

Report on the services and programmes
that make up the Agency for a Comprehensive
Approach to Sex Work (ABITS)

BCN

ABITS
REPORT FOR
2016

Ajuntament de
Barcelona



Summary

1. Local-level public-street care for sex workers	3
1.1 Description of the Social and Educational Care Service (SAS).....	3
1.2 Local care on public streets.....	3
1.3 Comprehensive care in SAS offices	5
1.4 Social and Educational Care Service (SAS)'s approach to cases of female victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation (HTSE)	15
2. Assisting women who perform sex work in closed spaces (premises, clubs and flats) ...	16
2.1 Visited places	16
2.2 Comprehensive care in the office: women assisted performing sex work in closed places	18
2.3 Access to rights	19
3. Services and resources for training and improving employability.....	24
3.1 Description of the services and resources for training and improving employability	25
3.1.1 DIR: comprehensive operation for reintegrating women sex workers into the labour market	25
3.1.2. DIMO: a comprehensive measure for improving employability which is explained below	26
3.1.3. Special accompaniment operation for incorporating female sex workers into the formal labour market. Anem per Feina organisation	27
3.1.4 Social and employment training project. El Lloc de la Dona organisation	28
3.1.5 Dona Kolors Social Entrepreneurship Project	30
4. Other projects under way	31
4.1 Social-assistance projects	31
4.1.1 Interventions and care for women in intermediate-emergency and social-inclusion situations	31
4.1.2 Doses of social support and healthcare for women sex workers on public streets. Metges del Món (Doctors of the World)	32
4.2 Action project aimed at the transsexual women collective	33
5. ABITS networking and collaboration.....	33
5.1. ABITS Agency's Technical Work Group	33
5.2. Coordination with the police forces.....	34
5.3 Studies and protocols	34
5.4. Territorial coordination.....	34
5.5. Collaboration with the sexual and reproductive health-care services.....	35
5.6. Coordination with other municipal institutions and services	35
5.7. Inter-Institutional Working Group against Human Trafficking	35
Anti Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation Unit	36
5.8. Raising awareness and dissemination	36
6. Budget for 2016.....	37

This report includes information and data on the ABITS Agency's various projects from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016. The ABITS Agency is a municipal service attached to the Department of Feminism and LGBTI Affairs at the Area of Citizen Rights and Transparency at the Councillor's Office of Feminism and LGBTI Affairs.

The ABITS Agency has been carrying out specific analysis, diagnosis, direct-response and coordination work since 2006, representing 10 years of accumulated experience in tackling sex work in Barcelona.

Its **primary goal** is to provide support for cis and trans women working as prostitutes in Barcelona, giving priority to those in especially vulnerable situations, in an integrated, comprehensive and coordinated way, so that they can find out about and exercise their rights under the same conditions as any other woman in the city.

It acts through **six strategic response lines**:

1. Knowledge of the situation
2. Providing care for women who carry out sex work on public streets.
3. Providing care for women who carry out sex work in closed spaces (premises, clubs and flats).
4. Designing and deploying programmes for social and occupational training and re-employment.
5. Detecting victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation and coordinating with the unit fighting against human trafficking for sexual exploitation.¹
6. Coordinating institutional and community initiatives.

1. Created towards the end of 2016, the Human Trafficking Unit is attached to the Department of Feminism and LGBTI Affairs.

1. Local-level public-street care for sex workers

1.1 Description of the Social and Educational Care Service (SAS)

SAS² is the specific service that the City Council is making available to women performing sex work in Barcelona, in particular those who offer and negotiate services on public streets. This is an interdisciplinary service that offers:

- Local public-street care, mainly in the districts of Ciutat Vella, Sant Martí, Eixample, Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc.
- Comprehensive social, psychological, legal and healthcare in the office. It also has a free-phone line (900 722 200) for the people it attends to, as well as a drop-in care service that does not require booking in advance for (Thursdays, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.).

1.2 Local care on public streets

The SAS's team of professionals³ make local contact and carry out educational interventions on public streets.

Care or contact is understood as a professional from the team approaching a female sex worker, which can lead to a social and educational intervention or simply to a conversation and handing over of condoms. Note that the same woman can be offered care in several ways. The data presented only refer to the number of contacts seeing as, given the difficulties that the street responses involve, there is no data available on the number of different women contacted.

Outdoor educational responses are spaces where issues with women are tackled through conversation about their needs, and in these spaces the SAS professional's role is to provide information, advice, help, support, active listening and assistance, where necessary. These topics of conversation may lead on to short-, medium- and long-term requests as well as one-off advisory or emotional-support responses, when a woman needs someone to listen to her, though does not necessarily have a specific request.

Care on public streets	2015	2016	Variation
Total contacts	21,555	18,762	-12.96%
Educational interventions	9,532	7,608	-20.18%

This year saw a reduction both in the number of SAS care responses or contacts made outside and in educational responses in general. The reductions are due to the introduction of the perspective of rights as a way of responding to women and which put the emphasis not on contacts but on investment of time for improving the quality of the results.

2. The organisation that provided this service in 2016 was the Welfare and Development Association (ABD).
 3. This is a service made up of professionals in social education, social work, psychology, health and law.

Sant Martí, more specifically the Olympic Village area,⁴ is the only district where they are increasing, mainly because of the rising number of women performing sex work over the summer.

Access to rights: needs and demands collected on public streets

Topics of conversation between sex workers and social educators were as follows during local care on public streets:

Access to rights Needs expressed on public streets	2015	2015 %	2016	2016 %	% Variation 2015-2016
Right to health (healthcare)	2,753	21.83%	2,613	27.55%	-5.09%
Access to health (procedures to acquire health card)	1,072	8.50%	1,119	11.80%	4.38%
Right to health and mental well-being (psychological care/assistance)	398	3.16%	245	2.58%	-38.44%
Right to training and economic and employment rights	2,286	18.13%	1,374	14.48%	-39.90%
Right to access to justice and legal procedures (legal assistance)	1,256	9.96%	901	9.50%	-28.26%
Children	895	7.10%	625	6.59%	-30.17%
Access to social services	623	4.94%	374	3.94%	-39.97%
Coverage of basic needs	436	3.46%	312	3.29%	-28.44%
Right to decent housing	534	4.23%	401	4.23%	-24.91%
Right to information (appointment with SAS)	679	5.38%	428	4.51%	-36.97%
Right to citizenship/free movement: Document procedures	685	5.43%	396	4.17%	-42.19%
Citizen Rights: registration on the municipal register of inhabitants [padró]	274	2.17%	153	1.61%	-44.16%
Right to a life without gender violence	109	0.86%	203	2.14%	86.24%
Other	612	4.85%	342	3.61%	-44.12%
Total	12,612	100.00%	9,486	100.00%	-24.79%

Notable needs include healthcare (42%), followed by economic and employment rights (18%) and requests for access to justice (10%).

2016 saw a reduction in the number of demands by 24.79%: a total of 9,486 in 2016 compared to 12,612 in 2015.

In contrast to the general trend, requests for healthcare cards (required to receive healthcare) rose, after more than 1,072 conversations were held in which this need was expressed in 2015, compared to 1,119 in 2016.

4. The streets where the Olympic Village SAS provides care are between the districts of Ciutat Vella and Sant Martí. Data is processed for management purposes in Sant Martí district.

Finally, **113 healthcare cards were applied for and processed in 2016**, 84% of which were done directly on the street for women without an open file with the SAS (do not appear in the data on women attended to in the office). These were women who were mainly Nigerian in origin and worked in the Vila Olímpica and La Rambla during night hours.

There was also an **increase in the number of requests made regarding violent situations, which increased from 109 in 2015 to 203 in 2016**. The crisis situation being experienced led to a higher risk of suffering violence, seeing as the women had to work for less money and perform risky practices. Another factor influencing this increase was greater awareness among the women of the violence they experienced.

There was a drop in the number of the other requests. These notably included requests for training and employability (which saw reductions of 45.45% and 30.22%, respectively), although they continued to be the second most requested.

1.3 Comprehensive care in SAS offices

A total of 355 women were assisted in offices in 2016, representing a 14% fall on the previous year, a percentage resembling the one seen for the drop in the number of women contacted on public streets.

	2015	2016	Variation
Women assisted in offices	413	355	-14%
Accompaniments	977	953	stable
Therapeutic treatment	63	61	stable
Legal advice	205	178	-13.17%

Of these 355 women, 219 continued with the individual work plans started in previous years and 136 began a work plan in 2016 (94 were cases of women new to the service and 42, cases that were re-opened).

2016 saw 221 files closed due to inactivity, due to either the achievement of the goals set in the past or due to the person dropping out; **by the end of the year, 260 women continued to have active files.**

The number of accompaniments remained much the same in 2016 as in 2015 (from 977 in 2015 to 953 in 2016), and a proportionally higher number of accompaniments were carried out per woman.

The number of women who received therapeutic treatment also remained stable (61 in 2016 and 63 in 2015) **whereas the number of women who were given legal advice fell to 178, representing a 13.17% fall from the previous year, from 205.** This fall followed the general downward trend in women assisted and in fines handed out under the Bylaw on Positive Community Life in Public Spaces since the end of 2015.

Profile of women assisted:

As for the profile of the 260 women with active files at the end of 2016:⁵

- **90.38% were immigrants, mostly from Nigeria (48.46%**, a figure that has remained stable since 2015) and **Latin America (21.54%**, with a slight upturn compared to 2015).

Local-born women represented 9.62%, with the figure remaining stable compared to the previous year.

The number of women assisted who were originally from Romania dropped considerably, from representing nearly 12% in 2015 to 5.77% in 2016. This trend was caused by the geographical mobility of Romanian women to new European countries and returning to their country of origin, staying there for increasingly longer stints or for good.

- The **most representative age group was from 26 to 35 years** with 36.15%, despite the fact that there was also a considerable number of women aged between 36 and 45 (25.38%).
- **92.3% were cisgender women (240), 7.3% transsexual women (19) and 0.3% men (1)**. These figures represented a slight increase in the number of transsexual women assisted, which rose from 5.3% in 2015 to 7.3% in 2016.
- It was confirmed that **over half of the women (56.9%) had children, whether in their country of origin or over here with them**, the same percentage as in 2015.

Lines of intervention

The comprehensive care offered by SAS in its offices were focused on three lines of interventions: individual care, networking and community work.

1. Customised work plans

The individual care for the women assisted was based on establishing personal itineraries according to the needs of each woman, detecting violations of rights and offering resources and proposed initiatives for ensuring their access to social rights. The SAS offered social care, psychological support, legal advice and information and referrals to other resources and services where necessary, to end isolation and fight against social stigma.

Women assisted by area

As for the 355 individual women assisted:

- **60.91% corresponded to women working mainly in the Ciutat Vella district** (38.81% of the women worked night shifts and 22.10% during the day), a percentage representing a 4% decrease on 2015.
- **11.61% worked in the Les Corts district, representing a slight increase on the previous year's 10.65%.**

5. The data corresponds to the women who were assisted in 2016 and who still had their files open on 31 December 2016.

- **10.76% worked in the districts of Sant Martí and Eixample (including the Olympic Village),** representing an increase compared to the figure of 8.72% in 2015.

As for **women performing sex work in closed spaces and who accessed the service from other organisations or directly, their number also rose**, representing 16.43% in 2016 (compared to 15.25% in 2015).

The number of files reopened came to 42, up by 2.44% on 2015. So, while the number of contacts on public streets and registrations declined, the number of reopened files saw a slight rise. That was due to the fact that the women already assisted by the SAS had good links with the service and would turn to it whenever they needed.

A fall in the number of sex workers out on the street can be seen from the numbers of accommodation interviews requested with the service (by 215 women in 2016 and 267 in 2015, representing a 19.47% drop). The number of social and educational interviews also dropped by 12.53% compared to the previous year (754 interviews were given in 2016 and 862 in 2015).

2. Networking

The other line of intervention was networking, based on the service's comprehensive and integrated care in actively relating to, coordinating with and interacting with the network of public and private resources and institutional and inter-professional coordination with organisations.

In 2016 there was a drop in the amount of coordination with other services and professionals from the public network and third sector (4,129 in 2016, down from 8,008 in 2015) owing to a fall in the number of women assisted. Of these 4,129 cases of coordination, 1,707 were with third-sector organisations (41.34%), 833 with health-care centres (20.17%), 612 with non-municipal public services (14.82%), 491 with social-service centres (11.89%) and 486 with other municipal services (11.77%). Coordination with services and organisations from other municipalities represented 6.7% of the total, a figure very close to the previous year's figure of 8%.

2016 saw the SAS make 225 referrals to other resources and services making up the women's care network, where it was considered more opportune to be able to meet the needs shown by the women.

Of all the referrals made, 96.5% were within Barcelona's network of resources and only 3.5% (eight in all) referrals to resources from other municipalities, virtually the same figures for 2015.

The SAS received 67 referrals in 2016. Given that 56 referrals had been received in 2015, this represented an increase of 19.64%, mainly because the service was better known in the city, presented to more professionals and consolidated as a benchmark municipal service for people performing sex work.

3. Community work

The community work carried out in offices involved training and raising awareness among professionals from the social and healthcare sectors, in implementing leisure and community-integration activities and social and therapeutic support through group care so as to promote the women's sense of empowerment and detection of community-scale violence from their partners and clients.

Part of a process under constant improvement from SAS-ABITS, the Espai de Dones [Women's Space] social and therapeutic group is a privileged space for protecting and promoting potential skills and a form of response focused on recovering and rebuilding personal and social ties and relationship skills, which consequently provide empowerment, less social isolation and a rearrangement of life processes, promoting independence and capacity for action. Group activity established itself in 2016 as a further line of intervention.

The SAS also promoted the organisation of leisure activities so that women could extend their network, discover their environment and "receiving" or host culture and share relaxing moments.

What is more, on a community level, it also took part in several coordination spaces between Barcelona's services and organisations, such as the Barcelona Circuit Against Gender Violence. The SAS also took part in the presentation session for the improvements to the Circuit's organisational criteria for Basic Care in Cases of Gender Violence and in the pre-diagnosis process to evaluate its operations and identify aspects that require improvements.

The SAS team provided several training sessions in Barcelona in 2016, notable among which were: training for social-service professionals in the Nou Barris district, on the reality of Nigerian women victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation; informative talks to Social Education students at the University of Barcelona, and participation in the talk entitled "Gender perspectives in care for homeless people".

The SAS took part in a round table entitled "Gender perspectives of the social services" to give their take on the reality of women performing sex work and at risk or in a situation of homelessness.

It also presented the resource in other services so it could establish a network and join several work groups and coordination spaces: Prostitution and AIDS, by the Department of Health at the Catalan regional government; the Raval community healthcare group and the ABITS Agency's Technical Work Group and its subcommittees.

The SAS provided advice to professionals from the municipal services and organisations on the people who were performing sex work or who could be victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation. Advice was given on 51 occasions in 2016, up by 6.2% on 2015. Of these 51 occasions, 49 were from Barcelona services (96.08%), one from a Basque Country organisation and another from a Dutch organisation. Note that 25.49% of these advisory sessions took place at social-service centres and 19.61% in public services.

The municipal service received a visit at the start of November from an Oslo municipal service (Norway) Pro Sentret. The purpose behind the visit was to find out about the work being done by SAS, so the Norwegian service could share working methods and discover the reality of female sex workers in the city. It also received a visit at the end of that month from the Norwegian organisation Kirkens

Bymisjon Albertine. The main aim behind that visit was to share working methods and find out more about the reality of the women the organisation was assisting, as a large number of them were resident in Spain.

Access to rights: requests collected in offices

The number of requests refers to the needs shown by the women when they came to the office. As the report will show throughout, there isn't always an exact numerical correlation between requests made and care responses subsequently given (legal, psychological, financial aid, etc.), seeing that, on the one hand, when the working plan began such requests could be made once again and, on the other, there were issues that were resolved without the need for any specific advice or service.

Access to rights Requests in the office	2015	2015 %	2016	2016 %	% variation
					2015-2016
Right to health (healthcare)	703	9.65%	929	13.64%	24.32%
Access to health (procedures to acquire health card)	248	3.40%	272	3.99%	8.82%
Right to health and mental well-being (psychological care/assistance)	262	3.60%	351	5.15%	25.35%
Right to training	863	11.84%	661	9.70%	-23.41%
Financial and employment rights	544	7.47%	437	6.42%	-19.67%
Access to justice and legal procedures (legal assistance)	398	5.46%	1039	15.25%	161.06%
Children	601	8.25%	362	5.31%	-39.77%
Access to social services	574	7.88%	378	5.55%	-34.15%
Coverage of basic needs	606	8.32%	387	5.68%	-36.14%
Right to decent housing	490	6.73%	472	6.93%	-3.67%
Right to information (appointment with SAS)	510	7.00%	514	7.55%	0.78%
Right to citizenship/free movement: Document procedures	722	9.91%	539	7.91%	-25.35%
Citizen Rights: registration on the municipal register of inhabitants [<i>padró</i>]	241	3.31%	212	3.11%	-12.03%
Right to a life without gender violence	298	4.09%	176	2.58%	-40.94%
Other	226	3.10%	83	1.22%	-63.27%
Total	7286		6812		-6.51%

Requests received in the offices only dropped by 6.51%, a substantially smaller proportion than the one for women assisted and much smaller than the one for requests received on public streets. So offices were able to offer more integrated, local and customised care in 2016.

Requests received in the office relating to the right to healthcare went up considerably compared to 2015, despite the drop in the total number of requests. It represented roughly a quarter of the total.

The second type of most common requests were those relating to the right to training, and financial and employment rights, representing 16.12% (9.70% for training and 6.42% for employment).

The third type of needs related to access to justice and performing legal procedures, representing 15.25%; a substantial increase compared to 2015.

These were followed by requests relating to the covering of basic needs (11.23%), the right to free circulation, freedom of movement and the right to decide freely on place of residence by processing documents (7.91%), the right to information through an appointment with the SAS (7.55%) and the right to decent housing, with 6.93%. As for this latter group of requests, we can highlight the 5.35% fall in the number of those relating to document processing, as educators gave information to women during local care sessions on public streets and so the number of requests of this type in the office fell.

Right of access to healthcare

Ensuring that users have a healthcare card and know how to access health services has always been a priority for guaranteeing access to healthcare. That is why the percentage of women assisted who had a healthcare card available has grown over the years of our intervention and remained stable over the last few years. **Of the 260 women assisted by 31 December 2016, 246 (94.62%) had a healthcare card, 13 (5%) did not and one woman lacked this information.**

As mentioned above, 2016 saw 113 healthcare cards processed, mostly for Nigerian (67.2%) and Romanian (17.6%) women who performed sex work mainly along the Rambla (48.6%), in the Olympic Village (16.8%) and in Les Corts (9.7%). The 16% that were processed were for women assisted in offices and the rest outdoors.

The SAS provided access, where needed by women, to the "Apropa't" (Come along) project (at primary healthcare centres in Manso, Numància and Drassanes), a weekly space for gynaecological care for sex workers where fast and agile gynaecological check-ups, analyses and STD examinations were carried out.

Right to integrity and mental health. Psychological care

Priority core topics in psychological intervention are focused on experiences from performing sex work, gender-based violence (gender, sexual, in the context of sex work, sexual exploitation, assaults on the street, legal proceedings, stigma of being a prostitute, etc.) healthcare and incorporation into the formal labour market; they also involve work on the right to health, physical integrity and a life free of violence, as well as economic and employment rights.

Sixty-one women were offered psychological care in 2016, over issues not necessarily relating to sex work, such as violence, addictive behaviour and failure to meet basic needs, situations that required referrals to specialist resources.

As for violence, information and advice were given on the gender-violence support network, referrals made to specific networks and circuits in cases of gender violence where necessary, accompaniments were provided to help access specialist resources and violations of rights reported and women's empowerment promoted, during which special emphasis was placed on preventing and identifying violence and confronting the stigma faced by sex workers.

2016 saw a particularly sharp increase in the number of requests for mental-health interventions, owing to a fall in sex workers' income following the crisis and the lack of housing coverage, the main trigger for long-lasting emotional problems.

The issue of maternity was dealt with in the cases of 37 of the 61 women, a figure representing 60.66% of the total. As many as 29 (78.38%) of these 37 women, whose cases involved maternity as the focus of therapy, experienced a material role marked by migration and separation from their children.

The number of women assisted with therapeutic support had remained stable over the last few years (ranging from 61 to 63 since 2013), although the number of interviews carried out varied somewhat, with a slight increase of 6.25% in 2016 compared to the previous year.

We should highlight **the slight increase seen over the last few years in the proportion of transsexual women assisted, 18% in 2016** compared to 14% in 2015, with the most common request being for accompaniment in their gender-transition process, to carry out a deep examination of their feelings of loneliness and lack of social acceptance.

Finally, we can highlight **that 31 women of those who received psychological support worked in closed spaces or on their own (50.82%).**

Telephone assistance, a care strategy used permanently where women are at a higher risk of suffering violence or are extremely vulnerable with a weak social network, remained stable that year (seeing a 2.8% reduction, from 385 in 2015 to 374 in 2016).

The number of absences from pre-arranged interviews dropped, from 25.33% in 2015 to 22.05% in 2016. The reasons for this failure to attend were prioritisation of immediate needs and time-organisation issues.

Access to economic, employment and training rights

The SAS refers sex workers keen to improve their employability to projects run by several of the city's organisations (see Section 3 of this report for further details). It also advises and provides information on the network of existing public and private resources for training, improving employability and receiving job placements and for the procedures for gaining state-recognition of foreign qualifications.

Access to justice: legal aid

The purpose behind legal aid is to offer women free specialist care and thereby promote their empowerment in managing legal and administrative disputes. One of the most important functions is to ensure that the rights of the women performing sex work are not violated or, where they are violated, to enable the women to spot such violations and commence all the proceedings required for remedying and restoring their rights. The women's involvement in defending their rights empowers them to break with their exclusion and develop social and personal skills that can be transposed to all their daily realities.

The SAS's legal aid service offers its users face-to-face legal assistance, information, advice and accompaniment in such specialities as criminal, family, employment, immigration and administrative law as well as housing-related issues.

2016 saw 178 women assisted, 342 legal-aid interviews, 75 legal accompaniments in public and private bodies (mainly in courts, with 54.66%, at the Immigration Office of the Spanish Government's Regional Representation in Catalonia, with 16%, and at police stations, with 17.34%).

If we compare the **data from 2016 and 2015 we can see that the fall in the number of women who received legal aid was similar to the fall in the number of women assisted (13.17% and 14.04%, respectively)**, and, consequently, the number of interviews given; by contrast, the number of accompaniments remained stable.

Profile of women assisted in legal matters

As for the profiles of the different women assisted in the legal-aid service in 2016:

- **47.75% were from Nigeria (85); 6.18% from Morocco (11); 1.12% from Equatorial Guinea (2) and 0.56% from Uganda (1);**
- **26.40% came from Latin America;**
- **9.55% from Spain (17, one of whom had dual Spanish-Equatorial Guinea nationality);**
- **6.74% were from the East;**
- **1.12% from Italy (2) and 0.56% from China (1).**

Most of the women assisted were Nigerian, coinciding with the general trend found with the service. Nigerian women present the highest number of cases of fines from and disputes with law enforcement bodies and are the main victims of institutional violence and re-victimisation, not just through legal proceedings but also from the police forces of the various authorities and private security forces in several areas.

Types of requests

Most of the legal issues dealt with were about the right to free circulation, freedom of movement and freedom to decide on place of residence, through legalised or renewed residence permits and 13 succeeded in having their permits legalised. Note that a large number of women faced administrative expulsion proceedings because of their illegal status.

As for crime-related issues, **the women were often accused of theft on the street while performing their sex work and there was a noted rise in the number of cases requiring assistance in this respect by the SAS (24 criminal proceedings for theft in 2016 compared to five in the previous year),**

certainly resulting from a raised awareness among the women of a need to request support and consolidation from the legal-aid service following its two years in operation. They were mainly accusations relating to mobile telephones stolen from tourists.

The **institutional violence** suffered by these women could be seen from these proceedings. For example, they were condemned without being allowed to explain their version, seeing that the alleged victims were tourists, they did not turn to the courts and, therefore, the only statement regarding the events came from the police (acting as both a testimony and accuser); the women were given little information and there was not always a quality translation service, etc.

Note that the women were mostly involved as defendants in criminal proceedings (49 out of the total 64 cases on criminal law) for the reasons explained above. Most of the complaints the women reported had to do with gender violence and physical assaults on public streets or in privacy.

Given the cases of violated housing rights, attempts were made to halt housing evictions through amicable agreements with the players involved (lawyers, property developers), whether or not legal or out-of-court proceedings had already started.

Access to citizenship rights

The women who received assistance with their papers in order, on 31 December 2016, represented 52.31%, much the same as in 2015 (55.66%), probably because the number of Nigerian women assisted, as the highest percentage of women without their papers in order, also remained stable. Requests for processing documents relating to administrative situations represented 7.91% of the total number of requests received at the office, the fourth most-submitted request; the SAS's legal-aid service carried out procedures in 2016 that enabled 13 women to get their administrative papers in order.

In 2016, 79.6% of the women were registered on the *padró* (list of registered residents in the city), practically the same percentage as in 2015 (78.9%). The main reason for not being registered on the register was that many of the Nigerian women assisted in the service had no documents to identify themselves with, making registration impossible for them. Other reasons included living outside Barcelona in municipalities where registration could not be processed without a fixed address and sharing with other people (flats or rooms) who did not want more people registered or received a sum of money for allowing it.

Covering basic needs: financial aid

The financial aid that the SAS has at its disposal comes under two headings: one-off emergency aid and nominal financial aid processed by the ABITS Agency. One-off emergency aid is used for covering low-cost expenses, such as medication, transport, administrative taxes, registering for training, etc. Nominal aid is non-emergency and always directly linked to the goals and initiatives of its beneficiary's work plan at the SAS. It is intended to maintain long-term personal processes, such as rent, transport, food etc.

One-off emergency aid

More aid was granted in 2016 than in the previous year, and in larger amounts: 195 separate grants were given (74 more than in the previous year, with a 61.1% increase) amounting to a total of **5,993.77 euros, 2,484.86 euros more than in the previous year and a 70.8% increase.** This increase in emergency aid was due to the highly vulnerable situation of the women assisted at the SAS, a situation that has worsened over the last few years because of the economic crisis. Another factor was the increase in networking with other institutions, with the SAS providing aid, under the joint work plans, something it had not been doing in previous years (for example, with basic social service centres at one-off times of saturation or providing emergency aid until the social service centres were able to do it).

The most-requested emergency aid was for transport, where a total of 97 grants were allocated, corresponding to 49.74% of the total number of grants and 32.91% of the total amount of money. The most-requested aid was for documents, with a total of 32 grants requested, corresponding to 16.41% of the total number of grants and 18.43% of the total amount of emergency aid. The third most-requested aid was for food, with 23 grants applied for, corresponding to 11.79% of the total number grants and 16.64% of the total amount of the money.

Nominal financial help

This is exceptional aid, to cover needs that prevent or encumber the continuity of a process a user is carrying out. **As for requests for nominal aid, 138 were granted in 2016, 33 more than in 2015, representing an increase of 31.43% in the number of grants; and the amount rose to 34,931.12 euros, representing an increase of 88.18% compared to the previous year,** when 18,563.02 euros was granted. Such information established the growing trend in aid linked to the processes that beneficiaries made in the service, beyond the ones relating to one-off and emergency assistance, and the increase in longer-lasting and therefore longer-term assistance processes. As pointed out in one-off emergency aid, **the belief was that this trend was caused by the economic crisis and reduced incomes of the sex workers.** Note that the increase in aid was the result of the referrers' evaluations of the women's work plans. The increase was due to the identification of highly vulnerable situations that were preventing progress in the processes, such as paying for housing or covering transport costs for travel.

Roughly half of the amount granted in nominal aid was for rent, more than double the total for the previous year.

1.4 Social and Educational Care Service (SAS)'s approach to cases of female victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation (HTSE)

One of the specific functions that the SAS has set itself is to detect and provide care and assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and human trafficking for sexual exploitation. Since the creation of the Anti Human-Trafficking Unit in September 2016, the SAS has specialised in detection; the cases that are detected are coordinated in terms of assistance and monitoring with the unit.

In 2016, the SAS recorded or provided information in a file on 162 women showing signs of being HTSE victims, 120 of whom still had an active file on 31 December. **That meant that 45.63% of the women assisted throughout 2016 had signs of being victims of this crime.**⁶ This percentage refers to the women who came to SAS offices for a welcome interview and could not therefore be extrapolated to all the women working in prostitution in the city.

2016	Number of women with signs of HTSE
Total	162
With signs observed by SAS professionals	100
Expressed by women	42
Confirmed by police forces	20

If women identified before 2016 were taken into account, the total number would increase to 176. Of the 162 files identified with signs of HTSE in 2016, 20 were confirmed by police forces, not just from complaints (16 women) but also through a statement confirmed to be true (four women). In 42 cases, the victim's situation was expressed by the woman though there was still no identification by the police forces, because the women made it clear she did not want to talk about or take any action over her situation. The team of professionals believed the other hundred women had sufficiently clear signs of HTSE, even though the situation was not confirmed by the women.

When it came to human-trafficking situations, the SAS's legal-aid service made it a priority to provide users with information on their rights, in case they decided to acknowledge their personal situation as victims.

As for the profile of the women assisted at the SAS with signs of HTSE, the average age was 30, as in the previous year, though there were women whose ages ranged from 19 to 61.

Of all the nationalities commonly involved, Nigerian nationality was the most common. There were a total of 134 women of this nationality, representing 82.7% of the women with signs of HTSE and therefore a slight rise in numbers compared to 2015.

Eastern European women were the second most common nationality (10.49%). A fall in the number of Romanian women was observed, having been the second most common nationality (7.5%) in 2015 to third (3.7%). The second most common nationality in 2016 was Albania.

6. See the 2015 ABITS report for further information on the signs of HTSE used.

So, on the one hand, there was an evident prevalence of Nigerian women, however, on the other hand, a large range was recorded among several nationalities, including Eastern European countries, Equatorial Guinea, Italy, Mali, Morocco, Moldova, Peru, Czech Republic, Uganda and Venezuela.

The HTSEV profile enables the identification of common features, such as migratory projects at a very young age which became a traffic situation during the journey or at the destination, situations of poverty at the country of origin, the migratory project as a strategy for overcoming social and economic vulnerability and a lack of social and support network at the country of origin.

2. Assisting women who perform sex work in closed spaces (premises, clubs and flats)

Three organisations in Barcelona provide assistance for sex workers working in private spaces: El Lloc de la Dona (in the districts of Sants-Montjuïc and Les Corts); the Red Cross (in the district of Eixample) and Genera (in the city, by visiting the districts of Eixample, Sants-Montjuïc, Les Corts, Sarrià - Sant Gervasi, Horta-Guinardó and Sant Martí) and under agreements with Barcelona City Council.

The aims behind this line of response is to provide sex workers working in closed spaces with comprehensive (health, social, legal, psychological etc.,) care, promote their empowerment and contribute towards the effective exercise of their rights so that they can make progress in controlling their lives independently.

The information provided below only refers to the visited places, but it cannot be extrapolated as significant in the city or for all the city's closed spaces or the women working there.

2.1 Visited places

The regularly visited private places in 2016 offering sexual services were as follows:

Regularly visited closed places, by district ⁷	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Eixample	37	56	74	82
Sants-Montjuïc	5	16	32	32
Les Corts	15	26	24	25
Sarrià - Sant Gervasi	6	3	9	9
Horta-Guinardó	0	0	3	6
Sant Martí	0	0	0	1
Total	63	101	142	155

7. The same space may have been visited in more than one year, so the data cannot be added.

As for types of places visited, in 2016 they were as follows:

Regularly visited closed spaces	2013	2014	2015	2016
By type	Number	Number	Number	Number
Clubs⁸	11	11	13	11
Flats	25	59	94	96
Sex clubs	22	24	20	29
Massage or relax parlours	3	5	15	17
Other	2	2	0	2
Total	63	101	142	155

Following the trend of the last few years, the most visited places were flats, representing more than half the places visited. **The number of flats visited remained stable compared to the previous year.** Note that of the total number of 96 flats visited, 19 of these, located mainly in the Eixample district, had women working in them from China.

The number of sex clubs visited rose considerably. This increase was linked to the project run by Genera and a diagnosis that was made of employment conditions. That made visiting places of various types a priority in order to have a variability that would enable an analysis of the sex workers' employment conditions in the city's various places.

As for the capacities of the visited places:

Capacity of the closed places visited	2015	%	2016	%
Between 1 and 5 women	70	49.30%	79	50.97%
Between 6 and 10 women	43	30.28%	43	27.74%
Between 11 and 20 women	22	15.49%	28	18.06%
Over 20 women	3	2.11%	1	0.65%
Unknown	3	2.11%	3	1.94%
Independent	1	0.70%	1	0.65%
Total	142		155	97%

8. Under the "EL Lloc de la Dona" project, clubs were regarded as sex clubs until 2015.

It can be seen that **there was a slight downward trend in the number of women working in each of the spaces**. The reasons for that could be that there were more premises, fewer women performing sex work or greater mobility of the women between places within the city and between other cities. In any case, these theories are hard to corroborate given that, as stated above, in the case of closed places it was hard to extrapolate the data in the city, because there were numerous places that were not visited, whether because of ignorance of their existence, because of changes in location of the premises making it hard to follow, as they did not allow professionals in or there was not enough capacity to visit more premises and assist more women.

2.2 Comprehensive care in the office: women assisted performing sex work in closed places

The number of women assisted in offices, who therefore received comprehensive and customised care, was 522, down by 12.71% on 2015, where almost six hundred women were assisted. The most significant drop in numbers occurred in the project run by “El Lloc de la Dona”, although it was partly caused by changes in staff at the organisation that had fewer visits made this year. In addition, in the case of the Genera organisation, group assistance was prioritised, so employment conditions could be analysed while group-empowerment workshops were given to defend collective rights through deconstruction of social stigma, collective organisation and knowledge of rights, which reduced the need for individual assistance, as some of the queries previously dealt with individually were now being tackled collectively.

Profile of women assisted:

The women who received customised assistance in the organisations’ offices and visited closed places were **mainly migrants (91.57%); most originally from Latin America, representing 60.34%**, the most representative countries was the Dominican Republic (19.16%), Colombia (9.39%), Brazil (7.66%), Ecuador (6.70%) and Venezuela (5.17%). **15.33% were originally from Eastern Europe** (mostly from Romania (12.07%)), **9% from Europe (8.43% from Spain)**, **3.64% from Africa (2.68% from Morocco) and three from Asia (all from China)**.

Note that, despite the fact that few of the women assisted came from China, they constituted a large group, especially in the Eixample district, as there was a considerable number of flats and premises these women worked in. The main reason was that the organisations’ professionals were hampered in their attempts to access them and making contact with the women proved complicated.

If this data is compared with that of 2015, it can be seen that the proportion of women from Latin America dropped slightly, from 67.10% to 60.34%, although the number did rise in the case of some countries. The proportion of women originally from the Dominican Republic rose from 17.47% to 19.16%, from Colombia from 7.62% to 9.39% and from Venezuela from 2.60% to 5.17%. The number of women assisted coming from Eastern Europe remained stable, both overall and by country. As for women from Spain assisted, the proportion fell from 12.45% to 8.43%. The proportion of women from African countries rose from 1.30% to 3.64%, with a substantial increase in the number of women from Morocco, from 0.56% to 2.68%, and two women from Nigeria were attended to (0.4%).

As for the ages of the women assisted, **the most representative range was between 26 and 35 years**, though the percentage distribution was not available, seeing as all the organisations used the same interval distribution. Note too that the Red Cross attended to a minor, a case that was coordinated with the DGAIA (Directorate-General for Children and Adolescent Services).

2.3 Access to rights

The requests collected were as follow:

Types of requests	2015	2015	2016	2016
	Number	%	Number	%
Healthcare	927	65.28%	796	62.83%
Social	204	14.37%	185	14.60%
Training and employment	139	9.79%	79	6.24%
Legal	85	5.99%	146	11.52%
Other (violence)	65	4.58%	61	4.81%
Total	1420		1267	

The requests made by women performing sex work in closed places related to access to healthcare and represented 62.83% of the total. These types of requests are mainly over sexual and reproductive healthcare and relate, to a lesser extent, to the processing of health cards, HIV/STD prevention and psychological assistance. **The second most common requests were social ones**, including covering basic needs (food, transport, child care, clothes), access to decent housing and empowerment processes (including all initiatives to do with taking on the stigma faced by sex workers and which strengthen individual and collective resistance strategies)

Access to citizenship rights

The women who received individual assistance had, for the most part, their papers in order, with similar percentages to those in 2015, representing 65.61%; 27.20% did not have their papers in order and nothing was known about the administrative status of the remaining 3.07%. Note that some of the women had their papers in order because they were from the EU while others had no work permit as they were unable to process their foreign-national tax ID numbers.

The women whose papers were not in order and EU nationals without foreign-national tax IDs had their rights violated, as they had fewer possibilities for accessing social, health-care, training and job-placement resources and more difficulties in being able to find decent housing, formal labour-market work etc. Hence the raised number of these women's requests for support observed.

The most common requests had to do with access to healthcare, notable among which were those to do with individual health cards (TSI) enabling women to realise their right to healthcare and to independently manage their relations with the healthcare services. More specifically, the women were provided with information on changes relating to the processing and renewal of healthcare cards, with advice and accompaniment over processing renewals through the standardised circuit, where possible, or under specific programmes by the Department of Health, and with explanations on how they were run. There were many women that year whose healthcare cards had been deactivated as a result of amended legislation limiting the right of foreign nationals to healthcare. The necessary procedures were carried out to enable these women to access the public health system.

Responses were also given to requests made by the women to register on the *padró* (municipal register of residents) as a basic document for accessing any type of right. A growing demand was detected which we managed to resolve thanks to the referral circuit through the SAS-ABITS, enabling women without a fixed residence to register on the *padró*; foreign-national assistance was offered (including requests for processing and renewing foreign-national tax ID numbers (NIEs) and support for passport renewals.

Right to healthcare

Most requests relating to access to healthcare had to do with sexual and reproductive health. The women were offered individual and confidential assistance in response, either through visits to offices, consultations by phone or using systems such as WhatsApp; healthcare accompaniments were made when so required by the women (due to a lack of familiarity with the healthcare system, language etc.) and voluntary abortions. Information and advice as well as links to healthcare resources were also provided. Note the following initiatives in this section:

“Apropa’t” [Come Over] service:

Most healthcare requests were for fast and agile gynaecological check-ups, analyses and STD-detection examinations. The PASSIR services (Sexual Health and Reproductive Rights Programme) at the Manso, Numància and Drassanes primary healthcare centres offered, under the “Apropa’t” programme, a weekly gynaecological space for sex workers thereby enabling a fast and quality response to this type of requests. The organisations informed the women of this service, provided them with access to it and, where necessary, accompanied them. What is more, advantage was taken of this space to establish better links with the women, by promoting a personal and confidential space that could also be used for clearing up health queries, detecting possible situations of violence and violation of rights.

The high-demand for this service showed the difficulties the women could have in enjoying a direct relationship with healthcare services, either because they lacked a guaranteed right to public healthcare or because of the social stigma attached, including among healthcare services staff, preventing the sex workers from exercising their rights, even where their formal rights were guaranteed.

Healthcare workshops in places where sex work is carried out:

For the purposes of offering information and advice in the field of healthcare, promoting spaces for dialogue, experience exchanges and mutual help and evaluating the women's knowledge, group workshops on sexual health and reproduction in work spaces were held. The issues raised were: transmitted diseases such as HIV, hepatitis and syphilis, contraceptive methods, preventing unwanted pregnancies, preventing drug addictions, promoting healthy habits, safe-sex STDs, sexual health and intimate hygiene. These are spaces that are used for clearing up queries *in situ* and debunking myths relating to sexual and reproductive health.

More specifically, the following workshops were held by district:

Healthcare workshops held	
Eixample	21
Horta-Guinardó	2
Sarrià - Sant Gervasi	3
Les Corts	4
Sants-Montjuïc	1
Others, without specifying the	11
Total	42

42 workshops in all, on sexual and reproductive health, were held in work places, as El Lloc de la Dona, in collaboration with a gynaecological healthcare worker, gave 11 training sessions at five different places in the districts of Sants-Montjuïc and Les Corts but without any details by district at hand.

El Lloc Women's Healthcare Space

In order to be able to respond to professional consultations on sexual and reproductive healthcare and in cases where there was no need for a medical visit, a gynaecological healthcare worker has been assigned to El Lloc de la Dona for three hours a week, since June 2016. That service has already assisted 29 different women over a six-month period.

Besides the weekly consultations that be made by the women in the organisation, the healthcare worker also gave several workshops on sexual and reproductive healthcare, thereby enabling the women to find out first, without the need to travel to our organisation and establishing a bond of trust.

STD prevention

A frequent issue under the framework of healthcare assistance was STD/HIV prevention. The issue included not just requests for information on sexually transmitted infections but for condom hand-outs and information on such materials.

An impact was made on the women's use of contraceptives and contraceptive methods (not just with their clients but with their own sexual partners too), as well as the owners of the premises and those in charge. Male and female contraceptives were given out as well as lubricants and vaginal sponges. In this context we should note that many of the women had not known about or ever used female contraceptives.

2016 continued the trend detected over the last few years of a perceived higher risk from certain practices, such as oral sex, and of the importance of habits tempered by intimate hygiene. As for hygienic habits, changes were noticed this year through a greater awareness that exaggerated cleaning habits could be harmful to one's health.

Integrity and mental health. Psychological care

There was a recurrent demand for psychological care and emotional support through accompaniment in complex situations and times, such as living with social stigmas and the criminalisation of prostitution; a high level of vulnerability was detected among the collective as were social isolation and risk of gender violence. In addition, jobs coaching was also offered.

Right to a life without violence

Information, advice and assistance were given to women who had suffered various forms of gender violence (HTSE, forced prostitution, sexual assault, emotional and physical trauma, and institutional, community and gender-based violence). Information and advice were given on the gender-violence support network, referrals made to specific networks and circuits in cases of gender violence, where necessary, accompaniments provided to help access specialist resources, and violations of rights reported and women's empowerment promoted, during which special emphasis was placed on preventing and identifying violence and confronting the stigma faced by sex workers, by working to strengthen individual and collective resistance strategies. Note that, in the case of women working in prostitution, stigma ended up being a further factor of vulnerability in the face of gender violence. First, because the criminalisation of sex work may create a sense of guilt in the women performing it, such guilt being one of the factors hampering not just the detection of the violence they were experiencing but also, as a result, the possibility of creating strategies for individual- and collective-level resistance. Second, because the assailants felt justified in committing violence, using prostitution as a means of blackmailing these women into acquiescing to their demands and disparaging them personally, socially, institutionally and judicially.

The General organisation championed collective rights by empowering women sex workers, based on taking apart social stigma and collective organisation and by providing these women with knowledge of their rights. Individual assistance was provided on empowerment, advice given to sex-worker collectives to promote their capacity to develop their own strategies in safeguarding rights and an analysis made to enable the identification of opportunities and obstacles in collective empowerment; this notably included a diagnosis of labour conditions and the material and symbolic framework the women found themselves in when working as prostitutes in private places. More specifically, 27 group workshops were held (on the stigma of prostitution, "On professions: sex workers and an approach to their fundamental rights") in which 174 women took part, 28 individual empowerment talks were delivered on labour rights; technical support and advice given to four sex-worker collectives for preparing their own projects, and a diagnosis made on perceptions of their labour conditions, depicting the gender rules that encourage the stigma, potential and problems facing collective organisations and feminist alliances.

The Red Cross also worked with several of the women in charge of premises on aspects of violence they sometimes experienced, living with the stigma of sex work, employment abuses, tensions among clients, workers and owners and the possible legal liability they feel exposed to in the event of police raids. On the other hand, because of their management role, it was established how they were becoming key members in preventing violence in work places.

Covering basic needs: financial aid

Comprehensive care was given to cover the women's basic needs relating to aid for food, transport, child care (nappies, toys etc.) provisions and access to housing. In addition, advice was offered according to the various social needs expressed, through resources specific to the organisations, the social-service network of the public system and the network of specialist resources, carrying out the relevant arrangements and referrals where deemed appropriate.

Access to justice: legal aid

Legal information, advice and assistance was given to the women who needed it, whether through resources specific to the organisations such as the network of public resources, making referrals and arrangements as considered appropriate (at the legal aid service SAIER - Red Cross, at the Official Lawyers' Association and the Genera Legal Service).

A new development seen in 2016 was the legal service that the Genera organisation began offering. The service provided 83 instances of legal aid to women performing sex work in private places; two instances of training, one on the freelance system in the context of sex work (internal for the organisation's team) and another under the legal and regulatory framework of the HTSE (Genera team and Catalan Sex-Work Activists' Assembly); and 15 social and legal complaints were presented (through social networks, the Ombudsman's Office, mass media, etc.) What is more, the group work places were also used for exchanging experiences and clearing up any collective-type legal queries.

Economic, employment and training rights

This year fewer requests for training, improving employability and formal labour-market placements were detected, which were covered through resources specific to the organisations, and advice and information on the network of pre-existing public and private resources for training, improving employability, job placements and procedures for gaining state-recognition of foreign qualifications.

The Genera organisation also carried out an analysis of the sex workers' employment conditions in Barcelona's closed places, to improve knowledge of working conditions, and on the contexts of violations of the rights of women working in private places in Barcelona.

It took part in training sessions at universities on the stigma of prostitution, advice was given to students, research staff and the mass media as well as four sex-worker collectives for presenting four projects on mutual support to secure funding, including a training section for strengthening the independence of the collectives themselves for future presentations.

3. Services and resources for training and improving employability

To promote access to training, economic and employment rights, the ABITS Agency supported several comprehensive-care programmes for improving the training and employability of women who performed or had performed sex work. More specifically, five programmes were carried out under a collaboration agreement with three organisations: Surt. Fundació de Dones. A Private Foundation, a coordinator for social and labour insertion, Anem per Feina and El Lloc de la Dona, Germanes Oblates, in which 339 took part.⁹

The women who took part in **employability-improvement programmes in 2016 were mainly originally from Nigeria (46.31%), Latin America (22.71%), Eastern Europe (10.91%), mostly Romania, and Spain (8.85%). As for most represented age groups, just over a third of the women assisted were between the ages of 26 and 35 and just under a third between the ages of 36 and 45. Note that 18.29% of women over the age of 45, and above all those over the age of 55, who, though a minority, required special assistance, which they requested when they saw that health issues were preventing them from continuing their work, and had a long history in performing sex work**, outside normalised work circuits and in extremely chronic situations of exclusion and having made no (or very few) Social Security contributions, especially over the last few years, when a large number of women sex or other work within the informal labour market as their sole source of income.

As for access to studies, **most had received primary (40.71%) or even secondary education (40.41%); only 5.31% had no education; 4.42% had undergone middle or higher education. Nothing was known about the level of education of the remaining 9.14%.** Finally, as regards administrative status, we can highlight the difference between programmes with a focus on social and labour skills where women without papers were in the majority and which centre on improving basic skills relating to language, knowledge of culture and the city, labour skills etc., where women meeting the requirements attempted to get their papers in order, and programmes aimed at improving general employability or technical skills, where most women had their papers in order, seeing that this was one of the requirements for finding work in the formal labour market and accessing a large number of official training sessions.

In all, **102 women found 155 jobs, 78 of these through 123 labour contacts and 24 found work on the informal market.** Work continued in 2016 within a context of economic and labour crisis and feminisation of poverty. Placement options offered by the current labour market were of low quality, in precarious sectors, part-time and short-term hiring, low salaries etc., and requiring very high training and preparation.

84 women took part in the two training projects run by the Surt Foundation, DIR (Comprehensive Operation for Reintegrating Women Sex Workers into the Labour Market, whose first edition was partly carried out in 2016), and DIMO, Comprehensive Operation for Improving Employability aimed at sex workers in 2016-2017; 104 women attended the Anem per feina under the project entitled "Special Accompaniment Team for Incorporation into the Labour Market and Social Fabric; 151 attended El Lloc de la Dona de les Germanes Oblates, under the framework of the social and labour training project and the Dona Kolors Entrepreneurship Project.

9. Note that some women may have been counted more than once, as they could have taken part in more than one programme.

The DIR (Comprehensive Operation for Reintegrating Women Sex Workers into the Labour Market) and ITI (personal advisory itinerary for professionalising women who have worked in prostitution) projects were reconsidered to create the DIMO (Comprehensive Operation for Improving Employability) programme. That is why no edition of the ITI programme was carried out in 2016 and only the final part of the last edition of the DIR programme, which had started in 2015, was run.

The ACCIÓ programme, Comprehensive Interventions Among the Collective of Transsexual People Linked to Prostitution in Barcelona, was not renewed in 2016, as a study had been commissioned, entitled “Proposed initiatives aimed at the collective of trans women performing sex work (DTTS) in Barcelona”, at Spora Consultoria Social and the University of Vic. Certain initiatives that had to be carried out in the future were given priority based on the conclusions of this study.

Finally, it should be noted that the RAI programme, Intervention for Recovery, Empowerment and Labour Placement of Women who had been victims of sexual exploitation, which was until now published in the ABITS report, would be included from that year on in the annual report on gender-violence services.

3.1 Description of the services and resources for training and improving employability

3.1.1 DIR: comprehensive operation for reintegrating women sex workers into the labour market

Defining the project

This is a career guidance programme improving employability, aimed at sex workers who wish to enter the formal labour market. The range of resources offered by DIR allows each of the women to define and carry out their own professional and life project, develop professional skills and improve their employability in the job market, their employment goals and the workplace they wish to access. The bank of resources is extensive and enables each circuit to be individually customised for the women, according to their needs. This project was run by the organisation SURT. Fundació de Dones. Fundació Privada and was supported by the City Council in 2006.

Profile data of the women assisted

As for profile data on the participants, a higher proportion of women from Latin America was noted, representing 60% of the 15 female participants, 20% originally from African countries and another 20% from Spain. The fact that there were no women from Eastern Europe was particularly noteworthy. A third of the participants were between the ages of 36 and 45, another third over the age of 45 and 26.67% between the ages of 26 and 35. The rest were under the age of 25.

Project's performance initiatives for improving employability¹⁰

A series of resources were offered to ensure each of the participants could develop their own **customised life and professional project** and at their own pace:

- Employment guidance for defining and carrying out their professional project.
- Initiatives for improving skills: basic life skills, technical skills and transversal skills.
- Process of personal empowerment to allow women to define and carry out their life project, beyond their professional project.
- Personalised accompaniment
- Managing employment offers, the stock of collaborating companies and company practices.
- Job-hunting classes
- Services offering legal aid, help with bureaucracy and advice on applying for benefits.
- Support for women who suffer or have suffered gender violence.

In addition, cross-cutting initiatives were carried out to provide support in achieving the goals set out for each woman, notable among which were mediation with companies, including monitoring of practices and employment contracts, and networking coordination and referrals to resources, both internal to SURT and external to the network of resources, when the women so needed, to respond in other respects which interfere in their life-changing process.

3.1.2. DIMO: a comprehensive measure for improving employability which is explained below

Defining the project

The DIMO project, which began in 2016, is a comprehensive operation with a very extensive perspective that enables the circuit to be adapted to each woman in a thoroughly customised way and according to their needs. It is based on empowerment methods, gender perspectives, skills models and inter-cultural focuses; it puts the emphasis on recovering personal resources and skills that the women have and promotes improvements in their self-esteem and independence. It is about putting a special emphasis on the women's personal processes and encouraging them to start a process of empowerment that enables them to go ahead with their life and professional project. 69 women, 6 of whom were transgender, took part that year in the DIMO programme, in its pilot stage during 2016 and 2017.

10. The same woman could attend more than one workshop or training initiative.

Profile data of the women assisted

As for the participants' profile data, it was observed that 39.13% of the women originally came from Latin American countries, notably Ecuador, (11.59% of the total) and 26.09% from African countries, mostly from Nigeria (17.39% of the total), ahead of Spanish women (15.94%). Third place went to women from Eastern Europe (18.84%) and mainly from Romania (13.04% of total). As for age groups, the most representative group was the 36 to 45 group (39.13%); followed by the 26 to 35 group (30.43%), the over-45 group (24.64%) and 18 to 25 group (5.80%); it is worth highlighting the increase in the proportion of women over the age of 46.

Initiatives carried out

DIMO includes a wide range of resources that women could use according to their individual life and professional plan:

- Employment guidance for defining and carrying out their professional project.
- Initiatives for improving skills: basic life skills, technical skills and transversal skills.
- Process of personal empowerment to allow women to define and carry out their life project, beyond their professional project.
- Personalised accompaniment
- Managing employment offers, the stock of collaborating companies and company practices.
- Job-hunting classes
- Services offering legal aid, help with bureaucracy and advice on applying for benefits.
- Support for women who suffer or have suffered gender violence.
- Critical analysis groups studying the realities for empowerment.

3.1.3. Special accompaniment operation for incorporating female sex workers into the formal labour market. Anem per Feina organisation

Defining the project

It offers personalised accompaniment and support for women in either short- or long-term situations of disorientation, who needed personalised accompaniment to enjoy alternative pathways to access the formal labour market. It is aimed at women with and without their papers in order, who have previous work experience or who had prior training which enables them to acquire employment skills (responsibility, punctuality, social relations, etc.) It is a flexible programme that accepts the incorporation of participants at any time and is adapted to their personal needs at all times.

Profile data of the women assisted

104 women took part in the programme in 2016. The profile of the women assisted by country of origin¹¹ was as follows: 43.27% of the women came from African countries, mainly Nigeria, with 28.85% of the total of women assisted. In second place were women originally from Latin America (27.88%, mainly from Ecuador and Brazil); followed by women from Eastern Europe (17.31%, mainly from Romania) and third, from Europe (11.54%, of which 9.62% were from Spain). The prevailing age group was 36 to 45 years (45.19%), followed by 26 to 35 years (28.85%), 46 to 55 years (15.38%), over 55 years (9.62%, up from 3.42% in 2015), and from 18 to 25 years (0.96%).

As for the administrative situation, 89.42% of the women had their papers in order and work permits while 10.58% had neither their papers in order nor work permits.

Initiatives carried out

The project was divided into several stages:

- Information and orientation stage.
- Accompaniment and employability.
- Closing stage.

3.1.4 Social and employment training project. El Lloc de la Dona organisation

Defining the project

The project is aimed at improving the quality of life of the women performing sex work through **processes for improving basic social and work skills, training and social and employability**, which were developed into personalised training and employment itineraries. It stands out for being very flexible, as it accepts women's incorporation into the programme at any time, personalises the length of the training process, links their process, where necessary, to social aid that enables the activity to be monitored and is adapted to the women's changing needs. This project is carried out by the organisation El Lloc de la Dona, Germanes Oblates, and the City Council has been offering it support under an agreement since 2006.

2016 saw **131 different women** assisted, who carried out pre-occupational training itineraries (114 women) and work-placement itineraries (41 women).¹²

11. Data is collected by country of origin, as there were women who, even though they had acquired Spanish nationality, had to continue working on immigration-related aspects.

12. Note that a woman may have followed both a pre-employment and job-placement training itinerary.

Profile data of the women assisted

As for the country of origin of the women taking part in the programme, 82.44% came from sub-Saharan Africa, mainly from Nigeria, up from 69.39% in 2015 to 78.63% in 2016. The rest came from Latin America (8.40%), Romania (4.58%) and Morocco and Spain (3.82%). The most representative age group was from 26 to 35 years (41.22%), followed by that of 36 to 45 years (22.14%) and that of 18 to 25 (21.37%). This and the Dona Kolors social entrepreneurship programme, which is also carried out by El Lloc de la Dona, were the only two programmes for improving employability where the most representative age group is from 26 to 35 years, which indicates that the women taking part in pre-employment programmes are younger than those in other programmes.

Access to rights

Most of the women taking part in the project (67.18%) did not have their papers in order. As for access to education, 39.69% of the women assisted had primary studies and 35.11% had secondary studies. 7.63% had no education and 1.53% had higher studies. Nothing was known about the level of studies of the rest (16.03%) because the women found it hard to gain state-recognition from Spain for the education they had received in their own countries. Note that both a lack of papers and having a low level of studies, or being unable to show their level of study, not only makes it hard for these women to access the formal labour market but also determines their training process, as having papers in order or a certain level of studies was often one of the requirements for eligibility for attending training sessions.

Initiatives carried out

Bearing in mind that the profile of the women assisted and their detected needs, the programme essentially concentrates on improving basic employment and social skills and, to a lesser extent, on technical training, as the women normally needed training in languages (Catalan and Spanish), basic and functional reception, empowerment and other skills). In addition, the organisation offers technical training in home care for the elderly, so that the women who were unable to access external resources, because their papers were not in order, were also able to undergo technical training. In 2016, eight women attended the internal technical training for home care. The training is adapted under a format that is briefer than usual, as the women who have finished the itineraries were not usually prepared to continue their training, let alone attend long training sessions. As for business prospects, several new restaurants and bars were contacted that year over job placements in the field of hotel management and an industrial cleaning company was also contacted. As regards home-care offers, healthcare centres in the city and its suburbs network over managing offers made by family members of patients through social educators and workers and with El Raval's Employment network.

Finally, the project also offered a follow-up for the women when they received a work offer, so that they could remain in their job while detecting possible aspects for improvement to their employment experience.

3.1.5 Dona Kolors Social Entrepreneurship Project

Defining the project

An entrepreneurship project for creating **job opportunities in the field of dressmaking**, mostly aimed at Nigerian women, to equip them with the level of professionalism necessary for making products. It had its own workshop for manufacturing clothes and producing fashion and household accessories, which were marketed under the Dona Kolors social brand. The workshop opened a dressmaking line for non-brand designers who asked to have their clothing made there.

Twenty women took part in the project in 2016 (compared to 21 in 2015), 14 of whom were able to finish their training in dressmaking.

Profile data of the women assisted

80% of the women taking part came from Africa (55% of these originating from Nigeria and 25% from Morocco), 10% from Asia and one woman (5%) from Spain. Almost half of these women (45%) were between the ages of 26 and 35, 20% between the ages of 36 and 45, 15% between the ages of 46 and 55, 10% between the ages of 18 to 25, and 5% over the age of 55 and there was one woman of unknown age.

As for administrative status, 65% (13) of the women had their papers in order and 35% (7) did not.

Initiatives carried out

This included technical training in dressmaking, employment advice both individually and collectively, individual tutorials for evaluating the personal and family situations of each woman in order to ensure they were able to continue with the training process, social assistance (received by 19 women) and ongoing accompaniment throughout the entire process.

As for the workshop, it saw its level of production raised slightly compared to the previous year. This enabled it to keep the five jobs that had been created, three of which were full-time and two part-time. The third-party production line continued working for 24 different designers and saw a slight rise in sales of Dona Kolors products, which could be found in 29 shops and online sales platforms such as Chic Place and Mercat Social, besides the Dona Kolors website.

4. Other projects under way

4.1 Social-assistance projects

4.1.1 **Interventions and care for women in intermediate-emergency and social-inclusion situations**

Defining the project

This was aimed at responding to situations of exclusion and violence which the women faced in environments of voluntary and forced prostitution, and puts the emphasis on women whose rights were being seriously violated, who were at the receiving end of violence, discrimination because of their origins and who had children under their care. The activities that were carried out included social assistance in emergency situations, inter-cultural mediation, social and cultural integration and decent housing. This project was carried out by the organisation Àmbit Prevenció, and the City Council has supported it since 2006.

A total of 68 women (3 of whom were transgender) benefited from the programme, through financial grants, to take part in the shared-housing programmes or in the workshops. More specifically, a total of 263 instances of financial aid were granted to 68 users and shared housing was offered to a Nigerian woman and her daughter and to two transgender people. Five workshops were also given under the framework of this project, in which 26 women took part and 36 children benefited from indirectly.

Initiatives carried out

Covering basic needs: financial aid

A total of 263 instances of financial aid were granted in 2016 (compared to 276 in 2015 and 198 in 2014) to 68 users of the service (78 in 2015 and 65 in 2014) amounting to 10,176.25 euros, a figure representing a 4.71% decrease compared to 2015 in the number of grants provided, benefiting 12.82% fewer women; however, it also represented a 4.54% increase in the amount of aid given. The women assisted received larger, more continuous aid so responses could be made that were better able to alleviate the vulnerable situations that some of the people faced: possible victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation, serious health problems, single parenting without having papers in order, situation of having been released from prison, removed from DGAIA custody, lack of registration on the municipal *padró* register and not being able to access the territory's social services etc.

39 requests relating to housing access were covered. As for healthcare, 20 requests for aid were met to provide medicines for the women and their children. As for travel-related requests, 188 instances of travel grants were given to 58 people so they could go to workshops, attend follow-up visits and obtain healthcare, social, training and job-placement resources for active job-hunting. Finally, 11 requests were made to cover the costs of getting papers in order (passport, NIE renewal etc.); 3 for child care and 2 for purchasing materials for self-employment.

As for the social and demographic profiles of the women who received such aid, 77.94% came from sub-Saharan Africa, mainly Nigeria, a proportion that had varied little; the most representative age group was from 31 to 40. Finally, 52.94% of the women had their papers in order.

Access to decent housing: shared housing

Shared housing resources were expected to be aimed at single women with children under their care and at HIV-positive women. The changes that were made that year affects their profiles, as two transsexual women had also benefited from the resource, as they had been in a vulnerable social situation and in need of housing coverage and support. The difficulty sex workers had here for finding decent housing, as they could not demonstrate they had an income and lived with stigma. This was worsened by racist attitudes, where the women had no papers or suffered from transphobia.

Training access: workshops for strengthening and helping family and social environments

Five workshops were given for mothers to promote the social and cultural integration of single-parent families originally from Nigeria, in which 26 women took part, benefitting 36 children indirectly.

Interventions were made in the family sphere and work carried out on social and educational issues, mother-child relationships, the educational and health-care system, inter-culturality, inclusion in the host country of both mothers and their children, women's rights and ways of tackling discrimination.

Right to physical and mental integrity and to a life free of violence:

To reduce the impact of violence on the collective, 38 instances of assistance were given to 25 women in a situation where they were at the receiving end of violence. More specifically:

- *Possible situation of HTSE: 11 (ten women and one man)*
- *Violence in couples: 7 women*
- *Violence while performing sex work: 8 women*

The people assisted were informed of their rights and the existing resources and, where deemed appropriate, referred to services specialising in providing care and detecting cases of violence.

4.1.2 Doses of social support and healthcare for women sex workers on public streets. Metges del Món (Doctors of the World)

A project was launched in 2013 offering information initiatives and training workshops on sexual and reproductive health for women and transsexual female sex workers on public streets. The project aimed to promote the prevention of social and health risks of sex workers in Barcelona, to improve their state of health through education, as a transformational tool for change, taking account of the women's strong demand for having information at hand and assistance in this area. 68 visits to public streets were made in 2016 during which 856 educational interventions were made and information given out to a total of 307 sex workers. The issues dealt with were mainly as follows: healthy habits, safer sex and HIV.

We should highlight the situations of transphobia faced by the trans women.

4.2 Action project aimed at the transsexual women collective

The University of Vic and Spora Sinergies, under the auspices of the Department of Feminism and LGBTI Affairs, designed the **Carolines programme** in 2016: Proposed initiatives aimed at trans female sex workers in Barcelona.

The document is the result of a study aimed at improving the quality of life and protecting this collective's citizen rights. Based on an analysis of needs that collects the requests of trans women, it offers a work plan with areas for action that provide for, among other things, aspects relating to employment and health-care rights and improving employability. The corresponding initiatives will be given priority and start being implemented from 2017 on.

5. ABITS networking and collaboration

This section describes the ABITS Agency's participation and coordination in several work spaces, both social organisations and other institutional players.

5.1. ABITS Agency's Technical Work Group

The Technical Work Group went on to work in subcommittee format in 2016, to optimise work sessions. The issues tackled were as follows:

- Public Space Subcommittee. Four work sessions in February, April, July and September.
- Employment subcommittee. One work session in September.

The ABITS Agency's Technical Work Group held a plenary meeting in September 2016 to discuss and debate the Bylaw on Measures to Promote and Ensure Positive Community Life in Barcelona's Public Spaces.

Organisations

- Anem per Feina
- APIP-ACAM Foundation
- Red Cross
- Fundació Àmbit, Àmbit Dona
- Genera
- Oblates del Santíssim Redemptor, El Lloc de la Dona
- Surt. Fundació de Dones. Fundació Privada
- Putes Indignades

Barcelona City Council

- Councillor for Feminism and LGBTI Affairs
- Feminism and LGBTI Services Department
- Deputy Mayor's Office for Citizens' Rights, Participation and Transparency
- Technical staff responsible at the ABITS Agency
- Director of the SAS
- Technical-staff team at women's information and assistance points (PIAD Sant Martí, Ciutat Vella and Les Corts)
- Technical Risk-Prevention Technical Staff in the Ciutat Vella District
- Foment de Ciutat

5.2. Coordination with the police forces

Meetings were held in 2016 with the police forces operating in Barcelona: The GUB, MMEE, CNP and Guàrdia Civil collaborated in seven police operations.

Coordination initiatives, in which the GUB and MMEE took part, were launched among the players that responded where cases of gender violence of any kind against sex workers arose. The goal was to coordinate all social and police initiatives from the very beginning and to offer the women the maximum guarantees of security. These initiatives were expressed in a document that established the guidelines for the coordination and whose area of application would be the city.

The ABITS Agency supported possible victims of human trafficking, to ensure their rights were protected and inform them of the existing resources in the city detected by the specific police in operation relating to the crime of human trafficking for sexual exploitation. Several interviews were carried out to detect signs that were compatible with a HT situation and offering specialist services and resources.

Fora for coordination on human-trafficking issues, as from September, were established by the Anti Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation Unit.

5.3 Studies and protocols

Studies commissioned:

- *Carolines Project*. Proposed initiatives aimed at trans female sex workers in Barcelona (see Section 4.2).
- *Des de dins*. Qualitative report on the perceptions, requests and proposals of sex workers who contact clients on the city's public spaces

Protocols:

- *BCN Circuit against human trafficking for sexual exploitation*. A coordination document in Barcelona for all the players working against human trafficking. This document was worked on and approved under the framework of the Inter-Institutional Work Board.

5.4. Territorial coordination

The ABITS Agency kept its presence in the districts through the usual coordination and participation in work spaces.

In the case of Ciutat Vella, it collaborated with the District and the Dispute Management Service and maintained the working sessions relating to the Salvador Seguí Vicinity Plan and took part, among other things, in meetings with local residents on the **Salvador Seguí Neighbourhood Work Group**.

It also attended the Ciutat Vella Summer Work Group and collaborated with Ciutat Vella District and organisations championing the rights of sex workers where ABITS Agency users faced penalty proceedings for carrying out "sex apartment" activities.

Meetings were likewise held in the Sants and Nou Barris districts to tackle specific issues relating to sex work the HTSE.

5.5. Collaboration with the sexual and reproductive health-care services

Coordination work was maintained with the Public Health Agency, the Barcelona Healthcare Consortium and the Healthcare Programme Department for the “Apropa't” and “Trànsit” programmes assisting women and transsexual sex workers in the city.

It took part in the Barcelona Public Health Agency's scientific discussion in June 2016 entitled “Female prostitution and health”.

ABITS played an active part in the sexual and reproductive healthcare strategy led by Barcelona City Council's Health Commissioner, in the working group on the community and family environment coordinated by the Barcelona Public Health Agency and the Barcelona Healthcare Consortium

5.6. Coordination with other municipal institutions and services

The ABITS Agency maintained coordination with the Spanish Government's Regional Representation in Catalonia, the Barcelona Immigration Office, the Directorate-General for Children's and Adolescent Care (DGAIA), the Immigration Prosecutor's Office, the Social Services Consortium etc. Coordination was also carried out with the Care Service for Immigrants, Emigrants and Refugees (SAIER) and Barcelona Social Emergencies Centre (CUESB) and Barcelona Activa.

Several visits were made to public streets with members from the Barcelona Ombudsman's Office and close cooperation carried out to present the situation of sex work and HTSE in Barcelona.

It began to collaborate with the US Consulate in Catalonia and with the Catalan Lawyers' Association.

New students at the Law School were offered the possibility of work placements at the Social and Educational Care Service.

As in previous years, the ABITS Agency continued its participation in the Circuit's Technical Commission, which was jointly led by the city's Department for Feminism and LGBTI Affairs and Healthcare Consortium. The Agency's resources and services were also presented at several territorial districts.

Finally, the Department for Feminism and LGBTI Affairs took part in the Catalan Protocol's Monitoring Committee for Protecting the Victims of Human Trafficking, with several of the Catalan regional government's departments taking part, such as the Senior Catalan Prosecutor's Office, the Catalan Lawyers' Association, the Catalan Psychologists' Association, the Catalan Association of Municipalities and the Catalan Federation of Municipalities.

5.7. Inter-Institutional Working Group against Human Trafficking

The **Barcelona Inter-Institutional Working Group against Human Trafficking** met six times and worked on drafting the Barcelona Circuit against HTSE.

The Group was made up of the following players: the Councillor's Office for Feminism and LGBTI Affairs, the Commissioner for Prevention and Safety, the ABITS Agency for a Comprehensive Approach Towards Sex Work, the three police forces (Guàrdia Urbana, Mossos d'Esquadra and Spanish National Police Force), the Spanish Government's regional representation in Catalonia, the

Catalan Women's Institute, the Immigration Prosecutor's Office, the Judiciary and social organisations (Genera, SICAR.Cat, Red Cross, the APIP-ACAM Foundation). DGAIA joined the Group in 2016.

Work was carried out in 2016 to unify and establish a series of indicators for detecting HTSE victims.

Anti Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation Unit

Coordination meetings to deal with and follow up on cases began to be held after the Unit was set up in September 2016.

5.8. Raising awareness and dissemination

Presentations and training sessions:

- *Collaboration in the training given to professionals at Nou Barris' social services, with an inter-cultural and gender perspective, on the collective of Nigerian people residing in Barcelona.*
- *Two-day visit to ABITS from Norway's Pro Sentret centre. Presentation of the Agency, visits to streets and to several other organisations and institutions making up the ABITS Agency's Technical Work Group.*
- *Visit from the Norwegian NGO, Kirkens Bymisjon Albertine.*
- *Visit from Criminology students from the Netherlands.*
- *Presentation by the ABITS Agency to Ciutat Vella's teams for children's and adolescent care.*
- *Visit from a group of MPs from Germany.*
- *Catalan Institute for Public Safety. Course on human trafficking. Assisting the victims of HT in Barcelona.*
- *International Women Police Conference. IAWP 2016.*

Prize:

A distinction awarded by the Spanish government's regional representation in Catalonia in 2016, to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

Students:

All the students' groups from around Catalonia asking for information on the Agency's work and the situation of the women were attended to, as were students from the Netherlands and Barcelona University's Faculty of Social Education. Journalists from several media organisations were also attended to.

6. Budget for 2016

The budget implemented for 2016 was 1,488,000 euros, down 11% on the budget for 2015. The attached chart lists the amounts per item and includes a comparison with the programme's budget since 2010.

Budget	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 implemen ted	2016 implemented	15/16 variation in money implemented (€/%)
ABITS Agency								
Social and Educational Care Service (SAS)	211,674.23	241,986.71	287,942.50	317,867.27	317,867.27	347,293.49	360,093.83	
	211,674.23	241,986.71	287,942.50	317,867.27	317,867.27	347,293.49	360,093.83	
Financial aid for women	11,721.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	20,000.00	24,723.54	32,615.99	
	11,721.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	20,000.00	24,723.54	32,615.99	
Training and job placements	265,217.10	356,369.75	710,762.47	819,081.14	686,008.03	845,420.63	586,625	
Comprehensive Operation for Improving Employability (DIMO)							230,175	
Comprehensive operation for reintegrating into the Labour Market (DIR)	224,625.85	232,487.75	260,799.35	368,027.93	318,791.78	394,837.15	90,618	
Recovery, empowerment and work placement of women victims of sexual exploitation (RAI)	...	...	88,008.90	99,745.99	110,000.00	111,448.11	126,276.53	
Personal advisory itinerary for professionalising (ITI)	...	83,290.00	83,290.00	83,290.00	94,624.25	81,957.06	--	
Comprehensive support for transsexuals (ACCIÓ)	...	...	128,727.22	128,727.22	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	44,555.73	
Accompanying Team	...	...	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000	40,000	
Dressmaking project	...	...	...	...	18,000.00	35,000	35,000	
Dressmaking entrepreneurship	...	...	...	...	...	25,588.31	--	
Dona Impuls (Barcelona Activa) (3)	...	...	61,347.00	50,700.00	...	52,000	--	
Designing an employment project for transsexual people							20,000	

Social care for women	24,838.50	24,838.50	24,838.50	24,838.50	27,447.30	34,964.1	51,102.54
Intermediate emergencies (4)	24,838.50	24,838.50	24,838.50	24,838.50	27,447.30	27,447.30	40,216.14
Training in healthy habits						7,516.80	10,886.40
Legal aid for women					26,031.43	75,649.82	68,132.65
....	....	....	....	....	26,031.43	75,649.82	68,132.65
Providing care for women who perform sex work in closed spaces	10,000.00	20,000.00	38,648.14	75,232.54	103,464.37	137,907.50	
Eixample	....	....	....	7,808.14	31,232.54	52,464.37	52,464.37
Les Corts	....	....	....	10,840.00	24,000.00	31,000	30,240.13
Rest of the city	....	10,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000	55,203
Providing care for victims of sexual exploitation	122,566.13	140,093.03	138,358.03	152,503.29	158,653.29	205,405.82	194,883.12
Shelter and protection	96,197.22	99,564.12	99,564.12	99,564.12	99,564.12	113,822.33	113,822.33
Temporary and personal-independence flats	26,368.91	26,368.91	26,368.91	40,939.17	40,939.17	41,132.00	41,132
Legal representation	....	14,160.00	12,425.00	12,000.00	18,150.00	17,992.70	18,150
Other trafficking-related projects						32,458.79	21778.79
Project studies and assessments	14,160.00	21,073.84	52,717.69	40,384.50	61,914.26	33,311.23	43,939.05
Evaluation of ACCIÓ's impact	....	....	....	....	....	13,945.25	--
Evaluation of RAI's impact	...	...	...	...	...	19,365.98	9,235.47
Study on the situation of prostitution in Barcelona	....	....	....	30,000.00	61,914.26		12,944.58
Surt DIR-TS's impact	....	21,073.84	....	....	....
Trafficking Indicators	...	....	12,624.79	....	....		21,659 (HT)
Impact of the sexual-exploitation recovery programme (Sicar)	....	....	10,736.90	....	....
Les Corts	14,160.00	....	....	....	....
Comparative study on legislation	....	....	4,356.00	....	....
Recommendations for the media	....	....	....	10,384.50	....	
Legislative and social study	...	...	25,000.00	...	...

SAS database	40,635.39	3,917.60	10,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	....	--
Creation and improvement.	40,635.39	3,917.60	10,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	....	--
Maintenance								
Other	18,460	4,381.87	22,673.83	2,700.00	6,700.00	11,188.01	12,800	
Communication, networking etc.	18,460	4,381.87	2,673.83	2,700.00	6,700.00	7,132	6621.12	
International Cooperation	....	....	20,000.00	....	....	...	--
Condoms						4,056.01	6,179.41	
Total	709,272.35	818,661.30	1,279,654.01	1,383,647.70	1,389,854.12	1,681,421.01	1.488.000,4 -	- 193.420,61
								-11 %

BCN

**Report on the services and programmes
that make up the Agency for a Comprehensive
Approach to Sex Work (ABITS)**

ABITS REPORT FOR 2016