seminars, presentations, etc.

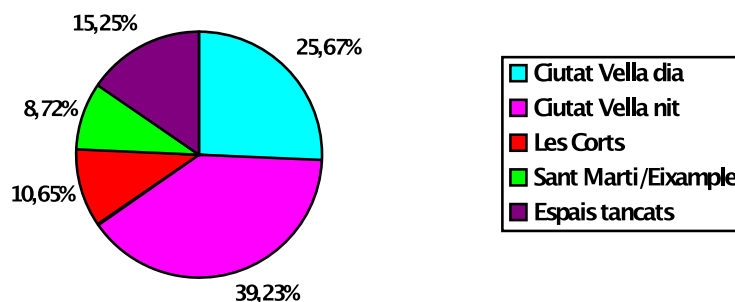
The number of **different women** that carried out a **social-educational work plan** with the SAS remained stable (413 different women received attention in 2015 and 389 in 2014). Moreover, **41 inactive dossiers were re-opened** immediately after a new demand from the users.

The amount of **cancellations in the service**, 214 dossiers in 2015, were caused by:

- The completion of the objectives marked in the work plan (response to the healthcare demand, coverage of basic needs, carrying out training and/or employment activities, etc.).
- Absence for more than 6 months from the service (due to different reasons: returning to their own countries, geographical mobility, changes in their family or social situation...)
- Referral to another specialised resource that gives coverage to their demands and needs (SSB, CAS, etc.).

If we also consider the **distribution of active dossiers by areas** for exercising prostitution activities, 64.90% of the dossiers in 2015 mainly correspond to women in Ciutat Vella district (39.23% of the women who received attention worked during the night time and 25.67% during the daytime), 10.65% in Les Corts district and 8.72% in the Sant Marti/Eixample district (including Vila Olímpica). The remaining 15.25% were women working as prostitutes in closed premises and that had access to the service derived from other entities or by direct access after being told about the service. No significant changes regarding 2014 were detected.

*Graph 2 Distribution of active dossiers by areas for exercising prostitution in Barcelona*



The following table shows the amount and type of demands received on public streets:

*Table 8. Demands received on public streets*

DEMANDS	2012	2012	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015	% variation 2014- 2015
<b>Amount of demands</b>	9,069		11,122		14,314		12,612		-11.89%
<b>Main demands in %</b>		%		%		%		%	%
Healthcare assistance	2,196	24.21%	2,516	22.63%	3,230	22.56%	2753	21.83%	-14.77%
Education and job placement	1,676	18.48%	2,075	18.67%	3,018	21.08%	2286	18.13%	-24.25%
Legal assistance	1,329	14.65%	1,437	12.92%	1,422	9.93%	1256	9.96%	-11.67%
Children	573	6.32%	931	8.38%	1,066	7.45%	895	7.10%	-16.04%
Obtaining a healthcare card	748	8.25%	822	7.39%	938	6.55%	1072	8.50%	14.29%
Obtaining documentation	378	4.17%	654	8.80%	726	5.07%	685	5.43%	-5.65%
Social services	387	4.27%	619	5.58%	631	4.41%	623	4.94%	-1.27%
Basic needs	710	7.83%	614	5.52%	599	4.18%	436	3.46%	-27.21%
Accommodation	192	2.12%	405	3.65%	596	4.16%	534	4.23%	-10.40%
SAS appointment					548	3.83%	679	5.38%	23.91%
Psychological / contention assistance	496	5.47%	448	4.04%	366	2.56%	398	3.16%	8.74%
Council registration	267	2.94%	311	2.80%	328	2.30%	274	2.17%	-16.46%
Violence situation					29	0.20%	109	0.86%	275.86%
Others	117	1.29%	290	2.62%	817	5.71%	612	4.85%	-25.09%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,069</b>		<b>11,122</b>		<b>14,314</b>		<b>12,612</b>		<b>-11.89%</b>

In 2015, the number of demands that women made to educators and healthcare agents on public streets dropped by 11.89% (12,612 in 2015 compared to 14,314 in 2014), even though the demands received in the office were also taken into account (7,286 in 2015 compared to 5,718 in 2014) there has only been a 0.6% reduction in the total amount of demands. This reduction is due to different factors: on one hand, due to the arrival of new women in the city that do not know of the service and with whom, until a certain level of trust is gained they will not start to make requests; to a greater number of women that know of the service and are already following some type of work plan or are receiving attention for Basic Social Services; to the drop in the presence of women on some streets of the city during certain times of the year, mainly in the Ciutat Vella and Les Corts districts.

The **same type of demands** have remained stable with regards to 2014: 2,753 demands for healthcare assistance (assistance for sexual and reproduction health, unwanted pregnancies, situations of risk involving the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases,



etc.); 2,286 demands for education and job placement<sup>10</sup> and 1,256 demands related to legal matters. The fourth most popular demand with 1,072 demands is for obtaining the healthcare card. This demand was the fifth most popular in 2014 and became the fourth in 2015, due to the increase of Nigerian woman receiving attention from the service for their first time. We should highlight that of the 318 women with dossiers open at 31 December 2015, 301 have healthcare cards. The fifth most popular demand (in 2014 it was fourth) is regarding the care and attention of their children with 895 demands.

Comparing the data from 2014 and 2015, the demands that have increased, because after 2015 we have started to systematically register them both in field logs and in the database, are those related to situations of **male violence, especially by the partner**, (going from 29 in 2014 to 109 in 2015, representing an increase of 275.86%), **SAS appointments** (from 548 to 679, representing a 23.91% increase), **help to obtain the healthcare card** (from 938 to 1072 with a 14.29% increase) and **psychological assistance** (from 366 to 398 with an 8.7% increase).

The request for other demands has decreased in all cases, and those that have dropped the most are the ones related to **demands for employment and education** (-25.9% and -23.2% respectively), due to the increase of newly arrived Nigerian women that expressed other types of demands. Another demand that is decreasing (-7.2%) is that related to coverage of basic needs, this is due to the growing relationship that women are establishing with social services centres.

Table 9. Data of assistance provided in SAS office

SAS OFFICE ASSISTANCE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% variation 2014-15
Interviews in the office (not including those for psychological assistance or legal counsel)	21	69	193	283	396	371	313	789	775	862	11.23%
Accompaniments	52	207	347	334	624	758	677	647	956	977	2.20%
Coordination	193	613	1,096	1,458	2,183	2,360	2,726	3,461	4,547	8,008	76.12%
Referrals to SAS (received)	-	-	92	73	85	65	61	60	37	79	113.51%
Referrals from SAS to other services and entities	83	278	329	321	436	493	453	577	453	474	4.64%

The SAS has **increased the amount of attention provided in the office** to women that have started and/or maintained a **work plan with the service**, and to the amount of social-educational interviews performed in the office regarding the previous year (862 in 2015 compared to 775 in 2014).

<sup>10</sup> In 2015 there were 1,452 demands received for education and 834 for employment, while in 2014 there were 1,891 for education and 1,127 for employment.



SAS also performs accompaniments with the women to different services that can help them cover some of the services they require. The main profile of the women who have received attention by the service (young immigrants not knowing the reception language and operation of the services), leads to a need for professional accompaniment to healthcare services (linked to the reference CAP, attention to the Apropa't programme, obtaining the healthcare card...); to social services (at first and second level); to training centres (registration and inscription in vocational courses); to schools (for the care and attention of the children in their care) and mainly to the Courts of Justice (for appearance in court hearings, request for information or requests for free justice), among others. Accompaniment is a tool that not only allows to guarantee the arrival and attention for women in the service, but to establish a proximity relationship with the educator, psychologist, legal counsel, social workers or the healthcare agent; if used as a training tool with women in an off-the-street context, guaranteeing confidentiality, to strengthen the relationship with them and detect other aspects of their reality, such as the possible situations as victims of human trafficking and/or sexual exploitation. In 2015, **the amount of accompaniments remained stable** regarding those of 2014 (956 in 2014 to 977 in 2015).

In 2015 the SAS, on one hand, has **referred to other resources and services and services** considered to be more appropriate for responding to the needs reflected by the women. Regarding 2014 the number of referrals has remained stable, with a total of 474 cases in 2015 (453 in 2014). On the other hand, there has been **an increase of referrals received in the SAS** from other services/entities going from 37 in 2014 to 79 in 2015, with an increase of 113.51%. This fact is mainly due to the service being the most well-known by city officials and is known as being a municipal service of reference by people who are sex workers.

Likewise, **group intervention strategies**, referral to workshops performed by entities on maternal abilities, healthcare aspects and other leisure and pleasure activities, are still being established.

Lastly, we have to highlight that work will continue with **the assessment and redefinition of the intervention methodology** of the professionals in the office, with an important job being performed by the actuation protocol revision and design team: two new protocols have been established, one for the satisfaction evaluation of the users and community and volunteer participation; and the existing protocols have been revised, because they need continuous updating, based on the women receiving attention and their needs and the detection of possibilities for improvement according to experience, etc. During 2015, the following protocols have been revised: attention to healthcare demands, attention to training demands, attention to employment demands, demands for accompaniment and intervention in TEH-FES cases (indicators).

### 1.2. 3 Psychological assistance

The main subject axes of psychological intervention are centred around: the stigma of prostitution that is experienced, sexual and reproduction healthcare (anxiety, depression, psychosomatic problems...), violence (male, child abuse, sexual exploitation, aggressions from clients and legal proceedings), inclusion into the employment market, and maternity. We coordinate with employment, physical and psychological healthcare resources, teams for attention to violence and social services, in order to provide complete assistance.



*Table 10. SAS Psychological assistance data*

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% variation 2014-2015
Different women who have received attention	33	57	63	61	63	3.28%
New women who have received assistance	----	38	29	25	26	4.00%
Interviews	230	349	448	374	336	-10.16%

As we have seen in the previous table, the amount of cases in **therapeutic treatment remained stable in 2015** (63 cases in 2015 compared to 61 in 2014), even though less interviews were conducted (336 compared to the 374 of 2014), detecting an increase of emotional contentions or punctual demands for support that, in some cases, did not consolidate into long-lasting processes.

Attention was provided for the first time to **26 women** in 2015 (one more than in 2014), **18 women** continued with their previously initiated process, **11 women** re-started the psychological attention after an interruption, and **8 women** were referred to other resources. 21 psychological assistance dossiers were closed during the year, because of reaching the objectives, due to referral to other psychological assistance services (because the focus of the assistance was not on sex work), or due to abandonment of the women, 27 dossiers remain open and in 15 cases the intervention has been for emotional contention or one-off demands for psychological support.

It is worth highlighting that 14% of those who have received attention were transsexual women (13% in 2014), with the main demand for being accompanied during the gender transfer process to look into their feeling of solitude and lack of social acceptance. Likewise, we detected a low presence of women from African countries mainly due to two reasons: the language difficulties and cultural factors that associate the concept of psychology to that of insanity, and that generally the religious significance of experiences has more weight than social or personal constructions that can be modified. Lastly, we have to highlight that 25 of the women who have received psychological support work in closed premises (40%) because SAS offers specific psychological assistance to sex workers regardless of their workplace.

Telephone assistance, a permanently used assistance strategy in the cases of greater risk of suffering violence and in cases of extreme vulnerability and a scarce social network, has increased this year from 224 in 2014 to 385 in 2015. Telephone assistance is also used when the women do not receive any type of programmed visit, showing an interest in the people and for knowing whether the absence responds to a worsening of their personal situation or is just a one-off event. The absenteeism figure in relation to the programmed interviews has decreased, going from 28% of the programmed interviews in 2014 to 25% in 2015. The reasons for absenteeism are, according to the women, the difficulty some of them have in maintaining their own self-care spaces prioritising matters like the family and/or work, healthcare and daily routine, having excessive economic burdens, etc.

The **Therapeutic Group for Women**, started in 2015 as a type of intervention focused on the recovery and creation of personal and social links and relationship abilities, to encourage empowerment, the decrease of social isolation and the reconfiguring of vital processes, the promotion of autonomy and the ability for taking action.

The group started in February 2015, it met every fortnight for 2 and a half hours for each session, and was regularly attended by 12 women. During the last three months of 2015, a second edition of the therapeutic group was started with some innovations included after assessing the first edition, and with an expected duration of 10 months (from October to July). The group adopted a new name, **Espai de dones, Grup Socioterapèutic (Space for Women, Social-therapeutic Group)** and acquired a **greater perspective of intervention**, extending the professional profiles of those involved in organising the group, with the addition of an psychologist expert in attending sex worker contexts and a extending the professional profiles of those involved in organizing the group, with the addition of an expert psychologist in attending to sex worker contexts and a social worker expert in Gestalt based expressive therapy.

### 1.2.4 SAS Legal counsel assistance

The legal counsel service offered by SAS includes **legal attention, information, assessment and physical accompaniment** to SAS users, in **the specialities of criminal, family, labour law, immigration and administrative matters and also accommodation issues**. Synergies are promoted among all the professionals of each discipline in order to provide a quality response that covers all aspects affecting women, like for example, public defenders that provide this, administration of justice, police forces, and public resources.

The legal counsel service came into service on 1 August 2014 and by the end of August 2015 it had provide 8 hours per week of service<sup>11</sup>. In order to provide a more comprehensive legal advice, as from September 2015, we decided to increase the legal counsel service to 42 hours per week<sup>12</sup>, that way increasing direct weekly attention to women from 4 to 12 hours. The rest of the time is used in social-legal accompaniments for women to public and private bodies (for administrative procedures, to Courts of Justice...), processing administrative dossiers or other matters that do not perceptively require the help of a solicitor, mediating with other agencies, etc.

Due to the change of public attention hours, consequently there has been an increase in the number of women who have received attention and interviews conducted. The data is shown in the following table:

*Table 11. Legal counsel data*

LEGAL COUNSEL	2014	2015
Different women who have received attention	39	205
Interviews	57	492
Accompaniments	6	76

The demands for the Legal Counsel Service are mainly related to immigration matters (usually related to administrative deportation dossiers, normalisations by exceptional "Arraigo Social" (Social roots) circumstances, request for residency and labour permits and related to trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation) and criminal law. In that related to administrative procedures for deportation, one of the most important tasks is arranging that the woman is constantly aware of the status of the procedure and that she maintains a good link with her public defender. Intermediation between the legal counsel

<sup>11</sup> This service is provided by three solicitors, two from Alter BCN and one from Dones Juristes.

<sup>12</sup> This service is provided by two solicitors from the Association for Well-being and Development.



and the public defender is essential to ensure the necessary documents are obtained for guaranteeing the success of the administrative process.

Of the 298 demands received at 31 December 2015, we can highlight that the three main demands were: 51.40% (153 demands) for immigration matters (or aspects related to the same), 25.20% (75 demands) were for criminal matters and 6.70% (20 demands) were related to the administration law.

During 2015, 205 women have received attention, 492 interviews for legal assessment have been carried out, 76 legal accompaniments to public and private bodies (mainly to Courts of Justice, police offices and to the Immigration Office in the Sub-delegation of the Government) and by the end of the year interviews were held on the streets to also directly offer legal counsel, to introduce the service to women who were not aware of the same, attend to punctual legal demands and strengthen/establish links with these women.

*Table 12. Types of demands*

<b>TYPES OF DEMANDS<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Immigration matters</b>	30	41.1%	153	51.40%
<b>Criminal</b>	15	20.5%	75	25.20%
<b>Administrative</b>	10	13.7%	20	6.70%
<b>Family</b>	9	12.3%	18	6%
<b>Coexistence rulings</b>	6	8.3%	6	2%
<b>Civil</b>	2	2.7%	16	5.40%
<b>Employment</b>	1	1.4%	10	3.30%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100%</b>

In that regarding the profile of the 205 different women who received legal attention in 2015:

- 49.75% were Nigerian (102 women), 1.95% came from Equatorial Guinea (4 women) and 0.97% from Uganda (2 women),
- 26.34% were women from Latin America (13 women from Ecuador, 9 from Peru, 7 from Brazil, 7 from Colombia, 4 from the Dominican Republic, 4 from Venezuela, 3 from El Salvador, 2 from Bolivia, 2 from Honduras, 1 from Uruguay, 1 from Chile and 1 from Panama),
- 7.8% were women from Eastern European countries (7 from Romania, 4 from Albania, 3 from Bulgaria, 1 from the Czech Republic and 1 from Russia),
- 7.8% were from Spain (16 women),
- 3.9% were from Morocco (8 women),
- and 0.48% were from India, 0.48% were Chinese women and 0.48% were Italian women.

The main age group of the women who received attention was from 26 to 35 years old (79 women), followed by that of 36 to 45 years old (52 women), from 18 to 25 years old (39 women), from 46 to 55 years old (22 women) and lastly 7 women above 55 years old received attention.

The legal counsel service has allowed to substantially improve the attention offered by the service and the increase of actuaciones has helped to have a better knowledge of the legal reality of the women who have received attention, creating better holistic and comprehensive work plans.

<sup>13</sup> Any woman may need more than one demand/counsel



### 1.2.5 Economic aid offered by SAS

Although the majority of the SAS resources are human, there are also **punctual economic aids** that allow the women to continue procedures and obtain objectives established in the work plans. The aids can be peremptory (urgent and punctual) or nominal, directly linked to a work plan.

The urgent aids are mainly for transport (for accompaniments and displacements to healthcare centres or in relation to making claims related to trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation: police offices, courthouses, protection resources, etc.) and to a lesser extent to purchasing medicines, without appreciating any significant change with previous years.

Analysing the data from 2013, we see there has been an important increase in the amount of demands requiring economic support for their resolution, consolidating the growth tendency in aid linked to the process the person follows in the service, beyond that related to punctual urgent attention.

In 2015, 121 aids of this type were approved, showing a significant reduction regarding those of 2014 when 213 were approved. On the other hand, the total amount granted as urgent economic aid was greater, amounting to €3,508.91 in 2015 (€3,132.96 in 2014) This variation is related to attention provided to victims of trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation and the complexity of the situation of these women, the urgency of the attention required, some women do not have any identification document (passport, etc.), the lack of public aid that could cover their needs, means that SAS has to sustain the coverage for housing or basic needs for long periods.

*Table 13. Economic aid data linked to work plans*

<b>ECONOMIC AID</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>% variation 2014-15</b>
<b>Nominal aid</b>	39	61	105	72.13%
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>€ 8,403.93</b>	<b>€ 9,575.94</b>	<b>€ 18,563.02</b>	<b>93.85%</b>

Of the 105 economic aids granted, 40% have been for transport , which is double that of the previous year and is still mainly associated to the process of education and employment; 23% for rent (7% less than the previous year, although representing the highest amount of the aids with 42.75%); 11% for food, 7% for documentation and/or bureaucratic procedures, and the remaining 16% for education, basic needs and children, dentists, medical treatments and work clothes. The tendency observed in the previous year of a reduction in the demand for economic aid in the healthcare and basic needs concepts has continued in 2015.

### 1.2.6 Networking

Direct attention in the office and by networking requires a more complex social-educational intervention, with more coordination and monitoring, because there are more and more women who decide to follow work plans focused on improving their social-economic situation with a long-term intervention, mainly due to the difficulties in sex working in public areas and the current economic crisis context. To guarantee integrated and quality attention, SAS coordinates with other services either to provide punctual attention to the women or to refer them to resources which can better attend their situation. In 2015, the **coordination with other services increased significantly** (8,008 in 2015, compared to 4,547 in 2014, which had increased by 31.37% over 2013); 7,406 of these coordination



actions are with Barcelona entities and services and 385 with services an entities in other municipalities (8%), detecting a difficulty in coordination with services in municipalities where the women live that are not Barcelona. Of the 8,008 coordination actions<sup>14</sup>, 4,038 have been with entities (50.42%), 2,054 with public services, 1,309 with healthcare assistance centres and 607 with Social Services centres. There were also many meetings held for coordinating cases, mainly with third sector entities, and to present the service, establishing networking circuits, planning joint activities with entities and municipal services: Police forces, specialised services, the Tot Raval Healthcare Commission, etc.

SAS provides **assessment to professionals** of the municipal services related to sex workers or those that could be victims of the trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation. In 2015 there were **48 assessments** involving services in Barcelona (87.5%) and other municipalities: healthcare assistance centres, entities, social services centres, etc. Attention was also provided to **23 students** from different academic fields. Moreover, there were two joint visits with the Conflicts Management Service of the Barcelona Town Council to introduce to sex workers the team of professionals that made a diagnosis for improving coexistence in the c/ d'en Robador of the Ciutat Vella district.

The service also intends forming part of the *Circuit against violence towards women*, participating in four of territorial Circuits in the districts where women offer sex services on the street (Ciutat Vella, Sant Marti, Eixample and Les Corts districts).

In 2015, the SAS team gave several **training sessions** in Barcelona city, of which we highlight:

- Training for cases involving trafficking of humans for sexual exploitation: Aimed at professionals of the *Circuit against violence towards women* of Barcelona City Council with the participation of 40 persons. The most relevant concepts were approached in relation to trafficking of human beings, the circuits and resources existing in the city to attend to victims and providing tools to identify sexual exploitation indicators, also providing information for attention and referral at a later date.
- Training for Barcelona Municipal Police: Within the scope of training in relation to violence by the Feminisms and LGTBI Department and in the field of ongoing training of Municipal Police agents, there were two SAS presentations paying special attention to the stigmas and stereotypes of prostitution, trafficking of human beings, the resources for attending the victims of the trafficking of human beings and different realities in the conceptualisation of trafficking of human beings.

Likewise, SAS also presented the resource to other services in order to establish networking plans: CSMA Ciutat Vella, Hospitalet Acull, l'Hospitalet City Council Programme for Women, Exil Centre; and took part in different work groups and areas for coordination. Prostitution and AIDS from the Regional Government Healthcare Department; Raval Community healthcare department and Technical Forum of the ABITS Agency and its sub-commissions.

SAS incorporated 4 students under training during 2015, coming from Social Education, from the Master in Social Cognitive Therapy, from the Post-graduate course on Domestic Violence and from Social Animation and 3 volunteers who participated in leisure activities for linguistic immersion and knowledge of the territory with some of the women who have received attention from the service.

---

<sup>14</sup> Coordination actions with legal services are also included.

### 1.3. OTHER SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES TO WOMEN IN COORDINATION WITH ENTITIES

Parallel to the work of the SAS, the ABITS Agency is committed to formalising a convention with the **Prevention Field** entity for a project based on providing support to women that, due to specific needs, require punctual and immediate attention in order to reduce risks and ease a situation of vulnerability. They granted a total of 276 economic aids to 78 users and offered shared accommodation to 2 women and a girl. Also in the scope of this project, they carried out 5 workshops for mothers in which 28 women participated and from which 37 minors benefited indirectly.

In the healthcare area, they have continued with the Médecins du Monde [Doctors of the World], where they performed 534 social and healthcare interventions (388 on public streets and 146 in closed premises), attending to a total of 236 sex workers. They made 32 trips on public streets (attending to 107 transsexual sex workers), 16 in closed premises (105 sex workers received attention) and 19 workshops for entities with participation of 24 different users.

#### 1.3.1 Intervention and attention to women in intermediate emergency situations and social inclusion

As of 2006, Barcelona City Council supports the Prevention Field entity Project attending to **intermediate emergency needs** for women in specific situations, giving punctual and immediate attention to reducing the risks of the situation and vulnerability of the affected person. In 2010, support was provided for **shared accommodation** and for **workshops** aimed at single-mother Nigerian families.

In all, in 2015 78 women benefited from the programme, either through the concession of economic aids, with shared accommodation and/or participating in workshops.

#### *Economic aid*

In 2015 a total of 276 economic aids (198 in 2014) were granted to 78 users of the service (65 in 2014) for a total of € 9,734.64, which represents a 28.57% increase over 2014 in the number of economic aids granted that have benefited 20% more women and represents 7.35% increase in the amount of the aids.

Of these 78 people receiving attention, 76 are women and 2 are transsexual persons, 34 received economic aid for the first time in the framework of the project, and 44 received more than one economic aid, representing 43.59%.

*Table 14. Type of economic aid granted by Prevention Field*

ECONOMIC AID	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015
	Amount in Euros	Number of aids	Amount in Euros	Number of aids	Amount in Euros	Number of aids
Accommodation	4,430.00	22	4,603.44	22	5,320.91	34
Administrative processes	2,764.80	31	2,151.60	22	2,355.53	29
Health	849	16	864.07	29	364.55	13
Displacements <sup>15</sup>	876	85	1,449.30	125	1,693.65	200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,920.70</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>9,068.41</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>9,734.64</b>	<b>276</b>

<sup>15</sup> Displacements including trips and accompaniments

In the project, there is a possibility that women can return part of the aid received (returning a loan) when their economic situation allows them to do so, although the majority cannot do it because they are in a precarious social-economic situation.

In 2015 there were 3 loans granted to 3 women for accommodation of €381.5, and €440 were returned, corresponding to two loans granted in 2014 and returned during 2015. This amount is added to the total budget for aids and reinvested in the women.

The following table shows the social-demographic data of the women who received those aids. We can highlight that 76.92% are women coming from Sub-Sahara Africa, the same applied to previous years with very slight variations, and more than half are in an irregular administrative situation.

*Table 15. Profile of the women benefiting from economic aids.*

PROFILE		2013		2014		2015	
		Number <sup>16</sup>	%	Number <sup>17</sup>	%	Number <sup>18</sup>	%
Origin	Sub-Sahara Africa	41	78.72%	47	72.31%	60	76.92%
	Latin America	4	7.69%	8	12.31%	8	10.26%
	Eastern Europe	4	7.69%	6	9.23%	6	7.69%
	Maghreb	2	3.85%	2	3.08%	3	3.85%
	Spain	1	1.92%	2	3.08%	1	1.28%
Administrative situation	Regular	35	67.31%	33	50.77%	35	44.87%
	Irregular	17	32.69%	32	49.23%	43	55.13%
Age	20-30 years old	15	28.85%	20	30.77%	28	35.90%
	31-40 years old	32	61.54%	32	49.23%	38	48.72%
	Over 41 years	5	9.62%	13	20.00%	12	15.38%
Children in their care	Yes	38	73.08%	45	69.23%	59	75.64%
	No	14	26.92%	20	30.77%	19	24.36%
Partner	Women without partner	38	73.08%	51	78.46%	53	67.95%
	Women with partner	14	26.92%	14	21.54%	25	32.05%
Level of education	Illiterate	5	9.62%	6	9.23%	8	10.26%
	Primary education	14	26.92%	16	24.62%	23	29.49%
	Secondary education	25	48.08%	31	47.69%	43	55.13%
	Vocational / University education	8	15.38%	12	18.46%	4	5.13%
<b>TOTAL WOMEN WHO RECEIVED ASSISTANCE</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>16</sup> 52 women received economic aid in 2013

<sup>17</sup> 65 women received economic aid in 2014

<sup>18</sup> 78 women received economic aid in 2015



### *Shared accommodation*

With regards to shared accommodation, there were a total of 7 demands received during 2015, of which only one was attended to, because the others were received when the apartment was full. The apartment has been occupied by 2 adult women and the 8-year old daughter of one of them; one of these had entered the apartment at the end of 2014. The women were monitored by the entity and individualised work plans were established to work on the following aspects: at social-educational level, itineraries were created to improve the education of the two adult women and to encourage job placement; domestic organisation and economic planning, citizen culture and participation, relationships with the neighbourhood and family-school; healthcare, emotional and legal support.

The two women were Nigerians, were in an irregular administrative situation and did not have any partner; one was between 20 and 30 and the other between 31 and 40; one had primary education level and the other secondary level.

Throughout the year, one of the women moved to an autonomous apartment. Coordination was maintained with the resource to which she was derived and in which she remains. In December, the other woman requested an extension of the accommodation resource so that her daughter could finish the school year and guarantee stability of the schooling process.

The amount of this resource regarding the rent, supplies, and maintenance was a total of 3,485.31 Euros; the women could not make any economic contribution because of their personal situation.

### *Workshops*

There were 5 **workshops for Sub-Saharan mothers**, for a total of 90 hours (18 hours each workshop), in which 28 women participated and 37 minors received indirect benefits.

There were interventions in the family field and work was followed on social-training matters, child-mother relationship, training and healthcare systems, interculturality, inclusion in the receiving country for both mothers and children, women's rights and how to face discrimination, and some cooking workshops given by nutritionists.

All of the participants were Nigerian, and half of them were between 31 and 40 and nearly all the rest were between 20 and 30. 32.1% were in an irregular administrative situation and in 60.10% of the cases they do not have any partners. Regarding education, 42.8% had primary education, 39.2% had secondary, 14.2% were illiterate and 3.5% had higher/university education.

*Table 16. Number of workshops provided by Prevention Field*

<b>WORKSHOPS</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Number of women</b>	30	28	28
<b>Number of workshops</b>	7	5	5
<b>Number of hours</b>	108	76	90

### **1.3.2. Socio-healthcare pills for women sex working on public streets**

This project was launched in 2013 to perform **awareness actions and sexual and reproduction healthcare training workshops for women and transsexual women sex workers** working on public streets. As an innovation in 2014, to provide response for healthcare demands and needs in relation to sex workers working in closed premises, on-





site training workshops were held in different premises/clubs. 2015 saw a continuation of the work started in previous years. This project is carried out by the **Metges del Món** entity.

The project aims to promote **prevention of social-healthcare risks** for sex workers in Barcelona in order to improve their healthcare condition through education as a transformation tool for change, taking into account the strong demand from the women for having information and attention in this field.

The following social-healthcare pills were carried out during 2015:

*Table 17. Pills carried out during 2015*

2015 Pills				
	On public streets	Closed spaces	Entities	Total
<b>Visits</b>	32	16	19	67
<b>Number ofUsers</b>	107	105	24	236
<b>Attention provided</b>	473	267	121	861
<b>Interventions</b>	504	487	121	1112
<b>Educational interventions</b>	388	146	0	534
<b>Safe sex education interventions</b>	244	46	0	290
<b>HIV Education interventions</b>	94	50	0	144

- 32 visits on public streets were carried out in Les Corts area, in which 473 interventions were carried out for a total of 107 transsexual women and 388 educational interventions (mainly related to safer sex with 62.88% and HIV with 24.22%).
- 19 training actions -workshops-, attended by 24 different women, in collaboration with SAS-ABITS Agency (3) and the Lloc de la Dona [Place for Women] (16).
- 16 group actions in 3 clubs of the Les Corts area, for a total of 105 women.

The **subjects worked on** were: healthcare habits, sexual transmission disease prevention, family planning and unwanted pregnancies, reduction of damage caused by drug use, prevention of gender-related violence, etc.

## 2. ASSISTANCE TO FEMALE PROSTITUTES IN CLOSED SPACES (PREMISES, CLUBS AND APARTMENTS)

3 of the city's entities, Lloc de la Dona, Red Cross and Genera provide attention to women working in closed spaces. The City Council has agreements with each of the three entities to provide support to these initiatives.

The aim of the three agreements is to provide attention to the women working in closed spaces:

- to offer comprehensive attention and social-healthcare guidance to attend to their needs. Red Cross does this in l'Eixample and Lloc de la Dona, Germanes Oblates in Les Corts i Sant-Montjuic



- in order to impact different social vulnerability factors, improving their life in the framework of human rights from a gender point of view, by means of actions for social inclusion and comprehensive assistance. Genera carries out this project in different areas of the city.

In comparison with access to women on public streets where we manage to contact with nearly all women offering sex services, attention to women in closed spaces entails more difficulties due to the mobility of the spaces and of the women and therefore the data we have refers only to the premises visited, but we cannot extrapolate it as representative of all the closed spaces in the city.

As we can see in the following table, in 2015, 40.59% more spaces have been visited, going from 101 spaces to 140 spaces, and the amount of women who have received individualised attention has increased by 33.4% from 2014. We can highlight that more women know of the projects by other people and request attention despite not working in closed spaces.

*Table 18. Summary of spaces and different women who received attention in closed spaces 2015*

PROJECT S 2015	CLOSED SPACES VISITED				DIFFERENT WOMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED ATTENTION <sup>19</sup>				Observations
	Spaces visited	Spaces visited	Spaces visited	% variation	Different women who have received attention	Different women who have received attention	Different women who have received attention	% variation	
	2013	2014	2015	2014-15	2013	2014	2015	2014-15	
<b>Eixample</b>	30	50	66	32.00%	45	158	237	50%	Start of pilot project on 1/10/13
<b>Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc</b>	14 <sup>20</sup>	37	51	37.84%	17	124	191	54.03%	Start of pilot project on 01/07/2013
<b>Other areas of the city<sup>21</sup></b>	19	14	25	78.57%	162	166	170	2.41%	Start of project in 2011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>40.59%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	

<sup>19</sup> Different women who have received attention are those who are being monitored and receiving individualised attention.

<sup>20</sup> Only the Les Corts district is included, because the work in the Sants-Montjuïc district started in 2014.

<sup>21</sup> Some of the spaces are also located in the l'Eixample, Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc districts.

## 2.1. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES FOR ENTERING INTO CLOSED SPACES

The following provides greater detail of the figures according to the project agreed with each of the three entities.

### 2.1.1 Attention to women working in closed spaces in the l'Eixample district to offer integrated social attention (*RED CROSS*)

This project is aimed at women sex workers in **closed spaces in l'Eixample** carried out by **the Red Cross**. By means of visiting these spaces, contact is established with the women to identify vulnerability situations, offering **integrated social-healthcare orientation, and attending to their needs in a comprehensive manner**. Also to respond through other services provided by the entity, for referrals to other projects of the ABITS Agency, or to different external resources. The main demands from the women are at healthcare, social, legal, education, employment and psychological levels. The project takes into account specific factors of the women and the type of spaces.

The project was launched on 1 October 2013 and during the first 3 months it focused on prospecting and visits to closed spaces. In 2014 the amount of women being monitored as well as the complexity of the social attention they required increased exponentially.

In 2015, a new edition of the projected was carried out, highlighting<sup>22</sup> 127 spaces (113 in 2014), **of which 25 were new spaces** and the rest had already been detected in previous years.

*Table 19. Evolution and typology of closed spaces detected by the Red Cross in l'Eixample*

<b>CLOSED SPACES DETECTED IN EIXAMPLE</b>	<b>2013<sup>23</sup> Number</b>	<b>2014 Number</b>	<b>2015 Number</b>	<b>2015 Number of new spaces</b>
Clubs	39	22	15	---
Apartments	51	52	51	9
Chinese women apartments	--	14	28	6
Striptease club	--	18	20	1
Massage / relax parlours	3	5	12	9
Others (unknown)	2	2	1	---
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>25</b>

In the detected spaces 66 were regularly visited, representing a 32% increase over 2014 (when 50 were visited), and 177 women received attention for the first time (158 in 2014), making a total of 237 women throughout 2015.

<sup>22</sup> A detected space is one of which we are already aware, mainly through internet searches, that may still be in operation. Therefore, a space detected in 2015, may already have been detected in 2014. We cannot add these to the annual data to obtain a total.

<sup>23</sup> The data corresponds to 3 months during the project's execution, which began in October 2013.

Table 20. Evolution and typology of closed spaces visited by the Red Cross in l'Eixample

CLOSED SPACES REGULARLY VISITED <sup>24</sup>	2013	2014	2015
	Number	Number	Number
Clubs	5	7	6
Apartments	7	18	23
Chinese women apartments	0	4	13
Striptease club	17	19	17
Massage / relax parlours	1	2	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>66</b>

In those 66 spaces regularly visited there were **323 visits made** (248 in 2014, representing a 30.24% increase), and 919 informative contact cards, 8,864 condoms, 221 female condoms and 4,399 lubricants were distributed.

An improvement implemented during 2015 was the completion of **18 workshops or group discussions in clubs and pleasure apartments on healthcare matters**, 5 of which in collaboration with volunteers from Metges del Mon. These workshops and discussions were complete in 14 different spaces (twice in 4 of the spaces), approaching subjects related to the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, birth control measures, intimate hygiene, prevention of drug addiction, prevention and approach to violent situations, the stigma caused by sex working and empowerment. This was a space that allowed resolving doubts "in-situ" and dispelling false myths, mainly related to sexual and reproductive health.

The spaces visited in 2015 were mainly apartments (54.5%, 36% of which were for Chinese women) and striptease clubs (25.8%).

In that regarding the 66 spaces visited, 77% of the cases had a capacity for between 1 to 10 women (half of which had a capacity for 1 to 5 women and the other half for 5 to 10).

Lastly, in that regarding the opening times of all the spaces visited, 38% were open for 24 hours, 33% during daytime and nearly 29% during night time.

Table 21. Capacity of spaces visited by the Red Cross in l'Eixample

CAPACITY OF CLOSED SPACES VISITED <sup>25</sup>	2014	%	2015	%
	Between 1 and 5 women	15	30.00%	25
Between 5 and 10 women	22	44.00%	26	39.39%
Between 10 and 20 women	10	20.00%	13	19.70%
Unknown	3	6.00%	2	3.03%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100%</b>

During the visits to closed spaces 1,320 women (839 women in 2014) were observed and 1,111 women (653 in 2014) were contacted<sup>26</sup>. Of these, **women received individualised**

<sup>24</sup> The same space may have been visited more than once in the year. This is not accumulative data

<sup>25</sup> This data was collected since 1914.

**attention and monitoring**, 8 of whom received it since 2013, 52 women since 2014 and **177 women received attention for the first time** in 2015 (158 in 2014, representing a 12% increase), with those who were interviewed at the entity's office, accompaniment to resources and referrals to other services within the network.

The profile of the women who received attention for the first time in 2015 were women of whom 58.75% had family responsibilities (31.64% in their countries of origin, 23.16% in Barcelona and 3.9% in their countries of origin and in Barcelona) and 22.03% did not have any family responsibility. The situation of the remaining 19.21% is unknown. Likewise, of all the people who received attention for the first time in 2015, 5 were transsexual women (8 in 2014 and 6 in 2013) and no men (1 man in 2014 and none in 2013).

In so far as the country of origin, among the 177 women who received attention for the first time in 2015, 86% were immigrants, 55.37% of the women came from Latin America, mainly from the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Ecuador. Women coming from Romania represent 17.51% being the main Eastern European country of origin, and 14.12% were local women. The presence of Nigerian women was not observed in closed spaces in l'Eixample district. We can also highlight, that only one Chinese woman received attention, in spite of regularly visiting 13 apartments where women from that country are located. Even so, we believe that there is a large group in the l'Eixample District because a large amount of apartments has been detected. In order to try and get closer to that collective we continue working with the collaboration of a Chinese translator/mediator.

*Table 22. Origin of the women who received attention from Red Cross in l'Eixample*

ORIGIN OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED ATTENTION	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015
	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%
Africa	1	2.22%	3	1.90%	2	1.13%
Latin America	31	68.89%	77	48.73%	98	55.37%
Eastern Europe	10	22.22%	54	34.18%	39	22.03%
Asia	-	-	4	2.53%	2	1.13%
Europe	3	6.67%	17	10.76%	26	14.69%
<i>Spain</i>	3	6.67%	16	10.13%	25	14.12%
Others/Unknown	-	-	3	1.90%	10	5.65%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

If we compare the origin of the women who have received attention for the first time in 2014 and in 2015, there has been an increase of women from Latin America (especially in women from Ecuador and Brazil); and that of European women, who represent 10.76% of all the women who received attention in 2014 and 14.69% in 2015 (the main increase is that of Spanish women). On the other hand, the number women from Eastern European countries has dropped, from 34.18% to 22.03% (mainly Romanians).

Women in irregular administrative situations represent 78.5% of all the women who received attention for the first time in 2015 (83.54% in 2014 and 88.89% in 2013). We should take into account that a significant part of the women in regular administrative situation are because they originate from within the EU, and many of them do not have work permits because they could not obtain their NIE.

<sup>26</sup> There may be women monitored and/or contacted more than once, these are not different women.



*Table 23. Age of the women who received attention from Red Cross in l'Eixample*

AGE GROUPS	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015
	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%
From 18 to 25 years old	5	11.11%	44	27.85%	59	33.33%
From 26 to 35 years old	22	48.89%	81	51.27%	62	35.03%
From 36 to 45 years old	13	28.89%	22	13.92%	38	21.47%
From 46 to 55 years old	-	-	2	1.27%	7	3.95%
Over 55 years old	-	-	1	0.63%	2	1.13%
Unknown	5	11.11%	8	5.06%	9	5.08%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The most representative age group is that from 26 to 35 years old, closely followed by that from 18 to 25 years old. There were very few women who older than 45 and received attention. The average age of the women who received attention for the first time was around 31 years old (29 years old in 2014).

The main demand is related to healthcare attention at 61.82%, with gynaecology check-ups representing 41.67% of all the demands made in all fields (45.64% in 2014). Followed by social demands (with 14.53%), legal demands (with 11.24%) and training and employment demands (with 8.53%).

*Table 24. Demands gathered in closed spaces of l'Eixample*

TYPES OF DEMANDS <sup>27</sup>	2013 Number	2013 %	2014 Number	2014 %	2015 <sup>28</sup> Number	2015 %	Observations
Healthcare	32	55.17%	204	72.60%	319	64.31%	Nearly 70% of the healthcare demands are for gynaecological check-ups and nearly 20% are related to the healthcare card. The rest are accompaniments for healthcare matters, voluntary abortions and Transition Service (transsexual women).
Social	10	17.24%	20	7.12%	75	15.12%	Approximately 35% correspond to food aids. The remaining demands are related to clothing, toy campaigns, aids for transport, nappies, and aid for supplies.
Training and employment	6	10.34%	37	13%	44	8.87%	55% correspond to demands for employment and 45% for education
Legal	10	17.24%	20	7.12%	58	11.69%	57% correspond to demands for immigration matters (renewal/obtaining the NIF or nationality) and 38% to council registration
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>281</b>		<b>496</b>		

The demands were for healthcare reasons, like every year, once again this was the most demanded type, even though in 2015 the proportion dropped (61,82% compared to 72.60% in 2014). Normally, after attending to the healthcare needs, there are other demands, that require a longer process and a greater relationship, allowing a long-term work plan.

The demands for social needs significantly increased, going on to become the second most wanted demand during 2015, mainly due to a greater awareness by the women of the resources offered by the entity and because each month, third sector entities cover demands for basic needs which cannot be rapidly covered by social services (punctual economic support and maintenance).

Highlighting that the most significant increase of all the legal demands are those related to council registration, because this is the first time one can register with the council without any fixed abode, in coordination with the SAS of ABITS. In that related to education and employment demands, we see a significant increase in the proportion of the education demands regarding employment ones, given that in 2015 they represented 45% and in 2014 they represented 13.51%. Therefore, in 2015 the type of education demands was nearly balanced compared with the employment ones. This is related to the effects of the

<sup>27</sup> Any woman may have made more than one demand.

<sup>28</sup> In 2015 the demands were made by the 237 women that were being monitored.



economic crisis, that requires a higher level of education to have access to a formal job placement and therefore the women are aware that if they want to change their job they need to be able to certify a higher level of education.

Lastly, we must highlight that 11 women demanded psychological attention, representing a 3% increase on 2014, and that 9 women received attention related to situations of gender-related violence from their partner or ex-partner. These types of demands are detected thanks to the direct relationship with the women and the link that is established with them from the beginning of the project.

In order to respond to the demands from women there are two types of interventions:

Group interventions carried out in clubs and apartments: by means of discussions and workshops with the women in the workplace dealing with the subjects they demand: sexually transmitted disease prevention, drug addiction prevention, intimate hygiene, prevention and approach to violent situations, partner relationships, the stigma created by working as a sex worker and empowerment.

Individual interventions in the entity's offices:

- 213 individual interviews for housing and monitoring in order to obtain better knowledge of their situation in a confidential atmosphere (111 in 2014). Telephone attention has helped to provide greater availability and flexibility to attend to the women and receive many demands via this means.
- 218 accompaniments for healthcare and social reasons, etc. (119 in 2014). 91.28% were accompanied for gynaecological check-ups through the APROPA't Programme (mainly from the CAP Manso and exceptionally the CAP Numancia), making the possibility of visiting a CAP very useful for specialised, confidential attention without a previous appointment. In 2015 the accompaniments by IVEs also increased. During the accompaniments, a more personal contact can be established outside of the professional context, which facilitates a better relationship with the women. Often, accompaniment to healthcare services allows to create a different space for emphasising the importance of the women's health, in order to strengthen their empowerment and personal care, and for generating spaces to share any types of doubt.
- 2 referrals to the transit services: healthcare attention to transsexual persons (10 in 2014).
- 53 referrals to other resources and services from other entities (17 in 2014): SAS from the ABITS Agency, Anem per feina, Fundació Surt, Consortium of Linguistic Standardisation Official Guild of Lawyers in Barcelona, Association for the rights of women Genera, SARA Service, SAIER-Red Cross. The main increase regarding 2014 is due to that in 2015, in coordination with the SAS from the ABITS Agency, council registration was offered without any fixed abode (22 referrals), a demand that could not be completed in previous years.
- 37 referrals to resources of the entity (17 in 2014): mainly for legal attention, and also for psychological attention and job placement; increasing the internal coordination with other programmes of the entity in order to offer comprehensive attention.
- 75 aids for food, clothing, toys, transport, nappies and supplies (20 in 2014); also increasing the internal coordination with different services offered by the entity.
- 53 processes for obtaining the healthcare card (55 in 2014).



The detection, prevention and attention for **situations of violence against women** and the **trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation** was transversally approached in all the interventions, either in closed spaces or in interviews in the office.

### 2.1.2. Attention to sex workers in closed spaces of the Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc districts to offer integrated social attention (LLOC DE LA DONA)

Project aimed at female sex workers working in closed spaces in **Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc** carried out by the entity **El Lloc de la Dona, Germanes Oblates**. Its objective is to gain access to **clubs, premises and apartments** in those two districts in order to get to know their characteristics and define priorities for intervention: contact with the women and offer them comprehensive attention (mainly at healthcare, social attention and/or social-employment placement levels in those cases in which they want to improve their education and/or find a new job, as well as others that are necessary to improve their quality of life).

The project was launched on 1 July 2013, with an initial approximation to the reality of Les Corts district. After that pilot project, we observed that some closed spaces were located in the limit area with the Sants-Montjuïc district, and in 2014 the entity extended its intervention to both districts. In 2015 they continued working in the Sants-Montjuïc and Les Corts districts.

The following shows the data relating to the spaces detected by this project.

*Table 25. Evolution of the spaces detected in the Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc districts by Lloc de la Dona*

CLOSED SPACES DETECTED	2013	2014	2015	2015 according to district	
	Number	Number	Number		
Striptease club <sup>29</sup>	10	12	4	Les Corts	4
				Sants	---
Clubs	---	---	9	Les Corts	6
				Sants	3
Apartments	15	54	86	Les Corts	35
				Sants	51
Oriental women apartments	---	18	21	Les Corts	7
				Sants	14
Massage / relax parlours <sup>30</sup>	2	3	14	Les Corts	8
				Sants	6
Others (Peep shows / X-rated cinemas) <sup>31</sup>	2	2	2	Les Corts	2
				Sants	---
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>Les Corts</b>	<b>62</b>
				<b>Sants</b>	<b>74</b>

<sup>29</sup> In 2013 and in 2014 the data for striptease clubs and night clubs was accounted for jointly.

<sup>30</sup> Erotic massages were offered with the possibility of sex services. Regarding the massage/relax premises detected in 2015, 5 in Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc provide erotic oriental massages.

<sup>31</sup> The Peep shows are premises with erotic shows that offer sex services. We have also contacted with clients of some X-rated cinemas.

Of the 136 spaces detected (62 in Les Corts and 74 in Sants-Montjuic), 77 were detected during 2015 and **were regularly visited** (from 3 to 5 time during the year) **51: 21 in Les Corts District and 30 in Sants-Montjuic**. Moreover, 35 more spaces were covered, which were not regularly visited, that way covering a total of 56 spaces. The spaces considered as covered but not visited is because women work there that directly contact the entity by reference from other women, from those in charge of the premises or from other agents. In those cases, it is very complicated to know where the premises are, because the women do not usually give this information.

Also 13 spaces were visited that were already covered by the General and Red Cross agencies (5 in the Sants district, 3 in Les Corts and 5 in l'Eixample), 6 that did not allow us to access and one that only allowed one visit.

Among the detected premises there is a significant number of apartments where **Chinese women work**, but access to those premises is very limited. The difficulties are mainly due to not knowing the Chinese language and cultural reality as well as due to the secretiveness and access being prevented by the persons responsible for the premises.

*Table 26. Spaces visited in the Les Corts and Sants-Montjuic districts by Lloc de la Dona*

CLOSED SPACES VISITED <sup>32</sup>	2013	2014	2015	2015	
	Number	Number	Number	per district	
Striptease club	5	5	3	Les Corts	3
				Sants	---
Clubs (until 2015 these were counted together with striptease clubs)	---	---	1	Les Corts	1
				Sants	---
Apartments	5	23	39	Les Corts	13
				Sants	26
Oriental women apartments	0	4	7	Les Corts	3
				Sants	4
Massage / relax parlours	2	3	1	Les Corts	1
				Sants	---
Others (Peep shows / X-rated cinemas)	2	2	0	Les Corts	---
				Sants	---
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>Les Corts</b>	<b>21</b>
				<b>Sants</b>	<b>30</b>

There were 187 **visits made to closed spaces** visits in 2014, representing a 73.15% increase), during which 38,169 male condoms, supplied by the Catalonia Regional Government Health Department, were distributed. These visits were made during morning, afternoon and evening times, depending on the opening hours of the premises and the availability of the women in order to have some time to spend with the professionals.

<sup>32</sup> The same place can be visited several times throughout the project implementation period.



191 different women that have received individualised attention and monitoring (124 in 2014), of which 133 received attention for the first time in 2015 and 58 had already received attention in previous years. Moreover, during 2015 one man also received attention.

The profile of women, was mainly between 20 and 40 years of age, and the predominant profile was between 26 and 35 years old.

*Table 27. Age of the women who received attention from Lloc de la Dona*

AGE GROUPS	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015
	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%
From 18 to 25 years old	3	17.65%	11	8.87%	28	14.66%
From 26 to 35 years old	10	58.82%	35	28.23%	64	33.51%
From 36 to 45 years old	2	11.76%	15	12.10%	28	14.66%
From 46 to 55 years old	-	-	-	-	9	4.71%
Over 55 years old	2	11.76%	2	1.61%	3	1.57%
Unknown	-	-	61	49.19%	59	30.89%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

In relation to their origin, the majority of women who received attention were for Latin America (75.92%), highlighting the Dominican Republic (representing nearly 21% of the total), Colombia (8.38%), Paraguay (7.85%) and Brazil (6.28%). Local women represented 12.04% and Romanians 9.95%. We consider the need for highlighting a certain trend in the increase of women coming from Latin America and, specifically from the Dominican Republic. On the other hand, the number of women coming from Eastern Europe has decreased, with the drop in Romanians being the greatest percentage reduction. Highlighting that the number of Eastern European women who have received attention has remained stable (22 women in 2015 and 21 in 2014), and the percentage variation is due to the increase of women who have received attention.

Table 28. Profile by origin data of the women who received attention from Lloc de la Dona

ORIGIN OF WOMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED ATTENTION	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015
	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%
<b>Africa</b>	-	-	6	4.84%	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>64.71%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>43.55%</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>75.92%</b>
<i>Peru</i>	2	11.76%	3	2.42%	2	1.05%
<i>Argentina</i>	1	5.88%	1	0.81%	2	1.05%
<i>Cuba</i>	-	-	1	0.81%	-	0.00%
<i>Venezuela</i>	-	-	4	3.23%	5	2.62%
<i>Bolivia</i>	-	-	1	0.81%	7	3.66%
<i>Brazil</i>	1	5.88%	10	8.06%	12	6.28%
<i>Colombia</i>	3	17.65%	6	4.84%	16	8.38%
<i>Ecuador</i>	-	-	4	3.23%	8	4.19%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	4	23.53%	11	8.87%	40	20.94%
<i>Paraguay</i>	-	-	7	5.65%	15	7.85%
<i>Uruguay</i>	-	-	1	0.81%	2	1.05%
<i>Chile</i>	-	-	1	0.81%	2	1.05%
<i>Honduras</i>	-	-	4	3.23%	6	3.14%
<i>Guatemala</i>	-	-	-	-	1	0.52%
<i>Other Latin American countries</i>	-	-	-	-	27	14.14%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.76%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16.94%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11.52%</b>
<i>Romania</i>	2	11.76%	18	14.52%	19	9.95%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	-	-	1	0.81%	-	0.00%
<i>Russia</i>	-	-	2	1.61%	3	1.57%
<b>Asia</b>	1	5.88%	1	0.81%	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.56%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14.52%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12.57%</b>
<i>Italy</i>	-	-	2	1.61%	1	<b>0.52%</b>
<i>Spain</i>	3	17.56%	16	12.90%	23	12.04%
<b>Unknown</b>	-	-	24	19.35%	-	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The demands recorded in 2015 amounted to 339 (296 in 2014), without noting any significant change in the type of demands or in the percentage distribution. The majority of demands were for healthcare attention (53.38%), specifically attention to sexual and reproductive health. Also attending demands referring to general medicine, obtaining healthcare cards and for psychological attention. Social demands represented 21.55% followed by training and employment demands with 16.04% and lastly legal demands with nearly 7%.



Table 29. Demands recorded in closes spaces in Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc districts by Lloc de la Dona

TYPES OF DEMANDS	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015	Observations
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Healthcare	20	71.43%	163	55.07%	213	53.38%	Mainly for attention to sexual and reproductive health issues. Other demands for general medicine assistance, obtaining the healthcare card and psychological attention.
Social	3	10.71%	63	21%	86	21.55%	Including attention to children, accommodation, economic aid and food.
Training and employment	5	17.86%	47	16%	64	16.04%	Approximately 52% is for attention to education and 48% to employment.
Legal	-	-	15	5.07%	27	6.77%	Mainly attention for immigration matters
Others	-	-	8	3%	9	2.26%	Including sexual exploitation and violence
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>296</b>		<b>339</b>		

In order to analyse and respond to these demands, approximately 1,150 actions were processed, mainly interviews, accompaniments to healthcare resources and coordination/referral to other resources. Likewise to cover the demands, the following were performed:

Group interventions at the premises:

Through contacting with the women working in closed spaces, we detected the need for information and assessment in the healthcare field (above all in sexual and reproductive health matters). In order to respond, there were **16 education sessions** for 85 women, held at 5 different spaces with the collaboration of the Metges del Mon entity, and were warmly welcomed by the participants (in 2014 there were 6 workshops for 28 women held at 3 different spaces). These workshops included a theoretical part, for transferring information and basic knowledge regarding healthy habits and prevention matters and a more informal space for dialogue and interchanging experiences, where the women spoke about very specific matter and doubts and where the professionals can detect and prevent risks, explore interesting subjects,...

Individual interventions:

- There were 214 accompaniments, mainly in the healthcare field. These accompaniments create a more intimate space that allows to generate bond of trust and where cases of exploitation, violence or other great vulnerability situations can be detected.
- 312 referrals to external resources, of which 232 ( 74.36%) were within the healthcare sector, mainly to the Apropa't Service of the Manso CAP, and also to the SIDA Programme: CAP, ITS and ASSIR Drassanes Health and Family, CAS Benito Mani and Ambit Dona.
- 69 external coordination actions
- Occupational coaching to 15 women



- 60 women participated in training itineraries provided by the entity and 5 women were referred to external training services (Fundació Emprèn, Consorci de Normalització Lingüística, Servei Solidari, Fundació SURT, Xarxa Laboral Raval, Anem per Feina, Mullor, Fundació Migra Studium, APRISE).
- 24 external resources contacted: the most used are healthcare ones (PASSIR Manso and, PPAS-Healthcare Department), for legal attention (GENERA) and training ones (Fundació Emprèn, Fundació Surt).

### 2.1.3. Attention to women working in closed spaces in the city to help in the situations from a Human Rights stance (GENERA)

Project aimed at women **sex working in apartments and premises** in the city of Barcelona, in order to help in different social vulnerability factors by improving their life in the human rights framework from a gender point of view, by means of social inclusion actions and comprehensive attention and getting to know the reality of these women and the private spaces for sex working in Barcelona to adapt and develop actions in coherence with the specific factors, the characteristics and the ongoing transformations of the activity. This project was carried out by the Association for Women's Rights, Genera.

This project forms part of the *Integras-Barcelona* Programme, which is much larger, that the entity has been implementing since 2006, and has had economic support of the City Council since the very beginning by means of subsidies or agreements. The trajectory in this field, means that some women already know of the programme and have arrived on their own initiative, without the need for working in any of the spaces visited.

In 2015, 46 visits were made to 25 spaces, 11 of which were visited for the first time; 6 clubs, 12 apartments and 7 massage/relax parlours. Moreover, 22 spaces were covered without visits, making a total of 47 spaces covered in 2015. In 2014, a total of 32 visits were made to 14 closed spaces (10 apartments and 4 clubs/premises), of which 3 were visited for the first time in 2014 (2 apartments and 1 club/premises).

The distribution of closed spaces visited by district is:

Table 30. Closed spaces visited per district by Genera

CLOSED SPACES VISITED PER TO DISTRICT <sup>33</sup>	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015	2015
		%		%		%	New Areas
Sarrià - Sant Gervasi	6	31.58%	3	21.43%	9	36.00%	5
Sants - Montjuïc	5	26.32%	2	14.29%	2	8.00%	-
Les Corts	1	5.26%	3	21.43%	3	12.00%	1
Eixample	7	36.84%	6	42.86%	8	32.00%	2
Horta-Guinardó	-	-	-	-	3	12.00%	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>

<sup>33</sup> One place may have been visited several times since the start of the project, therefore this is not accumulative data.

Of the 25 **spaces visited**, the majority are average size: in 10 of them, there were between 6 and 10 sex workers, and in another 6, between 11 and 20 women. Moreover, in 7 there were between 1 and 5 women and the other 2 had more than 20 women. We highlight that in general the places visited in previous years currently have less women working in them.

*Table 31. Capacity of the spaces visited by Genera*

CAPACITY OF CLOSED SPACES VISITED	2013	2014	2015	%
Between 1 and 5 women	-	-	7	28.00%
Between 6 and 10 women	6	6	10	40.00%
Between 11 and 20 women	9	6	6	24.00%
More than 20 women	4	2	2	8.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

In that related to women who received attention, in 2015 330 women were contacted and 170 were provided individual attention (166 in 2014 and 162 in 2013), of which 114 worked in visited spaces, 22 in closed spaces without visits, 26 presented themselves as independent escorts and 8 chose the "places" option<sup>34</sup> both in Spain and in other EU countries. Of the 170 women who received attention, **103 did so for the first time** in 2015.

The most widely represented age group among the women who received attention is that from 28 to 37 years old, which represents 38.24% of the total number of women receiving attention. The next age group is that from 18 to 27 years old, with 22.94% and above 40 years old with 15.88%.

*Table 32. Number of women by age groups*

AGE GROUPS	2014 Number of women	2014 %	2015 Number of women	2015 %
From 18 to 27 years old	38	22.89%	39	22.94%
From 28 to 37 years old	69	41.57%	65	38.24%
From 38 to 42 years old	22	13.25%	21	12.35%
Over 42 years old	14	8.43%	27	15.88%
Unknown	23	13.86%	18	10.59%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The majority of women who received attention are from Latin America (69.41%): Ecuador, Dominican Republic, and Colombia. Local women represented 11.18%, ahead of Romanian women (7.06%). If we compare the data relating to the country of origin for 2014 and 2015, these tend to remain stable.

<sup>34</sup> The "places" format refers a woman remaining in an apartment or premises for a period of 21 days, after which the woman moves on to work in another apartment or premises. One woman can be in one or more "places" in the same apartment or premises or move between different spaces.

Table 33. Origin data of the women who received attention

ORIGIN OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED ATTENTION <sup>35</sup>	2014	2014	2015	2015
	Number of women	%	Number of women	%
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.41%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.94%</b>
Morocco	3	1.81%	3	1.76%
Ghana	-	-	1	0.59%
Equatorial Guinea	1	0.60%	1	0.59%
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>72.29%</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>69.41%</b>
Peru	1	0.60%	2	1.18%
Argentina	3	1.81%	2	1.18%
Cuba	5	3.01%	6	3.53%
Venezuela	7	4.22%	5	2.94%
Bolivia	9	5.42%	7	4.12%
Brazil	16	9.64%	10	5.88%
Colombia	30	18.07%	18	10.59%
Ecuador	16	9.64%	26	15.29%
Dominican Republic	22	13.25%	26	15.29%
Paraguay	8	4.82%	9	5.29%
Uruguay	1	0.60%	2	1.18%
Chile	1	0.60%	2	1.18%
Honduras	1	0.60%	2	1.18%
Mexico	-	-	1	0.59%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8.43%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11.76%</b>
Romania	10	6.02%	12	7.06%
Hungary	1	0.60%	1	0.59%
Russia	3	1.81%	6	3.53%
Belarus	-	-	1	0.59%
<b>Asia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.81%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
China	3	1.81%	-	0.00%
<b>Europe</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11.45%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11.76%</b>
Italy	1	0.60%	1	0.59%
Spain	18	10.84%	19	11.18%
Unknown	6	3.61%	7	4.12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>35</sup> There is no profile data on the women who received attention and who solely work in closed spaces in 2013.





At an administrative level, 47.06% of the women were in a **regular administrative situation**, of which 16.47% were of Spanish nationality. Only 11.76% were in an irregular situation. The situation of the remaining 24.71% is unknown.

61.1% of the women have the healthcare card (55.42% in 2014) and only 5.3% do not have one (7.23% in 2014), no details are known about the other 33.5%.

The **main demands**, as in 2014, were for healthcare care. 395 women received attention in the healthcare field, representing 75% of all the attention actions provided and this figure remained stable regarding 2014 (during which 412 women received attention). Regarding the different subjects, we highlight, above all, those related to sexual and reproductive health (51.14% of all healthcare demands) and to STD/HIV prevention (23.29%). On the other hand, material promoting safe sex was distributed, healthcare cards were obtained and there were referrals to IVE and general medicine.

Social demands and attention to violence are still of relevant significance, with special incidence on those relating to emotional and psychological support (39.2% of the attention given in social fields and attention to violence), empowerment (26.2%) and employment placement (22.3%). On another hand, there were interventions to provide support to women in gender-related violence situations, either emotional and/or social violence. There were 130 social and violence attention actions that represent 25% of all the attention provided and remain stable in comparison to 2014 when there were 120 cases representing 23% of all the attention provided.

In order to guarantee comprehensive attention, our own services were used and we referred people to other resources at healthcare, CAPS and hospital levels, highlighting the Apropa't programme of the Attention to sexual and reproductive health service of the Health Department, Sexually transmitted diseases and gynaecological clinics services; social services (Ambit Dona) and promotion of employability (Anem per Feina, Fundació Surt), among others.

### 3. SERVICES AND RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION AND SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT

The main actuations and global indicators of the training and employability promotion services are detailed below:

Table 34. Projects carried out in 2015 in relation to education and employability matters

PROJECTS 2015 <sup>36</sup>		Insertions 2011	Insertions 2012 <sup>37</sup>	Insertions 2013	Insertions 2014	Insertions 2015	Observations
<b>Women and Prostitution Social-employment project</b>	Women	20	31	17	25	17	2011: 82 women in training activities; 2012: 127 women in training activities; 2013: 180 women in training activities; 2014: 163 women in training activities; 2015: 174 women 123 women with employment contracts
	Contracts	20	32	17	32	19	
	Women in informal market			12	13	8	
<b>Dona Kolors (previously Enfilant l'Agulla)</b>	Women		2	3	4	1	<b>2012:</b> 25 participants; <b>2013:</b> 38 participants; <b>2014:</b> 36 participants; <b>2015:</b> 21 participants. The 4 women with employment contracts in 2014 continue in the workshop in 2015.
	Contracts		2	3	4	1	
	Women in informal market			4	4	0	
<b>DIR. Comprehensive programme for employment placement of these women sex workers.</b>	Women	30	36	37	36	41	<b>2012:</b> 61 participants, 34 of which remain active at 31/12/12 (one group finishes in March and the other in July 2013). <b>2013:</b> 79 participants, 39 of which remain active at 31/12/2013 (one group finishes in March and another in July 2014). <b>2014:</b> 80 participants, 35 of which remain active at 31/12/14 (one group finishes in March and another in August 2015). <b>2015:</b> 81 participants, 15 of which remain active at 31/12/15 (one group finishes in August 2016).
	Contracts	36	50	45	62	69	
	Women in informal market			20	10		
<b>ITI. Personal assessment itinerary</b>	Women		16	17	21	18	<b>2012:</b> 25 participants and 73 training placements <b>2013:</b> 23 participants and 39 training
	Contracts		24	27	40	37	

<sup>36</sup> This table includes the placements obtained in each year. For those programmes with editions that start in one year and finish in the next one and/or that have more than one edition during a calendar year, we have taken into account the placements obtained between 1 January and 31 December of each year.

Circumstantially one same woman could work in both formal and informal employment.

<sup>37</sup> Approval of the new government measure that means extending the number of programmes targeting employment placement.

<b>for the professionalisation of female sex workers</b>	Women		16	17	21	18	placements <b>2014</b> : 24 participants and 50 training placements <b>2015</b> : 21 participants and 29 training placements.
	Contracts		24	27	40	37	
	Women in informal market			8	3		
<b>Special accompaniment programme for incorporation into the employment market and social fabric of female sex workers searching for alternative employment</b>	Women		10	22	37	31	<b>2012</b> : 44 participants and 10 training placements; <b>2013</b> : 84 participants and 23 training placements; <b>2014</b> : 119 participants and 29 training placements <b>2015</b> : 117 participants and 35 training placements
	Contracts		14	33	45	38	
	Women in informal market			12	8	8	
<b>RAI. Intervention for the recuperation, empowerment and employment placement of women who have been victims of sexual exploitation</b>	Women		2	6	8	6	<b>2012</b> : 12 participants and 19 training courses (data from 1/03/12 to 31/12/12. The edition concluded on 28/02/13) <b>2013</b> : 18 participants and 30 training courses (data from 01/04/2013 to 31/12/2013. The edition concluded on 31/03/2014) <b>2014</b> : 12 participants and 27 training courses (data from 01/04/2014 to 31/12/2014. The edition concluded on 31/02/15) <b>2015</b> : 21 participants and 36 training courses (data from 01/04/2015 to 31/12/2015). In 2015, 6 women with contracts
	Contracts		2	15	13	6	
	Women in informal market			7	3	1	
<b>ACCIÓ. Comprehensive intervention in the collective of transsexual persons linked to prostitution environments in Barcelona city</b>	Women		2	7	4	3 <sup>38</sup>	<b>2012</b> : 26 participants (data from 01/05/2012 to 31/12/12. The edition concluded on 30/04/13) <b>2013</b> : 31 participants (data from 01/07/2013 to 31/12/2013. The edition concluded on 30/06/14) <b>2014</b> : 22 participants (data from 01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014. The edition concluded on 30/06/15) <b>2015</b> : 33 participants, the edition concluded on 30/06/15
	Contracts		2	9	5	2	
	Women in informal market				5	1	

<sup>38</sup> Data from 1 January 2015 to 30 June 2015, corresponding to 6 months of one edition within the programme.

Of the 3 women who obtained employment in the formal employment market in 2015, 2 obtained it through two contracts and 1 through a self-employment project.

<b>Dona Impuls</b>	Women			10		10	<b>2013:</b> 43 participants <b>2015:</b> 32 participants
	Contracts			10		10	
	Women in informal market			1		0	
<b>TOTAL WOMEN WITH CONTRACTS</b>		50	99	119 <sup>39</sup>	135 <sup>40</sup>	127 <sup>41</sup>	42

<sup>39</sup> 159 contracts in 2013. 64 women placed in the informal employment market

<sup>40</sup> 201 contracts in 2014. 46 women placed in the informal employment market

<sup>41</sup> 182 contracts in 2015. 18 women placed in the informal employment market

<sup>42</sup> Employment placements from the Rosas Crafts and Plaça de les Glòries projects, are accounted for in the programmes of the ABITS Agency from where they are derived (DIR, ITI, RAI).

## 3.1 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT SERVICES AND RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION AND PROMOTION OF EMPLOYABILITY

### 3.1.1 DIR: Comprehensive project for employment placement of female sex workers

#### *Project definition*

This is an employment orientation programme for improving employability aimed at sex workers wanting to enter the formal employment market. The range of resources offered by the DIR allows each participating woman to define and carry out her own vital and professional project, developing professional skills and improving her employability in relation to the employment market, her employment objective and the workplace she wants to access. The range of resources is extensive and allows individually adjusting each circuit to the woman, according to her needs. This project was implemented by the Fundació SURT entity. Fundació de Dones. Private foundation and the City Council provide support through an agreement in place since 2006.

Four editions of the DIR are included in the data from January to December 2015<sup>43</sup>:

Edition 5. (Annex 3) - 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015<sup>44</sup>:

25 women participating, of which 23 participated during 2015 and completed the edition.

Edition 6. (Annex 4) - 1 September 2014 to 31 August 2015<sup>45</sup>:

16 women participating, of which 12 participated during 2015 and 11 completed the edition.

Edition 7. (Annex 5) - 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015:

25 women participating, of which 22 completed the edition

Edition 8. (Annex 6) - 1 September 2015 to 31 August 2016<sup>46</sup>:

15 women participating, all remaining active at 31 December 2015.

#### *Profile data*

In so far as the profile data of the participants, we observe that in all the editions there is a large presence of African women representing 37.04% (38,27% in 2014), the majority of which are from Nigeria. Followed by women coming from Latin American countries with 30.86% (20.99% in 2014) and from Eastern Europe with 19.75% (25.93% in 2014) highlighting Romania with 16.05% (same proportion as in 2014). Local women represent 11.11% (13.58% in 2014).

---

<sup>43</sup> This report, contrary to previous reports prepared by the Feminisms and LGTBI Department regarding the actions carried out by the ABITS Agency, includes the data from different editions of the entire DIR programme (the data from editions 5 and 6 are already partially included in the 2014 report), allowing to have a more accurate view of the activities implemented in the different editions of the programme.

<sup>44</sup> The data from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 is included.

<sup>45</sup> The data from 1 September 2014 to 31 August 2015 is included.

<sup>46</sup> The data from 1 September 2015 to 31 December 2015 is included.

Table 35. Data by countries of origin of the participants

<b>COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN</b>	<b>Edition 5 Annex 3</b> (April 2014 to March 2015)	<b>Edition 6 Annex 4</b> (September 2014 to August 2015)	<b>Edition 7 Annex 5</b> (January to December 2015)	<b>Edition 8 Annex 6</b> (September 2015 to August 2016)	<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	<b>TOTAL %</b>
Africa	12	6	9	3	30	37.04%
Latin America	3	2	11	9	25	30.86%
Eastern Europe	9	5	2	0	16	19.75%
Asia	-	1	0	0	1	1.23%
Europe			3	3	6	7.41%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

71.61% of the participants were between 26 and 45 years old, and the most significant age group was of those from 36 to 45 years old.

Table 36. Number of women by age groups

<b>AGE GROUPS</b>	<b>Edition 5 Annex 3</b> (April 2014 to March 2015)	<b>Edition 6 Annex 4</b> (September 2014 to August 2015)	<b>Edition 7 Annex 5</b> (January to December 2015)	<b>Edition 8 Annex 6</b> (September 2015 to August 2016)	<b>NUMBER TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL %</b>
From 18 to 25 years old	2	3	5	1	11	13.58%
From 26 to 35 years old	10	4	6	4	24	29.63%
From 36 to 45 years old	11	7	11	5	34	41.98%
Over 45 years old	2	2	3	5	12	14.81%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

41.98% of the women had primary education, 41.98% had secondary education, 8 women had attended higher education (9.88%), and 5 had never been to school (6.17%).

Table 37. Level of education

EDUCATION	Edition 5	Edition 6	Edition 7	Edition 8	NUMBER TOTAL	TOTAL %
	Annex 3 (April 2014 to March 2015)	Annex 4 (September 2014 to August 2015)	Annex 5 (January to December 2015)	Annex 6 (September 2015 to August 2016)		
No schooling	2	0	2	1	5	6.17%
Primary education	12	4	12	6	34	41.98%
Secondary education	9	9	9	7	34	41.98%
Higher education	2	3	2	1	8	9.88%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

All the women in the different editions were in a regular administrative situation, except one that was awaiting the resolution for renewal of her documentation, which is the reason why she was no longer par of 7th edition as of July.

### *Implementation actions of the professional project<sup>47</sup>*

In order to guarantee that each of the women participating can develop their own **individualised vital and professional project** and at their own pace, the following window of resources is available:

- Employment orientation to define and execute the professional project.
- Actions to improve competences: basic instrumental training, transversal competences and techniques.
- Personal empowerment process that allows the women to define and execute their vital project, beyond the professional project.
- Customised accompaniment
- Processing employment offers, pool of collaborating companies and apprenticeships at companies.
- Job research classes
- Legal consultancy service, and for processing and obtaining benefits.
- Support to women who have suffered or suffer gender-related violence.

<sup>47</sup> One same woman may have been in more than one workshop or educational activity.

*Table 38. Actions for competence improvement*

<b>Actions for improvement</b>	<b>Edition 5<sup>48</sup></b> Annex 3 <b>(25 women)</b>	<b>Edition 6<sup>49</sup></b> Annex 4 <b>(16 women)</b>	<b>Edition 7</b> Annex 5 <b>(25 women)</b>	<b>Edition 8<sup>50</sup></b> Annex 6 <b>(15 women)</b>	<b>TOTAL Number of women</b>
<i>Surt Tasting workshops</i>	<b>4</b> <i>Customer care course</i>	<b>6</b> <i>Kitchen assistant, sewing course</i>	<b>2</b> <i>Kitchen assistant course</i>	-	<b>6</b>
<i>DIR Tasting workshops</i>	<b>14</b> <i>Chambermaid, kitchen assistant course</i>	<b>5</b> <i>Customer care, chambermaid, multi-skill cleaner, sales</i>	<b>11</b> <i>Professional cleaning operator</i>	-	<b>25</b>
<i>Referral to external course for job researching</i>	-	6	-	-	<b>6</b>
<i>Adult schools</i>	-	3	-	-	<b>3</b>
<i>Apprenticeships<sup>51</sup></i>	22 women	8 women	20 women	-	<b>50</b>
	9 chambermaids	1 chambermaids	12 cleaning operators		
	3 healthcare mechanics	1 sales assistant			
	1 office clerk	1 cleaning assistant	4 kitchen assistants		
	5 customer care	2 customer care	9 customer care		
	10 kitchenassistants	3 kitchen assistants			
<i>Online training (food handling)</i>	6	5	14	-	<b>25</b>
<i>Job research techniques module</i>	23	12	25	8	<b>68</b>
<i>Computer science module</i>	14	12	25	7	<b>58</b>
<i>Catalan module (Consorci de Normalització Lingüística)</i>	9	3	5	-	<b>17</b>
<i>Spanish module</i>	-	3	12	-	<b>15</b>
<i>English module</i>	-	1	7	-	<b>8</b>

<sup>48</sup> Edition 5 (annex 3) includes data for the entire period (April 2014 to March 2015).

<sup>49</sup> Edition 6 (annex 4) includes data for the entire period (September 2014 to August 2015).

<sup>50</sup> Edition 8 (annex 6) started in October 2015 and many of the actions for improving skills are planned for 2016.

<sup>51</sup> Any woman can be attending more than one educational action. The number indicates the different women who have participated in the apprenticeships, and the details of said apprenticeships.



<i>Skills for change module</i>	12	12	25	-	<b>49</b>
<i>Module for developing transversal skills for identification, approach, relations</i>	23	12	25	15	<b>75</b>
<i>Mobility and resources network module</i>	23	12	23	-	<b>58</b>
<i>Job research planning module</i>	23	11	23	-	<b>57</b>
<i>Occupational risk prevention module</i>	6	-	3	-	<b>9</b>
<i>Vital-empowerment project module</i>	-	-	-	15	<b>15</b>

There have been several accompaniment actions performed for job research and counselling:

*Table 39. Accompaniment actions for active job research*

<b>Accompaniment actions for active job research</b>	<b>Edition 5 Annex 3<sup>52</sup> (25 women)</b>	<b>Edition 6 Annex 4 (16 women)</b>	<b>Edition 7 Annex 5 (25 women)</b>	<b>Edition 8 Annex 6 (15 women)</b>	<b>TOTAL Number of women</b>
Job research classes, technical assistance	23	11	25	15	<b>74</b>
Job research monitoring module	23	12	23	<i>Pending</i>	<b>58</b>
Accompaniment tutorials for job research processes	23	10	25	4	<b>62</b>
Consolidation and maintenance of workplace tutorials	15	8	18	<i>Pending</i>	<b>41</b>

*Table 40. Job counselling*

<b>Job counselling</b>	<b>Edition 5 Annex 3 (25 women)</b>	<b>Edition 6 Annex 4 (16 women)</b>	<b>Edition 7 Annex 5 (25 women)</b>	<b>Edition 8 Annex 6 (15 women)</b>	<b>TOTAL Number of women</b>
Group job counselling module	12	-	22	-	<b>34</b>
Individual legal consultancy	2	2	8	2	<b>14</b>

<sup>52</sup> Editions 5 and 6 started in 2014 and finished in 2015 and include the data of the entire implementation period.

## Apprenticeships in companies

In the four DIR editions, a total of 50 women carried out apprenticeships in companies belonging to different sectors:

- In edition 5, from April 2014 to March 2015, 22 women have carried out 28 apprenticeships .
- In edition 6, from September 2014 to August 2015, 8 women have carried out 8 apprenticeships.
- In edition 7, from February to December 2015, 20 women have carried out 25 apprenticeships.

The women in Edition 8 have not yet reached the point of apprenticeships at 31 December 2015.

Types of apprenticeships: waitress, sales woman, customer care, store stocker, sales assistant / space decorator, chambermaid, cleaning assistant, hospital cleaner, kitchen assistant, home assistant, healthcare mechanic and office clerk.

### *Job opportunities*

#### Edition 5 (Annex 3):

In edition 5 (from April 2014 to March 2015,) 15 women obtained 24 contracts. The number of contracts is greater than the number of women because some of them have had more than one contract, consecutive or not, during 2015. The contracts are basically in the hotel and catering business, services to companies and customer care: cleaning operator (9), chambermaid (3), healthcare mechanic (2), informers (6), promoters (3), and domestic services (1) and in the majority of cases they respond to employment objectives defined by the women. During 2015, 11 women have joined the employment market through 12 contracts, and in 2014, there were 10 women, through 12 contracts.

#### Edition 6 (Annex 4):

In edition 6 (from September 2014 to August 2015) 9 women obtained jobs through 19 contracts, in cleaning operator positions (8), informers (5), promoters (5) and sales staff (1). In the majority of cases, these correspond to employment objectives established by the women. All the job placements of this edition were obtained in 2015.

#### Edition 7 (Annex 5):

In edition 7 (from January to December 2015), 20 women obtained employment through 37 contracts, 20 of which have a duration of one month or less. The placements have been obtained in the following positions: cleaning operator (14), informer (11) and promoter (2), sales assistant (2), geriatrics assistant (2), domestic assistant (1), warehouse / factory operator / handler (4), civic agent (1).

#### Edition 8 (Annex 6):

In edition 8 (from September to December 2015) one woman has obtained a job with a contract as a cleaner. This edition concluded in August 2016.

### *Global DIR results for 2015:*

Overall, taking into account employment contracts from different editions, in 2015 **14 women obtained employment** through **69 contracts in the formal employment market**. The global results corresponding to 2014 are 36 women in the formal employment market through 62 contracts and in 2013, 37 **women**, through 45 contracts.

### 3.1.2 ITI: Personal assessment itinerary for the professionalisation of female sex workers

#### Project definition

Project aimed at female sex workers or those who have recently had experience in the formal employment market. We intend favouring employability and maintenance in the formal employment market, through improving competences. This project was implemented by the Fundació SURT entity. Fundació de Dones. Private foundation and the City Council provide support through an agreement in place since 2011.

The itinerary, with a 9-month duration, started in February 2015 and concluded in October 2015. During the project, 21 women participated, one of which was a transsexual woman. Of the 17 who completed the itinerary (4 cancelled: 2 at the start of the itinerary for personal reasons, 1 woman obtained employment with a non-compatible schedule, not being able to continue the programme and one woman cancelled due to health reasons).

Of the 21 women participating, 12 began in February (Group 1) and the remaining 9 began in April (Group 2). The women from G1 had not participated in any edition prior to the DIR derived from the network of entities and complying with the profile required by the itinerary related to a minimum of recent employment experience in the employment market; while the G2 women were from previous editions of the DIR programme (7 from the previous edition and 1 from other editions) and one was newly sheltered (an exception was made given that she had many of the basic technical and instrumental skills). In 2014, 24 women participated in the itinerary, 11 in the first group and the other 13 in the second one.

#### Profile data

In so far as the figures regarding the profile of the participants, the large presence of African women remained constant (38.10%), although decreasing in regard to 2014, when there was 47.81%; the majority from Nigeria (33.33% of the total). During 2015, the Latin American women were in second position (mainly from Ecuador, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Brazil), ahead of the local ones (19.05%) and those coming from Eastern Europe (14.29%). All local women that have participated in the 2015 edition of the ITI formed part of G1, that means, they had not participated in any previous DIR edition.

Table 41. Data by country of origin of the participants

ORIGIN OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED ATTENTION	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015
	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%
Africa	6	26.09%	11	47.81%	8	38.10%
Latin America	8	34.78%	7	30.43%	6	28.57%
Eastern Europe	4	17.39%	5	21.74%	3	14.29%
Spain	5	21.74%	1	4.17%	4	19.05%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The 36 to 45 years old age group is the largest, followed by that of 46 to 55 years old, and finally that of 26 to 35 years old. With regards to ages, the group is quite homogeneous at stands at 35-45 years old, Romanian and Nigerian women were generally younger, and Latin American women were older.

Regarding 2014, there has been an increase in the presence of 36 to 45 years old women (going from 33.33% to 61.90%) and in 46 to 55 years old (from 4.17% in 2014 to 23.81% in 2015); and a drop in women aged 26 to 35 (going from 50% to 14.29%).

With regards to education, 11 women (52.38%) had secondary level education, 7 women (33.33%) had primary level education, 1 woman (4.76%) had higher education and 2 women (9.53%) had no studies at all. We can highlight that the majority of immigrant women do not have any education validated by the Spanish state. During 2015, one of these women managed to validate her education title and another who had higher education received information to start the validation process. Of the local women, 3 have primary education and the other was studying a Master's degree.

Regarding family responsibilities, 4 of the participants do not have any dependent persons (19.05%) and 17 (80.95%) have children in their charge, which in 8 cases live with them, in 3 cases they live in the country of origin but economically depend on them, and in 6 cases they have dependent children here and in the country of origin. Of the 17 women with dependent children, 5 also have other dependent relatives here and/or in their country of origin.

The women have vulnerability factors, that are mainly: lack of stable accommodation (61.90%); coverage of basic needs, like food, clothing, etc. (57.14%), lack of availability (57.14%), lack of basic instrumental skills such as Spanish or computer skills (57.14%), legal advice needs (57.14%) lack of technical skills for achieving their employment objective (42.85%) and situations of violence (23.80%). We should highlight that as seen in the previous edition of ITI 2013-14, the profile of women who received attention does not adapt to the initial requirement of the project in relation to having their basic needs covered, and even more so, they are generally unaware of the resources that could respond to their needs. Therefore, the project requires networking and continuous coordination with internal resources (social assistance service, legal consultancy, service for the approach to violence) and referral to external resources (information, contact and access to existing resources, coordination...). This focus is the key element that allows attending to the employment circumstances of the women.

### ***Actions developed***

The itinerary was structured around the following objectives:

- Improving employability of the women through education, development and accreditation of skills.
- Mediating between the employment market and the women in favour of their employability, promotion and maintenance of the workplace.
- Ensuring a comprehensive approach for the cases that have been attended.

In order to achieve them a series of actions were established for each woman so they can personally articulate and develop and according to their needs for responding to their own objectives related to their professional project:

- Positioning process versus the project definition
- Approach to the vital project
- Definition and execution of the professional project
- Education consultancy
- Employability consultancy
- Empowerment and instrumental skill workshops
- Groups for analysis, experiences and on-hand professionals
- Instrumental education
- Technical education
- Development of transversal skills
- Job research techniques
- Active job research
- Actions linked to vital needs

### ***Training sessions***

Of the 17 women who finished the programme, 13 went on to education and 4 did not due to the following reasons: because they were working, which makes education and family conciliation more complicated to combine; due to already having education and having the objective of employment; or being in a full-time employment plan.

The 21 women carried out 50 training plans, the same carried out by the 24 participants in 2014. 16 women carried out 27 internal training plans (internal education offered by the project) and 13 women were referred to 23 educational activities offered by external resources. We should take into account that one same woman can carry out one or more internal and/or external educational courses. Special emphasis has been given to improving skills related to the basic instrumentalisation of computer sciences and languages (English, Spanish, Catalan), as well as improving aspects like literacy skills in Spanish, currently very necessary for social and job placement.

During the project, there was constant work in accompaniment , referral and processing of training actions; to help promote the professionalisation and development of skills so that women could start professional careers, as well as open new training options to complement and increase their employability. The great demand for cost-free services/resources related to education, due to the large amount of unemployed persons, makes it harder to access training courses related to occupations with higher qualifications due to the selection processes that derive from accessing the same (access requirements: regulated education, experience, languages). For this reason, special attention was given to internal education, coordination and networking with external resources.



Table 42. Summary of internal and external training placements

<b>Internal training placements</b> 2013: 13 women 2014: 19 women in total 2015: 16 women Any woman may have had more than one training placement	<b>2013 WOMEN</b>	<b>2014 WOMEN</b>	<b>2015 WOMEN</b>
Computer Sciences	14	23	14
Kitchen assistant	4	-	-
Chambermaid	1	1	-
Sales techniques	1	-	-
English	-	7	10
Literacy skills	-	-	2
Dones amb valor (entrepreneurship programme)	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>External training placements</b> 2013: 8 women in total 2014: 10 women in total 2015: 13 women Any woman may have had more than one training placement	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Catalan</b>	4	2	1
<b>Spanish</b>	-	1	1
<b>Literacy skills and instrumental education</b>	-	-	4
<b>English</b>	3	-	-
<b>Computer Sciences</b>	2	-	2
<b>Food handling course</b>	8	11	-
<b>Butchery course</b>	-	1	-
<b>Chambermaid</b>	1	-	2
<b>Regulated education: Secondary education</b>	-	2	-
<b>HGEC image diagnosis</b>	1	-	-
<b>Kitchen assistant course</b>	-	2	-
<b>Sales assistant / Customer care</b>	-	-	4
<b>Hospital cleaning</b>	-	-	2
<b>Store cashier</b>	-	-	1
<b>Master's degree in Thanatopraxy and Thanatoaesthetics</b>	-	-	1
<b>Shelf stocker in shops and supermarkets</b>	-	-	1
<b>Management and handling of urban and industrial waste</b>	-	-	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>

### **Apprenticeships in companies**

13 different women had 13 apprenticeships in companies managed in coordination with the training centres. The training obtained during the apprenticeships were for sales assistant-customer care (3 women); hospital cleaning (2 women); shelf stocker in shops and supermarkets (2 women); chambermaid (1); management and handling of urban and industrial waste (1); laundry (1); gardener (1), supermarket cashier (1), and customer care (1).

### **Employment**

Of the 21 women who started the programme, 16 were unemployed when it started and 5 were working with a contract. During the itinerary, 17 women obtained new contracts (with a total of 37 contracts), managing to obtain 100% employment for the women who were unemployed when they started the itinerary. Moreover, one woman that started the ITI with a contract improved her employment stability obtaining continuity and the renewal of her documentation, and another woman completed her work plan that did not include job placement because she had a family situation that did not allow it. Therefore, 18 of the 21 participants have obtained contracts during the itinerary, representing 85.71%

Of the 21 participants, 18 women had 42 contracts during the ITI (37 new contracts and 5 contracts of the women that started the ITI while working), that respond to occupations related with informer (14), cleaning (with a total of 13 of whom 8 were cleaning operators, 2 hospital cleaning and 3 industrial cleaning), chambermaid (7), domestic assistant (2), promoter (2), sales woman (1), maintenance and renovation of public spaces (1), aesthetics (1) and shelf stocker (1). Moreover, 8 women have obtained jobs without contracts, that they combine with employment with contracts, sometimes simultaneously to complement their income, but generally when they have no income with a declared salary.

In 2014, of the 24 participants, 21 women were employed through 40 **contracts** (representing 87.5% of the total number of women who finished the itinerary).

### **3.1.3. ACCIÓ: Comprehensive intervention programme with transsexual persons linked to prostitution in Barcelona city.**

#### **Project definition**

Project aimed at transsexual sex workers who want to enter the formal employment market. The project focuses on the education of the person and on their empowerment, but also on the sensitisation of the business world to favour integration and not discrimination. The first edition of the project was launched in 2012 and there have been three editions. This project is carried out by the Fundació APIP - ACAM entity and the City Council, which provides support by means of an agreement.

One edition of the project is included in the 2015 data:

#### **Edition 3 - 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015<sup>53</sup>:**

33 transsexual women participants, of which 22 women started the project during 2014 and 11 joined it in 2015.

---

<sup>53</sup> This report, unlike previous reports issued by the Feminisms and LGTBI Department regarding the ABITS Agency actuations, includes the data of the entire edition of the Acció Programme (the data of the programme which ran from 1 July to 31 December 2014 are also included in the ABITS 2014 report).

### Profile data

The profile of the participants of the Acció Programme differs from the tendency seen in the other education and employability projects. The transsexual women were mainly from Latin America, followed by local ones in a greater percentage than in other programmes.

Table 43. Data by countries of origin of the participants

ORIGIN OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED ATTENTION	Edition 2	Edition 2	Edition 3	Edition 3
	2013-14	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15
	Number of women	%	Number of women	%
Africa	3	7.50%	1	3.03%
Latin America	23	57.50%	20	60.61%
Europe	14	35%	12	36.36%
Spain	14	35%	11	33.33%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

With regards to their age, the women participants were older, mainly in the 36 to 55 years old age group.

Table 44. Number of women by age groups

AGE GROUPS	Edition 2	Edition 2	Edition 3	Edition 3
	2013-14		2014-15	2014-15
	Number of women	%	Number of women	%
From 18 to 25 years old	2	5%		0.00%
From 26 to 35 years old	9	22.50%	9	27.27%
From 36 to 45 years old	14	35%	10	30.30%
From 46 to 55 years old	12	30%	10	30.30%
Over 55 years old	3	7.50%	4	12.12%
Unknown				0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### Actions developed

The project is structured around the following actions:

**Personal itineraries**, according to the specific needs of the participants:

1. Social itinerary for in-depth work (personal and empowerment) before performing any type of training or job placement action (no woman carried out this itinerary).
2. Training itinerary focused on technical professional training and the tutoring and apprenticeship processes that derive (28 women).
3. Employment placement itinerary which mainly worked on placement and also offered training and tutoring actions (6 women, 3 of which came from edition 2).



Each of the women participated in a single itinerary, and as they achieved the initial agreements that they had jointly established they moved on to the next itinerary. Due to the characteristics of the collective, the majority of itineraries have been training-related (28) and 37 diplomas have been given out certifying completion of the technical professional education.

Work was also carried out to present resources existing in Barcelona city in connection with the transsexual collective, with the referral of 6 women to the TRANSIT service (Health promotion of Trans persons) from Cat Salut.

### **Technical professional education:**

Four training actions have been developed in the hotel and catering business. All the women following a training itinerary had a training course, and the majority completed more than one training course:

- Bar waitress course: 15 women, 10 of which successfully passed the assessment of their skills.
- Waitress course (16 women, 15 of which have also had the bar waitress training course, of which 13 successfully finished the course, with attendance exceeding 70%).
- Chambermaid course (16 women, of which 9 have successfully passed the course).
- Customer care / Public relations course (12 women, of which 8 have successfully passed the course).

Training in Catalan was also offered to 10 women.

Lastly, group activities were carried out for working on personal empowerment and approximation to the employment market through visits to companies.

### **Apprenticeships in companies:**

10 women had apprenticeships for bar and room waitresses. In edition 3, a total of 76 companies were receptive to future collaborations, and 16 carried out joint actions: visiting the premises, welcoming students undergoing apprenticeships, and providing training courses.

### ***Employment***

From July 2014 to June 2015, 6 women obtained 3 contracts (health agent, chambermaid and geriatrics assistant), two women found employment on the informal employment market (hairdresser assistant and receptionist) and one became self-employed starting a domestic cleaning service. Moreover, 1 woman has been having specific training courses in order to start a new self-employment project.

During 2015, there were different actions at municipal level to assess the municipal policies aimed at promoting training and employability of trans persons. In this framework, the impact of the Acció programme was assessed and a work process was started to improve the actions carried out up until now. For that reason, the programme finished in July 2015, and no new edition was carried out during the second half of 2015.

### 3.1.4. Special accompaniment programme for incorporation into the employment market and social fabric of female sex workers searching for alternative employment

#### *Project definition*

The project offers personalised accompaniment and approach to women in structural or circumstantial disorientation, for obtaining alternatives for access to the formal employment market. It is aimed at women in an irregular situation or one in process of being regularised (in process or having lived in the country for sufficient number of years to prove being settled here), with previous employment experience or that have acquired employment habits through training courses (hygiene, punctuality, responsibility, social relations, etc.). It is a flexible programme that accepts the incorporation of participants at any time and adapts to their personal needs.

This project is carried out by the Anem per Feina entity (Coordinator for employment placements) and the City Council provides support through an agreement in place since 2012.

117 women participated in the programme during 2015 and their profile by origin is as follows:

*Table 45. Data profile by country of origin of the participants*

<b>ORIGIN OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED ATTENTION</b>	<b>2013 Number of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 Number of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>	<b>2015 Number of women</b>	<b>2015 %</b>
<b>Africa</b>	32	38.10%	43	36.13%	43	36.75%
<b>Latin America</b>	23	27.38%	35	29.40%	32	27.35%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	14	16.67%	24	20.17%	23	19.66%
<b>Europe</b>	15	17.86%	17	14.29%	19	16.24%
<b>Spain</b>	15	17.86%	17	14.29%	18	15.38%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

As can be seen, there is a predominance of women from Africa (36.75%) especially from Nigeria with 22.22% of the total and followed by Latin American women and those from Eastern Europe (mainly Romania). 18 local women participated in the project, representing 15.38%

The predominant age group is that from 36 to 45 years old, followed by the 26 to 35 years old group.

Table 46. Number of women by age groups

AGE GROUPS	2013 Number of women	2013 %	2014 Number of women	2014 %	2015 Number of women	2015 %
From 18 to 25 years old	11	13.10%	5	4.20%	3	2.56%
From 26 to 35 years old	23	27.38%	39	32.77%	33	28.21%
From 36 to 45 years old	33	39.29%	46	38.66%	53	45.30%
From 46 to 55 years old	12	14.29%	22	18.49%	24	20.51%
Over 55 years old	5	5.95%	7	5.88%	4	3.42%
Unknown						0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

In addition, 91.45% of the participants were in an irregular administrative situation. And in so far as education, 39.32% had primary education, 38.46% had primary education, 18.80% had secondary education with a vocational complement and 3.42% medium or higher education.

### Actions developed

The project was structured into different stages:

- Information and orientation stage:

This stage started with a sheltering interview to each participant for an initial diagnosis of the situation, which served to define the employment objective and design an individualised work plan that included the preparation of a CV. Limitations that could make employability difficult were detected and worked on, and referrals were made to other resources and specialised entities. During the rest of the process, the women were accompanied during the job research process, awareness of the employment market and they were given tools so they could maintain their job after having obtained it.

Throughout 2015, 67 women received attention during this stage, through which they defined or redefined their employment objectives, 56 women had the sheltering interview, 55 prepared their CV, and 33 participated in employment empowerment processes.

- Active job research stage:

Accompaniment and training was offered for active job research using new technologies and employment research techniques. A job pool was made available to the participants and intermediation was provided for specific job offers. Monitoring was offered to those women who obtained employment, in relation to incorporation and maintaining a job, and also to the women referred to training and apprenticeship resources.

Of all the participants, 74 women carried out active employment research.

- Closing stage:

Throughout 2015, a total of 53 women left the programme, either because they lost interest in the process (25 women in 2015) or because the programme managed to fully consolidate placement of the participant in the formal employment market (28 women).

- Transversal actions:

Strengthening interventions continued, including legal employment consultancy (28 women in 2015), immigration-related legal consultancy (6 women in 2015), work for detection of employability limitations (23 women in 2015), urban mobility work (10 women in 2015), and contention of employment and/or vital stress (42 women in 2015).

The women were monitored during both their training and their employment processes.

### **Training sessions**

31 women had access to training sessions in different fields (one same woman could have more than one training session):

*Table 47. Summary of training sessions*

<b>TRAINING ACTIVITY</b> 2013: 21 women 2014: 25 women 2015: 31 women Any woman may have had more than one training placement	<b>2013</b> <b>WOMEN</b>	<b>2014</b> <b>WOMEN</b>	<b>2015</b> <b>WOMEN</b>
<b>Computer Sciences</b>	1	2	1
<b>DIR</b>	6	6	5
<b>ITI</b>	2	1	3
<b>RAI</b>	-	1	-
<b>Dona Impuls</b>	5	-	-
<b>Chambermaid</b>	3	8	1
<b>Food handling</b>	1	-	-
<b>Kitchen</b>	1	1	1
<b>Tattoo course</b>	1	-	-
<b>Home carer</b>	1	1	1
<b>Sewing</b>	1	-	1
<b>Spanish / Literacy</b>	1	1	3
<b>Self-image / interview</b>	-	4	-
<b>Oils / essences</b>	-	1	-
<b>Cleaning</b>	-	1	3
<b>Social-health cleaning</b>	-	-	1
<b>Interview workshop</b>	-	-	1
<b>Self-employment</b>	-	-	1
<b>Pre-employment</b>	-	-	1
<b>Estel tàpia</b>	-	-	3
<b>Job research training</b>	-	-	2
<b>Other languages</b>	-	-	1
<b>Commerce</b>	-	-	2
<b>Neighbourhood work</b>	-	-	1
<b>APIP waitress</b>	-	-	1
<b>Regulated education: ESO</b>	-	2	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>

## Employment

During 2015, 32 women accessed the formal employment market through 39 contracts with cleaning companies (12), home care for the elderly (6), hotel and catering (4), domestic service (4), commerce (4), chambermaid (2), Domestic Attention Service (2), carer at old people's home (1), production (1), sewing (1), aesthetics (1), customer care (1). Moreover, during the year 7 women gained access to the informal employment market through 13 jobs.

Of the 39 women who were employed in 2015, 36 were unemployed and 3 of them managed to improve their employment; 2 had an irregular administrative situation (were employed in domestic services).

### 3.1.5 Social-employment training project

#### Project definition

The objective of this project is to improve the quality of life of the female sex workers by means of **pre-employment processes, social-employment training and placement** defined by personalised training and employment itineraries. Its is very flexible, accepting the incorporation of women into the programme at any time, adapting the duration of the personalised training process, linking the process when appropriate to the social aids that allow monitoring the activity, and adapting to the changing needs of the women. This project is carried out by the Lloc de la Dona, Germanes Oblates entity and the City Council gives support through an agreement in place since 2006.

During 2015, **196 different women** followed training itineraries (128 women) and job placement itineraries (68 women).

#### Profile data

Highlighting that 63.39% of the women participating were from Sub-Saharan Africa, mainly from Nigeria. The rest, and to a lesser extent, were from Latin America (14.80%), Morocco (5.61%), Romania (4.08%) and Spain (3.06%).

Table 48. Data by country of origin of the participants

ORIGIN OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED ATTENTION	2015 Amount of women	2015 %
<b>Africa</b>	147	75.00%
<i>Sub-Sahara Africa (nearly all from Nigeria)</i>	136	69.39%
<i>Morocco</i>	11	5.61%
<b>Latin America</b>	29	14.80%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	8	4.08%
<i>Romania</i>	8	4.08%
<b>Spain</b>	6	3.06%
<b>Unknown</b>	6	3.06%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>196</b>	100.00%

The most representative age group was from 26 to 35 years of age, representing 43.88%

More than half of the women participating in the project (54.02%) were in an irregular situation, a fact that defined their training and employment placement process and the sectors to which they could have access.

28.06% of the participants had primary education, followed by 21.43% who had secondary education and 2.04% who had higher education. 2.55% of the participants were illiterate and the educational qualifications of the remaining 45.92% was unknown.

### Training sessions

The project offered the following training sessions:

*Table 49. Training actions, number of women participating and training hours*

<b>TRAINING ACTIVITY</b> (Any woman may have been in more than one workshop)	<b>2015 WOMEN</b>	<b>2015 Number of hours</b>
Spanish and Catalan classes (Different levels)	144	-
Caring for the elderly classes	10	56h
Domestic service classes	13	30h
Technical course on cleaning	6	12h
Basic health workshops	4	6h
Pre-employment sessions 1	15	72h

In 2015, 128 training itineraries were offered. The courses for domestic services and kitchen assistants offered training sessions to the participants.

The profile of the women who received attention through this project has changed over the years; currently, the majority are Nigerian immigrant women in irregular administrative situations, with low levels of basic education and of Spanish and/or Catalan. Therefore, before receiving the necessary technical education these women need pre-employment training because their profile does not adapt to the majority of training resources offered by companies in the sector. In 2015, as occurred in 2014, we have extensively worked with contents throughout the entire pre-employment process, that starts with learning the language and in turn introduces sessions on social habits, culture, health, employment market, resources, bureaucracy, etc. After having acquired this basic knowledge the women completed a personalised technical itinerary in line with their circumstances and needs, and with the demands of the employment market.

There were 13 referrals to external training resources, monitoring the women, in order to provide support and guarantee they obtain their objectives. Highlighting that one same woman could have access to more than one resource. There has been a drop in the referrals to external training resources and the training in pre-employment aspects given by the entity has been promoted. The referrals were to resources such as Tot Raval (health diagnosis workshop); to Metges del Món (sexual and basic health, and food) or Catalan and/or Spanish language courses.

## Employment

During 2015, 16 women entered the formal employment market, through 19 contracts for the following positions: Hotel and Catering / Industrial cleaning (10) care for the elderly and domestic services (4), babysitting (1) and others (4). 8 women obtained 10 jobs (generally part-time) from the informal employment market in elderly care and domestic services (8) and hotel and catering and industrial cleaning (2). Two women have worked with contracts and with informal employment due to the temporary nature of the jobs. Therefore, 22 different women have obtained one of the 29 jobs, 19 from the formal market and 10 from the informal one.

### 3.1.6 DONA KOLORS Project for social entrepreneurship

#### Project definition

Project for entrepreneurship to create **employment opportunities in the sewing sector**. Offering training in sewing mainly to immigrant Nigerian women in order to provide them with the necessary level of professionalism to create products. We have our own workshop for sewing garments and producing fashion and home accessories, that are marketed under the social brand *Dona Kolors*. The workshop has launched a clothing range designed by designers outside of the brand who have asked for their garments to be sewn. This project is carried out by the Lloc de la Dona, Germanes Oblates entity and the City Council provides support through an agreement established since 2012.

In 2015, 21 women participated in the project (36 women in 2014), 12 of which finished the complete sewing training course.

#### Profile data

71.43% of the women participating were from Africa, mainly from Nigeria, and nearly half were between 18 and 25 years old.

Table 50. Data by country of origin of the participants

ORIGIN OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED ATTENTION	2013		2014		2015	
	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%
Africa	31	81.58%	29	80.56%	16	76.19%
Latin America	6	15.79%	5	13.89%	2	9.52%
Eastern Europe	1	2.63%	1	2.78%	1	4.76%
Spain	-	-	1	2.78%	2	9.52%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

In so far as the administrative situation, 33.33% of the women are in an irregular situation (7 women) and the remaining 14 women had regularised their administrative situation (66.66%).

42.86% had secondary education, 23.81% had primary education and one woman had a university degree (4.76%). The situation of the remaining 28.57% is unknown.

## Actions developed

The women participating had the following education:

Table 51. Training placements

SEWING TRAINING <sup>54</sup>	Duration of the course	Number of women 2013	Number of women 2014	Number of women 2015
Initial stage <sup>55</sup>	10 hours/week	19	-	-
First level	10 hours/week	6	13	6
Second level	10 hours/week	10	12	5
Complementary workshop for knitting training	10 hours/week	4	4	-
Practical sessions (total) <sup>56</sup>	----	7	11	12
Practical sessions in the Dona Kolors workshop	10 hours/week	---	4	3
External practical sessions	40 hours	7	8	-
Internet usage workshops (2h)	-	-	-	11
Assessment session (2h)	-	-	-	11

A one-year technical training in sewing was complemented with specific pre-employment training aimed at working in a profession in which all the women participated, one woman had 5 individual coaching sessions for self-employment; 12 women had apprenticeships in clothing alteration stores, of which 3 also carried out apprenticeships in our own workshop; 12 women have received orientation about the current employment market (job researching over the internet, preparing a CV, real possibilities of the employment market) and domestic economy.

In parallel, there were 160 individual tutorials to assess the personal and family situation of each participant and monitor the training process they carried out; and 12 women received social attention.

During 2015, the sewing workshop completing sewing work for 23 different designers and was present in 33 shops and different on-line sales platforms. On the other hand, there has been an improvement in the quality, design and diversification of products incorporating new designs for each season.

## Employment

During 2015, the 4 work placements in our workshop were maintained (women contracted in 2014) and one more woman was given a temporary contract.

<sup>54</sup> One same woman can participate in different training sessions, and have more than one practical session.

<sup>55</sup> As of 2014 the training has been distributed into 2 levels.

<sup>56</sup> Any woman may carry out more than one training session.



### 3.1.7 ROSAS CRAFTS sewing training project

#### *Project definition*

Project for sewing training aimed at women in vulnerable situations with regards to the formal employment market (either due to having been or being sex workers, for having been victims of trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation and/or for forming part of the collective of vulnerable persons) and that have joined employability programmes carried out during different periods by the Barcelona City Council. The participants acquire the technical knowledge and entrepreneurial conduct necessary for integrating into an employment adaptation process. This project is carried out by Fundació SURT. Fundació de Dones. Private foundation and the company José Rosàs Taberner, S.A. (Rosas Crafts) with which an agreement was established in 2014.

In 2015, 15 women participated in the project, 1 originated from the DIR Programme<sup>57</sup>, 4 from the MINA programme of Fundació SURT, 3 were referred from the Social Attention Service to Itinerant Persons (SASPI) of Barcelona City Council and 2 from the Social Placement Service (SIS) of Barcelona City Council.

#### *Actions developed*

This programme aims to combine a comprehensive training action and employment in the clothing sector.

#### **Training:**

The goal of this training action is that the participants, who within their vital and professional project have defined the textile sector as their employment objectives, can improve by means of comprehensive training (theory-practical and tutorial accompaniment) and their professional skills and therefore their employability.

A 9-month calendar was proposed, for the women to acquire the technical skills, working the transversal skills and enabling them to finish the programme with apprenticeships in a company.

The first stage had 3 training modules (Initial, Intermediate and Practical), where the women had 120 hours of technical training and 75 hours of practical sessions in the social workshop "RosasCrafts Social" or with collaborator companies, and a transversal skills module and 60 hours of accompaniment to practical sessions.

#### *Employment*

The protected employment in "RosasCrafts Social" was aimed at 5 women from vulnerable collectives who were developing (2013-14) their sewing skills and were linked to the social entrepreneurship process under the business mentorship of RosasCrafts.

The aim of this social workshop is to achieve, by means of the work of these women, sufficient economic resources to generate a salary for each worker, focusing on the success and continuity of the company to generate social resources and in common benefit.

The workshop activity is also linked to the sewing training sessions, providing places for carrying out the practical processes of the participants in the training and assessing the possibilities of job placement of some of those women (personal rotation).

---

<sup>57</sup> The DIR programme has been previously explained.

Finally work was done regarding the intermediation with companies, in order to having other employment possibilities for the participating women, as well as networking in relation to the coordination and/or referral to resources so the women can develop their professional project and achieve their employment objectives both as self-employed or working on a contract.

### 3.1.8 Project for mobile urban furniture for the Plaça de les Glòries

#### *Project definition*

During 2015, the Loan Service project for Urban Furniture in the Plaça de les Glòries managed by the City Council (Parks and Gardens of Barcelona, Municipal Institute) continued, in which 7 women were contracted referred from the employability promotion of the ABITS Agency (DIR<sup>58</sup>, ITI<sup>59</sup> and RAI). This project is managed by the Fundació SURT Fundació de Dones. Private Foundation.

The data from 1 January to 31 December 2015 has been included.

#### *Profile data*

The origin of the women participating is very diverse (Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Spain). Most of these women are aged between 46 and 55 years.

*Table 52. Data by country of origin of the participants*

ORIGIN OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED ATTENTION	2015 Number of women	2015 %
Africa	2	13.3%
Latin America	2	13.3%
Eastern Europe	4	26.6%
Spain	6	40%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>

7 women had primary education, 5 had secondary education, and 3 women had higher education.

#### *Actions developed*

The collaboration with the City Council has continued in this edition due to the good acceptance by citizens. This project that started as a pilot project, has become a reference project in the area both for its services and for the opportunity it represents regarding the collective it includes, because it allows acquiring employment experience by the women contracted from the programmes agreed with the ABITS Agency. On one hand the women have improved their employability: formal employment market awareness, improvement of their professional profile and personal empowerment. On the other hand, the organisation of the working schedule in rotating morning and afternoon shifts allows acquiring experience both in the assembly and removal of the furniture, as well as in the attention to a different public according to days and shifts.

<sup>58</sup> The DIR programme has been previously explained.

<sup>59</sup> The ITI programme has been previously explained.

## **Employment**

This project allowed the placement of 15 women in the formal employment market through 15 contracts, which are:

- 6 from the DIR programme
- 6 from the ITI programme
- 3 from the RAI programme

### **3.1.9 Dona Impuls project for Social-employment placement**

The ABITS Agency commissioned Barcelona Activa to prepare a comprehensive programme with the aim of offering personalised social-employment itineraries to current or previous female sex workers to improve their employability and enable their access to the formal employment market.

A made-to-measure project was created to provide the women access to training, orientation and accompaniment resources through different stages: welcome to the programme, employment orientation and job research techniques, acquisition of transversal, training and accompaniment to placement skills.

This project started in July 2015 and ended in January 2016. 40 women participated in the selection phase, of which in the end 32 women .

#### **Social-demographic profile of the women who received attention**

Considering that the programme was aimed at Sub-Saharan women, 92.31% of the women participating in the sheltering process came from Nigeria, 5.13% from Equatorial Guinea and one Spanish woman (representing 2.56%).

By age groups, the majority were aged from 26 to 35 years old (57.5%) followed by the 36 to 45 years old group (27.5%), from 18 to 25 years old (12.5%) and lastly from 36 to 55 years old (2.5%).

Referring to the administrative situation, 40% had work and residence permits, 32.5% had initiated the procedure for obtaining their residence permit, 12.5% did not have residence permits, 5% were nationalised, 5% had residence permits and 5% did not have a passport. Therefore, 22 of the 40 women who have received attention did not have any work permit.

#### **Project stages**

##### **STAGE 1: Shelter**

The entities referred 40 women participating in the sheltering interviews, 8 of which did not participate in the programme due to not knowing the language, making a specific intervention necessary to improve that aspect and/or having a personal situation that prevented them from appropriately carrying out the itinerary.

After selecting the women participating in the programme, two work groups were created based on their literacy capacity and each group went through a starting session of the programme.

##### **STAGE 2: Employment orientation and job research techniques**

The objective of this stage was to provide the users with the necessary knowledge regarding the employment market and job researching techniques and tools to carry out an autonomous and efficient job search adapted to their circumstances and start-out level.

This training was carried out in groups, scheduling 10 workshops, 5 for each group, each with a 3-hour duration during the months of September and October 2015, in which 31 different women participated. The content of this training action was as follows:

- Self-knowledge: By means of an educational and participative methodology the users get to know their professional interests and establish an employment objective. 25 women participated in this module.
- CV and presentation letter: Inform on the importance of job research tools, the main types and recommendations about each of them. 27 women participated in this module.
- Job research channels: Getting to know the main routes for accessing employment offers, with special emphasis on new ICT technologies. 26 women participated in this module.
- The job interview: Getting to know the types of job interviews and placing special emphasis on the importance of being prepared. 28 women participated in this module.
- Employment aspects: Giving the users the basic knowledge on employment regulations for their own labour rights and duties and to promote employment maintenance. 26 women participated in this module.

During the orientation stage and before starting the training stage, there were 28 orientation tutorials in which 22 women participated.

### **STAGE 3 Acquisition of transversal skills**

The majority of the participants in the programme had a low or very low level of literacy in Spanish or Catalan and in many cases the language comprehension level of the language was very precarious. Therefore, the language improvement activity was common to all itineraries.

There was also a digital literacy training focused on job research in which 21 women participated.

Moreover, 32 women participated in the individual tutorials programme and they transversally worked key skills which are the personal characteristics that are related to success in any specific work place. By working on these skills we intend completing professional adaptation by informing and developing the most demanded personal skills in the employment market within the profiles of chambermaid, kitchen and cleaning assistants.

### **STAGE 4 Training**

Three training itineraries were performed in order to acquire technical skills for development in: kitchen assistant, chambermaid and cleaning assistant.

32 women participated in the itineraries, one of which did not obtain the approval certificate due to lack of attendance, and another woman abandoned the itinerary at the beginning. Therefore, 32 women did obtain the approval certificate of a training itinerary.

The 3 itineraries consisted of an initial theory-practical session of 85 hours and a second apprenticeship in companies for 40 hours:

- Kitchen assistant itinerary: 13 women started the training, 5 of which did not have work permits and therefore could not carry out the apprenticeships in companies. The practical part of the 85-hour theory-practical sessions was carried out in the kitchen of the Vall d'Hebron Town Market, therefore all the participants could perform the typical activities of that job although there were unable to then participate in practical sessions in companies.
- Chambermaid: 9 women started the training, 5 of which did not have work permits and therefore could not complete the practical sessions in companies.

- Cleaning: 10 women started the training, 6 of which did not have work permits and therefore could not complete the practical sessions in companies.

In total, 16 apprenticeship agreements were signed (corresponding to the women that had participated in one or more of the training itineraries and had work permits), with 3 companies within the cleaning and hotel-catering sectors with the objective of putting into practice the knowledge acquired during the training sessions in a real context and that way increasing their possibility of employment. Lastly, 14 women completed the apprenticeships, because two stopped coming. Both the companies and the women who could carry out the apprenticeships, enjoyed a very positive overall experience, and 5 work centres showed their interest in offering contracts to the participants as soon as they have vacancies.

Moreover, a module in which 17 women participated was offered for obtaining a food handling card, which provides a wide range of work options related to hotel-catering, fresh products sections of supermarkets, food industry, etc.

### **STAGE 5 Accompaniment to the job placement**

Individually, all the women had the technical tutorial support from the project in order to have a space where they could review their achievement of all the objectives included in the itinerary, with monitoring tutorials of the training sessions and accompaniment to the job placement. The contents developed were: monitoring of the itinerary, searching for solutions and resources for attending to the programme, researching solutions for a range of personal problems, reinforcing the content given in group format, putting into practice the necessary actions for job researching in a personal manner, reviewing agreements and meeting the established commitments. There have been a total of 132 individual tutorials, with the participation of the 32 women.

Moreover, there have been 3 tutorials for group monitoring at the end of the professionalisation training to jointly assess the task completed to date and create a space for discussion and consultations.

There has also been support provided for active job research, putting special emphasis on the incorporation of new technologies. 16 women participated in that group space, where each woman advanced at their own pace and received individual support.

### **Job placements**

10 women found work, all of them with temporary contracts for certain services, in the cleaning, information and awareness sectors, chambermaid, kitchen assistant and domestic services. Highlighting that two women were able to regulate their administrative situation by means of domestic service contracts.

<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>Amount of contracts</b>
Cleaning	4
Domestic service	2
Chambermaid	2
Kitchen assistant	1
Information and awareness	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	10

The sectors where they have obtained the placements are: company services (6), individual services (2), social sector (1), hotel and catering (1)

## 4. SERVICES AIMED AT VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

### 4.1 APPROACH BY THE SOCIAL-EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (SAS) IN THE CASES OF WOMEN VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

The SAS is the only specialised municipal service that has specific functions for detects and attending to victims of sexual exploitation<sup>60</sup> and the trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation.<sup>61</sup>

The **trafficking** of human beings is understood to be the transport, displacement, sheltering, or reception of persons recurring to threats, the use of force or other forms of coercion, rape, fraud, deceit, the abuse of power or of a situation of vulnerability or the concession or receipt of payments or benefits for obtaining the consent of a person with authority over any other with an aim of exploiting that person. This exploitation includes, at least, **the exploitation of alien prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation**, forced labour or services, slavery or similar practices, servitude or the extraction of organs. This does not necessarily have to involve displacement crossing borders. The trafficking of human beings is, therefore, a very serious violation of human rights and is a criminal offence defined in Spanish Law (art. 177 bis) and is a form of gender violence as indicated by Law 5/2008, of 24 April, of the Right of women to eradicate male violence in Catalonia.

Throughout 2015, there was a complete revision of the European and state regulation in order to create similar tools for the detection of situations involving trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation (henceforth THB-FSE) which facilitated a review and redefinition of the **22 indicators for detection**<sup>62</sup> of persons victims of THB-FES designed by the SAS.

---

<sup>60</sup> Criminal law Art. 188. Sexual exploitation is defined as a third person obliging an adult person to be a sex worker or to maintain him/her, "using violence, intimidation or deceit, or abusing of a situation of superiority, need or vulnerability of the victim, as well as the person who obtains profit from exploiting the prostitution of another person, even with consent from the latter".

<sup>61</sup> See ABITS 2013 and ABITS 12014 reports.

<sup>62</sup> ABITS 2014 Report

<b>PREVIOUS DENOMINATION</b>	<b>NEW DENOMINATION</b>
1. Availability of documents	1. Non-availability of documents
2. Amount of hours on the streets	2. Working many hours
3. Degree of networking and social support	3. Limited or no networking and social support
4. Presence of children in their life	4. Relationship of the women with their children
5. Availability of money	5. Lack of control over their money
6. Signs of physical violence	6. Signs of physical violence
7. MTS for accepting risk practices	7. Lack of power of decision over their own sexual and reproduction rights
8. Family planning	
9. Unconcerned or worsening of their health	8. Showing unconcern or worsening of their health
10. Degree of anxiety or depression	9. Showing symptoms of anxiety and/or depression
11. Capacity for displacement and knowledge of the city	10. Lack of knowledge of the city and minimal capacity for displacement
12. Neighbourhood	11. Area where they live
13. Persons they live with	12. Relationship with the persons they live with
14. Constant change of residence	13. Constant change of residence
15. Geographic mobility	14. High geographic mobility between cities or countries
16. Detection of attitudes involving fear and avoidance	15. Detection of attitudes involving fear and avoidance
17. Number of calls received on mobile phone	16. Amount of calls received on mobile phone
18. Resistance to talk of personal matters	17. Resistance and/or incongruence when talking of personal situation
19. Attendance at agreed meetings	18. Lack of attendance at agreed meetings
20. Accompaniment of another person to agreed meetings or on the street	19. Accompaniment of another person
21. Other persons take her telephone and do not allow here to contact professionals	20. Control over her communication with other persons
22. Lack of coherence between observable reality and that explained by the victim	21. Lack of coherence between observable reality and that explained by the victim
23. Incoherence or gaps related to the immigration process and organisation of the trip	22. Incoherence or gaps related to the immigration process and organisation of the trip

These indicators have several elements related to their identity and personal data, regarding their immigration process, their degree of autonomy and organisation of their daily life, their health condition, especially their sexual and reproduction rights, their money availability, their capacity for accessing the main resources, with their mobility capacity and the relationships they can establish with the professionals and with the network of peers, etc.

Following this modernisation and thanks to greater knowledge and skill of the SAS, in 2015 we started to systematise the registry in the SAS database of the indicators observed by the professionals, every month as of January 2015.

The **criteria for registering the indicators** refers exclusively to those women who **have received attention in the office**, and does not recompile the indicators observed in women detected during the tasks that the SAS performs on public streets.

There are some indicators from among the battery of detection indicators that are common to all spaces, even public streets, but in others, the application is more limited to there being a series of circumstances that generally do not occur on public streets, such as time, confidentiality, privacy, a relaxed and tranquil space for establishing an in-depth semi-structured interview, etc. The indicators observed on public streets, are generally limited more to the incongruence and contradictions regarding their personal data (name, date of birth, current age, years of schooling, time living in Spain, or route followed) besides others related to their attitude (more distant, less communicative and less confidence) and the attitude towards them that other people in their environment that could be controlling and making the women's communication with SAS more complicated or preventing it and vice versa. These indicators observed on public streets are identified by the team and registered in the field logbook, but are not added to the database.

Throughout 2015 the SAS has identified indicators compatible with a THB-FES situation for the first time in **66 women who received attention for the first time in the service**, which represents 16% of all the women who have received attention from the service in the office this year and 39.75% of all the others performed in the service in 2015 (166 new dossiers). At the end of 2015, there were a **total of 155 dossiers**, registered in the SAS DB, representing 37.53% women who received attention throughout 2015. Therefore, in 2015 the SAS increased the detections and comprehensive attention to VTHB-FES (social educational, and healthcare accompaniments, assessments provided by solicitors, etc.).

### Detection of possible VTHB-FES minors

As of 2015, the SAS ABITS technical team detected an increase of very young Nigerian women arriving into the Ciutat Vella area and especially the Vil·la Olímpica, that showed the THB-FES indicators and which we suspect are under age.

From direct interventions performed by the professionals with different minors we gathered from their experience, there were frequent inconsistencies in their dates of birth and the current age they expressed, doubts in manifesting their age, or directly manifesting to the SAS or to other women their age, and even denying it in other circles.

Considering a possible serious breach of human rights and taking into account the obligation as a public service, we acted accordingly, in order to confirm our suspicion of a possible minors, in order to restore their rights that may be being breached as minors and as VTHB-FES, notifying the facts to the police, Public Prosecutor for Minors and DGAIA [General Directorate for Attention to Minors].



## 4.2 COMPREHENSIVE ATTENTION FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

### 4.2.1 Project definition

It is understood that this situation occurs when a woman decides by herself, or is now in the circumstances in which she can decide by herself, to end her situation of exploitation and trafficking, breaking those links with the network or persons that were exploiting her and have access to a residential resource. This breaking away may or may not mean the abandoning of sex working as a source for her own income, but there will no longer be a situation of trafficking or exploitation.

The sheltering of women victims of trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation is provided as of 2006 through a specific programme. The specialisation of resources and of profile differences regarding the women led to the decision of establishing this collaboration.

The general objective of the project is to shelter the woman victim of trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation into a safe space to accompany her in her process for personal recovery (regardless of her filing a claim or finally wanting to return to her country). The process is divided into three stages: **emergency, permanence and autonomy.**

The Barcelona City Council is working on this project by means of a contract with Adoratrices Esclavas Stmo. Sacramento and Caridad Prov. España for the SICAR. cat project in order to offer attention to the women victims of trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation with the aim of guaranteeing the offer and the quality standards in the attention offered to VTHB women that are detected in Barcelona.

The access route to these resources, is always by means of an initial exploration interview to assess the demand and situation of the women, always taking into account the risk assessment, and the urgency of the situation.

In total 117 women were new to the entity in 2015, and 10% used the sheltering resources. The degree of occupation of the entity taking into account the three stages of the project was 73.61% at 2015 year end (including the newly sheltered and the previous ones).

*Table 53. Type of sheltering carried out by SICAR cat in 2015*

TYPES OF SHELTERING, 2015 SICAR cat	
Shelter for emergencies	16 women + 5 minors
Shelter for permanencies	13 women + 1 minors
Shelter for autonomies	10 women + 2 minors
All sheltered persons	<b>28 women + 7 minors</b>
General usage	<b>73.61%</b>
Sheltered by structures external to SICAR cat	10 women

#### 4.2.2 Emergency stage<sup>63</sup>

In the emergency sheltering programme in 2015, **16 women with 5 children** were sheltered.

*Table 54. Emergency stage data 2013-15*

SICAR cat	2013	2014	2015	% variation 2015-2014
<b>Women sheltered</b>	15	25 <sup>64</sup>	16	- 36%
<b>Children</b>	0	4	5	+ 25%

The data indicates a downturn in the amount of those sheltered within the resource. Taking into account that the trafficking of human beings phenomenon is highly complex, we cannot establish a correlation between the increase or decrease in the cases that we manage to shelter. Even so, there are women that despite acknowledging that they are victims, refuse entering into a sheltering resource, due to the difficulty they have for fully breaking away from their environment (many times linked to the exploitation environment) and due to the fact of having to consider a loss of independence, which requires more effort in order to offer attention at an outpatient level.

In so far as the profile of the women, 6 women are from Africa; 7 from Eastern European countries and the other three are from Asia. The diversity in the origin of the women indicates an improvement in the detection of victims of trafficking of human beings by all the agents involved and that the structural causes of THB-FES, are global, and therefore there is no need to search for them in the country of origin, but in the significant gender inequalities. According to the different nationalities, we required the use of interpretation offered by the Barcelona City Council to guarantee the rights of the women, among which, the right to information and communication in their own mother tongue.

*Table 55. Origin of the women attended in the SICAR.cat emergency stage*

ORIGIN OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED ATTENTION	2013 %	2013 Number of women	2014 %	2014 Number of women	2015 %	2015 Number of women
Africa	40%	6	44%	11	37%	6
Eastern Europe	46.67%	7	24%	6	43%	7
Western Europe						
Asia	13.33%	2	28%	7	20%	3
Latin America				1		0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15*</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>16</b>

<sup>63</sup> According to the data gathered in this section, the figures refer to all types of exploitation, not only sexual exploitation. However, sexual exploitation represents 88% of all the sheltered women. The remainder: occupational exploitation, servile marriage, begging, domestic service exploitation.

<sup>64</sup> 2 women had been sheltered at the end of 2013.

There is still a need for adapting the resources to attend the children that depend on the sheltered women, either direct or indirect victims of trafficking situations.

42% of the women were detected in Barcelona city, and 37% in the metropolitan area. The rest came from other area of Catalonia.

Of all the women who received attention in the emergency stage during 2015:

- 4 women continue in the permanence stage.
- 6 women and the child of one of them left to live autonomously.
- 2 women and their two children were sheltered by specific resources for attention to families victims of violence and drug addiction.
- 1 woman was moved to another resource for safety reasons.
- 1 woman and her child voluntarily returned to their country of origin by means of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

At 31 December, one woman continued in the emergency resource shelter.

### 4.2.3 Autonomy stage

In 2015 there were 3 apartments maintained<sup>65</sup> to facilitate the autonomy phase of the VTHB-FES women. The facilities (apartments) belong to the City Council and the sheltering and stay of the women is managed by the Adoratrius entity. The equipment is **fully financed by the Feminisms and LGTBI Department of Barcelona City Council**, however since 2009, their management is the responsibility of the **Social Services Consortium**. The general objective of this stage is to consolidate the empowerment process initiated by the woman. It is the moment within the itinerary where the educational accompaniment changes to monitoring and support.

During 2015, there were **5 new women**, even though overall 12 persons received attention (10 women and 2 minors, the children of a user), adding in 2015 the same number of entries into the autonomy resource (5) as those made during the years 2012, 2013 and 2014. During 2015, the processes of 6 women concluded. All 6 managed to complete the autonomy stage, obtaining a room or sharing an apartment. Some women continued to be monitored by Social Services.

In relation to the **time of stay** of the women that completed the process, we saw that this extended to an average of 18 months. The reasons explaining this are diverse and the focus cannot only be placed on the woman, but we also have to take into consideration the difficulties caused by: having an irregular administrative situation in the sheltering country, the lack of employment opportunities for immigrant women, the requirements of the accommodation rental market, even though the situation of each woman and her environment can be a direct consequence of the trafficking and exploitation situation she has experienced (general health condition, autonomy capacity, level of language knowledge, personal abilities and education, expectations, etc.). The main difficulty found by women when searching for apartments were the requirements for rentals: having an indefinite work contract, salaries, guarantees..., requirements that many of the women cannot obtain. That prevents them from having access to an apartment and very often means having to live in a room.

---

<sup>65</sup> The difficulty at statistical and quantitative levels for talking about the degree of use of the available resources (apartments) is identified, because sometimes and as occurred throughout the 2015, one resource-apartment, designed for more than one person, was finally occupied by only one woman, because living with other persons was not possible due to her health condition. The criteria of counting the absolute number of sheltered women is followed in this section.

In that regarding successfully completed processes, **90% of the women leaving the service in 2015** reached the objective of the stage completing the autonomy phase and autonomously going to live in a rented room, and some women to a shared apartment with support from SICAR cat. The remaining 10%, did not reach the objectives due to the difficulty of taking on the responsibility of their daily routine.

The **social-demographic profile** data of the 10 women that remained in the resource during 2015 is as follows:

- Nationality: 83.4% of the sheltered women originate from Africa (9 from Nigeria and the rest from Gambia (1), the Philippines (1) and Ukraine (1). In comparison to previous years, there is still a major presence of Nigerian women, and the number of women from Eastern European countries has significantly decreased.
- Age: 50% of the sheltered women are under 25 years old (maintaining the trend of the previous years).

Data related to the **recovery of their educational, training and employment rights:**

- Administrative situation: 80% of the women managed to regulate their situation (the rest already had a regular administrative situation at the beginning of the year).
- **90%** of the women participated in the **RAI programme**<sup>66</sup>. Of all the women completed the process, 50% did so a temporary work contract and the other 50% embarked on a training process.

In relation to the Right to health, serious mental health problems, processes for therapeutic recovery from situations of violence and treatment for overcoming the stigma of prostitution, were attended to:

- 2 women started individual therapeutic monitoring
- 3 women continued individual therapeutic monitoring
- 3 women participated in group therapeutic sessions
- 1 woman received accompaniment to obtain the certificate for disability accreditation.

Sharing in apartments is sometimes very difficult, therefore one of the tasks in the project is to **resolve conflicts**.

Related to the right of women to develop their own and independent project and due to some of them being **mothers**, the individual recovery and work process that is carried out in apartments during the autonomy stage is very important, because they can think of themselves and make their own decisions without gender-related social pressures regarding the experience of maternity. In some cases this was accompanied by support from the competent authority for protection of minors.

Intervention with the children of the women included diverse challenges, such as the right of the minors to education, to their own language, to a family, etc. The trafficking situations can produce uprooting situations and cultural collisions between the mothers and their children.

---

<sup>66</sup> The RAI project is explained later on in this report.

### 4.3. RAI: RECOVERY, EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL-EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT OF WOMEN WHO WERE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

#### *Project definition*

The ABITS Agency considers a specific line of intervention focused mainly on the restitution of **breached rights** for the VTHB-FES, so the women can obtain tools for job placement and also taking into account the interdependence of rights, which is why it is transversally working with other rights: health, accommodation, economic, cultural, leisure and free time rights, etc. The process is accompanied by the possibility of psychological therapy and recovery (that is carried out by an entity specialised in attending immigrants victims of serious breaches of human rights<sup>67</sup>).

Two editions of the RAI programme have finalised: the first, started on 1 March 2012 and ended on 28 February 2013 and the second started on 1 April 2013 and ended on 31 March 2014. This project is carried out by Fundació SURT. Private Foundation Fundació de Dones and the Adoratrices Esclavas Stmo entity. Sacramento y Caridad, and the Barcelona City Council has provided support through an agreement.

This report includes the data corresponding to [Edition 3. From 1 April 2014 to 31 December 2015](#)<sup>68</sup>

24 women selected (13 women were new incorporations and 8 came from the previous edition; 3 women dropped out). Overall, 21 participating women.  
9 women found employment placements with 15 contracts.

During this 3rd edition of the RAI project, improved elements were incorporated, one of which consisted increasing awareness regarding the objectives of the project and better detection of women with the profile to become participants (by means of meetings, seminars and coordination) that reflected in an increase in referrals of participants to the project.

A total of **38 women were detected** during the selection process from other Fundació SURT projects for women who were sex workers (37 women were referred to the DIR project and 1 to the ITI project)<sup>69</sup>. Of these 38 referrals, the main referral service was the Social-educational Attention Service of the ABITS Agency (24 women) that had already detected indicators compatible with a trafficking of human beings situation in 12 of the referred women.

Selection interviews were carried out in order to assess the suitability of incorporating these women into the RAI project to evaluate: their current situation and relationship with the exploitation network, the security measures they could be assumed, the recovery process initiated and their stable mental health situation, among others.

Lastly, **24 women were selected** to participate in the 3rd edition of the RAI project. 13 women were new incorporations and 8 women came from the previous edition. 3 women dropped out (2 due to lack of commitment to the programme and 1 due to the difficulties in establishing security measures).

Thus, **21 different women participated and completed** this edition of the programme.

---

<sup>67</sup> Exil Entity.

<sup>68</sup> This report, unlike previous reports, includes the data of the entire edition, from 1 April 2014 to 31 December 2015.

<sup>69</sup> The DIR and ITI projects are described earlier on in this report.

Table 56. Number of women participating in the programme

3rd Edition RAI	Women selected	Women participating
Previous edition	8	8
SICAR.Cat Project	7	7
Other entities	4	2
Detection of the RAI project resulting from the referral to other job placement projects	5	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>

### Social-demographic profile data

The countries of origin of these 21 women participating in the 3rd edition of the RAI project are: Nigeria (11), Romania (5) and the rest were from Albania, the Congo Republic, Ukraine, Morocco and Gambia (1).

47.6% (10 women) of all the women participating in the 3rd edition, were **aged** between 18 and 25 years old and the rest, 52.4% were between 25 and 30 years old. In the previous edition, in which 18 women participated, 58% were under 25 years old, 37% were between 25 and 35 years old and 5% between 36 and 45 years old. This fact indicates that in some cases the networks or exploiting persons attract the women when they are still minors.

All the women declared needing economic aid to sustain their families in their own countries. 44% of the women had children, 29% of which live with them in Barcelona and the rest are responsible for the economic situation and/or share responsibilities with the administration.

At the start of this edition of the programme, 13 women had **regulated documentation** for the sheltering country (62%), while there were 8 remaining participants (38%) who did not have work or residency permits. At the time of concluding the edition, 100% of the women had a regulated administrative situation.

56% (9) of the women had a **primary or lower** level of education (25% lower than primary and 31% primary). The other 44% (12) had education that ranged from secondary level to university education (25% secondary education, 6% baccalaureate and the remaining 13% had university studies). Information was given to 5 women on the procedure for validating their studies and 1 woman started the process.

### Social intervention

Evaluation showed that of the 21 participants, 95% (20 women) were in need of **psychological support**. 72% (15 women) received group therapy treatment, and 13 women received individual psychological attention at the Exil entity that, in some cases, was combined with the public mental health network services. From within the project work was done to identify traumatic situations experienced by the women, to facilitate the recovery, empowerment and achieving better well-being and help for adequate professional accompaniment at those times when the women were emotionally vulnerable, in order to respect the moments of rest within the improvement process and offer them time for retaking the help. In all the stages transversal actions were taken aimed at the psychological recovery process. The women subject to such a serious crime against their human rights can find

themselves in traumatic mental and emotional conditions that prevents them from defining and completing their processes with normality and continuity.

There are women who were victims of this crime many years ago and who sustain that that experience no longer affects them. In all cases, the women have continued working as sex workers despite having broken free from the exploitation situation and having normalised prostitution as their sole source of income. When they acknowledged that they were the victims in the situation, the women started to transform their concept of themselves and they started recognising a certain level of suffering, which was then referred to specialised psychological support. This was also achieved through non-verbal therapies that were carried out in both groups as individually, by means of techniques such as art therapy.

These figures are a success taking into account that many of the women have not incorporated psychological attention into their cultural patterns and forming this link with the resource will prove complicated because they do not recognise the therapy as being useful or necessary, moreover, we can see that above all, the Sub-Saharan women have more stereotypes regarding mental illness.

11 women (52%) received economic support to **cover basic needs** that allowed them to sustain their RAI processes.

### *Pre-employment group and employment group*

The project is divided into two stages, the **pre-employment group** (for the women needing preparation regarding habits and previous training) and the women comprising the **employment group** (those whose objectives are materialised by employment placement):

- **Pre-employment group. 16 women** participated in this group. 6 women moved on to the employment group after completing their pre-employment objectives and 6 women that started the process in this group will continue with the process in the next edition of the project. On the other hand, 2 women ended their participation in the process while in the employment group due to a lack of commitment and 3 women were referred to more appropriate resources.
- **Employment group 11 women** formed the employment group. 5 started the programme by directly joining this group and the other 6, as already mentioned, come from the pre-employment group. Of the total figure comprising the employment group, 9 women managed to obtain a placement (82%) and the other two did not obtain a placement because they had just started the process and were improving their skills and also due to safety reasons we had to make changes in the definition of their objectives. The 9 women that managed to obtain their first placement, obtained a total of 15 placements within the formal market.

Of the 16 women comprising the pre-employment group, 10 did not have any previous experience in the employment market (63%), 4 had experience in their own countries (25%), 1 (6%) in the sheltering country and the other in other countries (6%).

Of the 11 women in the employment group, 6 women did not have any employment experience (55%), 4 women had experience in the sheltering country (36%) and 1 had experience in her own country (9%).

From an interdependence point of view of rights and in relation to realising their rights to education, training, culture, and therefore defining the professional and vital project of each woman, there were many personal interviews for diagnosis and monitoring throughout the process. There were also accompaniments and coordination with the services attending the women.

New concepts and some scopes of rights were incorporated, aside from those already in place during in previous editions. The 7 **vital challenges/scopes** to be defined and executed were:

1. Social and leisure participation
2. Health
3. Interpersonal relationships
4. Self-protection
5. Autonomy
6. Training
7. Employment

It was decided to give more value to the **self-protection challenge** due to the large number of women that declared being in risk situations, either due to the situation experience in THB as other situations of male violence, such as for example with their partner or ex-partner (5 women were derived to the Attention, Recovery and Shelter Service (SARA) of Barcelona City Council). Working for the identification of this risk is considered as being very necessary, as is a reflection of the self-protection tools that can be implemented.

We also incorporated **autonomy**, worked in individual spaces with each woman, as a different challenge so that women can also define and plan this challenge in order to search for their own and external resources that make this definition possible.

There was continuation in carrying out **group and individual actions** to help women define their own challenges and, due to the heterogeneity of situations within the pre-employment and employment groups, different group workshops and activities were planned according to the interests and needs detected and not those of the group they belong to.

Unlike the 2nd edition, the women in the 3rd edition had a **higher language level** and that allowed developing more specialised training actions. Due to the execution of the employment challenge that the women had set, work was also carried out on developing transversal skills (teamwork, communication, responsibility, organisation, etc.), in job research techniques and in holding accompaniment interviews to executing the process.

The RAI programme offered different training actions, both at internal entity level (language, computer science, customer care) and at external level in collaboration with other training centres.

### ***RAI Programme training actions***

In total the 11 women within the employment group had technical and practical training sessions in companies in order to improve their technical skills concerning employment. A total of 8 women had 9 apprenticeships within different companies.

The programme carried out an important intermediation function with companies and/or entities in order to benefit from their collaboration in offering apprenticeships sessions or job pools.



Lastly, a total of 9 women (82% of the pre-employment group comprised by 11 women) were positioned on the formal employment market for the first time. 2 of the women had a second placement before concluding this edition.

The main occupations were: chambermaid (1 placement); fabric handler (1 placement); cleaning operator (6 placements); hostess/promoter (6 placements) and sales woman (1 placement). The most common contract was temporary until the end of the project or service (80%), followed by substitution contracts, of temporary and indefinite natures.

*Table 57. Professional sectors*

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT SECTORS OF THE EMPLOYMENT GROUP	% WOMEN
HOTEL & CATERING	7%
COMMERCE	26%
SERVICES TO COMPANIES AND ADMINISTRATIONS	53%
EDUCATION	7%
TEXTILE INDUSTRY	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

The types of placements, sector and contracts obtained throughout the years by the RAI is stable, because this does not depend so much on the abilities of the women, but on the structural gender barriers that the employment market imposes on women, which are in turn crossed by several intersections (nationality, ethnicity, language, maternity, culture, age, etc.). The majority of the placements were not full-time, although for longer hours than part-time jobs, in morning and afternoon shifts or weekends. In many cases, the contracts were for very short durations; but one woman, managed to obtain an indefinite contract, and another managed to obtain a temporary contract for 2 years.

We can recall that in previous editions, in 2014, 5 women were positioned on the formal employment market with 10 contracts.

#### 4.4. LEGAL REPRESENTATION SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

In 2015, the legal representation service for women who wanted assessment about their claim proceedings regarding the sexual exploitation of which they were victims and/or wanting to make claim, was maintained.

*Table 58. Number of women who received advice from the legal representation service for THB victims*

LEGAL REPRESENTATION SERVICE FOR THB-FES VICTIMS	2013	2014	2015	% variation 2014-2015
<b>Number of women</b>	4	10	17	70%

The number of women who received attention increased by 70% regarding 2014. Therefore, the use of this service continues to grow exponentially since it was first implemented. This increase can be explained by the ongoing improvement in the detection of THB situations by the Social-educational Attention Service, as well as the coordination and actions of the police forces. Likewise, the legal procedures were more complex and due to the precarious situations of the women, social, health, economic and accommodation aids were necessary.

The ABITS Agency offers that support by means of a contract with the Dones Juristes entity.

## **4.5. OTHER SHELTERING SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

Yet another year we contemplate the possibility that women victims of the trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation continue being sheltered in the Municipal Centre for Male Violence Emergencies (CMAU-VM) in those cases where their admission into SICAR or into shelters outside of the opening hours of the Social-educational Attention Service was not deemed convenient, formalised in the protocol of the Social Emergency and Urgencies Centre of Barcelona (CUESB).

## **5. ABITS NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION**

This section describes the participation and coordination by the ABITS Agency in different work spaces both with social entities and with institutional actors.

### **ABITS Agency technical table**

Encouraged by the ABITS Agency, the Table is permanently made up by the main entities that work in the fields of sex workers and trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation and is also open to other entities or expert persons that may be asked to participate, in addition to the participation of certain municipal departments directly related with some of the subjects being dealt with.

Throughout 2015, the Technical Table of the ABITS Agency, convened a total of 5 meetings (March, May, June, July and November) with participation from:

#### Entities

- Adoratrius Esclaves del Santíssim Sagrament and Charity, SICAR.cat Programme
- Anem per Feina
- APIP-ACAM. Association for promotion and employment placement
- Red Cross, Local Assembly of Barcelona. Àmbit Salut
- Fundació Àmbit, Àmbit Dona
- Genera
- Metges del Món
- Oblates del Santíssim Redemptor, El Lloc de la Dona
- Surt. Fundació de Dones. Private Foundation
- Prostitutes Indignades (Outraged Prostitutes)

### Barcelona City Council

- Director of the Equality and Health Services Area
- Director of the Dona Programme
- ABITS Agency Technical Director
- SAS Technical Director
- Team of technicians from the Information Points for Attention to Women (PIAD, Sant Marti and Ciutat Vella...)
- Director of the Office for Non-Discrimination (OND) and Civil rights
- Area Technician from the Prevention, Security and Mobility Area
- Prevention technicians from the Ciutat Vella, Sant Marti, Eixample, les Corts and Sants-Montjuic districts.
- Foment de Ciutat
- Persons responsible from the Programmes for Attention to Sexual and Reproduction Health in Barcelona (Apropa't and Transit)
- Service for Attention to Immigrants, Foreigners and Refugees (SAIER)
- Social Services Consortium

In June 2015, an extraordinary meeting was called, it was attended by Helena Maleno Garzón, expert researcher in immigration and THB, from the **Women Link Worldwide** organisation. She explained the main results of her current research with the objective of describing the situation of minor victims of trafficking, and of the children of trafficking victims (especially Nigerian women)<sup>70</sup>. She analysed the interventions carried out in Barcelona and the protection offered to the VTHB-FES persons by the social organisations and public administrations.

In July 2015, another extraordinary meeting was called to debate among the main entities offering programmes for employment placements, the ways for improving the current tools for approaching the pre-employment abilities of the women who received attention.

In the November 2015 session, work was carried out for the joint assessment of the Table, gathering proposals for improvements that will enable its reorientation for the coming years.

### **Networking with the entities intervening in closed spaces**

The ABITS Agency and the entities intervening in premises, apartments and clubs held 2 regular coordination meetings (round tables) besides the bilateral meetings that the Agency establishes with each entity. This joint working method allows to continue with the diagnosis of the situation of women sex workers in closed spaces and in defining the intervention strategies. In order to complement the task of the three entities, the ABITS Agency in collaboration with the Exil entity made a technical-supervision space available to all professionals to allow them in-depth study of the problems detected and improve the attention provided to the different causes as presented by the women attended.

Highlighting that in 2015 the Red Cross entity dedicated a supplementary task for the detection and entrance into apartments and premises of Chinese women in collaboration with the mediation and interpretation services of the Barcelona City Council. The language and cultural difficulty of Chinese women continues to make the task of contacting and accessing them very complicated and the interventions carried out have not translated into any significant direct attention to that collective of women.

---

<sup>70</sup> For further information on her research, please check:

[http://www.womenslinkworldwide.org/wlw/new.php?modo=detalle\\_proyectos&dc=72](http://www.womenslinkworldwide.org/wlw/new.php?modo=detalle_proyectos&dc=72)

## Coordination with police forces

In 2015, coordination continued with the 3 competent police forces in Barcelona city. This was reinforced by means of specific round tables, with the objective of coordinating actions, defining strategic lines of joint work, working for the improvement in approaching THB-FS situations, as well as favouring the existing communication channels. On the other hand, work continued on opening new work methods to increase awareness and publishing the actions carried out by the Feminisms and LGTBI Department and making the situation of the trafficking of human being in Barcelona more known among agents from the three forces.

Five round tables were carried out with the Urban Guard and 10 coordination meetings with different key members of the local police force.

Three round tables were held with the Central Unit against Trafficking of Human Beings (UCTEH), one with the persons responsible for the Offices for Attention to victims and one with the Territorial Investigation Unit of the Barcelona Mossos d'Esquadra.

There were five round tables for work and coordination in which the three police forces participated.

The ABITS Agency assists and supports possible victims of trafficking of human beings, in order to guarantee protection of their rights and informing them on the existing resources within the city, detected by police forces in specific operations related to trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation. Different interviews were carried out to detect indicators compatible with any THB situation, in order to offer specialised services and resources.

Throughout 2015, ABITS collaborated with 12 police operations. Moreover it also participated in the presentation of the ABITS Agency in training sessions for police force agents.

## Territorial coordination

The ABITS Agency maintained its presence in the districts by means of normal coordination, participation in work spaces and informing the Prevention and Security Councils regarding the tasks carried out.

In the case of Ciutat Vella, 10 work sessions were held relating to the Salvador Seguí Environment Plan, participating, among others, in three meetings with the neighbours of the **Salvador Seguí neighbourhood table**. The neighbours who joined the Table have repeatedly expressed their complaints regarding different situations affecting the area, focusing the causes of their problems on the presence of prostitution in these streets of the Raval district. The women have continued perceiving the attitude of some neighbours as being very hostile, despite being and acting as neighbours of this neighbourhood and even agreeing with the coexistence difficulties generated by the noise, uncleanliness and delinquency that is concentrated in this area of the city and that is not directly related to their activity.

In 2015, coordination was maintained with the Conflicts Management Service of the Social Intervention Department in Public Spaces (Department for Quality of Life, Equality and Sports) and with the Legal Cabinet of the City Council Legal Services Directorate.

Likewise, two meetings were held in the Sants district in order to monitor the actions of different municipal services in the Zona Franca.

## Collaboration with the sexual and reproduction health services

The ABITS Agency coordinated with the Public Health Agency, the Barcelona Healthcare Consortium and the Health Programme Directorate in that related to the Apropa't and Transit programmes that attend to transsexual women and persons working as sex workers in the city, by means of three coordination meetings. Likewise, in June 2015, a joint training session was held between SAS professionals and the entities collaborating with the ABITS Agency and the Apropa't and Transit programmes to establish common aspects related to health and the social-cultural situation of the women who received attention.

## Coordination with other institutions and municipal services

The ABITS Agency maintained coordination at technical level with the Sub-delegation of the Catalonia Regional Government, the Barcelona Immigration Office, the Director General for Attention to Infancy and Adolescence (DGAIA), the Immigration Prosecutor, the Social Services Consortium, etc. Also in coordination with the Service for Attention to Immigrants, Emigrants and Refugees (SAIER), the CUESB (Centre for Social Urgencies and Emergencies in Barcelona) and the Dolors Aleu Residential Centre.

Likewise, throughout 2015, meetings were held with the Infant Association, STOP AIDS, Fundació Tot Raval, Fundació Formació i Treball, the ALP Association and Aproxex.

Different visits to public streets were carried with members of the Catalonia Parliament and a special meeting was held with the International Migration Organisation (IMO) at its Madrid office.

In March 2015, there was a training session held for the new Legal School students and they were offered the possibility of practical sessions working in the Social-educational Attention Services. Contacts were also established with those responsible for different social services within the metropolitan area.

As in previous years, the ABITS Agency maintained its participation in the technical commission of the Circuit, co-chaired by the Directorate of Feminisms and LGTBI and the Healthcare Consortium of the city. Likewise, the resources and services of the Agency were made known in different territorial districts (Gràcia, Nou Barris and Sants).

Lastly, the Directorate of Feminisms and LGTBI participated in both the monitoring commission of the *Catalan protocol for protection of victims of Trafficking of Human Beings*, that includes the participation of different departments of the Catalonia Regional Government, the Catalonia Prosecutor's Office, the Catalonia Official Lawyer's Guild, the Catalonia Official Psychologists Guild, the Catalonia Association of Municipalities and the Catalonia Federation of Municipalities, as well as the presentation in February 2015 in Barcelona of the *II National Plan Against Trafficking for sexual exploitation* by the Spanish Home Office and National Police Force.

## Inter-institutional round table against trafficking of human beings

In 2015 Barcelona City Council promoted the creation of a new inter-institutional work space. The first of the work sessions of the **Inter-institutional Round Table against Trafficking of Human Beings in Barcelona** was convened at the end of the year (November) at the Barcelona City Council congress hall. The Table will continue to be held throughout 2016.

The main objective of the round table is to agree the strategies and mechanisms necessary in the short, medium and long terms, for an integrated and transversal approach to the trafficking of human beings scenario in Barcelona. The round table will also have to become a space for reflection and gathering the strengths and weaknesses of the current approach,

working efficiently to define binding and efficient action measures for the prevention of trafficking, protection of the victims and persecution of this crime. This round table is the work space for defining an agreed operational circuit for Barcelona city.

The actors initially comprising the round table are: the Department of Feminisms and LGTBI, the Commissioner for prevention and security, the ABITS Agency for Sexual Work, the three police forces (Urban Guard, Mossos d'Esquadra and National Police Force), the Sub-delegation of the Government, the Catalonia Institute for Women, the Immigration Prosecutor's Office, Legal and social entities (Genera, SICAR.Cat, Red Cross, Fundació APIP-ACAM).

## Sensitisation and dissemination

The Agency attended different Seminars presenting the tasks performed by Barcelona City Council:

- Spanish Red Cross: Detection and intervention with THB victims (October 2015)
- GENDERIS. The gender dimension in anti-trafficking policies and prevention activities in Romania, Italy and Spain. Fundació SURT. Fundació de Dones. Private foundation (Catalonia); Fondazione Giacomo Brodolini i Differenza Donna (Italy); Centre for Partnership and equality (Romania).

During October, a new edition of the *"Abordatge del tràfic d'éssers humans amb finalitat d'explotació sexual, eines per a la detecció"* (Approach trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation, tools for detection) seminar was jointly presented with the SAS, aimed at professionals linked to the services forming part of the *Circuit against violence against women*.

All the students from around Catalonia demanding information about the work of the Agency were attended to, as well as the students from Denmark and the Faculty of Social Education in the University of Barcelona. Also, journalists from different communication media were attended.

Likewise, in February 2015, Auditorium of the Association of Journalists of Catalonia presented the *"El tractament de la prostitució i el tràfic d'éssers humans amb finalitat d'explotació sexual als mitjans de comunicació. Recomanacions. (Treatment of prostitution and trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation in the media. Recommendations)*, promoted by the ABITS Agency, was presented in collaboration with the Association of Women Journalists of Catalonia (ADPC) and jointly prepared with communication professionals. The document has the objective of orientating and providing tools to the communication media professionals for a better communication approach to prostitution and trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation.

Management personnel from the main communication media attended the presentation, together with associations, entities and other public administrations, police forces and the general public. Some of the media adhered to the document are: ABC; Catalonia News Agency, EFE Agency, Ara Barcelona; TV and Barcelona FM, Catalonia Radio; El Mundo – Catalonia; El País; El Periódico de Catalunya; El Punt; Avui; El Singular Digital; E-Noticies; Expansión Catalunya; La Razón; La Vanguardia; Nació Digital; Onda Cero; Rac1; Ràdio Barcelona - Cadena Ser; TV3; Corporació Catalana Mitjans Audiovisuals -CCMA; TVE Catalunya; Vilaweb; La Xarxa; Prisa Radio; Europa Press; El Mundo; and Catalonia News Agency.

Fruit of this process, is the establishment of agreements with the Journalists Guild and the Catalonia Audiovisual Counsel for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations and to offer training to the journalists in matters relating to prostitution and trafficking of human beings.

## **6. 2015 BUDGET**

The executed budget for 2015 was 1,681,421 Euros, 20.9% of the budget for 2014. The following table details the amounts by concepts and compares the budgets of the programmes since 2010.

<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2015 executed</b>	<b>Variation 14/15 executed (€/%)</b>
<b>ABITS Agency</b>								
<i>Social-educational Attention Service</i>	<b>211,674.23</b>	<b>241,986.71</b>	<b>287,942.50</b>	<b>317,867.27</b>	<b>317,867.27</b>	<b>351,695.86</b>	<b>347,293.49</b>	
	211,674.23	241,986.71	287,942.50	317,867.27	317,867.27	351,695.86	347,293.49	
<i>Economic aid to women</i>	<b>11,721.00</b>	<b>16,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>24,723.54</b>	
	11,721.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	24,723.54	
<i>Training and employment placement</i>	<b>265,217.10</b>	<b>356,369.75</b>	<b>710,762.47</b>	<b>819,081.14</b>	<b>686,008.03</b>	<b>799,665.26</b>	<b>845,420.63</b>	
Integrated improvement device (DIMO)								
Integrated device for employment placement (DIR)	224,625.85	232,487.75	260,799.35	368,027.93	318,791.78	394,837.15	394,837.15	
Recovery, empowerment and employment placement of female victims of sexual exploitation (RAI)	....	....	88,008.90	99,745.99	110,000.00	111,448.11	111,448.11	
Personal itinerary for professionalisation assessment (ITI)	....	83,290.00	83,290.00	83,290.00	94,624.25	81,957.06	81,957.06	
Comprehensive intervention with transsexual persons (ACCIO)	....	....	128,727.22	128,727.22	64,000.00	64,000.00	64,000	
Employment and training itineraries	40,591.25	40,592.00	48,590.00	48,590.00	40,592.00	40,590.00	40,590	
Accompaniment device	....	....	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000	
Sewing project (1)	....	....	....	....	18,000.00	35,000.00	35,000	
Sewing entrepreneurship (2)	....	....	....	....	....	30,500.00	25,588.31	
Dona Impuls (Barcelona Activa) (3)	....	....	61,347.00	50,700.00	....	52,000	52,000	
Design of employment project for trans persons								



<b>Social attention to women</b>	<b>24,838.50</b>	<b>24,838.50</b>	<b>24,838.50</b>	<b>24,838.50</b>	<b>27,447.30</b>	<b>27,447.30</b>	<b>34,964.1</b>	
Intermediate emergencies (4)	24,838.50	24,838.50	24,838.50	24,838.50	27,447.30	27,447.30	27,447.30	
Healthy habits education							7,516.80	
<b>Legal attention to women</b>					<b>26,031.43</b>	<b>74,208.00</b>	<b>75,649.82</b>	
....	....	....	....	....	26,031.43	74,208.00	75,649.82	
<b>Attention to women working in closed spaces</b>		<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>38,648.14</b>	<b>75,232.54</b>	<b>103,464.37</b>	<b>103,464.37</b>	
L'Eixample	....	....	....	7,808.14	31,232.54	52,464.37	52,464.37	
Les Corts	....	....	....	10,840.00	24,000.00	31,000.00	31,000	
Rest of the city	....	10,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000	
<b>Attention to victims of sexual exploitation</b>	<b>122,566.13</b>	<b>140,093.03</b>	<b>138,358.03</b>	<b>152,503.29</b>	<b>158,653.29</b>	<b>173,104.33</b>	<b>205,405.82</b>	
Shelter and protection	96,197.22	99,564.12	99,564.12	99,564.12	99,564.12	113,822.33	113,822.33	
Bridge and autonomous apartments	26,368.91	26,368.91	26,368.91	40,939.17	40,939.17	41,132.00	41,132.00	
Legal representation	....	14,160.00	12,425.00	12,000.00	18,150.00	18,150.00	17,992.70	
Other trafficking projects							32,458.79	
<b>Project assessments and studies</b>	<b>14,160.00</b>	<b>21,073.84</b>	<b>52,717.69</b>	<b>40,384.50</b>	<b>61,914.26</b>	<b>35,365.98</b>	<b>33,311.23</b>	
Diagnosis of public street situation								
ACCIÓ impact assessment	....	....	....	....	....	16,000.00	13,945.25	
RAI impact assessment	....	....	....	....	....	19,365.98	19,365.98	
Study of the prostitution situation in Barcelona city	....	....	....	30,000.00	61,914.26	....	....	
Surt - DIR-TS impact	....	21,073.84	....	....	....	....	....	
Monitoring indicators	....	....	12,624.79	....	....	....	....	
Impact of the sexual exploitation recovery	....	....	10,736.90	....	....	....	....	

Impact of the sexual exploitation recovery programme (SICAR)	....	....	10,736.90	....	....	....		
Les Corts	14,160.00	....	....	....	....	....		
Law comparison studies	....	....	4,356.00	....	....	....		
Recommendations to mass media	....	....	....	10,384.50	....	....		
Legislative and social study	....	....	25,000.00	....	....	....		
<b>SAS Database</b>	<b>40,635.39</b>	<b>3,917.60</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	....	
Creation and improvement Maintenance	40,635.39	3,917.60	10,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	....	
<b>Others</b>	<b>18,460</b>	<b>4,381.87</b>	<b>22,673.83</b>	<b>2,700.00</b>	<b>6,700.00</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>	<b>11,188.01</b>	
Communication, networking and others	18,460	4,381.87	2,673.83	2,700.00	6,700.00	8,000.00	7,132	
International Cooperation	....	....	20,000.00	....	....	....	....	
Anti-conception material							4,056.01	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>709,272.35</b>	<b>818,661.30</b>	<b>1,279,654.01</b>	<b>1,383,647.70</b>	<b>1,389,854.12</b>	<b>1,638,317.08</b>	<b>1,681,421.01</b>	<b>291,566.89 20.98%</b>

(1) Dona Kolers - Oblates project

(2) Rosàs Craft – Fundació Surt project agreement

(3) Project for a Social-employment Placement Programme for Sub-Saharan female sex workers

(4) In 2014 intermediate emergencies included maternity workshops aimed at Nigerian women users of the SAS

**BCN**

Annual report prepared by the department of feminisms and LGTBI on the different services and programmes of the agency for an integrated approach to sex workers (ABITS)

**ABITS REPORT 2015**