

Report on the state of implementation and impact of actions by the ABITS Agency in its comprehensive approach to prostitution and human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation

# BCN

## Report 2014

Ajuntament de  
Barcelona



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## INTRODUCTION

In 2006, the Barcelona City Council Plenary Council approved the *ABITS Plan*. In order to implement this plan, an agency of the same name was established in accordance with the *municipal ordinance on measures to promote and guarantee co-existence amongst citizens*, which had entered into effect just a few months previously.

On 28 October 2011, the governing team presented a government measure aimed at improving and relaunching the agency, which involved a budget increase of 67% in 2012. This decision was part of the *municipal plan for real and effective equal opportunities among men and women (2012-2015)*, which included the strategic areas, specific objectives and actions of the Agency, in view of the importance given in this mandate to tackling the phenomenon of prostitution in the city of Barcelona.

The objectives of the ABITS Agency are as follows:

- Providing assistance to persons engaged in prostitution in the city of Barcelona, especially those who are in a situation of vulnerability, taking a comprehensive, global and coordinated approach within the powers available to Barcelona City Council.
- Combating human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

The Agency shuns ideological positioning in the aim of being an umbrella providing refuge to all parties directly or indirectly involved in the phenomenon (women engaged in prostitution, professionals, organisations and other municipal departments, among others), in order to operate as a network for promoting services, resources, protocols and measures aimed at meeting both of these objectives through six intervention strategies:

- Knowledge about the phenomenon. Dissemination and raising awareness.
- Assistance to women engaged in prostitution in the public way.
- Assistance to women engaged in prostitution in indoor premises (bars, clubs and apartments).
- Design and implementation of training and social integration programmes.
- Detection and comprehensive assistance for victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
- Coordination of actions at institutional and community level.

This report includes information and figures from various projects implemented by the ABITS Agency up to the 31 December 2014.

We would like to thank all everyone who has make our work possible.

## ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION IN THE PUBLIC WAY

### 1 SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE (SAS)

#### 1.1 Description of the service

The SAS<sup>1</sup> is a specific service provided by the City Council to women engaged in prostitution or victims of sexual exploitation in the city of Barcelona, especially those who offer and negotiate such services in the public way. This is a **multidisciplinary service** formed by different professionals: a director (38.5 hours per week), a social worker (38.5 hours per week), four educators (154 hours per week), a psychologist (38.5 hours per week), two health workers (45 hours per week) and three lawyers. <sup>2</sup>**Access to the SAS** may be direct (women contacted in the street, by telephone or without advance appointment) or by referral.

Educators and healthcare agents in pairs work in shifts on the street to contact women, guaranteeing a minimum of 50 hours in the public way (from Monday to Friday between 9 am and 2 am). There is also a **free telephone helpline (900 722 200)** for users, as well as **service assistance without prior appointment** (Thursday from 11 am to 3 pm). Assistance is provided **at the office** from Monday to Friday from 9 am to 7 pm. The service is at 344, **Carrer València, mezzanine floor**.

Areas of the city in which women are proactively approached by the team are: Ciutat Vella, Sant Martí/Eixample, Les Corts and in any district in which their intervention is required.

From Monday to Friday, the team are on duty on the street, approaching women and informing them about the service and resources provided by the ABITS Agency (in the case of women who have not been contacted previously) and enquiring about their circumstances. These workers also offer prophylactic material (condoms and lubricants) supplied by the Government of Catalonia's Health Ministry and the Directorate of Women's Affairs. Provisions are also made for occasional street visits by the psychologist or the social worker in order to detect needs, or at the request of the educators.

The table below shows how the intervention of the educators and health workers on the street is organised:

#### *Schedule for street shifts*

DIRECT ASSISTANCE AND MEDIATION 2014		
<b>Ciutat Vella</b>	Monday to Friday	3 hours from 12 noon and 7 pm
	Tuesday and Thursday	10 pm to 2 am
<b>Ciutat Vella + Sant Martí/Eixample</b>	Friday	10 pm to 3 am
<b>Sant Martí/Eixample</b>	Wednesday	10 pm to 1 am
<b>Les Corts</b>	Monday and Thursday	10 pm to 2 am
<b>Zona Franca</b>	Depending on season and the presence of women, and in coordination with the district	2 hours between 12 noon and 7 pm

<sup>1</sup> The body providing this services is the Associació Benestar i Desenvolupament (Welfare and Development Association, ABD).

<sup>2</sup> In August 2014, SAS the legal support service came into operation, providing four hours a week of face-to-face assistance to women of the SAS.

## 1.2 Assistance in the public way

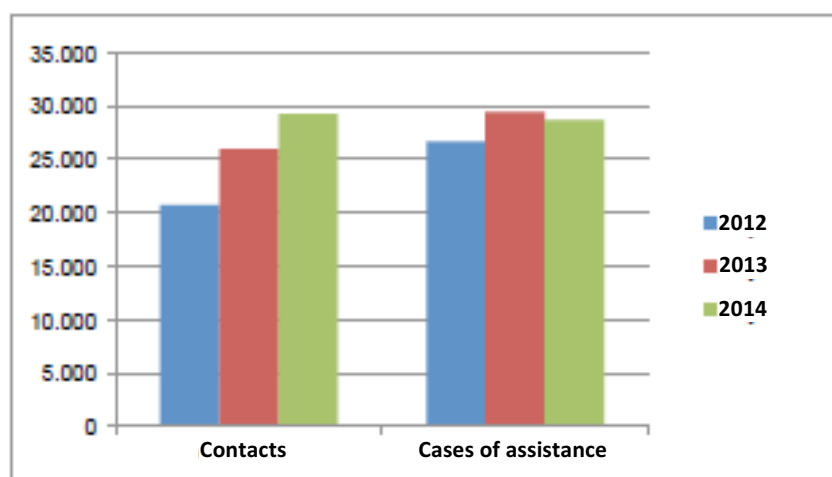
The number of street **contacts** (approaches made by a team member to a woman offering sexual services in the public way) continued its steady rise (from 25,950 in 2013 to 29,190 in 2014). The concept of assistance provided in the public way was redefined over the course of 2014, as educators were already familiar with most of the women and the bond established with them meant that, as well as providing active listening in all cases, deeper and better quality educational interventions were carried out (such as providing information or offering advice).

The number of cases of assistance in the public way during 2014 was 28,623.

*Figures for assistance in the public way*

ASSISTANCE IN THE PUBLIC WAY	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Variation 2013- 2014
<b>Contacts</b>	1,920	6,880	10,439	13,113	15,417	18,603	20,721	25,950	29,190	12.48%
<b>No. cases of assistance</b>	440	4,216	8,391	9,979	18,771	23,833	26,660	29,379	28,623	-2.58%
<i>Active listening</i>	358	2,712	5,122	6,817	13,159	17,627	19,068	21,230	19,642	-7.47%
<i>Educational intervention</i>	82	1,504	3,269	3,162	5,612	6,206	7,592	8,149	8,981	10.2%

*Number of contacts and cases of assistance in the public way 2012-2014*



The figures for activity carried out by the team on the street refer to the number of interventions, not the number of different women assisted. This is due to the fact that the team goes out every day, and the same woman may have been contacted many times over the course of the year.

### 1.3 Assistance at the office and individual work plans. Main requests

The year 2014 saw **the consolidation of the service** due to various factors.

From 2009, the SAS progressively extended their street intervention zones and increased the frequency of street shifts. This has led to a steady increase in contacts with women in new territories:

- a. 2009-2010: extension to Ciutat Vella night-time and Sant Martí
- b. 2011-2012: extension to Les Corts and Zona Franca
- c. 2013: an additional night street shift in Ciutat Vella

In 2014, the SAS already provided stable coverage to all districts of Barcelona for which engagement in prostitution in the public way was recorded and the frequency of street shifts established in 2013 was maintained. The continued work carried out during daily street shifts enabled the SAS to regularly contact the most women engaged in prostitution in the public way, which explains why the figures remain stable with regards to the previous year.

*Data on files*

FILES ON WOMEN	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% variation 2013- 2014
Files opened since 2006 <sup>3</sup>	-	368	546	725	850	960	1,069	1,195	1,249	4.52%
Different women assisted	-	-	-	406	449	441	396	409	389	-4.88%
Files active on 31 December <sup>4</sup>		274	307	386	363	363	371	333	298	-10.51%
No. of new cases	220	148	179	180	125	111	108	126	105	-16.67%
No. of cases closed <sup>5</sup>	79	94	163	152	125	183	162	169	192	13.60%
No. of re-opened cases	-	-	39	32	16	48	62	32	34	6.25%

<sup>3</sup> The total number of women assisted since the plan was launched in 2006 are considered open files.

<sup>4</sup> Cases in which action concerning the women has been taken in the last six months are considered active files.

<sup>5</sup> Implementing the database enabled old or duplicate files to be cleaned, which explains the increase in the number of cases closed in the service on 31 December 2014 and the decrease in active files in the service on that date.



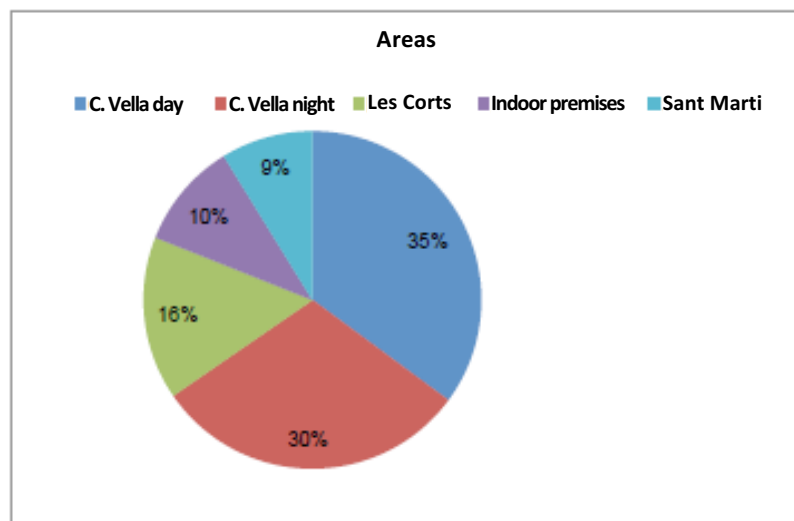
On 31st December 2014 the SAS had **298 active files**. It should be noted that in 2014, 219 different women requested an introductory interview to the service (almost 50% requested this from the educators and healthcare workers during street shifts), in which 103 women attended and 116 did not (which means 53% absenteeism out of all new introduction requests). For this reason the **number of cases opened in the service** was 105 (down 16.67% compared to 2013, which was 126) and the number of **different women** who carried out a **socio-educational work plan** with the SAS remained stable (389 different women assisted in 2014 compared to 409 in 2013). **34 inactive files were reopened** immediately through new requests from users.

The number of **cases closed in the service**, of 192 files in 2014, was due to:

- Achieving the goals set in the work plan (response to healthcare request, coverage of basic needs, providing training and/employment activities, etc.).
- The woman's absence for over six months from the service, which may be caused by various different reasons: return to country of origin, changes in social or family circumstances, ceasing to engage in prostitution and other justified causes.
- Referral to another specialist service covering their needs and requests (SSB basic social services, CAS social assistance centres, etc.).

With regards to the **distribution of active files into areas** of engagement in prostitution, in 2014, 65% of files were mainly concentrated in the district of Ciutat Vella (35% of women assisted were from the night-time schedule and 30% from day-time); 16% in the district of Les Corts and 9% women engaging in prostitution in the district of Sant Martí. The remaining 10% were women engaging in prostitution in indoor premises.

*Distribution of active files by areas of engagement in prostitution in Barcelona.*



It should be noted that a new **database** was implemented in 2014 in order to optimise and improve data collection. This enabled a new information collection system to be established; concepts were redefined and ongoing assessment of the computer application was required in order to adapt the information collected in each file.

In 2014, **the number of requests made by women to educators and health workers in the public way increased** by 28.7% (14,314 in 2014 in comparison to 11,122 in 2013), mainly due to the generalisation of situations of poverty affecting women's basic needs.

The most relevant **request issues** were the same as in 2013: 3,230 healthcare requests (sexual and reproductive healthcare, unwanted pregnancies, situations of risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, etc.); 3,018 requests for training and work integration<sup>6</sup> and 1,422 requests in relation to legal issues. Furthermore, women's requests for care and attention of children continued its upward trend (1,066 requests were recorded, a 14.50% increase over 2013). Requests for housing increased exponentially by more than 47% (596 requests recorded in 2014 compared to the 405 in 2013). This is because many women were not able to pay the rent for their sublet rooms, or experienced cohabitation conflicts, and could not take better accommodation as they lacked money for a deposit or were unaware of eviction process affecting the addresses they they sublet their rooms.

*Requests taken in the public way*

REQUESTS	2011 <sup>7</sup>	2012	2012	2013	2013	2014	2014	% variation 2013-2014
<b>No. requests</b>	4,376	9,069		11,122		14,314		28.69%
<b>Main requests as a %</b>	%		%		%		%	<b>% variation 2013-2014</b>
Healthcare	30%	2,196	24.21%	2,516	22.63%	3,230	22.56%	28.38%
Training and integration into employment	25%	1,676	18.48%	2,075	18.67%	3,018	21.08%	45.45%
Legal assistance	9%	1,329	14.65%	1,437	12.92%	1,422	9.93%	-1.05%
Children		573	6.32%	931	8.38%	1,066	7.45%	14.50%
Health card processing	9%	748	8.25%	822	7.39%	938	6.55%	14.11%
Documentation processing		378	4.17%	654	8.80%	726	5.07%	11.01%
Social services		387	4.27%	619	5.58%	631	4.41%	1.94%
Basic needs		710	7.83%	614	5.52%	599	4.18%	-2.45%
Housing		192	2.12%	405	3.65%	596	4.16%	47.16%
SAS appointments						548	3.83%	
Psychological assistance/containment		496	5.47%	448	4.04%	366	2.56%	-18.30%
Civil registration		267	2.94%	311	2.80%	328	2.30%	5.46%
Situation of violence						29	0.20%	
Others	27%	117	1.29%	290	2.62%	817	5.71%	181.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,069</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,122</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,314</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22.64%</b>

<sup>6</sup> In 2014, these data were recorded separately: training requests (1,891) and job requests (1,127).

<sup>7</sup> In 2011, recorded requests were related to healthcare, training and integration into employment, legal assistance and health card processing. Requests from women has increased proportionally to the increase in assistance offered by the SAS.

The SAS was established as a social service to intervene and accompany women over time, in search of solutions to the problems facing them, which translated into **an increase in assistance at the office** with women who starting and/or maintaining a **work plan with the service**. Throughout 2014, the number of socio-educational interviews carried out in the office was maintained compared to the previous year (775 compared to 789 in 2013).

The term *accompaniment* is used to refer to the process of personally accompanying women to services. It is used as a tool to talk to women in a different environment away from the street, with guaranteed confidentiality, to strengthen the relationship with them and detect other aspects of their daily lives, such as possible situations of human trafficking and/or sexual exploitation. In 2014, the **number of accompaniments increased significantly** (from 647 in 2013 to 956 in 2014, an increase of 47.78%). The **majority of women assisted** by the service (immigrants, youths, unfamiliar with the introduction language and operation of resources) required professional accompaniment to healthcare services (linking to the local primary care centre (CAP), socio-occupational insertion programme (Apropa't ), etc.), social services (first and second level), training centres (enrolment and registration for training courses), schools (for care and attention of children under their charge) and to a large extent to the law courts (for summons, requests for information and free legal aid applications), among others. Accompaniment is a greatly valued tool that not only ensures the woman arrives and is attended at the service, but also establishes a closer relationship with the educator, psychologist, social worker or health worker.

In 2014, **coordination operations with other services** increased (4,547 in 2014 versus 3,461 in 2013, an increase of 31.37%). Firstly, this is due to the decrease in referrals, as the SAS carried out specialised work plans representing the women and in coordination with other services (such as social services), which increased the number of coordination operations compared to 2013. Secondly, a greater number of assisted women are in an irregular situation and unfamiliar with the language and existing resources. These women required an adaptation, coordination, accompaniment process and subsequent guidance to other resources.

#### *Assistance at the office data*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% variation
<b>Interviews at the office<sup>8</sup></b> (does not include psychological assistance)	21	69	193	283	396	371	313	789	775	-1.7%
<b>Accompaniments</b>	52	207	347	334	624	758	677	647	956	47.5%
<b>Coordination operations</b>	193	613	1,096	1,458	2,183	2,360	2,726	3,461	4,547	31%
<b>Referrals to SAS (received)</b>	-	-	92	73	85	65	61	60	37 <sup>9</sup>	-1.64%
<b>Referrals to other services and organisations</b>	83	278	329	321	436	493	453	577	453	-21.50%

<sup>8</sup> Under the care of social educators and the social worker.

<sup>9</sup> Unlike previous years, only referrals meeting requirements for SAS intervention were recorded.

Establishing **complex work plans** meant assessing and redefining intervention methods for office professionals and therefore, the entire team carried out the important task of designing **new action protocols**: protocol for the introductory interview, psychological care and treatment, and legal assistance and advice. This also involved an increase in office work the professionals had to perform. Furthermore, they continued to establish group intervention strategies (swimming pool activity, workshops on maternal skills in coordination with the Àmbit Dona healthcare education body and workshops on aspects of healthcare in coordination with Doctors of the World).

The service maintained its **flexibility**, exploring known and unknown areas at different times and on different days, in order to continue and extend, where necessary, the observation of and contact with women. Joint street shifts **were carried out** with the City Council's Conflict Management Services in order to establish **joint approach strategies** for the areas of Ciutat Vella and Sant Martí.

Furthermore, in coordination with this team, the district of Sants-Montjuïc, the Àmbit Prevenició (Prevention Area) Foundation and the Public Health Agency, **the presence of the SAS in Zona Franca was redefined** by analysing and defined needs and how each service would intervene.

In coordination with the **Sant Martí** (Besòs area) district, information about the ABITS Agency and the SAS was provided to services working with drug users: CAS Besòs and professionals working in the field (Public Health Agency and Public Space Intervention Service, SIEP).

As a specialised service for the **detecting and assisting women victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation**, a human trafficking victim observation and detection procedure was defined and implemented, comprising **22 indicators and ethical guidelines for intervention**.

#### *Psychological assistance data*

<b>PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>% variation 2013-2014</b>
<b>Women assisted</b>	33	57	63	61	-3.17%
<b>New women assisted</b>	----	38	29	25	-13.8%
<b>Interviews</b>	230	349	448	374	-16.51%

The number of cases in **therapy** was maintained in 2014 (63 cases in 2013, compared to 61 in 2014), although the number of **interviews** dropped (374 compared to 448 in 2013) mainly due the women not attending (152 of the 526 scheduled interviews were not carried out due non-attendance by the women). This fact is explained by the economic crisis and situations of extreme vulnerability, which made the women prioritise covering their basic needs and integration into employment. Furthermore, therapy implies long term participation and commitment, which the women cannot always take on due to their life circumstances.

In 2014, 25 women **were assisted for the first time** and 33 **psychological assistance files** were closed during the year, due to reaching objectives, referral to other psychological assistance services (as the root problem was not prostitution but issues related to addiction, marital separation, etc.) or the women abandoning the service.

It should be noted that eight of the files are for **transsexual women**, 13% of the total persons assisted in 2014. This involved close coordination with health services to examine the feelings of isolation and lack of social acceptance which were present.

The **priority subject areas for therapeutic intervention** focused on: living with engagement in prostitution and the stigma, violence (male violence towards women, child abuse, sexual exploitation), sexual and reproductive health (anxiety, depression, social phobia, etc.) and integration into the formal employment market.

#### 1.4 Sociodemographic profile of women assisted by the SAS

With regard to **the profile of SAS users** with an active file in the service on 31 December 2014 (298), the majority were migrant women (87.91%), mainly from Nigeria (38.92%) and Romania (15.77%), and in third place, Spanish nationals (12.08%). The number of women assisted from Nigeria was up 41% over the previous year, indicating an increasingly significant presence on the street. A decrease of approximately 32.66% in Romanian women was observed.

*Data on women active on 31 December 2014.*

ORIGIN %	2007 (b)	2008 (c)	2009 (d)	2010 (e)	2011 (f)	2012 (g)	2013 (h)	2014 (i) <sup>10</sup>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	-	-	15.3	21.0	19.0	21.8	30.03	40.28
<i>Nigeria</i>	-	-	-	-	-	(18.8)	(27.6)	(38.92)
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	-	-	37.0	34.0	38.0	31.0	29.73	22.14
<i>Romania</i>	(45.2)	(37.4)	-	-	-	(26.0)	(23.42)	(15.77)
<b>Latin America</b>	17.5	21.7	22.9	26.0	24.0	26.5	24.33	20.13
<i>Ecuador</i>	-	-	-	-	-	(9.16)	(7.50)	(6.71)
<b>Spain</b>	21.1	19.8	17.4	15.0	13.0	14.5	12.9	12.08
<b>North Africa</b>	6.9	7.1	4.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.10	4.36
<i>Morocco</i>	-	-	-	-	-	(2.15)	(1.50)	(4.02)
<b>Others</b>	-	14.0	0.8	1.0	3.0	3.5	0.91	1.01
<i>Asia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	(2.9)	(0.60)	(0.67)
<i>Italy</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.33)

<sup>10</sup> In this table, the information in brackets beside the year refers to the percentage in relation to the number of active files: (b) of a total of 274 active files; (c) of a total of 307 active files; (d) of a total of 372 active files; (e) of a total of 386 active files (f) of a total of 363 active files; (g) of a total of 371 active files; (h) of a total of 333 active files (i) of a total of 298 active files.

ORIGIN %	2007 (b)	2008 (c)	2009 (d)	2010 (e)	2011 (f)	2012 (g)	2013 (h)	2014 (i) <sup>10</sup>
Unknown		0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In relation to **age**<sup>11</sup>, the average age of the 298 was 34 years (the youngest was 19 and the oldest 65 years). It should be noted that by nationality, the average age of Nigerian women assisted was 29, compared to Spanish women which was 46 years.

*Number of women per age range*

NUMBER OF WOMEN PER AGE RANGE AGE (files active on 31.12.14)	2014
18-25 years	62
26-35 years	108
36-45 years	72
46-55 years	35
Over 55 years	15
Unknown	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>

In relation to gender, 7.3% of the total were transsexual women.

58.4% of women with active files on 31 December were mothers with children under their charge, born here or in their country of origin.

<sup>11</sup> The new database enabled the collection of these data to begin in January 2014.

### Legal situation

LEGAL SITUATION %	2006 (a)	2007 (b)	2008 (c)	2009 (d)	2010 (e)	2011 (f)	2012 (g)	2013 (h)	2014 (i) <sup>12</sup>
<b>Regular</b>	40.3	41.6	45.2	72	76.6	75.7	75.2	72.6	63.1
<b>Irregular</b>	60.1	57.6	54	20.7	22.2	23.4	23.7	26.4	36.4
<b>NS</b>	0.4	0.7	0.6	7.2	1.0	0.8	1.08	1	0.3

Assisted women with **an irregular document status** increased by 10% over 2013, mainly due to the presence of women from Nigeria assisted by the SAS, who tend to be undocumented in our country.

### Health card

HEALTH CARD %	2006 (a)	2007 (b)	2008 (c)	2009 (d)	2010 (e)	2011 (f)	2012 (g)	2013 (h)	2014 (i) <sup>13</sup>
<b>YES</b>	57.8	72.2	78.5	68.8	83.6	85.9	90	92	92.6
<b>NO</b>	40.3	28.8	19.2	18.8	15.0	12.9	8.2	7	5.7
<b>NS</b>	1.8	0.7	2.2	12.3	2.8	0.5	1.8	1	1.7

Guaranteeing that users have a health card and are aware of how to access healthcare services is always a priority for the service. For this reason the data show an exponential increase over the years of intervention by the team, which remains stable in 2014; 92.6% of women assisted possessed a health card. In general, if women do not possess a health card this is because they lack one or more documents to apply for it: because they have health cards from other autonomous communities, are newly arrived or are from the EU with private health insurance.

In relation to the processing required to access healthcare, ongoing efforts were made to inform women of the need for civil registration. In 2014, 79.8% of women had been entered on the civil register. The reasons for lack of registration are as follows: living outside the municipality of Barcelona, sharing housing with others (shared apartment or rooms) or not having the identification documentation to carry out the process.

<sup>12</sup> In this table, the information in brackets beside the year refers to the percentage in relation to the number of active files: (b) of total of 274 active files; (c) of a total of 307 active files; (d) of a total of 372 active files; (e) of a total of 386 active files (f) of a total of 363 active files; (g) of a total of 371 active files; (h) of a total of 333 active files (i) of a total of 298 active files.

<sup>13</sup> In this table, the information in brackets beside the year refers to the percentage in relation to the number of active files: (b) of total of 274 active files; (c) of a total of 307 active files; (d) of a total of 372 active files; (e) of a total of 386 active files (f) of a total of 363 active files; (g) of a total of 371 active files; (h) of a total of 333 active files (i) of a total of 298 active files.

### Civil registration

CIVIL REGISTRATION %	2006 (a)	2007 (b)	2008 (c)	2009 (d)	2010 (e)	2011 (f)	2012 (g)	2013 (h)	2014 (i) <sup>14</sup>
YES	61.0	60.5	60.2	53.2	73.5	71.6	76.5	79.3	79.8
NO	38.0	38.6	38.1	32.5	24.1	27.8	21.8	19.5	18.4
NS	1.8	0.7	1.6	14.2	2.0	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.6

In 2014, the SAS worked to strengthen users' relationships with the team and promote positive relationships among the women themselves. To do this, a series of leisure and cultural activities were organised, as well as others aimed at getting to know their environment:

- Beginners swimming lessons (Can Ricard Sports Centre) involving two groups, in which 16 women participated with a great level of involvement and commitment.
- Weekly yoga workshop (room provided by the Drassanes Community Centre).
- Fira de Sant Jordi in the Rambla del Raval. Products made by the women themselves (7 participants) were put on sale in 2 production workshops organised by the SAS.
- Two trips to the beach with 15 women taking part.
- Multicultural lunch at the SAS, requested by the women themselves, attended by 16 women and 3 children. Each woman brought typical food from their country.
- Christmas party (organised with the APIP-ACAM Foundation and El Lloc de la Dona).

### 1.5 SAS legal assistance service

On 1 August 2014, the legal assistance service for SAS users was launched, to provide information, advice and accompaniment, if needed, for carrying out administrative procedures. The service was greatly accepted by the women. **Four hours of face-to-face assistance per week** (Monday from 12 noon to 2 pm and Wednesday from 3 pm to 5 pm) were offered to assist an average of six women. The remaining hours were designated to paperwork (resources, authorities, etc.) and administration (telephone or face-to-face). Furthermore, women were accompanied to different public bodies (Tax Office, Law Courts, etc.) and diverse coordination operations were carried out with professionals of the SAS related to the women (educators, social worker and psychologist) to work on their cases. Also, six hours of legal training were given to the SAS's technical team (director, social worker, social educators and health workers). This service was offered in collaboration with three legal professionals<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> In this table, the information in brackets beside the year refers to the percentage in relation to the number of active files: (b) of a total of 274 active files; (c) of a total of 307 active files; (d) of a total of 372 active files; (e) of a total of 386 active files (f) of a total of 363 active files; (g) of a total of 371 active files; (h) of a total of 333 active files (i) of a total of 298 active files.

<sup>15</sup> Two lawyers from Alter BCN and one from Dones Juristes.



*Legal assistance service data*

SAS LEGAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE	2014
Different women assisted	39
Interviews	57
Accompaniments	6

TYPES OF REQUESTS <sup>16</sup>	2014	%
Foreign	30	41.1%
Criminal	15	20.5%
Administrative	10	13.7%
Family	9	12.3%
Cohabitation ordinance	6	8.3%
Civil	2	2.7%
Labour	1	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100%</b>

With regards to the profile of the 39 different women assisted by the legal assistance service in the second semester of 2014:

- 46.15% were from Nigeria (18 women).
- 23.08% were from Latin America (4 from the Dominican Republic, 2 from Bolivia, 1 from Peru, 1 from Honduras and 1 from Ecuador).
- 10.26% were from Morocco (4 women).
- 7.69% were from Romania (3 women).
- 5.13% were from Spain (2 women).
- 5.13% were (2 women) of unknown nationality.
- The remaining 2.56% (1 woman) was from Kenya.

Of the 73 **requests recorded** up to 31 December 2014, the main three requests were: 41.1% (30 requests) for foreign law (or related aspects), 20.5% (15 requests) for criminal issues and 13.7% (10 requests) related to administration. It is noticeable that Nigerian women tend to make more requests related to immigration with criminal aspects, whereas Latin American women make requests for immigration related to family law. An average age of around 34 years was established.

The service was designed in 2014 and was continuously evaluated in order to adjust it to the detected needs and available resources.

<sup>16</sup> A woman can carry out more than one request/query.

## 1.6 SAS financial aid

Although most of the SAS's resources are human, it also operates with **one-off financial aid** which enables women to maintain processes and achieve objectives established in their work plans. This aid may be of a peremptory nature (emergency or on-off) or in the form of regular payments directly linked to a work plan.

Emergency aid was mainly used for transport (accompaniments of educators, transfers to medical centres or processes of reporting victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation: police stations, courts, appeal for legal protection, etc.).

### *Financial aid data*

<b>FINANCIAL AID</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>% variation 2013-2014</b>
<b>Regular aid</b>	39	61	56.41%
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	€8,403.93	€9,575.94	13.95%

30% of regular financial aid linked to the work plan was assigned to the payment of rent/sublet rent/deposit; 19% to transport aid (above all for women to access training and/or work-related activities), 17% to food aid, 15% to documentation applications and the remaining 19% distributed across training aid (course matriculation, etc.), covering the basic needs of children, dental treatment, medication and work attire.

## 1.7 Networking

The SAS provided **advice to professionals** from the municipal services in relation to persons engaged in prostitution or possible victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In 2014, advice was provided on **62 occasions** (57 to different services and 5 to students), an increase of 10.71% from 2013 (56 occasions).

The team regularly liaised with the Guàrdia Urbana (City Police), the Mossos d'Esquadra (Catalan Police Force) and the Cos Nacional de Policia (Spanish Police Force), and a total of 115 coordination operations were carried out.

The service also took part in the circuit against violence towards women, explaining the work of the Circuit de Sant Andreu and participating in four of the territorial circuits (districts of Ciutat Vella, Sant Martí, Eixample and Les Corts).

The SAS also presented the resource to other services (CIPAIIS-Centre for Psychological Assessment and Social Integration; Paidós-Càrites Centre; SATMI; Red Cross of Manresa; Espai Ariadna; Social Services of l'Hospitalet de Llobregat, district IV).

Likewise, the service was a member of various working groups: Prostitution and Aids of the Catalan Government's Ministry of Health; Raval Community Health Board and Technical Table of the ABITS Agency.

The SAS took on seven student interns in 2014 from diploma courses on social education (4 students) and social work (2 students), as well as one student doing a Masters in Cognitive Social Therapy from the University of Barcelona.

## ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION IN INDOOR PREMISES (BARS, CLUBS AND APARTMENTS)

### 2 ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION IN INDOOR PREMISES IN EIXAMPLE

#### 2.1 Project definition

Project intended for women engaged in prostitution in **indoor premises in Eixample**. By visiting these premises, contact is made with the women in order to identify situations of vulnerability, offer **assistance and social and healthcare guidance**, and attend their needs comprehensively. Care is also provided by referrals to other ABITS Agency projects, other services of the organisation or external resources. The project takes into account factors both specific to the women and the types of services and practices found in these spaces.

The project began on 1 October 2013 and the first three months focused on searching for and visiting such premises. In 2014, the number of women monitored and the complexity of the social assistance they required grew exponentially. Assistance for the women and ongoing regular visits to indoor premises was given priority over a major increase the search for new spaces.

#### 2.2 Indoor premises detected and visited

A comparison of types of indoor premises detected in the Eixample district and those eventually visited regularly is shown below<sup>17</sup>.

*Spaces detected in the Eixample district*

INDOOR PREMISES DETECTED <sup>18</sup>	2013	2014
	Name	Name
Clubs	39	22
Apartments	51	52
Apartments with Chinese women	--	14
Strip clubs	--	18
Massage parlours	3	5
Others (unknown)	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>113</b>

<sup>17</sup> The same premises can be detected in 2013 and 2014. The data are not totals.

<sup>18</sup> In the yearly comparison, it should be born in mind that data from 2013 reflect only three months of project implementation, as it began on 1 October. However, data from 2014 correspond to a full year.

In 2014, 86 indoor premises (out of 113 detected) were visited, of which 24 were closed, 9 did not permit access and 3 were covered by another organisation. Therefore, **a total of 50 indoor premises were visited regularly**. In 2013, 48 indoor premises (of 95 detected) were visited, of which 15 were closed, 3 did not permit access and regular visits were made to a total of 30 indoor premises.

*Premises visited in the Eixample district*

<b>INDOOR PREMISES VISITED REGULARLY<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>2013 Name</b>	<b>2014 Name</b>
<b>Clubs</b>	5	7
<b>Apartments</b>	7	18
<b>Apartments with Chinese women</b>	0	4
<b>Strip clubs</b>	17	19
<b>Massage parlours</b>	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>

Throughout 2014, 248 **visits to different indoor premises were carried out** (41 visits in 2013). 891 contact cards (311 in 2013), 4,140 male condoms (605 in 2013) and 156 female condoms (136 in 2013) were provided.

With regards the size of the 50 premises visited, had a capacity for between 5 and 20 women, with the majority holding between 5 and 10. However, 36% of the premises visited had a capacity for over 20 women.

*Capacity of the premises*

<b>CAPACITY OF INDOOR PREMISES VISITED<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Between 1 and 5 women</b>	15	30%
<b>Between 5 and 10 women</b>	22	44%
<b>Between 10 and 20 women</b>	10	20%
<b>Unknown</b>	3	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>19</sup> The same premises may have been visited both in 2013 and 2014.

<sup>20</sup> Collection of these data began in 2014.

In general, premises with fewer women were apartments, and those with larger groups of women were firstly hostess clubs, followed by strip clubs.

Firstly, strip clubs are smaller than the hostess clubs, and usually only have one or two rooms for engaging in prostitution. There are many more rooms in the hostess clubs and they do not usually have a bar and music.

In relation to the opening hours of the regularly visited premises, apartments (except for those with Chinese women which usually open 24 hours a day) usually have daytime opening hours (10 am to 8 pm and closed at weekends). Hostess and strip clubs have night-time opening hours, and open from the afternoon to the early hours and also at weekends.

### 2.3 Women assisted

During visits to indoor premises, 839 women (178 in 2013) were observed and contact was made with 653 women (141 in 2013)<sup>21</sup>. Of these, **158 women received assistance and individual monitoring** in 2014 (45 women in 2013)<sup>22</sup>. They were interviewed at the organisation's headquarters and accompanied to appeals and referrals.

#### Profile data

With regards to the 158 women who received assistance in 2014, 48.73% were from Latin America, mainly the Dominican Republic, Colombia and Brazil. 25.95% were Romanian and 10.13% Spanish nationals. The presence of Nigerian women was not observed in indoor premises.

#### *Data on the origin of women assisted*

<b>DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED</b>	<b>2013 No. of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>Africa</b>	1	2.22%	3	1.90%
<i>Morocco</i>	1	2.22%	3	1.90%
<b>Latin America</b>	31	68.89%	77	48.73%
<i>Peru</i>	-	-	5	3.16%
<i>Argentina</i>	1	2.22%	1	0.63%
<i>Cuba</i>	1	2.22%	5	3.16%
<i>Venezuela</i>	1	2.22%	4	2.53%
<i>Bolivia</i>	1	2.22%	2	1.27%
<i>Brazil</i>	7	15.56%	9	5.70%
<i>Colombia</i>	6	13.33%	10	6.33%

<sup>21</sup> Some women may have been observed or contacted more than once.

<sup>22</sup> 2013 and 2014 refer to different women. The data are not cumulative, hence, a woman assisted in 2013 who continued to be monitored in 2014 was not counted once again in 2014.

<b>DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED</b>	<b>2013 No. of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<i>Ecuador</i>	2	4.44%	7	4.43%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	9	20%	28	17.72%
<i>Paraguay</i>	3	6.67%	3	1.90%
<i>Uruguay</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<i>Chile</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<i>Honduras</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22.22%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>34.18%</b>
<i>Romania</i>	6	13.33%	41	25.95%
<i>Hungary</i>	2	4.44%	4	2.53%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	-	-	3	1.90%
<i>Russia</i>	2	4.44%	1	0.63%
<i>Moldova</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<i>Albania</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<i>Armenia</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<i>Ukraine</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<i>Slovakia</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<b>Asia</b>	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>2.53%</b>
<i>China</i>	-	-	2 <sup>23</sup>	1.27%
<i>Philippines</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<i>India</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<b>Europe</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6.67%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10.76%</b>
<i>France</i>	-	-	1	0.63%
<b>Spain</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6.67%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10.13%</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>1.90%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>23</sup> For the first time in 2014, four apartments with Chinese women engaged in prostitution were visited accompanied by a Chinese interpreter. Despite the difficulties accessing the group, the experience served to raise awareness of the service and two Chinese women were assisted.

The majority age group was 26 to 35 years, followed by 18 to 25 years. The average age of the women assisted was 29 years (33 in 2013).

*Number of women per age range*

<b>AGE RANGES</b>	<b>2013 No. of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>From 18 to 25 years</b>	5	11.11%	44	27.85%
<b>From 26 to 35 years</b>	22	48.89%	81	51.27%
<b>From 36 to 45 years</b>	13	28.89%	22	13.92%
<b>From 46 to 55 years</b>	-	-	2	1.27%
<b>Over 55 years</b>	-	-	1	0.63%
<b>Unknown</b>	5	11.11%	8	5.06%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100%</b>

Out of all the women, 83.54% were legal residents (88.89% in 2013). Of the total persons monitored in 2014, 8 transsexual women (6 in 2013) and 1 transsexual man (none in 2013) were assisted.

## 2.4 Requests

The main request in 71% of cases was related to healthcare; gynaecological check-ups represented 45.64% of all requests made in all areas (50% in 2013). This was followed by training and employment requests (at 14.98%) and social and legal requests (both at 6.97%).

### *Requests recorded in indoor premises in Eixample*

<b>TYPES OF REQUESTS<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2014 %</b>	<b>Observations</b>
<b>Healthcare<sup>25</sup></b>	32	55.17%	204	72.60%	Gynaecological check-ups (64.22%), health cards (26.96%), other health services, Servei Trànsit (service for transsexual women), Abortion <sup>26</sup>
<b>Social</b>	10	17.24%	20	7.12%	<i>Food Kit</i> (60%), transport aid, nappies, health care aid, aid provision, housing search
<b>Training and employment</b>	6	10.34%	37	13.17%	Training (13.51%) and integration into employment (86.49%)
<b>Legal</b>	10	17.24%	20	7.12%	Immigration assistance (80%), accreditation of titles, civil registration, passport renewal
<b>Others</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>100%</b>	-

<sup>24</sup> The same woman can make more than one request.

<sup>25</sup> Five women requested psychological assistance, three of which began therapy.

<sup>26</sup> Abortion: (Interrupció Voluntària de l'Embaràs or IVE in Catalonia).



## 2.5 Interventions and referrals

In response to the women's requests, two types of interventions were carried out:

Group interventions at hostess clubs and apartments:

These dealt with subjects such as preventing sexually transmitted diseases, drug dependency, birth control and intimate hygiene, prevention and approach to situations of violence, the stigma related to engagement in prostitution and empowerment.

Individual interventions at the entity's premises<sup>27</sup>:

- 111 individual meetings to gain deeper knowledge of each situation in a confidential space (10 in 2013).
- 119 accompaniments to health and community care facilities, etc. (15 in 2013).
- 10 referrals to the Trànsit service: health assistance for transsexual people (none in 2013).
- 17 referrals to other resources and services of other organisations (8 in 2013): Anem per feina, SURT. Fundació de Dones. Fundació Privada, SAS of the ABITS Agency, Fundació Èxit.
- 17 referrals to the organisation's own resources (3 in 2013): legal assistance, psychological assistance and employment service.
- 20 food aids, transport, supplies and medication (5 in 2013).
- 55 health card applications<sup>28</sup>.

Detection, prevention and assistance in **situations of violence towards women and human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation** was approached in a cross-departmental way in all interventions, either in the indoor premises or by interviews at the office.

The ABITS Agency's intervention project in the **Eixample district**, a strategic line for assisting women engaged in prostitution in bars, apartments or clubs, is part of an agreement with the Red Cross.

## 3 ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION IN INDOOR PREMISES IN LES CORTS AND SANTS-MONTJUÏC DISTRICTS

### 3.1 Project definition

Project intended for women engaged in prostitution in **indoor premises in Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc**. Its objective is to access the **clubs, bars and apartments** in these districts in order to establish their characteristics and define intervention priorities: contact the women, advise them on available services and resources, analyse the conditions in which they are found, detect situations of forced prostitution and/or violence and establish an action protocol for the intervention.

The project started on the 1 July 2013 with a first estimation of the real-life situation in the Les Corts district. From this pilot test, it was observed that some of the premises were next to the

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<sup>27</sup> In total, 29 coordination meetings with diverse entities and services were held.

<sup>28</sup> Health card applications began in 2014.

Sants-Montjuïc district, and in 2014, intervention was extended to both districts.

### 3.2 Indoor premises detected and visited

A comparison of the types of premises detected, as well as those eventually visited on a regular basis in the Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc districts is shown below<sup>29</sup>.

#### *Premises detected in the Les Corts i Sants-Montjuïc districts*

DETECTED INDOOR PREMISES	2013 <sup>30</sup> Number	2014 Number	2014 by district <sup>31</sup>
Hostess/strip clubs	10	12	10 Les Corts
			2 Sants
Apartments	15	54	27 Les Corts
			27 Sants
Apartment with Chinese women	-	18	7 Les Corts <sup>32</sup>
			11 Sants
Massage/relax premises <sup>33</sup>	2	3	2 Les Corts
			1 Sants
Others (peep-show/adult cinema) <sup>34</sup>	2	2	2 Les Corts
			0 Sants
TOTAL	29	89	<b>48 Les Corts</b>
			<b>41 Sants</b>

Of the 46 spaces visited, 1 was closed, 7 did not allow access and 1 was covered by another organisation. Therefore, **a total of 37 spaces were visited regularly** in the Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc districts.

<sup>29</sup> The same premises can be detected in 2013 and 2014. The data are not a total.

<sup>30</sup> In making the yearly comparison, it should be remembered that the data from 2013 reflect only six months of project implementation, as it began on the 1 July. However, data from 2014 correspond to a full year.

<sup>31</sup> As Les Corts and Sants also border the Eixample district and due to the movement of women between indoor premises, premises in this district were also detected: 2 hostess clubs; 11 apartments; 1 massage parlour. 103 indoor premises were detected in total.

<sup>32</sup> Two of these spaces offered oriental erotic massage.

<sup>33</sup> Erotic massage is offered with the option of sexual service.

<sup>34</sup> Peep-shows are premises with erotic shows where sexual services are offered. There are also encounters with clients in some of the adult cinema projection rooms.

*Premises visited in the Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc districts*

<b>INDOOR PREMISES VISITED<sup>35</sup></b>	<b>2013 Number</b>	<b>2014 Number</b>	<b>2014 by district</b>
<b>Hostess/strip clubs</b>	5	5	4 Les Corts
			1 Sants
			0 Others
<b>Apartments</b>	5	23	13 Les Corts
			10 Sants
<b>Apartment with Chinese women</b>	0	4	2 Les Corts <sup>36</sup>
			2 Sants
<b>Massage/relax premises</b>	2	3	2 Les Corts
			1 Sants
<b>Others (peep-show /X cinema)</b>	2	2	2 Les Corts
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23 Les Corts</b>
			<b>14 Sants</b>

In total, there were 108 **visits to indoor premises** (24 visits in 2013).

### 3.3 Women assisted

During visits to indoor premises, 355 women (89 in 2013) were observed and contact was made with 315 women (60 in 2013).

Of these, **124 received individual assistance and monitoring** (17 women in 2013)<sup>37</sup>.

#### Profile data

Almost half of the women assisted were from Latin America (43.55%); especially the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Paraguay and Colombia. 14.52% were Romanian women and 12.90% Spanish nationals.

<sup>35</sup> The premises may have been visited both in 2013 and 2014.

<sup>36</sup> One of these premises offered oriental erotic massage.

<sup>37</sup> If a woman assisted in 2013 continued to be monitored in 2014, she was counted twice.

*Data on the origin of women assisted*

<b>DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED</b>	<b>2013 No. of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>Africa</b>	-	-	6	4.84%
<i>Morocco</i>	-	-	6	4.84%
<b>Latin America</b>	11	64.71%	54	43.55%
<i>Peru</i>	2	11.76%	3	2.42%
<i>Argentina</i>	1	5.88%	1	0.81%
<i>Cuba</i>	-	-	1	0.81%
<i>Venezuela</i>	-	-	4	3.23%
<i>Bolivia</i>	-	-	1	0.81%
<i>Brazil</i>	1	5.88%	10	8.06%
<i>Colombia</i>	3	17.65%	6	4.84%
<i>Ecuador</i>	-	-	4	3.23%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	4	23.53%	11	8.87%
<i>Paraguay</i>	-	-	7	5.65%
<i>Uruguay</i>	-	-	1	0.81%
<i>Honduras</i>	-	-	4	3.23%
<i>Chile</i>	-	-	1	0.81%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	2	11.76%	21	16.94%
<i>Romania</i>	2	11.76%	18	14.52%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	-	-	1	0.81%
<i>Russia</i>	-	-	2	1.61%
<b>Asia</b>	1	5.88%	1	0.81%
<i>China</i>	1	5.88%	1	0.81%
<b>Europe</b>	3	17.56%	18	14.52%
<i>Italy</i>	-	-	2	1.61%

<b>DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED</b>	<b>2013 No. of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<i>Spain</i>	3	17.56%	16	12.90%
<b>Unknown</b>	-	-	24	19.35%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100%</b>

The majority age group was 26 to 35 years, followed by 36 to 45 years.

*Number of women per age range*

<b>AGE RANGES</b>	<b>2013 No. of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>From 18 to 25 years</b>	3	17.65%	11	8.87%
<b>From 26 to 35 years</b>	10	58.82%	35	28.23%
<b>From 36 to 45 years</b>	2	11.76%	15	12.10%
<b>From 46 to 55 years</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Over 55 years</b>	2	11.76%	2 <sup>38</sup>	1.61%
<b>Unknown</b>	-	-	61 <sup>39</sup>	49.19%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2014, a transsexual women was assisted (none were assisted in 2013).

<sup>38</sup> Are over 65 years

<sup>39</sup> As this is a pilot project, some are data still unknown. Work continued throughout the year on establishing data collection indicators and the ABITS Agency made an effort to unify work indicators and methods for the different projects for assisting women engaged in prostitution in private premises.

### 3.4 Requests

The majority of requests were related to healthcare (55.07%), above all gynaecological check-ups, and there were also 15 requests for psychological assistance and 20 health card processing requests are noted. A further 21.28% of requests involved social issues, followed by training and employment (15.88%), which were covered by the social and vocational training project of the entity<sup>40</sup>.

#### *Requests taken in indoor premises in Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc*

<b>TYPES OF REQUESTS</b> The same woman may make more than one request.	<b>2013 Number</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 Number</b>	<b>2014 %</b>	<b>Observations</b>
<b>Healthcare</b>	20	71.43%	163	55.07%	Gynaecological check-ups + STD + abortion (71.78%), general medicine, psychology and paediatrics.
<b>Social</b>	3	10.71%	63 <sup>41</sup>	21.28%	Food aid, clothing and footwear, issues related to children, financial loans and housing search.
<b>Training and employment</b>	5	17.86%	47	15.88%	Training (51.06%) and work integration (48.94%).
<b>Legal</b>	-	-	15	5.07%	Immigration advice
<b>Others (VM)</b>	-	-	8	2.70%	Sexual exploitation (50%) and gender-based violence (50%).
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>100%</b>	-

<sup>40</sup> The social and occupational training project is explained later on in this report.

<sup>41</sup> These requests required 58 social support interviews.

### 3.5 Interventions and referrals

The following actions were carried out to cover requests:

#### Group interventions at bars

A need for healthcare advice and information was detected (above all in relation to sexual and reproductive health) was identified through contacts with women engaged in prostitution in indoor premises. In response to this, 6 health care workshops were held for 28 women in 3 different premises, in collaboration with Doctors of the World (Metges del Mon), which were very positively received by the participants.

#### Individual interventions

- 139 accompaniments to external facilities, of which 136 were in the healthcare area (97.84%).
- 30 referrals to other resources and services of other organisations. Coordination operations were carried out with the SAS, Red Cross, Àmbit Dona, Genera, Servei solidari, Alter BCN and Suara.
- 5 referrals to language courses (Catalan, Spanish and English).
- 4 referrals to technical occupational training (chambermaids, DIR and Emprèn Foundation)

The ABITS Agency's intervention project in the Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc districts, a strategic line for assisting women engaged in prostitution in bars, apartments or clubs, forms part of a collaboration agreement with the El Lloc de la Dona organisation. Oblate Sisters.

## 4 ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION IN OTHER INDOOR PREMISES IN THE CITY

### 4.1 Project definition

Project intended for women engaged in prostitution in **bars and apartments** in the city of Barcelona, in order to offer them information on the services and resources available to them. Visits are made to these premises where the activity is carried out; women are contacted, needs and requests are detected and situations of vulnerability or violence are identified.

The City Council has supported the project since 2011, in order to guarantee intervention in indoor premises in Barcelona. By participating in this area some women are already familiar with the programme and arrive of their own accord.

Although visits to indoor premises were made in 2014, 58.43% of the women assisted got in touch by telephone or contacted the project of their own accord.

## 4.2 Indoor premises visited

In 2014, a total of 32 visits to 14 indoor premises were carried out (10 apartments and 4 clubs/bars), of which 3 were visited for the first time in 2014 (2 apartments and 1 club/bar). In addition, in 2013 a total of 19 indoor premises were visited (13 apartments and 6 bars), of which 3 were visited for the first time.

Distribution of indoor premises visited by district was:

### *Premises visited by district*

<b>INDOOR PREMISES VISITED BY DISTRICT<sup>42</sup></b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Type of premises 2014</b>
		<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>	
<b>Sarrià-Sant Gervasi</b>	6	31.58%	3	21.43%	1 apartment and 2 hostess clubs
<b>Sants-Montjuïc</b>	5	26.32%	2	14.29%	1 apartment and 1 hostess club
<b>Les Corts</b>	1	5.26%	3	21.43%	3 apartments
<b>Eixample</b>	7	36.84%	6	42.86%	5 apartments and 1 bar
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14</b>

Of the 14 **premises visited**, the majority were of average size: in 6 between 5 and 10 women engaged in prostitution and in 6 more between 10 and 20 women. However, the remaining 14% were large (two indoor premises).

### *Capacity of spaces*

<b>CAPACITY OF VISITED INDOOR PREMISES</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Between 5 and 10 women</b>	6	6
<b>Between 10 and 20 women</b>	9	6
<b>Between 20 and 30 women</b>	3	1
<b>Between 30 and 40 women</b>	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>

<sup>42</sup> An apartment could have been visited both in 2013 and 2014. The data are not totals.



### 4.3 Women assisted

In 2014, 166 women were assisted (162 in 2013), of which 75 were monitored for the first time in 2014.

#### Profile data

The women assisted were mainly from Latin America (72.29%): Colombia, Dominican Republic, Brazil and Ecuador. 10.84% were Spanish nationals, followed by Romanian women at 6.02%.

#### *Data on the origin of women assisted*

DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED <sup>43</sup>	2014	2014
	No. of women	%
<b>Africa</b>	4	2.41%
<i>Morocco</i>	3	1.81%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	1	0.60%
<b>Latin America</b>	120	72.29%
<i>Peru</i>	1	0.60%
<i>Argentina</i>	3	1.81%
<i>Cuba</i>	5	3.01%
<i>Venezuela</i>	7	4.22%
<i>Bolivia</i>	9	5.42%
<i>Brazil</i>	16	9.64%
<i>Colombia</i>	30	18.07%
<i>Ecuador</i>	16	9.64%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	22	13.25%
<i>Paraguay</i>	8	4.82%
<i>Uruguay</i>	1	0.60%
<i>Honduras</i>	1	0.60%
<i>Chile</i>	1	0.60%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	14	8.43%

<sup>43</sup> There is no data available for women assisted in indoor premises only for 2013.

<b>DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED<sup>43</sup></b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>No. of women</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Romania</i>	10	6.02%
<i>Hungary</i>	1	0.60%
<i>Russia</i>	3	1.81%
<b>Asia</b>	3	1.81%
<i>China</i>	3	1.81%
<b>Europe</b>	19	11.45%
<i>Italy</i>	1	0.60%
<b>Spain</b>	18	10.84%
<b>Unknown</b>	6	3.61%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100%</b>

The largest age range was between 28 and 37 years, representing 41.57% of the total of women assisted.

*Number of women per age range*

<b>AGE RANGES</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>No. of women</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>From 18 to 27 years</b>	38	22.89%
<b>From 28 to 37 years</b>	69	41.57%
<b>From 38 to 42 years</b>	22	13.25%
<b>Over 42 years</b>	14	8.43%
<b>Unknown</b>	23	13.86%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100%</b>

With regards to administration, 58% of women had official documented **status**, and of these, 19% had Spanish nationality. Only 11% were undocumented. The situation of the remaining 31% is unknown.

55.42% of women had a health card and only 7.23% did not (the remaining 37.35% is unknown).

#### 4.4 Requests and assistance provided

Considering that this section includes all requests, administration, coordination, interviews and accompaniments carried out with the assisted women, the following trends may be identified:

The **main requests** were for healthcare, above all related to sexual and reproductive health and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Furthermore, material promoting safe sex was provided, health cards applications were processed and referrals for abortion and general medicine were made.

Requests on social issues were also significant, especially in relation to training and work integration, as well as emotional support and empowerment. In addition, interventions were made to provide support to women in situations of gender-based violence, be it emotional and/or social violence.

Although the majority of resources used to assist the contacted women were our own services, 44.9% (71.86% in 2013), referrals were also made to healthcare (primary care centres and hospitals), social resources (Àmbit Dona, Actua Vallès, etc.) and resources for work integration (Anem per Feina, SURT. Fundació de Dones. Private Foundation).

The ABITS Agency's intervention project in other indoor premises in the city, within the strategic line for assisting women engaged in prostitution in bars, apartments or clubs, forms part of a collaboration agreement with the Genera Association for Women's Rights.

## SUMMARY OF INDICATORS FOR PROGRAMMES OF ENTRY INTO INDOOR PREMISES

<b>PROJECTS 2014</b>	<b>Indoor premises visited 2013</b>	<b>Indoor premises visited 2014</b>	<b>Different women assisted 2013</b>	<b>Different women assisted 2014<sup>44</sup></b>	<b>Observations</b>
<b>Eixample</b>	30	50	45	158	Start of pilot project 1/10/13.
<b>Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc<sup>45</sup></b>	14	37	17	124	Start of pilot project 01/07/2013.
<b>Other areas in the city</b>	19	14 <sup>46</sup>	162	166	Project start in 2011.
<b>TOTAL<sup>47</sup></b>	<b>63</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>448</b>	-

<sup>44</sup> The women are receiving individual assistance and monitoring.

<sup>45</sup> Intervention in the Les Corts district revealed that many indoor premises are bordering the Sants district, so intervention was extended to this area in 2014.

<sup>46</sup> Many women assisted were already familiar with the project and got in touch directly.

<sup>47</sup> The total number of indoor premises visited increased by 60.38% in 2014 compared to the previous year, and the number of women assisted doubled.

## OTHER SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES

### 5 INTERVENTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN IN SITUATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE EMERGENCY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Since 2006, Barcelona City Council has provided **intermediate emergency support** to women in specific situations, through the provision of one-off, immediate assistance to minimize the risks of the issue and the vulnerability of the person affected. In 2010, support for **shared housing** and **workshops** aimed at Nigerian single-parent families was added.

In 2014, a total of 105 women benefited from the programme, by granting financial aid granted, providing shared housing or participating in workshops.

#### 5.1 Financial aid

In 2014, a total of 198 financial aid grants were given to 65 users of the services, for an amount of € 9,068.41, 28.57% more than in 2013 (€ 8,920.70 for a total of 154 grants). Of the 65 women, 4 were transsexual and 32 received more than one grant, 49.23% of the total.<sup>48</sup>

##### *Financial aid granted*

FINANCIAL AID	2013	2013	2014	2014
	Amount in Euro	No. of grants	Amount in Euro	No. of grants
Housing	4,430.00	22	4,603.44	22
Administrative procedures	2,764.80	31	2,151.60	22
Health	849.00	16	864.07	29
Travel	876.00	85	1,449.30	125
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,920.70</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>9,068.41</b>	<b>198</b>

The project includes the option for women to return part of the aid (loan repayment) when their financial situation permitted, although the majority are unable to do so due to their precarious socio-economic situation. As a result, of the € 9,068.41 total aid granted, €510 was returned under the concept of loan repayment.

The following table shows the data of the socio-demographic profile of women who received this aid.

<sup>48</sup> Women with an individual work plan were awarded more than one grant.

*Profile of female beneficiaries*

<b>PROFILE</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Origin</b>	78.72% (41 women) from Sub-Saharan Africa 7.69% (4 women) from Latin America 7.69% (4 women) from Eastern Europe The remaining 5.9% correspond to 2 women from Maghreb and 1 Spanish national.	72.30% (47 women) from Sub-Saharan Africa 12.30% (8 women) from Latin America 9.23% (6 women) from Eastern Europe The remaining 6.15% correspond to 2 women from Maghreb and 2 Spanish nationals.
<b>Administrative situation</b>	67.31% legal residents (35 women)	50.77% legal residents (33 women)
<b>Age</b>	61.53% between 31 and 40 years (32 women) 28.84% between 20 and 30 years (15 women) 9.61% over 41 years (5 women)	49.23% between 31 and 40 years (32 women) 30.77% between 20 and 30 years (20 women) 20% over 41 years (13 women)
<b>Children under charge</b>	73.07% have children under their charge (38 women) 73.07% are single women (38 women) 26.92% live with a partner (14 women)	69.23% have children under their charge (45 women) 78.46% are single women (51 women) 21.54% live with a partner (14 women)
<b>Educational level</b>	48.07% secondary studies (25 women) 26.92% primary studies (14 women) 15.38% vocational training /university (8 women) 9.61% can neither read nor write (5 women)	47.69% secondary studies (31 women) 24.61% primary studies (16 women) 18.46% vocational training /university (12 women) 9.23% can neither read nor write (6 women)

## 5.2 Shared housing

The shared housing was occupied by 3 adult women and 1 child, for periods of 2 to 12 months. One woman was sheltered in 2014. All women received monitoring by the organisation. Throughout the year, 2 cases were closed as the women had found other accommodation on their own and had found work.

The cost of this service in terms of rent and utilities was € 4,512.33; the women were unable to pay any expenses due to their personal situations.

The 3 women were from Nigeria and 2 were **legal residents**. With regards to age ranges, 2 were between 20 and 30 years and 1 was between 30 and 40 years. Only one had a child under her charge who was sheltered.

During 2013, the shared housing was occupied by 4 adult women and 2 children who entered the service during 2012.

## 5.3 Workshops

Five **mothers workshops** were held, reaching a total of 76 hours (the first 2 workshops were 20 hours each and the other 3 were 12 hours each), with 28 women participating (5 women participating in 4 workshops and 8 women in the last workshop). The total of indirect beneficiaries were 41 children.

The subject of family was addressed and work was carried out on socio-educational issues, mother-child relationships and the integration of both mothers and children into the host country.

All participants were from Nigeria, and 71.43% were between 31 and 40 years (the rest were between 20 and 30 years). Half of the women were legal residents and in 60.71% of cases they were single.

### *Workshop data*

WORKSHOPS	2013	2014
<b>No. of women</b>	30	28
<b>No. of workshops</b>	7	5
<b>No. of hours</b>	108	76

This project of assistance for women in situations of intermediate emergency and social inclusion forms part of a collaboration agreement with the Àmbit Prevenció (Prevention Area) Foundation.

## 6 "SOCIO-SANITARY PILLS" FOR WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION IN THE PUBLIC WAY

This project was launched in 2013, as part of which **training actions and educational workshops on the sexual and reproductive health of women and transsexual women** engaged in prostitution in the public way, were carried out. In 2014, in response to requests and needs detected with regards to the health of women engaged in prostitution in indoor premises, on-site educational workshops were also held at various bars/clubs.

The purpose of the project was to promote the prevention of social and health risks of persons engaged in prostitution in Barcelona, using education as a tool for change and improving their health, considering the strong request by the women for information and assistance in this field.

In 2014, the following was carried out:

- 55 street shifts (15 in Ciutat Vella and 40 in Les Corts), during which 473 information sessions or "pills" were carried out with a total of 171 women and transsexual women.
- 13 training actions, workshops, were held, attended by 31 different women (women took part in more than one workshop). These actions took place in collaboration with the SAS and Lloc de la Dona.
- 5 group actions in 3 clubs in the Les Corts area, for a total of 19 women and 1 individual training action for one woman who requested it.

The **subjects discussed** were: healthy habits, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, family planning and unwanted pregnancies, reduction of damage from drug use, and the prevention of gender-based violence, etc. In 2013, 16 **street shifts** were carried out, where 92 information sessions were provided to a total of 151 women and 7 training actions to 24 women.

The assistance project on the subject of health and prevention was carried out by means of a collaboration agreement with Doctors of the World (Metges del Món).



## SERVICES AND TRAINING RESOURCES FOR TRAINING AND INTEGRATION INTO EMPLOYMENT

### 7 DIR: COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR THE RE-EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION

#### 7.1 Project definition

Project aimed at women engaged in prostitution who wish to give up the activity and enter the formal job market. The range of resources offered by DIR enables each of the women who participate to design and implement their own professional project, develop professional skills and improve their employability with regards to the labour market, their employment goal and the workplace they would like to enter. This includes a large resource bank which enables each circuit to be individually tailored to each woman and in accordance with their needs. The program was launched in 2006.

Between January and December 2014, 4 editions of DIR were held:

Edition 3. (Annex 1) – From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014:

25 women participating.

Edition 4. (Annex 2) – From 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2014:

15 women participating.

Edition 5. (Annex 3) – From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015<sup>49</sup>:

25 women participating, of which 23 are still active on 31 December.

Edition 6. (Annex 4) – From 1 September 2014 to 31 August 2015<sup>50</sup>:

15 women participating, of which 12 are still active on 31 December.

#### Profile data

With regards to the profile of participants, a high presence of African women in all editions was observed (38.27%), the majority from Nigeria. Next were women from Eastern European countries (especially Romania at 16.05%) and Spanish nationals at 13.58%.

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<sup>49</sup> Data from 1 April 2014 to 31 December 2014 are counted.

<sup>50</sup> Data from 1 September 2014 to 31 December 2014 are counted.

*Data by participants' country of origin*

<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>	<b>Edition 3 Annex 1 (April 2013 - March 2014)</b>	<b>Edition 4 Annex 2 (September 2013 - August 2014)</b>	<b>Edition 5 Annex 3 (April 2014 - March 2015)</b>	<b>Edition 6 Annex 4 (September 2014 - August 2015)</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	<b>TOTAL %</b>
<b>Africa</b>	7	6	12	6	31	38.27%
<i>Nigeria</i>	4	4	8	5	21	25.93%
<i>Cameroon</i>	1	-	-	-	1	1.23%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	1	1	1	-	3	3.70%
<i>Morocco</i>	1	1	3	1	6	7.41%
<b>Latin America</b>	9	3	3	2	17	20.9 9%
<i>Venezuela</i>	1	-	-	-	1	1.23%
<i>Colombia</i>	1	-	1	-	2	2.47%
<i>Ecuador</i>	4	2	1	1	8	9.88%
<i>Uruguay</i>	1	-	-	-	1	1.23%
<i>Paraguay</i>	1	-	-	-	1	1.23%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	1	1	1	1	4	4.94%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	4	3	9	5	21	25.9 3%
<i>Romania</i>	1	1	8	3	13	16.05%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	2	-	-	-	2	2.47%
<i>Russia</i>	1	-	1	1	3	3.70%
<i>Belarus</i>	-	-	-	1	1	1.23%
<i>Ukraine</i>	-	1	-	-	1	1.23%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	-	1	-	-	1	1.23%
<b>Asia</b>	-	-	-	1	1	1.23%
<i>India</i>	-	-	-	1	1	1.23%

<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>	<b>Edition 3 Annex 1</b> (April 2013 - March 2014)	<b>Edition 4 Annex 2</b> (September 2013 - August 2014)	<b>Edition 5 Annex 3</b> (April 2014 - March 2015)	<b>Edition 6 Annex 4</b> (September 2014 - August 2015)	<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	<b>TOTAL %</b>
<b>Spain</b>	5	3	1	2	11	13.58%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16<sup>51</sup></b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>

A total of 75% of participants were between 26 and 45 years, with the age range of 36 to 45 years being the most largest.

*Number of women per age range*

<b>AGE RANGES</b>	<b>Edition 3 Annex 1</b> (April 2013 - March 2014)	<b>Edition 4 Annex 2</b> (September 2013 - August 2014)	<b>Edition 5 Annex 3</b> (April 2014 - March 2015)	<b>Edition 6 Annex 4</b> (September 2014 - August 2015)	<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	<b>TOTAL %</b>
<b>From 18 to 25 years</b>	-	1	2	3	6	7.41%
<b>From 26 to 35 years</b>	9	2	10	4	25	30.86%
<b>From 36 to 45 years</b>	14	4	11	7	36	44.44%
<b>From 46 to 55 years</b>	2	7	2	2	13	16.05%
<b>Over 56 years</b>	-	1	-	-	1	1.23%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>

The number of women with primary (39.51%) and secondary (41.98%) education was almost the same. In total, 11 had higher level studies (13.58%) and 4 had not attended school (4.95%).

<sup>51</sup> One woman was incorporated in October to cover maternity leave, with the total number of participants remaining at 15.

*Level of studies*

<b>STUDIES</b>	<b>Edition 3 Annex 1 (April 2013 - March 2014)</b>	<b>Edition 4 Annex 2 (September 2013 - August 2014)</b>	<b>Edition 5 Annex 3 (April 2014 - March 2015)</b>	<b>Edition 6 Annex 4 (September 2014 - August 2015)</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	<b>TOTAL %</b>
<b>With no schooling</b>	2	0	2	0	4	4.94%
<b>Primary</b>	7	9	12	4	32	39.51%
<b>Secondary</b>	12	4	9	9	34	41.98%
<b>Higher level</b>	4	2	2	3	11	13.58%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>

All women in the different editions were legal residents.

## 7.2 Implementation of professional projects<sup>52</sup>

A range of resources were provided to ensure that each participant can develop her **professional project in an individual fashion** and at her own pace:

- Occupational guidance when defining the professional project.
- Tutorials for defining work integration, work and/or professional and training objectives, in order to establish a plan of action. Employability was analysed in individual interviews and the skills profile was compared with the occupational requirement defined as an objective.
- Actions for the improvement of skills.
- Occupational guidance.
- Accompaniment while searching for employment.
- Work experience.

<sup>52</sup> The same woman can take part in more than one workshop or training action.

*Actions for the improvement of skills*

<b>Actions for the improvement of skills<sup>53</sup></b>	<b>Edition 3. Annex 1<sup>54</sup> (25 women)</b>	<b>Edition 4. Annex 2<sup>55</sup> (15 women)</b>	<b>Edition 5. Annex 3<sup>56</sup> (25 women)</b>	<b>TOTAL No. of women</b>
<i>Surt introductory workshops</i>	<i>9 women: 3 chambermaids 2 supermarket customer care 3 seamstress 1 kitchen assistant 1 customer care</i>	<i>10 women: 2 seamstress (cases closed in October) 6 kitchen assistants 2 customer care</i>	<i>4 women customer care course</i>	<b>23</b>
<i>DIR introductory workshops</i>	<i>9 household assistants</i>	<i>7 women: 7 household assistants 2 chambermaids</i>	<i>14 chambermaids, dish- washer/kitchen assistant</i>	<b>30</b>
<i>Online training</i>	<i>9 food handling</i>	<i>5 food handling</i>	-	<b>10</b>
<i>Job search techniques module</i>	25	15	23	<b>63</b>
<i>IT module</i>	17	10	14	<b>41</b>
<i>Catalan module (Consortium of Linguistic Normalisation)</i>	16	-	9	<b>25</b>
<i>Skills for change module</i>	9	10	12	<b>31</b>
<i>Development of the transversal skills of identification, confrontation, relationships module<sup>57</sup></i>	18	15	23	<b>56</b>
<i>Resources network and mobility module</i>	-	-	23	<b>23</b>
<i>Employment search planning module</i>	19	15	23	<b>57</b>

<sup>53</sup> On 31 December 2014, the participants of Edition 6 (Annex 4) were in the process of defining their professional project and actions for the improvement of skills; accompaniment in active job search and occupational guidance remained pending, and hence are not included in the table.

<sup>54</sup> Data for the entire Edition 3 from April 2013 to March 2014.

<sup>55</sup> Data for the entire Edition 4 from September 2013 to August 2014.

<sup>56</sup> Data from April to December 2014, although the process ended in March 2015.

<sup>57</sup> Linked to training (household assistants and seamstresses) and selection processes.

*Accompaniment actions during active job search.*

<b>Accompaniment actions during active job search.</b>	<b>Edition 3 Annex 1<sup>58</sup> (25 women)</b>	<b>Edition 4 Annex 2<sup>59</sup> (15 women)</b>	<b>Edition 5 Annex 3<sup>60</sup> (25 women)</b>	<b>TOTAL No. of women</b>
Job search class, technical assistance	10	15	23	48
Job search monitoring module	20	15	23	58
Accompaniment tutorials for the job search process	24	15	23	62
Tutorials for the consolidation and maintenance of employment	15	9	10	34

*Occupational guidance*

<b>Occupational guidance</b>	<b>Edition 3. Annex 1 (25 women)</b>	<b>Edition 4. Annex 2 (15 women)</b>	<b>Edition 5. Annex 3 (25 women)</b>	<b>TOTAL No. of women</b>
Occupational guidance group module	18	7	-	25
Individual legal guidance	15	2	2	19

### 7.3 Work experience

In DIR's four editions, a total of 51 women gained work experience in companies in different sectors:

- 15 women in Edition 3
- 14 women in Edition 4
- 21 women in Edition 5

The women in Edition 6 had not yet reached this point of the process on 31 December 2014.

Types of experience: shop assistant, chambermaid, kitchen help, hospital cleaner, customer care, kitchen assistant, dish washer/kitchen assistant, household assistant, supermarket shelf stacker, cleaner and administrative assistant.

<sup>58</sup> Data for the entire Edition 3 from April 2013 to March 2014.

<sup>59</sup> Data for the entire Edition 4 from September 2013 to August 2014.

<sup>60</sup> Data from April to December 2014, although the process ended in March 2015.

## 7.4 Work integration

### Edition 3 (Annex 1):

Edition 3 (April 2013 - March 2014) integrated 15 women into the formal job market, with 21 contracts<sup>61</sup>, representing 60% of the 25 women participating in the process. The contracts were for: domestic service and cleaner (14), seamstress (1), kitchen assistant (4), household assistant (1) and social activity coordinator (1).

In 2014 (January to March) a total of 5 women were integrated, via 7 contracts: cleaning (3), kitchen assistant (2) and domestic service (2).

### Edition 4 (Annex 2):

In Edition 4 (September 2013 to August 2014) 11 women were integrated via 29 contracts, a figure which represents 73.33% of 15 participants. Six women found jobs in the informal job market, bearing in mind that the same woman can work both in the formal and informal markets. The jobs were cleaner (13), promoter (5), dishwasher (3), domestic service (1), chambermaid (3), shop assistant (1), guide (1), kitchen assistant (1) and base personnel (1).

All the work integration in this edition took place in 2014 (January to August). During this period 4 women found jobs in the informal market as domestic service (2), carer (1) and cleaner (1).

### Edition 5 (Annex 3):

In Edition 5 (April 2014 - December 2014) 10 women were integrated with 12 contracts, and 4 women found jobs in the informal employment market (2 as domestic service, 1 babysitter and 1 bakery assistant). The contracts were for chambermaid (2), cleaner (6), cleaner (2) and informer (2). It should be noted that the edition will end in March 2015 and there will be further integration in the last few months of the process.

### Edition 6 (Annex 4):

So far in Edition 6 there has been no integration, as the women started the process during September/October and on 31 December they were developing their plan of action for active employment search. The edition will end in August 2015.

## 7.5 Overall results for DIR work integration in 2014 <sup>62</sup>:

In total **36 women** found employment via **62 contracts in the formal job market**. 10 women found employment in the **informal market**.

The overall integration results for 2013 were **37 women inserted into the formal job market**, via 45 contracts. 20 women went to work in the **informal market**<sup>63</sup>.

This project is included within the strategic line for re-employment of women who voluntarily wish to stop engaging in prostitution and start a professional project, and is carried out through a collaboration agreement with SURT. Fundació de Dones. Fundació Privada.

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<sup>61</sup> This edition does not record the number of women who found work in the informal job market.

<sup>62</sup> Integration data corresponding to the four editions included in the report (editions 3, 4, 5 and 6).

<sup>63</sup> This includes data from editions 2, 3 and 4. Comparisons cannot be made with the number of women who found jobs in the informal market, as the corresponding data for Edition 3 are not available.

## 8 ITI: PERSONAL ADVISORY ITINERARY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION

### 8.1 Project definition

This project is aimed at women who have been engaged in prostitution and have had experience in the formal job market in the last two years. It promotes employability and maintenance in the job market by focusing on skills and reducing the impact of the recession on its professional projects. The City Council started funding the project in 2011.

The 10-month itinerary started on 1 January 2014 and finished in October of the same year, during which time 27 women's files were opened, of which 24 finally carried out the itinerary process (3 were closed).

Of the 24 participants, 11 were incorporated in January (Group 1) and the remaining 13 in April (Group 2). The women from G1 were women who had newly arrived in the ITI programme from the network of organisations, whereas G2 women were from previous editions of the DIR programme (5 in the previous edition and 8 in other editions).

In 2013, 23 women participated in the itinerary, 11 in the first group and 12 in the second.

#### Profile data

With regards to the profile of the 24 participants, the high presence of African women continued (47.81%), most of them from Nigeria (26.09%). In this case, women from Latin America were the second largest group (half of them from Ecuador), followed by women from Eastern Europe. Finally, 4.17% were Spanish nationals.

#### *Data by participants' country of origin*

<b>DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED</b>	<b>2013 No. of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>Africa</b>	6	26.09%	11	47.81%
<i>Nigeria</i>	6	26.09%	6	26.09%
<i>Ghana</i>	-	-	1	4.34%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	-	-	1	4.34%
<i>Morocco</i>	-	-	3	13.04%
<b>Latin America</b>	8	34.78%	7	30.43%
<i>Brazil</i>	-	-	1	4.34%
<i>Ecuador</i>	2	8.70%	4	17.39%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	-	-	2	8.70%



<i>Colombia</i>	3	13.04%	-	-
<i>Argentina</i>	1	4.35%	-	-
<i>Bolivia</i>	1	4.35%	-	-
<i>El Salvador</i>	1	4.35%	-	-
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17.39%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21.74%</b>
<i>Romania</i>	3	13.04%	4	17.39%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	-	-	1	4.34%
<i>Albania</i>	1	4.35%	-	-
<b>Spain</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21.74%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.17%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100%</b>

The largest age range was 26 to 35 years, followed by 36 to 45 years. In general, Romanian and Nigerian women were younger and Latin American women older.

*Number of women per age range*

<b>AGE RANGES</b>	<b>2013 No. of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>From 18 to 25 years</b>	-	-	3	12.5%
<b>From 26 to 35 years</b>	11	47.85%	12	50%
<b>From 36 to 45 years</b>	5	21.74%	8	33.33%
<b>From 46 to 55 years</b>	4	17.39%	1	4.17%
<b>Over 55 years</b>	3	13.04%	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the total number of women with secondary studies (91.66%), only two had validated their qualifications in Spain, one of whom was a Spanish national. One woman had completed primary education, and another higher education.

Only one of the participants did not have children under her charge. In 65% of cases they lived with their children and in 34% the children lived with other families in the country of origin.

The participant's main factors of vulnerability were: lack of an instrumental skills base such as Spanish and IT (79.16%), coverage of basic needs such as food, clothing, etc. (58.33%), lack of technical skills to access the target job (45.83%), housing instability (29.19%), the need for legal assistance (20.83%), lack of time (25%) and situations of violence (8.33%). These factors of

vulnerability required comprehensive work, based on a life plan, so that the women could take on and support the development of their professional project. During the itinerary and in response to the vital needs of participants, aiming to make the women's work integration process sustainable, referrals were made to internal (social assistance service, legal advice, violence assistance centre and *coaching game*) and external (free legal advice, social services, psychological support, housing services and minor projects) services.

## 8.2 Actions carried out

The itinerary was structured according to the following objectives:

- Improving the employability of women by means of training, development and skills accreditation.
- Mediating between the employment market and the women to favour their integration, promotion and maintenance of employment.
- Ensuring a comprehensive approach to the cases assisted.

In order to achieve these objectives, a series of actions were established so that each woman could articulate and develop a personalised response to the objectives in her professional project:

- Positioning process aimed at defining the project.
- Approaching the life project.
- Definition and implementation of the professional project.
- Training advice.
- Analysis groups, experience and professionals at hand.
- Instrumental training.
- Technical training.
- Development of transversal skills.
- Job search techniques.
- Active job search.
- Actions linked to life needs.

## 8.3 Training courses

Twenty-four women carried out a total of 50 training activities (39 in 2013).

Nineteen women carried out 31 internal training activities (training provided as part of the project) and 10 women were referred to external training services, with 19 external training activities. The same woman can carry out one or various internal or external training activities.

*Internal training activities*

<b>Internal training activities</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
2013: 13 women in total 2014: 19 women in total The same woman may have carried out more than one training activity.	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>
<b>IT</b>	14	23
<b>Kitchen assistant</b>	4	-
<b>Chambermaid</b>	1	1
<b>Sales techniques</b>	1	-
<b>English</b>	-	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	20	31

*External training activities*

<b>External training activities</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
2013: 8 women in total 2014: 10 women in total The same woman may have carried out more than one training activity.	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>
<b>Catalan</b>	4	2
<b>Spanish</b>	-	1
<b>English</b>	3	-
<b>IT</b>	2	-
<b>Food handling course</b>	8	11
<b>Butcher's course</b>	-	1
<b>Chambermaid</b>	1	-
<b>Regulated training: Secondary studies</b>	-	2
<b>Diagnostic imaging (higher level training, CFGS in Catalonia)</b>	1	-
<b>Kitchen assistant course</b>	-	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	19	19

## 8.4 Work experience

Four women carried out **work experience at companies** as kitchen assistants (2), chambermaids(1), cleaner (1). In 2013, 8 women gained work experience.

## 8.5 Work integration

Of the 24 participants, a total of 21 women found work via 40 **contracts** ( 87.5% of the total women who completed the itinerary). The contracted jobs were cleaner (3), promoter/hostess (11), chambermaid (3), kitchen assistant/cleaner (1), household assistant (1), cleaner of tourist apartments (1), household cleaner (1), cleaning assistant (17), elderly carer (1) and butcher's assistant (1).

In addition, 3 women found jobs in the informal employment market, all in cleaning. In 2013, 17 women found work via 27 contracts and 8 women found jobs in the informal employment market.

At the start of the itinerary, 79.17% (19) of the participants were unemployed. A further 20.8% (5) were in active employment when starting the project. However, at the end of the itinerary 37.5% (9) of the women were unemployed and 62.5% (15) were already in active employment.

Both the volume of women finding work and the fact that they maintained their employment is notably, demonstrating the suitability in the approach to the job market, the improvement in the participant's professional skills and the help of the intermediation process with companies.

This project is included within the strategic line for re-employment of women who voluntarily wish to stop engaging in prostitution and start a professional project, and is carried out through a collaboration agreement with SURT. Fundació de Dones. Fundació Privada.

# 9 ACTION: PROGRAMME OF COMPREHENSIVE INTERVENTION FOR TRANSEXUAL PEOPLE LINKED TO PROSTITUTION MILIEUS IN THE CITY OF BARCELONA

## 9.1 Project definition

Project aimed at transsexual people engaged in prostitution and who wish to join formal employment. The project focuses on personal training and empowerment, but also on raising awareness in businesses to promote integration and prevent discrimination. The first edition of the project was launched in 2012.

Two editions of the project were included between January and December 2014.

Edition 2 – From 1 July 2013 to 31 June 2014<sup>64</sup>:

40 women (transsexual) participating

Edition 3 – From 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015<sup>65</sup>:

22 women (transsexual) participating

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<sup>64</sup> Data from July 2013 to June 2014.

<sup>65</sup> Data from July 2014 to 31 December 2014.

## Profile data

The profile of Acció ("Action") participants is different to the trends in other projects. The transsexual women are mainly from Latin America, followed by Spanish nationals at a high percentage compared to other programmes.

### *Data by participants' country of origin*

<b>DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED</b>	<b>Edition 2 No. of women</b>	<b>Edition 2. %</b>	<b>Edition 3 No. of women</b>	<b>Edition 3. %</b>
<b>Africa</b>	3	7.5%	1	4.54%
<i>Morocco</i>	3	7.5%	1	4.54%
<b>Latin America</b>	23	57.5%	10	45.45%
<i>Argentina</i>	1	2.5%	-	-
<i>Peru</i>	1	2.5%	2	9.09%
<i>Venezuela</i>	2	5%	1	4.54%
<i>Bolivia</i>	2	5%	2	9.09%
<i>Brazil</i>	1	2.5%	-	-
<i>Colombia</i>	6	15%	2	9.09%
<i>Ecuador</i>	8	20%	2	9.09%
<i>Panama</i>	1	2.5%	1	4.54%
<i>Uruguay</i>	1	2.5%	-	-
<b>Europe</b>	14	35%	11	50%
<i>Portugal</i>	-	-	1	4.55%
<b>Spain</b>	14	35%	10	45.45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	40	100%	22	100%

The participating women were older and mainly age between 36 and 55 years.

*Number of women per age range*

<b>AGE RANGES</b>	<b>Edition 2 No. of women</b>	<b>Edition 2. %</b>	<b>Edition 3 No. of women</b>	<b>Edition 3. %</b>
<b>From 18 to 25 years</b>	2	5%	-	-
<b>From 26 to 35 years</b>	9	22.5%	8	36.36%
<b>From 36 to 45 years</b>	14	35%	7	31.82%
<b>From 46 to 55 years</b>	12	30%	5	22.73%
<b>Over 55 years</b>	3	7.5%	2	9.09%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100%</b>

The majority of participants had secondary studies (50% in Edition 2 and 72.73% in Edition 3). A total of 47.5% had primary studies in the second edition and 27.7% in the third. Only one participant in the second edition had university studies.

A total of 62.5% of Edition 2 and 59% of Edition 3 received some type of financial aid: guaranteed minimum income, non-contributory pension or subsidy from Catalonia's Employment Service.

## **9.2 Actions carried out**

The project was structured according to the following actions:

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

- Training itinerary focused on technical-professional training and the corresponding tutoring processes and work experience (28 women in Edition 2 and 16 women in Edition 3).
- The integration itinerary which mainly deals with integration and also offers training options and tutelage (6 women in Edition 2 and 6 women in Edition 3).
- Social itinerary which carried out in-depth work (personal and empowerment).
- before carrying out any type of training or integration (6 women in Edition 2 and none in Edition 3).

**Technical-professional training**

- Bar tender course (12 women in Edition 2 of which 8 passed the course successfully, and 15 women in Edition 3).
- Waiting course (15 women of which 12 passed the course successfully, and 16 women in Edition 3).
- Chambermaid course (15 women in Edition 2 of which 13 passed the course successfully. As of 31 December 2014 the course for the Edition 3 remains pending).
- Customer care course (14 women in Edition 2, all of which passed the course successfully. As of 31 December 2014 the course for the Edition 3 remains pending).

Training was also offered for social and vocational skills (15 women participated in Edition 2 and 18 women in Edition 3), new technology (8 women participated in Edition 2, pending implementation in Edition 3) and Catalan (9 women in Edition 2, pending implementation in Edition 3).

Lastly, group activities were carried out to work on personal empowerment and integration into the employment market via visits to companies (20 activities in Edition 2 and 5 activities in Edition 3).

**Work experience:**

16 women gained work experience in Edition 2, of which 12 finished successfully. On 31 December 2014, work experience of Edition 3 remained pending.

Types of experience: caring for the elderly, bar tending and waiting, chambermaids, laundry and cleaning.

In both editions, a total of 60 companies displayed openness to future collaboration: visits to facilities, taking on students for work experience, carrying out training sessions or possible contracting.

### 9.3 Work integration

**Edition 2:**

In edition 2 (July 2013 to June 2014), 4 women gained formal employment via 5 contracts with the following occupations: hairdresser (1), shop assistant (1), cleaner (1), social mediator (1) and chambermaid (1).

Five women found work in the informal employment market in 2014 as cleaners (2), elderly care assistant (1), bar tender (1) and kitchen assistant (1).

Three women found work in the formal job market in 2014 (January to June), via 4 contracts: The hairdressing integration took place in 2013.

**Edition 3:**

In edition 3 (July 2014 to December 2014) 1 women found work via 1 contract (health worker), and 1 other women found a job in the informal market (receptionist). It should be noted that the edition will end in June 2015 and there will be further integration in the last few months of the process.

This project is included within the strategic line for re-employment of women who voluntarily wish to stop engagement in prostitution and start a professional project, and is carried out by means of the collaboration agreement with APIP – ACAM (Association for Professional Promotion and Integration) Foundation.

## 10 SPECIAL ACCOMPANIMENT MECHANISM FOR THE INTEGRATION INTO THE JOB MARKET AND THE SOCIAL FABRIC OF WOMEN ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION WHO SEEK EMPLOYMENT ALTERNATIVES

### 10.1 Project definition

The project offers accompaniment and a personalised approach for women in structural or temporary situations of disorientation, in order to achieve alternatives for access to the formal job market. It is aimed at women who have legal residency or who can be legalised (applications or sufficient years' residence in the country to prove settlement), with previous work experience or who have acquired work habits (hygiene, punctuality, responsibility, social relationships, etc.) through training courses. It is a flexible programme which women can join at any time and which adapts to their personal needs.

The programme was launched in 2012.

In 2014,<sup>66</sup> 119 women participated in the programme (84 in 2013).

#### Profile data

The women were predominantly from Africa (36.13%), especially Nigeria (28.57%), followed by women from Latin America and Eastern Europe (especially Romania). 17 Spanish nationals took part in the project (14.29%).

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<sup>66</sup> Data from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014.



*Data by participants' country of origin*

<b>DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED</b>	<b>2013 No. of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>Africa</b>	32	38.10%	43	36.13%
<i>Nigeria</i>	26	30.95%	34	28.57%
<i>Cameroon</i>	-	-	1	0.84%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	3	3.57%	4	3.36%
<i>Morocco</i>	3	3.57%	4	3.36%
<b>Latin America</b>	23	27.38%	35	29.40%
<i>Peru</i>	-	-	2	1.68%
<i>Cuba</i>	-	-	1	0.84%
<i>Venezuela</i>	-	-	2	1.68%
<i>Bolivia</i>	2	2.38%	5	4.20%
<i>Brazil</i>	1	1.19%	4	3.36%
<i>Colombia</i>	6	7.14%	7	5.88%
<i>Ecuador</i>	9	10.71%	9	7.56%
<i>Uruguay</i>	-	-	1	0.84%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	3	3.57%	3	2.52%
<i>Honduras</i>	-	-	1	0.84%
<i>Paraguay</i>	1	1.19%	-	-
<i>El Salvador</i>	1	1.19%	-	-
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	14	16.67%	24	20.17%
<i>Romania</i>	8	9.52%	15	12.61%
<i>Hungary</i>	1	1.19%	1	0.84%
<i>Albania</i>	1	1.19%	2	1.68%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	3	3.57%	2	1.68%
<i>Russia</i>	1	1.19%	3	2.52%
<i>Belarus</i>	-	-	1	0.84%
<b>Spain</b>	15	17.86%	17	14.29%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100%</b>

The predominant age range is 36 to 45 years, followed by 26 to 35 years.

*Number of women per age range*

<b>AGE RANGES</b>	<b>2013 No. of women</b>	<b>2013 %</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>From 18 to 25 years</b>	11	13.10%	5	4.20%
<b>From 26 to 35 years</b>	23	27.38%	39	32.77%
<b>From 36 to 45 years</b>	33	39.29%	46	38.66%
<b>From 46 to 55 years</b>	12	14.29%	22	18.49%
<b>Over 55 years</b>	5	5.95%	7	5.88%
<b>TOTAL</b>	84	100%	119	100%

A total of 95% participants were legal residents.

A total of 61.34% had secondary and 32.77% primary studies. Four of the women had no education, whereas three participants had university studies.

## 10.2 Actions carried out

The project was structured into various phases:

- **Information and guidance phase**

This began with an introductory interview with each participant to provide an initial diagnosis of the situation, which served to define employment objectives and design a personalised work plan, including the producing a CV. Limitations that could hinder employment were detected and worked on, and referrals to other specialized bodies and resources were made. Throughout 2014, 74 women were assisted in this phase (84 in 2013).

- **Active employment search phase**

Accompaniment and training was offered for active job search via new technologies and training in job searching techniques. A job bank was made available to the participants and mediation was provided for specific employment offers. Monitoring was offered to women who entered employment, with regards both finding and keeping the job and also for women referred to training courses and work experience.

Of the total participants, 80 women carried out active job searches (66 in 2013).

- **Closing phase**

Throughout 2014, a total of 61 women's cases were closed (34 in 2013), as they left the process (28 women in 2014/20 women in 2013) or due full consolidation of the participant's integration into the formal job market (33 women in 2014/7 women in 2013).

- **Transversal actions**

There was an increase in support interventions, such as legal occupational guidance (22 women in 2014/11 women in 2013), legal immigration advice (6 women in 2014/6 women in 2013), detecting occupational limitations (37 women in 2014/26 women in 2013), urban mobility (10 women in 2014/8 women in 2013) and stress management (60 women in 2014/40 women in 2013).

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

### 10.3 Training courses

Twenty-five entered training in diverse areas (21 women in 2013), leading to 29 training insertions

(1 woman may have carried out more than 1 training course).

#### *Training activities*

<b>TRAINING ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
2013: 21 women in total 2014: 25 women in total The same woman may have carried out more than one training activity.	<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>
<b>IT</b>	1	2
<b>DIR</b>	6	6
<b>ITI</b>	2	1
<b>RAI</b>	-	1
<b>Dona Impuls</b>	5	-
<b>Chambermaid</b>	3	8
<b>Food handler</b>	1	-
<b>Kitchen</b>	1	1
<b>Tattoo artist course</b>	1	-
<b>Household carer</b>	1	1
<b>Seamstress</b>	1	-
<b>Spanish/literacy</b>	1	1
<b>Self-image/interview</b>	-	4
<b>Oils / essential</b>	-	1
<b>Cleaning</b>	-	1
<b>Regulated training: ESO</b>	-	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>

### 10.3 work integration

In 2014, 37 women were joined the formal job market, via 45 contracts with companies related to cleaning (21), catering (8), home help (7), domestic service (4), trade (2), caring for the elderly in nursing homes (1), sewing (1) and self-employment (1).

Eight women entered the informal job market via 16 home help jobs and 1 in the catering area.

This project is included within the strategic line for the re-employment of women who voluntarily wish to stop engaging in prostitution and start a professional project. In this case, an agreement was made with the job integration coordinator Anem per Feina.

## 11 SOCIAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT

### 11.1 Project definition

The objective of the project is to improve the life quality of women engaged in prostitution by means of **pre-employment processes, training and social and work integration** which is specified in personalised training and employment itineraries. It is characterised by its high level of flexibility: woman can join at any time; it establishes the duration of the training process in a personalised manner (1 newly arrived woman had a minimum processing time of 2 years); it is linked to the social assistance to monitor the activity; and it adapts to the women's changing needs.

In 2014, the pre-employment process was strengthened, in order to provide participants with the basic knowledge needed to go on and successfully create a training and/or employment itinerary. The program was launched in 2006.

In 2014,<sup>67</sup> 226 women were assisted who carried out training itineraries (163 women) and work integration itineraries (116 women). However, of the 220 women assisted in 2013, 180 carried out training itineraries and 82 work integrations.

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<sup>67</sup> Data from 1 to 31 December 2014.

## Profile data

It is notable that 70.35% of the women participating were from Nigeria. The remainder, on a lesser scale were from Latin America (11.95%), Romania (9.29%) and Spain (3.10%).

### *Data by participants' country of origin*

DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED	2013		2014	
	No. of women	%	No. of women	%
<b>Africa</b>	172	78.18	167	73.89%
<i>Nigeria</i>	165	75	159	70.35%
<i>Morocco</i>	7	3.18	8	3.54%
<b>Latin America</b>	17	7.73	27	11.95%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	26	11.82	21	9.29%
<i>Romania</i>	26	11.82	21	9.29%
<b>Spain</b>	5	2.27	7	3.10%
<b>Unknown</b>	-	-	4	1.77%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>100%</b>

The largest age range is from 26 to 35 years and represents 42.92%.

### *Number of women per age range*

AGE RANGES	2013		2014	
	No. of women	%	No. of women	%
<b>From 18 to 25 years</b>	46	20.91	34	15.04
<b>From 26 to 35 years</b>	116	52.73	97	42.92
<b>From 36 to 45 years</b>	46	20.91	52	23.01
<b>From 46 to 55 years</b>	9	4.09	12	5.31
<b>Over 55 years</b>	3	1.36	6	2.65
<b>Unknown</b>	-	-	25	11.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>100</b>

Half of the women participating in the project (50.88%) were illegal residents, which determined their employment integration process and the employment sectors they could enter.

Of them, 27% participants had secondary studies, followed by 24.78% with primary studies and 2.65% with university studies. A further 3.10% participants had no studies and the qualifications of the remaining 42.48% are unknown.

## 11.2 Training courses

The project offered the following training actions:

### *Training actions in the social and vocational training project*

TRAINING ACTIVITY (Women can take more than one workshop)	2013	2013	2014	2014
	WOMEN	No. of workshops	WOMEN	No. of workshops
Spanish and Catalan classes <sup>68</sup>	<i>100 women with different levels</i>	-	<i>95 women<sup>69</sup> different levels</i>	-
Elderly care course <sup>70</sup>	12	1 course (70 h)	8	1 course (110 h)
Domestic service course	-	-	7	1 course (40 h)
Kitchen assistant course <sup>71</sup>	7	1 course (9 h)	13	2 courses (16 h)
Chambermaid course <sup>72</sup> (School of Tourism)	<i>14 women</i>	1 course (177 h)	<i>14 women</i>	1 course (177 h)
Basic health workshops	<i>4 women</i>	3 workshops	<i>23 women</i>	10 workshops
1 pre-employment session <sup>73</sup>	<i>28 women</i>	11 sessions 5 workshops	<i>31 women</i>	17 sessions
2 pre-employment session <sup>74</sup>	<i>10 women</i>	1 workshop	<i>33 women</i>	26 sessions
Occupational sessions <sup>75</sup>	-	-	<i>27 women</i>	9 sessions

<sup>68</sup> In 2013, the introductory workshops were included in the Spanish classes. Four workshops were carried out for 22 women.

Some language learning sessions were also designated to provide interview coaching, with the participation of six women.

<sup>69</sup> Specifically, 78 women studied Spanish and 26 Catalan (the same woman may have carried out both Spanish and Catalan). Of these, 49 women went on to take a technical training course.

<sup>70</sup> In 2013, the elderly care course also included cleaning, cooking and ironing. In 2014, a specific domestic service course was scheduled separately.

<sup>71</sup> In 2013, a specific cooking for the elderly course was carried out.

<sup>72</sup> This course, held by the School of Tourism, led to jobs for 70% of the women who completed it. It should be noted that of the 14 women who began, only 10 completed. It is also worth mentioning that they were the SAS users with better achieved the pre-employment training and language levels.

<sup>73</sup> In 2014, the pre-employment 1 sessions were designed, which worked on the integration of values, personal skills and emotional management. In 2013, occupational guidance workshops were held.

<sup>74</sup> In 2014, the pre-employment 2 sessions were designed, which offered basic tools and resources for education and health. In 2013, a domestic finance workshop was held.

<sup>75</sup> In 2014, occupational sessions were created focusing on the employment market, *vocational coaching* and the women's empowerment. In 2013, some language learning sessions were also designated to *coaching* for job interviews, with the participation of 6 women.

The domestic service, kitchen assistant and chambermaid courses provided practical training work for participants.

In 2014, the need to significantly structure and extend the contents of the entire pre-employment process was noted. This process begins with language learning and sessions are introduced in parallel on social skills, culture, values, health, employment market, resources, processing, etc. Once this basic knowledge is attained, the women carry out a technical training itinerary personalised to their circumstances and needs, and in accordance with the demands of the employment market.<sup>76</sup>

There were 30 referrals to external training services (93 referrals in 2013<sup>77</sup>), where the women's education was still monitored, to provide them with support and ensure the achievement of objectives. It should be noted that the same woman may have accessed more than one service.

### *Training services*

<b>TRAINING SERVICE</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
(The same woman may have carried out more than one course or workshop)	<b>No. of women</b>	<b>No. of women</b>
<b>ITI and DIR-TS (training itinerary of the ABITS Agency)</b>	6	8
<b>Dona Impuls-Barcelona Activa (ABITS)</b>	8	----
<b>Chambermaid, laundry and ironing course (APIP)</b>	3	----
<b>Rehabilitation and apartment cleaning (Impulsem)</b>	3	----
<b>Shop and restocking assistant (School of Tourism)</b>	2	----
<b>Carer for dependant persons course</b>	2	1
<b>Catalan and/or Spanish language course</b>	25	8
<b>Digital literacy</b>	2	6
<b>Sexual health, basic health and nutrition (Doctors of the World (Metges del Món))</b>	30	----
<b>Health diagnosis workshop (Tot Raval)</b>	6	----
<b>Talk on World Health Day (HIV) UMTSI</b>	6	----
<b>Kitchen assistant course</b>	----	2
<b>Vocational workshop (Fundació Integra/Eulen)</b>	----	5
<b>TOTAL (the same woman can carry out more than one course)</b>	93	30

<sup>76</sup> In 2013, other actions were carried out, according to detected needs: 3 sessions for school integration (23 women), a workshop on legal issues (7 women) and a discussion on Catalonia and Nigeria (5 women).

<sup>77</sup> The decrease in the number of referrals is attributed to the fact that the organisation received less requests for language courses, and the number of women with a sufficient level to access external services decreased. Furthermore, this training was included in health workshops and some referrals were not recorded due to an internal error.

### 11.3 Work integration

Companies were sounded out and 81 job offers were specified in both the informal and formal job markets.

In 2014, 25 women found work in the formal job market, via 32 contracts with the following occupations: chambermaid and industrial cleaner (25), elderly carer and domestic service (6) and sales (1).

Thirteen women found 24 jobs (mainly part time) in the informal job market for elderly care (17) and in domestic service (7).

Five women worked both on contract and in the informal job market, due to the part time nature of the work.

This project is included within the strategic line for the re-employment of women who voluntarily wish to stop engaging in prostitution and start a professional project. In this case, an agreement was established with Oblate Sisters (El Lloc de la Dona).

## 12 ENFILANT L'AGULLA ("THREADING THE NEEDLE") INNOVATION PROJECT

### 12.1 Project definition

Innovation project to create **work opportunities in the area of sewing**. It offers training in sewing, aimed for the most part at Nigerian women in order to equip participants with the professionalism required for creating products. It has its own workshop for the manufacture of garments and the production of fashion and household accessories, selling produce under the Dona Kolors social brand. The workshop has opened a clothes-making line for designers outside the brand who require the clothes sewing service. The programme was launched in 2012.

In 2014,<sup>78</sup> participated in the project 36 women (38 in 2013).

#### Profile data

A total of 75% of women were from Nigeria and half of these were aged between 16 and 35 years.

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<sup>78</sup> Data from 1 to 31 December 2014.



*Data by participants' country of origin*

DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED	2013		2014	
	No. of women	%	No. of women	%
<b>Africa</b>	31	81.58%	29	80.56%
<i>Nigeria</i>	30	7.89%	27	75%
<i>Morocco</i>	1	2.63%	2	5.56%
<b>Latin America</b>	6	15.79%	5	13.89%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	1	2.63%	1	2.78%
<i>Romania</i>	1	2.63%	1	2.78%
<b>Spain</b>	-	-	1	2.78%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Number of women per age range*

AGE RANGES	2013		2014	
	No. of women	%	No. of women	%
<b>From 18 to 25 years</b>	2	5.26%	3	8.33%
<b>From 26 to 35 years</b>	26	68.42%	19	52.78%
<b>From 36 to 45 years</b>	10	26.32%	9	25%
<b>From 46 to 55 years</b>	-	-	5	13.89%
<b>Over 55 years</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>

With regards to residency status, 48% of the women were illegal residents.

A total of 33.3% had secondary studies, 31% had primary studies and 1 women had a university qualification (2.78%). The educational level of the remaining 33.3% is unknown.

## 12.2 Actions carried out

The women participating carried out the following training:

### *Training courses*

<b>TRAINING IN SEWING<sup>79</sup></b>	<b>Training duration</b>	<b>Number of women 2013</b>	<b>Number of women 2014</b>
<b>Initial phase</b>	10 hours per week	19	---- <sup>80</sup>
<b>First level</b>	10 hours per week	6	13
<b>Second level</b>	10 hours per week	10	12
<b>Complementary knitting training workshop</b>	10 hours per week	4	4
<b>Work practice (total)<sup>81</sup></b>	----	7	11
<i>Work practice in the Dona Kolors workshop</i>	10 hours per week	----	4
<i>External work experience</i>	40 hours	7	8

Technical training in sewing, which lasts one year, is complemented with 14 *coaching* sessions for occupation and empowerment, in which 14 women participated. Specific training was also offered on the legal standards of different types of occupations to four women who requested it.

In parallel, 225 individual tutorials were carried out to evaluate the personal and family situation of every participant and to monitor the training process they would carry out.

Dona Kolors products are available at 20 points of sale (Barcelona, Girona, Tarragona, Mallorca and Holland) and on 4 online platforms. Of these, nine points of sale and three online platforms were launched in 2014.

In 2014, the production workshop sewed for 18 different designers. The increase in demand from third parties provided work throughout the year and increased the number of women contracted in the workshop.

<sup>79</sup> The same woman can participate in various training courses and carry out one or more work practice.

<sup>80</sup> In 2014, the training content was distributed across two levels.

<sup>81</sup> The same woman can carry out more than one work practice.

### 12.3 Work integration

In 2014, four women joined the formal job market and were employed in the workshop itself (two women in 2013). Since it began in 2012, the workshop has contracted nine women.

Furthermore, four women found work in the informal market (four women in 2013) in domestic service and elderly care, as well as carrying out alterations and clothing for their home community. Two of these women also sew occasionally for local designers contacted via the workshop.

In total, seven women received a semi-professional sewing machine to promote their self-employment, once the training and practical experience period was complete. It was considered that the four women contracted by the workshop could pay for their own sewing machine with the salary they received.

This project is included within the strategic line for the re-employment of women who voluntarily wish to stop engaging in prostitution and start a professional project. In this case, an agreement was established with the Enfilant l'Agulla ("Threading the Needle") Association.

## 13 ROSAS CRAFTS PROGRAMM OF TRAINING IN SEWING

### 13.1 Project definition

This training in sewing project is aimed at women in situations of vulnerability (whether because they had engaged in prostitution, been **victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and/or formed part of vulnerable groups**) and who have entered re-employment programmes implemented by different departments of Barcelona City Council. The participants acquire the technical ability and entrepreneurial attitude needed to integrate into the a process of adapting to work.

In 2014,<sup>82</sup> 10 women participated in the project, 5 from the DIR<sup>83</sup> programme and 2 from the RAI<sup>84</sup> programme. The three remaining women were referred to the Itinerant Population Social Assistance Service (SASPI) of Barcelona City Council. This report includes data related to seven women referred to programmes of the ABITS Agency (DIR and RAI)

#### Profile data

The place of origin of the women was very varied, as each one was from a different country. The majority were in the 26 and 35-year age range.

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<sup>82</sup> Data from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014. The project began on 1 October 2013.

<sup>83</sup> The DIR programme was explained previously.

<sup>84</sup> The RAI programme will be explained in the Services section aimed at victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

*Data by participants' country of origin*

<b>DATA ON THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN ASSISTED</b>	<b>2014 No. of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>Africa</b>	3	42.86%
<i>Nigeria</i>	1	14.29%
<i>Senegal</i>	1	14.29%
<i>Guinea</i>	1	14.29%
<b>Latin America</b>	1	14.29%
<i>Ecuador</i>	1	14.29%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	2	28.57%
<i>Romania</i>	1	14.29%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	1	14.29%
<b>Spain</b>	1	14.29%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100 %</b>

*Number of women for each age range*

<b>AGE RANGE</b>	<b>2014 Number of women</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>18–25 years</b>	1	14.29%
<b>26–35 years</b>	3	42.86%
<b>36–45 years</b>	1	14.29%
<b>46–55 years</b>	2	28.57%
<b>Over 55</b>	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Out Of all of the participants, two of the women had completed primary education, two secondary education, and one woman had a university degree.

### 13.2 Actions implemented

The training placements were distributed as follows<sup>85</sup>:

- Support module/intermediate level: 60 hours, 7 participants from ABITS Agency programmes
- Specialisation module/advanced level: 36 hours, 6 participants from ABITS Agency programmes. This module also included advice on different career paths and business *coaching*.

Once the period of training was over, the entrepreneurial skills of the participants was assessed and a social shop was set up in conjunction with the SURT Private Foundation for Women and with the support of the company Jose Rosas Taverner, S.A. (Rosas Crafts) for the women to work in. The result was that the participants were offered personalised business advice, as well as specific IT workshops to help them achieve their goals (one woman from the RAI programme also joined this process).

### 13.3 Work integration

In 2014, one woman entered the formal work market with a fixed contract as a part-time salesperson. This woman came from the RAI programme<sup>86</sup>.

This project is included as part of the strategic plan for work retraining for women who wish to leave prostitution voluntarily and embark upon a professional career. In this case, an agreement with the company Jose Rosas Taverner, S.A (Rosas Crafts) was signed.

## 14 PROJECT: URBAN FURNITURE RENTAL AT PLAÇA DE LES GLÒRIES

### 14.1 Project definition

Barcelona City Council (*Barcelona Parks and Gardens, Municipal Institute*) implemented a pilot project involving free rental of mobile urban furniture at the Plaça de les Glòries; this resulted contracts of seven women involved in different work integration schemes operated by ABITS (DIR<sup>87</sup>, ITI<sup>88</sup> and RAI).

The data collected run from 11 August 2014 (project launch) to 31 December 2014.

#### Profile data

The women involved came from very diverse countries of origin (Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Spain). Most of the women were between 36 and 45 years of age.

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<sup>85</sup> In 2013, we held a basic/entry level dressmaking training module (60 hours, 6 participants from ABITS Agency programmes).

<sup>86</sup> This work integration is also counted in the RAI programme which is explained in more detail in the section on the victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

<sup>87</sup> The DIR programme has already been explained earlier in this report.

<sup>88</sup> The ITI programme has already been explained earlier in this report.

*Data on the participants' countries of origin*

ORIGIN OF THE WOMEN HELPED	2014	2014
	Number of women	%
<b>Africa</b>	1	14.29%
<i>Nigeria</i>	1	14.29%
<b>Latin America</b>	3	42.86%
<i>Ecuador</i>	2	28.57%
<i>Colombia</i>	1	14.29%
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	2	28.57%
<i>Romania</i>	1	14.29%
<i>Russia</i>	1	14.29%
<b>Spain</b>	1	14.29%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Number of women for each age range*

AGE RANGE	2014	2014
	Number of women	%
<b>18–25 years</b>	1	14.29%
<b>26–35 years</b>	1	14.29%
<b>36–45 years</b>	4	57.14%
<b>46–55 years</b>	1	14.29%
<b>Over 55</b>	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>

Six of the women had completed secondary education, and two higher education.

## 14.2 Actions implemented

The pilot project was well received by the general public who welcomed the opportunity to loan urban furniture (chairs, deckchairs, parasols and wooden tables) free of charge.

It also provided work experience for the women in programmes run by the ABITS Agency. Firstly, it improved their employability through greater knowledge of the formal job market, improved professional profiles and personal empowerment. Secondly, the extended working hours were organised in rotating morning and evening shifts thus giving them experience in both setting up and taking down the urban furniture, as well as experience in providing service to different types of visitor depending on the day and time.

## 14.3 Work integration<sup>89</sup>

The project resulted in seven women finding employment in the formal work market, with each being given a contract. These women came from the following programmes:

- three from the DIR programme;
- three from the ITI programme;
- one from the RAI programme.

This project is included as part of the strategic plan for work retraining for women who wish to leave prostitution voluntarily and embark upon a professional career. The SURT Private Foundation for Women was responsible for monitoring and training the women participating in the scheme.

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<sup>89</sup> The work integration involving the loan of urban furniture at the Plaça de les Glòries and the seven women who were involved in different projects run by the ABITS Agency also counted in the DIR, ITI and RAI projects. The DIR and ITI programmes have already been explained earlier in this report. The RAI programme is explained in more detail in the section on the victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

## IMPACT INDICATORS FOR TRAINING AND WORK INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES

2014 PROJECTS	Placements in 2011	Placements in 2012 <sup>90</sup>	Placements in 2013 <sup>91</sup>	Placements in 2014 <sup>92</sup>	Observations
<b><i>Dona i Prostitució</i></b> (“Woman and Prostitution”). Work integration project	20 women 20 contracts	31 women 32 contracts	17 women 17 contracts <hr/> 12 women in the <i>informal job market</i>	25 women 32 contracts <hr/> 13 women in the <i>informal job market</i>	Participation in training activities: 82 women in 2011 127 women in 2012 180 women in 2013 163 women in 2014
<b><i>Enfilant l’Agulla</i></b> (“Threading the Needle”)	-	2 women 2 contracts	3 women 3 contracts <hr/> 4 women in the <i>informal job market</i>	4 women 4 contracts <hr/> 4 women in the <i>informal job market</i>	25 participants in 2012 38 participants in 2013 36 participants in 2014
<b>DIR. Comprehensive programme for the re-employment of women engaged in prostitution</b>	30 women 36 contracts	36 women 50 contracts	37 women 45 contracts <hr/> 20 women in the <i>informal</i>	36 women 62 contracts <hr/> 10 women in the <i>informal</i>	61 participants in 2012, 34 of whom continued to be active 31/12 (one group ended in March, another in July).

<sup>90</sup> Approval of the new government measure, which signified an increase in the number of programmes targeting work integration.

<sup>91</sup> One woman found work in both the formal and informal job markets.

<sup>92</sup> One woman found work in both the formal and informal job markets.



<b>2014 PROJECTS</b>	<b>Placements in 2011</b>	<b>Placements in 2012<sup>90</sup></b>	<b>Placements in 2013<sup>91</sup></b>	<b>Placements in 2014<sup>92</sup></b>	<b>Observations</b>
			<i>job market</i>	<i>job market</i>	79 participants in 2013, 39 of whom continued to be active 31/12 (one group ended in March, another in July 2014).  80 participants in 2014, 35 of whom continued to be active 31/12 (one group ended in March, another in August 2015).
<b>ITI Personal advisory itinerary for the employment of women who have engaged in prostitution</b>	-	<i>16 women 24 contracts</i>	<i>17 women 27 contracts</i> <hr/> <i>8 women in the informal job market</i>	<i>21 women 40 contracts</i> <hr/> <i>3 women in the informal job market</i>	25 participants in 2012 with 73 training placements  23 participants in 2013 with 39 training placements  24 participants in 2014 with 50 training placements

2014 PROJECTS	Placements in 2011	Placements in 2012 <sup>90</sup>	Placements in 2013 <sup>91</sup>	Placements in 2014 <sup>92</sup>	Observations
<b>Special accompaniment provision for integration into the job market and the social fabric of people engaged in prostitution and seeking employment alternatives</b>	-	10 women 14 contracts	22 women 33 contracts <hr/> 12 women in the <i>informal job market</i>	37 women 45 contracts <hr/> 8 women in the <i>informal job market</i>	44 participants in 2012 with 10 training placements  84 participants in 2013 with 23 training placements  119 participants in 2014 with 29 training placements  This project is aimed at providing support for women aiming to get back into the training/job market and therefore women are included from the start of the project up until the end of the year.

2014 PROJECTS	Placements in 2011	Placements in 2012 <sup>90</sup>	Placements in 2013 <sup>91</sup>	Placements in 2014 <sup>92</sup>	Observations
<b>RAI. Intervention for the recovery, empowerment and work integration of women who have been victims of sexual exploitation</b>	-	2 women 2 contracts	6 women 15 contracts <hr/> 7 women in the informal job market	8 women <sup>93</sup> 13 contracts <hr/> 3 women in the informal job market	12 participants in 2012 with 19 training placements (data from 01/03/12 – 31/12/12. This edition ended on 28/02/13)  18 participants in 2013 with 30 training placements (data from 01/04/2013 – 31/12/2013. This edition ended on 31/03/2014)  12 participants in 2014 with 27 training placements (data from 01/04/2014 – 31/12/2014. This edition ended on 31/02/15)
<b>ACCIÓ. Programme of comprehensive intervention for transsexual people linked to prostitution milieus in the city of Barcelona</b>	-	2 women 2 contracts	7 women <sup>94</sup> 9 contracts	4 women <sup>95</sup> 5 contracts <hr/> 5 women in the informal job market	26 participants in 2012 (data from 01/05/2012 – 31/12/12. This edition ended on 30/04/2013)  31 participants in 2013 (data from 01/07/2013 – 31/12/2013. This edition ended on 30/06/2014)  22 participants in 2014 (data from 01/07/2014 – 31/12/2014. This edition ended on 30/06/2015)

<sup>93</sup> Figures for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014, corresponding to two different editions of the programme.

<sup>94</sup> Figures for the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013, corresponding to two different editions of the programme.

<sup>95</sup> Figures for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014, corresponding to two different editions of the programme.

2014 PROJECTS	Placements in 2011	Placements in 2012 <sup>90</sup>	Placements in 2013 <sup>91</sup>	Placements in 2014 <sup>92</sup>	Observations
<i>Dona Impuls</i> (“Promotion of Women”)	-	-	10 women 10 contracts  <i>1 woman in the informal job market</i>	-	43 participants in 2013
<b>TOTAL WOMEN FINDING A JOB</b>	50	99	119 <sup>96</sup>	<b>135<sup>97</sup></b>	<sup>98</sup>

<sup>96</sup> 159 contracts in 2013, with 64 women integrated into the informal job market.

<sup>97</sup> 159 contracts in 2013, with 64 women integrated into the informal job market.

<sup>98</sup> The work placements in the RosasCrafts and Plaça de les Glòries projects are count in the ABITS Agency projects they are derived from (DIR, ITI, RAI).

## SERVICES AIMED AT THE VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

### 15 APPROACH BY THE SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE (SAS) IN CASES OF WOMEN VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

The SAS is the only specialised municipal service aimed at identifying and providing support for victims of sexual exploitation<sup>99</sup>. In 2014, the procedure for identifying and dealing with situations of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation<sup>100</sup> continued to fall under the responsibility of this service. Both women engaged in prostitution on the street and in indoor premises are given support.

In addition, over the previous year we have improved the methodology for identifying this kind of situation, and now have 22 indicators (as opposed to the 11 put together in 2012), as well as a list of 10 ethical guidelines for providing support to the victims.

**Human trafficking** is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. This exploitation shall include, at a minimum, **the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation**, forced labour or services, slavery or similar practices, servitude or the removal of organs. There is not necessarily a need for the person to be transferred across a border to be involved in trafficking. As a result, human trafficking is a grave violation of human rights and a criminal offence according to the Spanish Penal Code (article 177 b) and is classed as gender-based violence in Catalonia as stated in Law 5/2008 dated 24 April, on the Right of women to eradicate gender-based violence.

**Socio-educational support** for people who have been victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation is a particularly complex issue. It depends on both conversations with the woman involved throughout the intervention and visible indicators of prostitution, both where it takes place and in the offices where support is provided. Taken together, this information forms a picture for situations in which those involved might not be able to, or want to, realise that they are victims and will provide support for them to accept their current position.

The **list of 22 indicators** (see Annex) was designed to be useful to both the specialised SAS professionals working specifically in the field, but also for other professionals working in social or health services who come into contact with women engaged in prostitution. This instrument was first made known to professionals working in indoor premises in the city in 2014.

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<sup>99</sup> Article 188 of the Spanish penal code describes sexual exploitation as forcing someone of adult age to engage or continue in prostitution using “violence, intimidation or deception, or making use of a situation of superiority or necessity or vulnerability of the victim, to profit from the victim’s situation by prostituting them, even if they give their consent”.

<sup>100</sup> For more information, please refer to the 2013 ABITS report which provides more detail on intervention methods, determining factors in professional intervention and a summary of the context and profile of most of the women engaged in prostitution in Barcelona.

Therefore, when **identifying situations which might be considered human trafficking** for sexual exploitation, it is important to take into account elements related to the women's level of autonomy and freedom to live their daily lives, their health, their freedom to move around and the relationships they can form with professionals and with their equals.

Additionally, the SAS also defined a **series of ethical working practices and tools and strategies** to be used by professionals when holding SAS interviews (or in other contexts of social intervention) for women who are suspected of being or who are recognised as victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation<sup>101</sup>. When providing support, the professionals are required to inform the woman of her legal rights and the options open to her if she wishes to press charges and/or co-operate with the police in their investigation, so that she can make an informed, conscious decision. It is essential to maintain a high degree of confidentiality and prevent the woman from coming into contact with other people, to provide a trusting and respectful atmosphere and to give the most up-to-date information, as well as offering legal help in all cases.

In 2014, the SAS **increased its identification of women victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation** which resulted in a higher number of women receiving educational support and more meetings held with the specialised lawyer and improved co-ordination with the police. According to the professionals providing support to these women, in September, indicators were found for a total of 87 women<sup>102</sup> who were being provided support at the time by the service; 80.5% (70 women) were Nigerian and 13.8% (12 women) were Romanian – this was proof that the network of prostitution involved mainly women from these countries, as was corroborated by the police. However, of the total of 87 women, only 20 (23%) identified themselves as being in this position. A series of characteristics was found to be common to all of these women: they had all emigrated at a very young age after living in extreme poverty in their home countries and they all lacked any kind of structured social and support network in their destination country.

## 16 COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

### 16.1 Project definition

Assistance for women victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation has been provided through a specific programme since 2006. This cooperation agreement was established because of the specialisation of this resource and the differences in profile compared to women who are victims of domestic violence. The agreement has since been renewed.

The overall goal of the project is to provide women victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation with safe shelter and to accompany them in their personal recovery (regardless of whether they subsequently wish to press charges or eventually return to their country of origin). The process consists of three separate stages: the emergency stage, the permanence stage and the autonomous stage.

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<sup>101</sup> The "WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Interviewing Trafficked Women" have been used as a basis for the scheme.

<sup>102</sup> These data will start to be measured on a monthly basis from January 2015.

The route for access to this service is through a process of contact in which an initial interview is conducted in order to assess the woman's requests, evaluating whether the situation is one of emergency or not.

The programme organises direct residential intervention in three stages: emergency stage, permanence stage and autonomous stage<sup>103</sup>.

## 16.2 Emergency stage

A total of 25 women and four children were given support and provided with emergency accommodation.

### *Details of the emergency stage*

SICAR cat	2013	2014	% change 2013-2014
Women given support	15	25 <sup>104</sup>	66.67%
Child(ren)	0	4	---

A comparison of the data between 2014 and 2013 shows a marked increase (+66.67%) in women being given support. The profiles of these women show that **11 came from Africa**: 8 from Nigeria and 3 from Morocco; **6 from Eastern Europe**: 3 from Romania, and 1 each from Bulgaria, Russia and Albania; **7 came from Asia**: 4 from China, 2 from Vietnam and 1 from the Philippines; and **1 woman came from Central America** (Paraguay).

This diversity in the origins of the different women indicates an improvement in identifying victims of human trafficking from all of the social services involved. This also meant that the specialised face-to-face interpretation services offered by Barcelona City Council were required in order to overcome linguistic difficulties.

Sixty percent of the women were between the ages of 18 – 25 (with the youngest being 18, and the eldest 46).

<sup>103</sup> Barcelona City Council provides grants for the emergency and autonomous stages.

<sup>104</sup> Two of these women had been taken in at the end of 2013.

*Origins of the women given support by SICAR cat at the emergency stage*

ORIGIN OF THE WOMEN HELPED	2013	2013	2014	2014
	%	Number of women	%	Number of women
<b>Africa</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>
<i>Nigeria</i>		5		8
<i>Senegal</i>		-		0
<i>Morocco</i>		-		3
<i>Republic of the Congo</i>		1		0
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>46.67</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Romania</i>		1		3
<i>Bulgaria*</i>		1		1
<i>Russia</i>		1		1
<i>Armenia/Russia</i>		1		-
<i>Poland</i>		1		-
<i>Albania</i>		1		1
<i>Hungary</i>		1		-
<b>China</b>	<b>13.33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Vietnam</b>		-	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Philippines</b>		-	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Paraguay</b>		-	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.00	<b>15*</b>	100.00	<b>25</b>

\*One of the women holds dual nationality.

Special mention should be made of the fact that, of the 25 women, 15 were given support in the final quarter of 2014, hence an extra effort had to be made to adapt the existing resources to the demand. One of the reasons behind this increase was the fact that several legal cases related mainly to human trafficking networks involving women from Africa were launched at this time. In addition, for the first time this year extra resources had to be allocated to women joining the scheme with children (in total: 4 children).



The women given support were principally between 18 – 25, as has been the case over the years the scheme has been running. Fifty-six percent of the women had some form of identification documentation, but 44% came to the support centre without any form of ID.

Of the 25 women given support, 18 had suffered situations of sexual exploitation in the city of Barcelona, or Barcelona was their ultimate destination.

The women were accompanied on a total of 44 visits. A total of 16 out of the 25 women given support and 2 of the underage children were given urgent medical care, and help to get their health cards. The year 2014 also saw a high level of support for serious mental health issues among the women, both as the result of post-traumatic stress after exploitation and in situations where the women already had an existing medical condition or one which appeared after exploitation. Seven women were given support by a team providing specialised support for immigrants whose human rights had been seriously violated<sup>105</sup>, while some of the women were referred to the emergency mental health department at a Barcelona hospital, and another woman was referred to a specialist inpatient service.

As of 31 December 2014, four of the women were still receiving emergency support. Seven women moved on to the permanence stage operated by the same body. Two women decided to return voluntarily to their countries of origin and were given support by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). For security reasons, five women were transferred to other service run by the Sisters of Adoration. Three women were transferred to other specific services (health, childcare) and three women left to live independently. One woman did not achieve the goals agreed with the team and dropped out of the service.

### 16.3 Autonomous stage

In 2014, the scheme maintained three apartments for use by women that had been victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation as part of the autonomous stage. The property (flats) belong to the City Council and the transfer and stays of the women are managed by the Sisters of Adoration. The apartments are **funded entirely by the Directorate of Women's Affairs**. Since 2009, their running has been the responsibility of the **Consortium of Social Services**. The overall goal at this stage is to consolidate the process of empowerment the women have begun. This is the point in the itinerary when the user requires a space with less protection, which provides a suitable setting for completing the process. Educational accompaniment is transformed into monitoring and support.

In 2014, 7 women and 1 minor received shelter (in 2013, it was 11 women and one minor), of which 2 women were sheltered there in 2012, 3 in 2013, and 2 women entered the autonomous apartments in 2014. Of these 7 women, 2 successfully completed the autonomous stage in 2014 after having achieved their goals (1 went to live in a rented room, and the other in a rented flat. The average time spent in the apartment was 11 months.

In addition to the seven women, one returned to the permanence stage as it was decided that she was not sufficiently prepared to remain in the autonomous stage.

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<sup>105</sup> EXIL.

The total time that the women spent in the programme (taking into account all three stages: emergency, permanence and autonomous stages) was between one year and nine months (one woman) and two years and six months (one woman).

The sociodemographic profiles of the seven women in the shelter are as follows:

- Nationality: 7 women from Africa (5 from Nigeria, 1 from Senegal and 1 from Gambia). The women remained mainly African in origin just as in 2013 (in 2013, there were a total of 6), and the number of women from Eastern Europe continues to fall (in 2013, there were a total of 4).
- The largest age group was 18 – 25 (just the same as in 2013).
- A total of 57% of the women were legal residents and 43% were currently in the legalisation process.
- Three of the women had children (two in the original country and one was being looked after by the Catalan Government).

A total of 83.3% of the women taking part in the autonomous stage were participants in the RAI<sup>106</sup> programme and were given the opportunity to gain work experience and/or vocational training.

To provide assistance for women victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, Barcelona City Council implements this programme through a cooperation agreement with the Institute of the Sisters of Adoration, Slaves of the Blessed Sacrament and of Charity of the Province of Aragon and the Community of Sants to promote the SICAR cat project.

## 17 RAI: RECOVERY, EMPOWERMENT AND INTEGRATION INTO EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

### 17.1 Project definition

The *Recovery, Empowerment and Work Integration* (RAI) project offers specialised support to women who have been victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation, giving them the possibility of time to **repair and recover emotionally and socially** from their traumatic experience and to finally **gain meaningful employment**. The process is also complemented by the possibility of therapy and a process of psychological recovery (conducted by an organisation that specialises in providing assistance for migrant people who have been subjected to grave human rights violations<sup>107</sup>). This is a pioneering programme as no similar initiatives appear to have been conducted in Spain.

The first edition was launched on 1 March 2012 and ended after a very successful year on 28 February 2013.

New editions continue to be planned, this time involving changes and improvements for each individual case so that the women can continue in the same vein once they have achieved a

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<sup>106</sup> The RAI programme has already been explained earlier in this report.

<sup>107</sup> EXIL.

more autonomous life (covering basic necessities, accommodation, training, etc.)

Edition 2. From 1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014.

18 participants (14 women started the programme and four continued from the first edition).

Three women entered the formal work market with three contracts<sup>108</sup>.

Edition 3. From 1 April 2014 – 31 December 2015<sup>109</sup>.

12 participants (four women joined the programme and eight came from the previous edition; one woman abandoned the programme).

Five women entered the formal work market with 10 contracts. Three women entered the informal job market<sup>110</sup>.

The project is divided into a pre-employment group (for women requiring preparation in forming good habits and initial training) and an employment group (where the aim is to get the women into jobs).

## 17.2 Edition 3, from 1 April 2014 – 31 December 2015

### Sociodemographic profile data

The profiles of the four new participants in the programme are: two women from Nigeria, one from Romania and one from Morocco. The other participants were: five from Nigeria, one from the Republic of the Congo, one from Albania and one from Romania.

#### *Data on the participants' countries of origin*

<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> edition</b> (April 2013– March 2014)	<b>%</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> edition</b> (April 2014– March 2015)	<b>%</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	11	61.11	7	58.34
<b>Romania</b>	2	11.11	2	16.67
<b>Albania</b>	1	5.55	1	8.33
<b>Republic of the Congo</b>	1	5.55	1	8.33
<b>Ukraine</b>	1	5.55	---	---
<b>Senegal</b>	1	5.55	---	---
<b>Argentina</b>	1	5.55	---	---

<sup>108</sup> Data from 1 January to 31 March 2014.

<sup>109</sup> The data from 1 April 2014 – 31 December 2014 is included.

<sup>110</sup> In addition, some women may have joined both the formal and informal job markets at the same time.

<b>Morocco</b>	---	---	1	8.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12</b>	100%

A total of 66.67% of the women in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition were between the ages of 18-25, and the remaining 33.33% were between 26-35. In the previous edition, in which 18 women participated, 58% were under 25, 37% were between 25-35, and 5% were between 36-45.

All of the women stated that their families back in their home countries were reliant on them financially. One of the new participants lived with her child in Barcelona.

Seven of the women were legal residents for the destination country, whereas the other five participants had neither residence permit nor work. This made it difficult to design a plan aimed at and suitable for getting the women a job.

Of all the 12 participants, 83.33% (10 women) had to undergo therapy. Nine were given individual psychological help at Exil, and one was provided with support at SAS. Working towards identifying the traumatic situations these women have experienced allows them to recover and empowers them so they can achieve better overall wellbeing. It also helps the team provide the right professional support when the women are most vulnerable emotionally so as to recognise when they need time during the healing process and give them this time so they can recover.

Of the 12 women involved, four lived in a SICAR cat residential shelter (two new and two from the previous edition), and the remaining eight lived in rented rooms (two new and six from the previous edition). Eight of the 12 women were provided with financial support for basic necessities (food, housing, school materials, etc.). This corresponds to an increase of 166.7% over the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, during which only three women received financial support. This support is essential for these women, as they often have no right to any benefits from the social welfare system. They need these items to cover their basic necessities so as to remain engaged in the programme and away from risk or the possibility of exclusion in which they could easily once more become victims of different violent situations.

In general, 58% of the women had previous primary education or pre-primary education (17% pre-primary and 42% primary). The other 42% had either secondary or higher education (26% secondary education, 8% pre-university education and 8% university education).

In order to be able to define the professional and life projects for the women, personal investigation and follow-up interviews are required throughout the process. There is also a need to accompany the women on visits to professionals and the other support services.

Group and individual activities continued, to help the women define their own personal goals with regards to leisure time, health, work, training and relationships. All of these areas are known to affect the professional careers of the women, and it is important to work in parallel on identifying positive or healthy habits (nutrition, cooking skills, mental health, etc.), dealing with situations involving violence (partner or family), establishing healthy personal relationships and having somewhere to go for leisure activities and indulging their interests.

### *Group activities*

<b>GROUP ACTIVITIES: SPHERE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS<sup>111</sup></b>
<b>Health</b>	6	6
<b>Leisure (spare time)</b>	2	9
<b>Relationships<sub>1</sub></b>	0	0
<b>Work</b>	5	9
<b>General skills</b>	4	7
<b>Training</b>	4	6
<b>Life skills</b>	4	9
<b>Expectations and commitment</b>	1	5
<b>Experiencing success</b>	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11<sup>112</sup></b>

The RAI programme also offered the women different training courses, both internally in the agency (language, computing, customer services) and in conjunction with external training academies (official and unofficial technical training). Unlike the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, the women participating in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition already had a better grasp of the language and so could take part in more specialised training courses. In order to help them with the professional task the women had decided to work towards, they were also given support developing more general skills (teamwork, communication, responsibility, organisation, etc.) and in job-hunting, and they were helped throughout the process with interviews to monitor their progress.

### *Training activities*

In addition, four of the women participated in work experience in different companies: one worked in hairdressing and beauty, one as a chambermaid and two worked as shop assistants. The final result of this work experience is that one of the women was offered a contract at the end of her trial period.

With regard to work integration, between 1 April and 31 December 2014, 5 of the women entered the work market with a total of 10 contracts. In total, 41.66% of the total participants in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of RAI found work in the formal job market. In the case of the women participating in the employment group, 100% of them were successful in entering the formal work market.

The type of jobs the women found were as follows: cleaning staff (four contracts), information/promotion (four contracts), shop assistant (one contract) and chambermaid (one contract). In the case of the informal job market, three women found a job babysitting, as a salesperson and as a waitress.

<sup>111</sup> The women were able to participate in more than one group activity.

<sup>112</sup> One woman was unable to participate in group activities for safety concerns.

In the case of the entire previous edition which ran between April 2013 and March 2014, a total of 7 women found jobs in the formal job market with 19 contracts. The areas where the women worked were very similar: nine participants got jobs working as cleaning staff, four as restaurant waiting staff, two as chambermaids, two as hostesses and promoters and one as a interpreter/salesperson. In addition, seven women found work in the informal job market. One woman found work in both the formal and informal job markets.

<b>AREA OF TRAINING PLACEMENTS</b>	<b>Number of women<sup>113</sup></b>
<b>Language (Spanish for customer services)</b>	5
<b>Computing</b>	6
<b>Customer services/personal image</b>	4
<b>Customer services/restocking</b>	6
<b>Non-official technical training</b>	3
<b>Official technical training</b>	2
<b>Ratification of studies in home country</b>	1
<b>TOTAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>27</b>

The ABITS Agency operates a support plan for women who have become victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation so they can acquire the necessary skills for entering the job market. This project was a working agreement with SURT. Private Foundation for Women and Adoration, Slaves of the Blessed Sacrament and of Charity of the Province of Aragon and the Community of Sants to promote the SICAR cat project.

## **18 LEGAL REPRESENTATION SERVICE FOR THE VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

The legal representation service to help women victims of sexual exploitation who wanted to find out about taking legal action or start the proceedings continued in 2014.

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<sup>113</sup> The women were able to participate in more than one training activity.

*Number of women who have been victims of human trafficking provided with legal representation*

<b>LEGAL REPRESENTATION SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING<sup>114</sup></b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>% change 2013-2014</b>
<b>Number of women</b>	4	10	150%

The number of women provided with support throughout 2014 was up by 150% from 2013 (from just 4 women in 2013 to 10 in 2014). The reason for this increase, as mentioned above, is:

- Firstly, the police have been investigating trafficking routes across Europe, resulting in the identification of some of the victims.
- The police have carried out raids in order to free women in this situation.
- The SAS has also seen improved detection and intervention rates thanks to widening the indicators for sexual exploitation, broader knowledge on the phenomenon as a whole and establishing trust and confidentiality with the women who were helped to recognise that they had become victims of human trafficking.
- Improved coordination and cooperation between other bodies and professionals working in this area.

The ABITS Agency supplies this service in conjunction with *Dones Juristes* (“Female Lawyers”)

## **19 OTHER SHELTER SERVICES FOR THE VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

Once more, the possibility of providing assistance for victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation at the Municipal Emergency Reception Centre for Victims of Male Violence (CMAU-VM) was considered in those cases where referral to SICAR or shelters was not considered appropriate outside the working hours of the Socio-Educational Assistance Service. This possibility is formalised in the protocol established by the Centre for Social Emergencies in Barcelona (CUESB). In 2014, one woman was taken in by the CMAU-VM.

In coordination with the Guàrdia Urbana and Barcelona Tax Office, a procedure was set up in order to annul any sanctions placed on the women for breaching the city regulations for encouraging and ensuring citizens’ coexistence when they have been victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation. In 2014, a total of nine requests were made to annul such sanctions for women victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

<sup>114</sup> Cases still open as of January (reports made to the police and legal help for reporting human trafficking for sexual exploitation).

## NETWORKS AND COOPERATION

### Protocol for protecting victims of human trafficking in Catalonia

The *Catalan protocol for protecting the victims of human trafficking* signed by Barcelona City Council in 2013 places particular emphasis on prevention (by adopting measures for prevention, awareness-raising and public information) and in the recovery and remedial stages for the victim as these provide a framework for the psychological, health, social and occupational and legal support work needed to help get the victims of human trafficking successfully back into society.

To achieve these aims, the Directorate of Women's Affairs (via the ABITS Agency) continued working towards to raise awareness of the issue of human trafficking for sexual exploitation and improve detection rates and the approach to the situation in which victims can find themselves. The programme also established fixed networks in order to achieve these aims.

The Directorate of Women's Affairs also participated in the *Catalan protocol for protecting the victims of human trafficking* monitoring committee, which brings together several departments from the Catalan Government, the Catalan High Court, the College of Lawyers of Catalonia, the Official College of Psychologists of Catalonia, the Catalan Association of Municipalities and the Catalan Federation of Municipalities.

### ABITS Technical Committee

Over the course of 2014, the ABITS Agency Technical Committee, made up of nine organisations and municipal departments, held a total of two meetings:

- **Organisations**
  - Sisters of Adoration, Slaves of the Blessed Sacrament and of Charity, SICAR cat programme
  - Anem per Feina
  - APIP Association for Promotion and Integration into Employment
  - Red Cross, Barcelona local assembly. Health division
  - Àmbit Foundation, Àmbit Dona
  - Genera
  - Doctors of the World
  - Oblates of the Holy Redeemer, *El Lloc de la Dona*
  - SURT Private Foundation for Women
  
- **Barcelona City Council**
  - Director of the Department of Equality and Health Services
  - Director of the Women's Programme
  - Officer from the ABITS Agency
  - Director and officers from SAS
  - Team of officers at Women's Information and Assistance Points (PIAD)
  - Director of the Office for Non-Discrimination (OND)



- Officer from the Department of Prevention, Safety and Mobility
- Prevention officers from Ciutat Vella, Sant Martí, Eixample, Les Corts and Sants-Montjuïc districts
- Consortium of Social Services

The committee was joined by the coordinators of the *Apropa't* programme (for sexual and reproductive health specifically for women engaged in prostitution) and *Trànsit* programmes (sexual health for transsexual people), as well as the managers of the Sexual and Reproductive Health programmes for the city of Barcelona. Members of the *Prostitutes Indignades* group were also invited to join.

Specific training in gender-based (RVD-BCN protocol) was given to the organisations involved in the committee in conjunction with experts from the Directors of the Women's Programme.

### Coordination between the police forces and ABITS Agency

The year 2014 saw continued coordination between the three different police forces with jurisdiction in the city of Barcelona. This was reinforced with the help of specific working committees set up to coordinate activities, define strategic combined working plans, improve the response to situations of human trafficking for sexual exploitation and improve existing communications channels. Firstly, work continued towards opening other agreements with official bodies and organisations in order to raise awareness and to promote activities regarding the current human trafficking situation in Barcelona.

A total of six working committees were set up in conjunction with the City Police.

The working committee in conjunction with the Central Unit against Human Trafficking (UCTEH) of the Catalan Police Force also met five times.

One coordination meeting with the Territorial Investigation Unit (UIT) of the Catalan Police Force in Barcelona was held.

One coordination meeting with the National Spanish Police Force was held.

Two working committees between the Territorial Investigation Unit (UIT) of the Catalan Police Force in Barcelona and the City Police were held.

Two working and coordination committees involving all three police forces with jurisdiction in the city of Barcelona (City Police, Catalan Police Force and Spanish Police Force) were also held.

### Territorial coordination work

The ABITS Agency continued its local work in the districts by coordinating regularly with local organisations, participating in workspaces reporting on the work being carried out by the prevention and security councils. In the case of Ciutat Vella, the work started on the Salvador Seguí Plan continued, with meetings being held with the local neighbours, among other actions.

2014 also saw continued cooperation with the Conflict Management Service of the Department of Social Intervention in Public Spaces (Quality of Life, Equality and Sport Department) and with the City Council's Legal Services Department lawyers.

### Networking with organisations working in indoor premises

The ABITS Agency and the organisations working in bars, apartments and clubs held five regular coordination meetings (working committees) with the aim of establishing indicators for the systematic collection of information, working towards a shared intervention method and discussing the real situation. This way of working led to improved figures in identifying women

engaged in prostitution in private premises in pilot projects across Les Corts, Sants-Montjuïc and Eixample, in order to seek new ways of dealing with the issue and continue defining intervention strategies.

### ASSIR Committee

In 2014, the Public Health Agency, the Barcelona Health Consortium and Barcelona City Council Health Programme Directorate and Directorate of Women's Affairs worked together to consolidate the support given to the *Apropa't* and *Trànsit* programmes in conjunction with the ABITS Agency for women and transsexual people engaging in prostitution in the city.

### Barcelona Circuit to combat violence against women

Work continued with the ABITS Agency on the Circuit's working committee co-chaired by the Directorate of Women's Affairs and the city Health Consortium. As a result, awareness was raised of the resources and services offered by the Agency in the Sant Andreu area.

### Awareness and information

The agency attended several events in order to raise awareness of its main tasks: *Safety and protection for victims of sexual exploitation. New forms of slavery and their effects at a local level*, organised by the Metròpolis International Women's Network.

*From reality to the norm in the area of sex work*, organised by Lleida City Council.

Training given by the ABITS Agency and SAS to social work professionals within the framework of the *European Genderis project* on human trafficking for sexual exploitation and organised by SURT Private Foundation for Women.

Challenges in work integration for trans people, organised by the Department for Women and Civil Rights. In October, a new edition of the seminar "Approaching human trafficking for sexual exploitation, tools for detection" was carried out in conjunction with SAS. The seminar was aimed at 32 professionals in contact with the services in the Circuit to combat violence against women.

The ABITS Agency, the SAS and their services and programmes were presented to agents of the City Police as part of FOCO training on Domestic and Gender-based Violence (October/November 2014) in the specific module on services provided by the the Directorate for Women's Affairs, and work was conducted on detecting and dealing with human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

All requests for information from students on the work of the Agency and the situation of women were also answered, as well as queries from people interested in volunteering and professionals from the scenic arts.

### Coordination with other institutions

The ABITS Agency maintains, on a technical level, contacts with the Regional Government office in Catalonia, the Department for Immigration, General Children's and Adolescent Services and the Immigration Prosecutor's Office. Contact was also established with the leaders of the various social services within the city limits.

**Preparation of the document entitled *El tractament de la prostitució i el Tràfic d'Éssers Humans amb finalitat d'explotació sexual als mitjans de comunicació* (Media handling of prostitution and human trafficking for sexual exploitation).**

**Recommendations**

In 2014 saw the completion of the document entitled *Media handling of prostitution and human trafficking for sexual exploitation. Recommendations* promoted by the ABITS Agency in conjunction with the Association of Female Journalists of Catalonia (ADPC) and drawn up together with media professionals. The aim of the document is to orient and suggest tools for professionals working in the media when reporting on the issue of prostitution and human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

**Working committee with representatives of the group *Prostitutes Indignades***

In, 2014 a technical workshop was held with representatives of the group *Prostitutes Indignades*, with three meetings and a group street meeting (in Carrer Robador) in order to collect new proposals and open a space for negotiation.

**Report on prostitution in the city of Barcelona**

In 2014, a study was started in order to obtain an initial overview of the current situation with regards to prostitution in the city of Barcelona (including both women engaged in prostitution in indoor premises as well as the public way) and including the type of clients in order to draw up a series of actions and improvements. In addition, the aim was to investigate how different European legal frameworks affect the reality of prostitution itself, the women involved in it and the perception of prostitution in each country, as well as to draw conclusions about changes which could be introduced in the region.

**Procedure for the substitution of sanctions for breaching the city regulations for encouraging and ensuring citizen coexistence**

City regulations for encouraging and ensuring citizen coexistence establish fixed penalties for those either offering or purchasing sexual service in public places. Barcelona City Hall offers the possibility of receiving training instead of the fine for women who have received this type of penalty.

In 2014, ABITS helped 10 women to change their fines to training (12 fines in 2013), which had been given out to eight different women (in 2013, the total was for 12 different women). Seven of the women completed the training course to the satisfaction of the service/organisation (nine in 2013), with two women not completing the work plan (three in 2013). One of the fines could not be processed as the appeal date had already passed.

<b>INITIAL BUDGET</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Forecast for projects in 2015</b>	<b>Increase 2014-2015 %</b>
ABITS Agency							
<b>Socio-educational Assistance Service (SAS)</b>							
	211,674.23	241,986.71	287,942.50	317,867.27	317,867.27	351,695.86	1.11
<b>Financial support for women</b>							
	11,721.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00
<b>Training and work integration</b>	<b>265,217.10</b>	<b>356,369.75</b>	<b>710,762.47</b>	<b>819,081.14</b>	<b>686,008.03</b>	<b>799,665.26</b>	<b>16.56</b>
Comprehensive programme for the re-employment of women engaged in prostitution (DIR)	224,625.85	232,487.75	260,799.35	368,027.93	318,791.78	394,837.15	23.85
Recovery, Empowerment and Integration into employment for women who have been victims of sexual exploitation (RAI)	...	...	88,008.90	99,745.99	110,000.00	111,448.11	1.32
Personal advisory itinerary for employment (ITI)	...	83,290.00	83,290.00	83,290.00	94,624.25	83,290.00	-11.98
Comprehensive intervention for transsexual people (ACCIO)			128,727.22	128,727.22	64,000.00	64,000.00	0.00
Work and training itineraries	40,591.25	40,592.00	48,590.00	48,590.00	40,592.00	40,590.00	0.00
Support team	...	...	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00
Dressmaking project (1)	...	...	...	...	18,000.00	35,000.00	94.44
Business skills in dressmaking (2)	...	...	...	...	...	30,500.00	100.00
<i>Dona Impuls</i> ("Promotion of Women") ( <i>Barcelona Activa</i> ) (3)	...	...	61,347.00	50,700.00	...	...	...
<b>Social support for women</b>							
Intermediate emergencies (4)	24,838.50	24,838.50	24,838.50	24,838.50	27,447.30	27,447.30	0.00
<b>Legal support for women</b>							
	...	...	...	...	26,031.43	74,208.00	185.07
<b>Support for women working in indoor premises</b>							
		10,000.00	20,000.00	38,648.14	75,232.54	103,464.37	37.53
Eixample	...	...	...	7,808.14	31,232.54	52,464.37	67.98
Les Corts	...	...	...	10,840.00	24,000.00	31,000.00	29.17
Rest of the city	...	10,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00
<b>Support for victims of sexual exploitation</b>							
	122,566.13	140,093.03	138,358.03	152,503.29	158,653.29	173,104.33	9.11
Shelter and protection	96,197.22	99,564.12	99,564.12	99,564.12	99,564.12	113,822.33	14.32
Temporary flats and autonomous flats	26,368.91	26,368.91	26,368.91	40,939.17	40,939.17	41,132.00	0.47
Legal representation	...	14,160.00	12,425.00	12,000.00	18,150.00	18,150.00	0.00

<b>INITIAL BUDGET</b>								
ABITS Agency	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Forecast for projects in 2015	Increase 2014-2015	%
<b>Studies and evaluations of projects</b>	14,160.00	21,073.84	52,717.69	40,384.50	61,914.26	35,365.98	-57.12	
Evaluation of the impact of ACCIÓ						16,000.00	100.00	
Evaluation of the impact of RAI	...	...	...	...	...	19,365.98	100.00	
Study of the current situation regarding prostitution in the city of Barcelona	...	...	...	30,000.00	61,914.26	...	...	
Impact of SURT – DIRTS	...	21,073.84	...	...	...	...	...	
Follow-up indicators	...	...	12,624.79	...	...	...	...	
Impact of the sexual exploitation recovery programme (SICAR)	...	...	10,736.90	...	...	...	...	
Les Corts	14,160.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Comparative study of laws	...	...	4,356.00	...	...	...	...	
Recommendations to the press	...	...	...	10,384.50	...	...	...	
Legislative and social study	...	...	25,000.00	...	...	...	...	
<b>SAS database</b>								
Creation and improvements. Maintenance	40,635.39	3,917.60	10,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	
<b>Others</b>								
Communication, networking and others	18,460	4,381.87	2,673.83	2,700.00	6,700.00	8,000.00	19.40	
International cooperation	...	...	20,000.00	...	...	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>709,272.35</b>	<b>818,661.30</b>	<b>1,279,654.01</b>	<b>1,383,647.70</b>	<b>1,389,854.12</b>	<b>1,638,317.08</b>	<b>17.87</b>	

### Increase

- (1) The project has been placed under the control Oblates once more. The amount for 2015 increased by €17,000 due to the overall cost increase for the entire project, mainly due to the costs of contracting the women. Total costs for the project in 2015 are €240,110. The total costs for the project in 2014 were €172,873.59.
- (2) Agreement with Rosas Craft for business skills in dressmaking and training to work in a Rosas Craft shop.
- (3) Project for a programme for work integration for Sub-Saharan African women engaging in prostitution.
- (4) In 2014, the intermediate emergencies included workshops on motherhood for Nigerian users of the SAS service.

## EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The ABITS Agency has been carrying out specific analytical and diagnostic work directly and in coordination with other bodies since 2006. As a result, it has over eight years of experience in dealing with the issue of prostitution in the city of Barcelona.

The Agency provides direct support to women, designs and implements new projects and programmes, helps provide guidance for public policy and carries out studies and research on different relevant aspects, including coordinating and maintaining contacts all over the globe. As a result, the Agency has a truly global understanding of prostitution.

Throughout 2014, the ABITS Agency provided support to 389 women who were engaged in prostitution on the street, and 448 who were working in private premises (bars, clubs and apartments) and continued to carry out its work developing **two basic objectives**:

1. Providing support for women and transsexuals engaged in prostitution in the city of Barcelona, with special emphasis on those in a particularly vulnerable situation, in a comprehensive, global and coordinated manner.
2. Combating human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Within the framework of its jurisdiction, the ABITS Agency works along **six main intervention strategies**:

1. Understanding of the issue
2. Support for women engaging in prostitution in the public way
3. Support for women engaging in prostitution in indoor premises (bars, clubs and apartments)
4. Design and implementation of programmes for training and work placement
5. Detection and comprehensive support for victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation
6. Coordination of activities on an institutional and European level

### 1. Understanding of the issue

The following gives a summary of the most important features of the phenomenon of prostitution in the city of Barcelona:

#### 1.1. Context of the financial crisis

The current social and work context, and in particular the effect of the economic crisis on the population as a whole, are some of the causes and factors affecting and changing the different areas of life of society today. This impact does not only affect people's economic situation, but also changes all kinds of social, work, relationship and health aspects, to name but a few.

For people who were already in a vulnerable situation as a result of their personal, social or family circumstances before the crisis, i.e. for those who were already discriminated against (as a result of their sex, origin, etc.), the new economic climate has made their situation much worse.

This has led to what may be termed a “situation of permanent crisis”, whereby social re-integration is extremely difficult, if not impossible.

The economic crisis and its impact on employment rates and the working conditions for the population on the whole has resulted in a generalised drop in income.

As a result, women engaged in prostitution have been directly affected. The women state that the current economic situation has affected prostitution directly, meaning mainly that clients are less well off, thus reducing demand for sexual services in exchange for payment or they ask for a reduction in the price of services. As a result, women have seen their incomes fall and have had to work longer hours to maintain the same level of income. This has resulted in less time for other activities (such as looking after children or relaxing, etc.). There have also been changes in the clients’ habits, with some pressuring the women more to carry out more high-risk practices such as sex without a condom or consuming drugs as an extra to the service. The number of women now prepared to accept this type of service in order for more money has increased. Under other circumstances, these women may have refused to perform such practices.

We have observed that the majority of these women, regardless of where they engage in prostitution (on the street or in indoor premises) have seen their social and economic conditions worsen. From this analysis, we would like to draw particular attention to the fact that these women:

- Are paid less and therefore cannot cover their basic needs and those of their families in the same way (living expenses, housing). More than half the women offered support by the ABITS Agency have family responsibilities (mainly children here or back in their countries of origin). Most of them are the only person providing income for the family unit; many of them are single mothers and are single-handedly responsible for the family’s economy.
- They suffer from physical, psychological and emotional health issues. Sexual practices increase the risk of STIs and this situation of increased vulnerability results in an increase in the number of episodes of anxiety, situations of tiredness and exhaustion and less time spent taking care of themselves.
- They have more difficulties maintaining their current accommodation as they often cannot afford where they are living (some of them have been forcibly removed from their homes).
- They have had to increase their mobility, i.e. looking for options to increase income in other areas and/or countries.

The phenomenon of sexual tourism results in increased demand in conjunction with the local market; this corresponds to an increased supply during some periods of the year (summer), certain important events (congresses, etc.) and in certain areas of the city (whether on the street: particularly the Rambla and the Vila Olímpica, or in indoor premises, particularly bars).

## 1.2. Factors affecting fragility

For some of the women, in addition to the social circumstances described above, there are other factors regarding fragility which can increase the situations of exclusion even further: severe mental disorders, lack of family structure, traumatic experiences, episodes of violence, etc. For these women, prostitution is a way of surviving which gives them immediate access to financial resources. Should the economic crisis abate, their circumstances will still affect their access to protective systems with the same opportunities as everyone else. As a result, it is essential we continue to work on avoiding their marginalisation in a context guaranteeing social solidarity.

The large majority of the women given support are migrants (87.91% of the women given support by SAS and 81.25%<sup>115</sup> of women provided with help as a result of intervention programme in private premises), with most of them coming from the very poorest of areas in their countries of origin. As a result, the feminisation of poverty and transnational migration processes are intersectional phenomena which combine for these women engaged in prostitution and which, when combined with other issues (new family structures, new roles occupied by men and women, the new reality of the job market and the lack of work/life balance, etc.), might explain the bias and over-representation of migrant women in the total number of those given support.

Mobility between regions and countries is another characteristic women engaged in prostitution and many work both on the street and in indoor premises. This also affects their delicate situation, as it makes it more difficult for them to settle and develop a social support network.

Another fundamental factor in the fragility of these women is the stigma associated with prostitution. This can have a negative effect emotionally as it can result in isolation and social rejection.

## 1.3. Human trafficking for sexual exploitation

Human trafficking for sexual exploitation affects all areas where prostitution takes place. Human trafficking is a grave violation of human rights and considered a form of gender-based violence in the Law passed in the year 200 regarding the right of women to eradicate gender-based violence. The level of human trafficking and prostitution makes it essential to increase the tools available for identifying issues and setting up coordinated strategies for dealing with this highly complex worldwide problem at a local level.

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<sup>115</sup> The country of origin of 7.59% of the women was unclear and 11.16% of the women were Spanish national.



## 2. Support for women engaging in prostitution in the public way

### 2.1. SAS-ABITS Socio-educational Assistance Service

In 2014, the SAS-ABITS Socio-educational Assistance Service (launched in 2006) grew in strength. This municipal service has acquired a great deal of experience regarding the situation of women working on the streets, and has provided stable coverage in all the areas where street prostitution occurs: Ciutat Vella, Les Corts and Sant Martí-Eixample.

The number of contacts made on the street (29,190) increased by 12.48%, and the number of cases of support given (28,623) remained stable.

The requests made in the street (14,314) rose by 28.7% covering, in descending order, health problems, training and work integration, legal help, support for children, etc. Of particular note is the 47.16% increase in requests for housing.

The SAS saw **389 different women** in their offices; of those, 298 still had an open file on 31 December.

With respect to women with an open file:

- 90% engage in prostitution in the street: 65% in Ciutat Vella, 16% in Les Corts and 9% in Sant Martí. The remaining 10% work in private premises.
- Of these, 87.91% were migrants, most coming from Nigeria (38.92%, an increase on 2013) and Romania (15.77%, a decrease on 2013). The third leading country of origin was Spain (12.08%).
- The average age of the women was 34.
- Transsexual women represented 7.3%.
- A total of 58.4% of them were mothers responsible for their children, whether here or in their country of origin.
- The number of women provided with support who were in the country illegally (36.4%) corresponded to an increase of 10% on the previous year.

The number of cases in therapy remained stable (63), however the number of times the women were accompanied to visits (956) increased by 47.78%.

A legal assistance service was launched on 1 August 2014 offering four hours of legal advice a week. The service was used by 39 different women. The main requests were on immigration rights and criminal, administrative and family issues, among others.

The service also provided temporary economic support in order to maintain legal cases and to achieve established goals, whether as a matter of urgency or as part of a working plan.

The SAS continued to provide advice to professionals from different services and students and gave presentations on the service and the tasks it carries out in different contexts.

## 2.2. Other social assistance services

In parallel to the work carried out by the SAS, the ABITS Agency also provided support to women who, due to their specific circumstances, required immediate, temporary help in order to minimise risk and alleviate their situation of vulnerability. A total of 198 grants were given to 65 users, and shared housing was offered to three women and one child.

In addition, 28 women participated in 5 workshops for mothers (mother/child relationship, inclusion in the destination country and social and educational matters) which benefited 41 children indirectly.

In the area of health, 473 information events were held in the street (reaching 171 women), and 13 training workshops on sexual health were provided to 31 women and transsexual women engaging in prostitution on the street. As a new addition this year, five workshops were held in different bars and clubs, reaching a total of 19 women.

## 3. Support for women engaging in prostitution in indoor premises (bars, clubs and apartments)

The year 2014 also saw the continuation of the pilot projects started in 2013 in the Eixample (October) and Les Corts (July) areas, with coverage extended to the district of Sants.

With respect to the previous year, this year saw a considerable rise in the number of private premises visited and double the amount of women provided with advice. This has increased our knowledge of the circumstances of the women working in this type of establishment.

The actions carried out were a direct result of the strategy to broach each district in order to limit interventions and progressively reach all women in the future engaged in prostitution in such venues in the city. The districts were selected based on knowledge regarding the number of establishments in these areas of the city.

We recognise that the data obtained can only represent a fraction of the women engaged in prostitution in indoor premises across Barcelona. As a result, our figures do not necessarily coincide fully with the reality of women engaging in prostitution in indoor premises. We anticipate that the reach of prostitution in indoor premises is much larger, far outweighing the number of women engaging in prostitution in the street.

In 2014, we held a total of five meetings with the organisations intervening in indoor premises in order to:

- Carry out continual assessment on actions completed in order to unify methods for interventions and to define concepts and indicators.
- Start collecting quantitative and qualitative data which will help broaden knowledge of the characteristics of the environment where women engage in prostitution and their situation.
- Plan future actions in conjunction with the three organisations implementing the projects and the ABITS Agency in order to standardise and improve the services offered

to the women.

A total of 216 different premises were identified in the districts where interventions are being held; of those, a **total of 101 visits** were made (an increase of 60.32%) to these hostess or strip clubs, massage parlours and apartments<sup>116</sup>.

**A total of 448 different women** were given support (double the figures for 2013), of which 81.25% were migrants (the nationality of 7.59% of the women is unknown). Unlike the women who engage in prostitution in the street, 56.03% of the women were migrants from Latin America (Dominican Republic, Colombia and Brazil), followed by Eastern Europe at 19.87% (mainly from Romania), Spain at 11.16%, China at 1.59% and the rest of Europe at 0.89%.

*Comparison of the country of origin of the women: Indoor premises/street*

CONTINENTS	INDOOR PREMISES	COUNTRIES WITH GREATER FREQUENCY	STREET	COUNTRIES WITH GREATER FREQUENCY
<b>Africa</b>	2.90%		44.65%	<i>Nigeria 38.92%</i>
<b>Latin America</b>	56.03%	<i>Dominican Republic 13.63%</i>	20.13%	<i>Ecuador 6.71%</i>
		<i>Colombia 10.27%</i>		
		<i>Brazil 7.81%</i>		
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	19.87%	<i>Romania 15.4%</i>	22.14%	<i>Romania 15.77%</i>
<b>Europe</b>	12.05%	<b><i>Spain 11.16%</i></b>	12.41%	<b><i>Spain 12.08%</i></b>
<b>Asia</b>	1.56%		0.67%	
<b>Unknown</b>	7.59%		0%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

The average age was around 31, three years younger than women engaged in prostitution in the street.

The number of women given support who were in the country illegally also dropped to 11.16% (the current immigration status of 22.99% of the women is unknown).

Of all the women given support, eight were transsexual women.

The types of requests from women working in indoor premises were similar to those working on the street: health issues, training and work, social problems, legal issues and gender-based violence.

<sup>116</sup> In 2014, intervention also began in apartments where Chinese women engage in prostitution. Eight apartments were visited support was provided for three women.

## 4. Design and implementation of programmes for training and work integration

In 2014, a total of **456 women participated in** training or work integration programmes run by the ABITS Agency (bearing in mind that the women were able to participate in multiple programmes).

Seven training and work integration programmes were held in conjunction with six organisations with participants who worked both in indoor premises and in the street.

In addition, programmes which were already underway continued and, in order to expand the opportunities available to the women on the job market, new schemes were started for training and specialisation in dressmaking and another in managing a public park for use by visitors.

The services were adapted according to the needs and current circumstances of the women who were interested in entering the job market. The schemes on offer ranged from the very intensive – requiring high levels of dedication – to more personalised, flexible and easily accessible programmes, including one specifically designed for transsexual women.

A serious lack of pre-employment skills (habit-forming, timekeeping, insufficient language skills for getting a job, etc.) was detected, particularly in those working in the street, so schemes to improve these areas were reinforced.

The vulnerable situation in which many of the women found themselves (difficulties in covering their basic needs, episodes of gender-based violence, lack of knowledge regarding society and the job market where they were now living) made it necessary to look at these different areas affecting their lives which would inevitably have repercussions on their likelihood of finding employment.

It was also important to continue networking and coordination with other internal and external organisations (social, legal, etc.) so as to maintain the training and work integration programmes the women were enrolled on.

In 2014, **a total of 135 women found work on the formal job market** (representing an increase in 13%) with 201 contracts. **46 women found work in the informal job market** (representing a decrease of 28%) in 68 different jobs.

Although the job sectors on both markets were very similar, there were a couple of noteworthy differences:

There is a greater variety of work available in the formal job market. Almost half of the contracts were in cleaning (49.92%). The rest were distributed fairly evenly among work in the hotel industry (17.42%), customer services (16.90%) and working in private homes/looking after the elderly (11.61%). To a much lesser extent, some of the women also found jobs in dressmaking (2.99%) and others such as general staff or self-employment (1.16%).

On the other hand, in the informal job market, nearly all the work is concentrated in working in private homes and looking after the elderly (72.27%). Job in cleaning, even though they rank second, are still just 8.82%. The rest are jobs in hotels (5.88%), customer services (2.94%) and dressmaking (2.94%). A further 2.9% of the women took on other types of job (self-employment and babysitting) and the type of employment of the remaining 4.41% is unknown.

As can be observed, the type of work available to women who are in the country illegally determines to a great extent the path they take, as well as what they ultimately do.

<b>OCCUPATIONS IN 2014</b>	<b>FORMAL job market (contracts) %</b>	<b>INFORMAL job market (jobs) %</b>
<b>Cleaning</b>	<b>49.92%</b>	8.82%
Cleaner	39.8%	8.82%
Assistant cleaner	8.46%	-
Health assistant	1.16%	-
Cleaning tourist apartments	0.50%	-
<b>Hotel industry</b>	<b>17.42%</b>	<b>5.88%</b>
Room staff and general hotel positions	12.94%	4.41%
Kitchen assistants and dishwashers	4.48%	1.47%
<b>Help in private homes and looking after the elderly</b>	<b>11.61%</b>	<b>72.07%</b>
Help in private homes and looking after people at home	10.45%	72.07%
Old peoples homes/geriatric depts.	1.16%	-
<b>Customer services</b>	<b>16.90%</b>	<b>2.94%</b>
Promoters/information/hostess	11.43%	-
Trade/shop assistant	3.98%	2.94%
Coord. social mediator/health support worker	1.49%	-
<b>Dressmaking</b>	<b>2.99%</b>	<b>2.94%</b>
Seamstress/sewing workshop	2.99%	2.94%
<b>Others</b>	<b>1.16%</b>	<b>2.94%</b>
General staff, self-employment, babysitting, etc.	1.16%	2.94%
Unknown	-	4.41%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

It should be noted that the state of the current job market means that many positions offered to women from vulnerable backgrounds are often precarious: part-time work, contracts for substitutions or short-term positions, increase in work demands and reduction in pay, etc. The conditions for the type of positions for which training was provided (hotel maids) have also worsened.

The prevalence of part-time contracts means more more effort has to be invested in staying in the formal job market.

In addition, the need to earn money quickly is often incompatible with the medium-term or long-term requirement of investing time in training – something which is essential for improving qualifications and increasing competitiveness on the job market.

## 5. Detection and comprehensive support for victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation

In 2014, the ABITS Agency continued to fight against human trafficking for sexual exploitation and raised awareness of the issue. We detected the following:

1. An increase in requests for assistance women victims of this crime thanks to:
  - Improved detection by the professionals at SAS and other organisations. The SAS put together 22 indicators for detecting situations in which someone had become a victim of human trafficking and improved awareness for other professionals in social and health services.
  - The support processes offered by SAS professionals for women to identify themselves started two to three years ago along with processes aimed at establishing a relationship of trust and designing comprehensive work plans.
  - Investigation and opened cases in relation to human trafficking networks by the police forces operating in Barcelona.
2. The main nationalities of women engaged in prostitution in Barcelona (Nigerian and Romanian on the streets, Romanian and Chinese in indoor premises) generally coincide with the profile of victims (or potential victims) of human trafficking according to the police and professionals.

This resulted in:

1. A 150% increase in assessment and legal representation for victims of human trafficking as part of the service provided by the ABITS Agency.
2. Continuous adaptation of the profile and situation of the women in the RAI programme and the other work integration schemes.
3. Researching of other shelter services in Barcelona and Spain.
4. Adaptation of the services to factors affecting the fragility of the women (increase in places where they can get psychological support).

5. Improved coordination with the police forces to identify new strategies for detecting and dealing with the issue of human trafficking.
6. An increased demand for shelter for the final quarter of the year with 15 different women being given support.

In addition, the ABITS Agency worked towards improving detection rates for women victims of human trafficking and offered comprehensive support via the following resources and services:

### 5.1. Socio-educational Assistance Service.

The SAS maintained its procedure for detecting and dealing with situations of human trafficking for sexual exploitation, both for women working on the street and those in indoor premises.

The number of indicators was doubled (to a total of 22) and a list of 10 ethical recommendations was drawn up for providing support for the victims.

### 5.2. Shelter resources for victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation

In 2014, 34 women and 5 minors were housed in different shelters:

- The emergency shelter services housed 25 women and 4 children who were victims of human trafficking (representing an increase of 66.65% on the previous year).

There was a need for increased monitoring for some situations in which women had been seriously physically and emotionally affected (due to post-traumatic stress or mental illness) which led to seven women being referred to a specialised centre for migrant women victims of grave human rights violations.

- A total of three flats were rented for the autonomous stage of the women victims of human trafficking which housed eight women and one minor.
- The Municipal Centre for Emergency Support for Victims of Male Violence run by Barcelona City Council took in one woman who had been a victim of human trafficking.

### 5.3. Recovery, empowerment and work integration

The year 2014 saw the second and third edition of the RAI project for the recovery, empowerment and work integration of women who have been victims of human trafficking: 2013 – 2014 edition (April 2013 – March 2014) and 2014 – 2015 edition (April – December 2014).

A total of 30 women participated in the two editions (18 in edition 2 and 12 in edition 3); 83.3% were housed in the flats destined for women in the autonomous stage.

Participants were offered therapy and group and individual activities to help them work on different areas in their lives, training activities, work experience in companies and support when entering the world of work.

In 2014, a total of 13 women found work with 13 different contracts (Edition 2: 3 women and 3 contracts<sup>117</sup> and Edition 3: 5 women and 10 contracts). In addition, three women from Edition 3 found work in the informal job market.

#### 5.4. Legal representation and annulment of sanctions

The number of women given support by the legal representation service for victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation (provided by the ABITS Agency) increased by 150%. The service provided information to 10 women regarding how to launch a legal case for the sexual exploitation they were victims of, regardless of whether they then actually went to court.

Finally, a procedure in order to annul any sanctions placed on the women for breaching the city regulations for encouraging and ensuring citizen coexistence has been set up in coordination with the City Police and Barcelona Tax Office.

### 6. Coordination of activities on an institutional and community level

In order to be able to achieve the goals set by the ABITS Agency (to provide support for women engaged in prostitution and to combat human trafficking for sexual exploitation), intense coordination work is required at an institutional and community level. In addition, other activities aimed at raising awareness of the issue in the city were held, and general and sensitivity training was provided to professionals, students and journalists.

The following activities were held in 2014:

The Directorate of Women's Affairs participated in the monitoring committee for the Catalan protocol for protecting the victims of human trafficking, signed by Barcelona City Council in 2013.

The ABITS Agency continued to work in conjunction with other organisations: the Regional Government office in Catalonia, the Department for Immigration, the General Children's and Adolescent Services and the Immigration Prosecutor's Office, as well as different social services within the city boundaries.

Work with the three different police forces with jurisdiction in the city of Barcelona (City Police, Catalan Police Force and the Spanish national police force) continued with specific working committees to coordinate activities, define joint strategic plans for intervention and improve how situations of human trafficking for sexual exploitation are dealt with, as well as improving existing communications channels. Work also continued to ensure support for women when involved in police operations. Thanks to all these activities, 2014 saw a marked improvement in coordination between the three police forces.

Two meetings of the technical committee of the ABITS Agency made up of nine different organisations and different council departments were held, and the members were offered specialised training in violence against women (RVD-BCN) in coordination with the techniques devised by the Directorate of Women's Affairs.

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<sup>117</sup> The data corresponds only to work integration in 2014.



The health programmes offered in conjunction with the ABITS Agency as part of the *Apropa't* and *Trànsit* schemes for women and transsexual women engaged in prostitution on the street were consolidated.

Coordination with other departments in the City Council was maintained, and our presence in different districts of the city continued, regularly organising events, participating in work spaces and raising awareness of our work.

We worked on the substitution of sanctions placed on the women for breaching the city regulations for encouraging and ensuring citizen coexistence with a work plan jointly agreed with the service or referring women's organisation.

The ABITS Agency's participation in the technical committee of the Barcelona Circuit to combat violence against women continued, as well as raising awareness of the resources and services available to women engaged in prostitution and victims of human trafficking.

We provided training in dealing with human trafficking for sexual exploitation within the framework of Circuit and for agents in the City Police.

We spoke about the work carried out by the Agency at several events and answered all queries from students and professionals who had questions regarding the work helping support women.

We put together a document entitled *Recommendations for handling prostitution and human trafficking for sexual exploitation in the media* in conjunction with the ADPC and media professionals.

## ANNEX 1.

### Indicators for detecting possible victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation

	INDICATOR	SAS		Health centres	Social support centres
		Outdoors	Office		
<b>AUTONOMY AND ORGANISATION ON A DAILY BASIS</b>	1. Possession of documentation	√	√	√	√
	2. Number of hours in the street	√	√	√	√
	3. Degree of network and social support		√		√
	4. Presence of children in their lives		√	√	√
	5. Possession of money	√	√		√
<b>HEALTH</b>	6. Physical signs of violence	√	√	√	
	7. STIs due to accepting high-risk practices		√	√	√
	8. Family planning		√		√
	9. Lack of interest or deterioration in health	√	√	√	√
	10. Degree of anxiety and depression	√	√	√	√
<b>MOBILITY</b>	11. Capacity for moving around and knowledge of the city		√		√
	12. Area where they live		√		√
	13. People they live with		√		√
	14. Constant change of residence		√	√	√
	15. Geographic mobility	√	√		√
<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH PROFESSIONALS OR EQUALS</b>	16. Detection of attitudes of fear or avoidance	√	√	√	√
	17. Number of calls received on mobile	√	√	√	√
	18. Reluctance to talk about personal issues	√	√	√	√
	19. Attending arranged meetings		√	√	√
	20. Accompanying another person to arranged meetings or outside	√	√	√	√
	21. Other people answer the phone and make communication with professionals difficult/impossible	√	√		√
	22. Lack of coherence between the observable reality and the victim's explanations	√	√	√	√

### Autonomy and organisation on a daily basis

1. **Possession of documentation:** one of the most widespread strategies employed by procurers for controlling women is to keep their passports or ID cards which are then used as bargaining chips to force the women to do their bidding. When a person is detected who says they do not have any documentation but will not provide a satisfactory explanation as to why they cannot or do not want to apply for a replacement, there is the possibility that this person may have had their documents removed and may be in a situation of coercion.
2. **Number of hours in the street:** people who are being sexually exploited are often coerced into working the maximum number of hours possible, regardless of the weather, their current health, days off or timetables. As a result, spending too many hours in the street engaged in prostitution may be a warning sign. This indicator is especially relevant for continued observation in coordination with other professionals who can provide information which will help identify the victim's routines and the number of hours they spend on the streets.
3. **Degree of network and social support:** in a situation of sexual exploitation, the creation of social networks is impossible due to the extent to which the victim is controlled – both in their movements and their relationships with others. The lack of contact with other people could reveal a situation of deprivation of individual freedom which can be observed either sporadically or during continued monitoring and is easily spotted by other professionals in the the network.
4. **Presence of children in their lives:** children are often used as a measure to control and coerce the victims. In some cases, the women live in a different home to their children. The children are held under the supervision of a member of the trafficking network and are used to threaten the victims, either by physical violence or for them to “pay back their debt” or not go to the police. In other cases, the children are located back in the countries of origin of the victims and are controlled by people in the network exploiting the women. Professionals might notice that the women's children are being used as a method of controlling them even though they are not physically in the lives

of the victims, do not live in the same home or are not allowed to speak to/see their mothers, or are only allowed to see them one day a week.

5. **Possession of money:** in general, the victims of sexual exploitation do not have any money for daily expenses, as they often have to pass any money they obtain from engaging in prostitution to the people exploiting them. As a result, they do not have the money to pay for their most basic needs, their accommodation, medicines or other expenses, even though they have spent many hours in the street and had clients. Another indicator might be that, in complex or extreme situations (paying a fine or paying a bond before entering prison), the victims obtain the money to pay these expenses. These large quantities are paid by those exploiting them and are added to the debts they have with the procurers.

## Health

6. **Physical signs of violence:** the presence of physical signs of violence on the body of a person could be a sign that they are living in a situation where they are being exploited sexually. Signs of beating in visible areas (face, extremities, etc.) or in areas which are not so clear at first sight (torso, back, etc.) or repeated bruising or broken limbs may be a sign that the person is being forced into prostitution against their will.
7. **STIs due to accepting high-risk practices:** repeated sexually transmitted infections is one of the indicators, as many women are forced to engage in high-risk sexual practices or have sexual relations without a condom so as to obtain more money when required to do so. Another indicator is that a woman may not rest for the prescribed amount of days after having had an abortion or after having been diagnosed with an STI.
8. **Family planning:** the lack of family planning can also be an indicator of sexual exploitation. In some cases, it is the exploiters who decide whether a woman will have the child or will be forced to abort. Having a child may be a way for a woman to “cross the border” officially into Spain, as it makes deportation more difficult, or a way of obtaining benefits. Abortions can be performed either by a doctor or without medical support. In addition, the exploiters can decide at what moment the women has the termination against her will so that she can continue working in the streets.
9. **Lack of interest or deterioration in health** lack of interest in their own health is a warning sign: failing to attend appointments with professionals or medical staff or not taking prescription medicine or complete a course of drugs. In many cases, the first sign is when the victim needs to be seen for a medical emergency. A further indicator is the physical/mental deterioration of the victim over time.
10. **Degree of anxiety and depression:** by observing the women’s non-verbal communication, professionals can sometimes detect situations of sexual exploitation. People in this kind of situation often display signs of prolonged nervousness, anxiety or depression. They might cry at the slightest thing or experience long periods of silence or a lack of concentration. The frequency at which these situations take place increases the level of suspicion of possible sexual exploitation.

## Mobility

11. **Capacity for moving around and knowledge of the city:** the movement of people who are victims of sexual exploitation is often very limited. An indicator of this could be a lack of information regarding the city, their environment or public transport, as the women are often either accompanied or transported around. This can be observed by professionals in the team during the ongoing support, or might be explained by the victim herself.
12. **Area where they live:** the level of knowledge of the geographical areas where the victims live can also be an indicator. Many criminal networks only offer the victims flats in specific areas or on certain streets, specific areas to engage in prostitution, and neighbourhoods on the outskirts of the city or in other towns in the metropolitan area where there are often high concentrations of populations from the same country of origin as the victim. Also, some victims live and work in the same neighbourhood, never

leaving one specific geographic area.

13. **People they live with:** the type of accommodation and the other people they live with can be an indicator of sexual exploitation. Although many victims say they are sharing a flat, the reality is that they live in rented rooms (alone or with other women) for which they are forced to pay inflated prices (when compared with the usual rental market). The relationship with the people they say are their landlords is one of subjugation, with the “landlords” making all of the decisions for the women. In addition, if one looks at the cohabitation certificate for many of these flats, they often have a very large number of people registered as living there, many more than should be. Sometimes landlords do not let the women register at the address, or demand large sums of money for them to be allowed to do so.
14. **Constant change of residence:** many victims appear to change where they live very frequently, either within the same neighbourhood (which occurs more often), or to a different one or even a different town. They nearly always move to other areas with a high concentration of people with the same country of origin. This mobility, coupled with the difficulty in understanding the administrative boundaries of the new city where they live, can often mean that the women are unsure of their current address when asked. They might also be doubtful or unclear when asked about where exactly they live.
15. **Geographic mobility:** geographic mobility is a common feature in victims of human trafficking. Many of the women live and work in the larger cities across Spain for most of the year. During the summer they are then moved to coastal areas where there is more tourism. These changes in location are very sudden for the victims and they often have difficulties knowing even where they were or anything about the city where they are currently located. Mobility can be across Spain or sometimes to other European cities.

#### Relationships with professionals and/or equals

16. **Detection of attitudes of fear or avoidance:** fear of the person and/or people controlling the victim means that they are often very wary of professionals and fearful of contacts which could be a sign of sexual exploitation. In general, this is because the people controlling them forbid them to have any kind of contact with professionals (in schools or colleges, organisations, etc.). This indicator might be visible either in a one-off intervention or as part of a continued relationship. This fear might manifest itself as the victim coming to meetings accompanied by another person who they introduce as a friend, by the person being belligerent, asking a lot of questions or ignoring what the social worker says.
17. **Number of calls received on mobile:** people who are in a situation of sexual exploitation generally tend to be controlled very closely by their exploiters, very often in the form of constant telephone contact. Receiving constant, repeated calls on a mobile phone is a warning sign. This indicator is easy to spot when professionals work continually with these women – both when the team meet them on the street to talk to them or when providing advice in the office or accompanying them on visits. Sometimes this behaviour can also be seen in isolated incidents or through information

passed on by other professionals.

18. **Reluctance to talk about personal issues** due to the fact that it is practically impossible to talk about their personal circumstances without in some way referring to exploitation, many of the victims avoid any conversation whatsoever about their personal lives so as to not talk about their suffering; there is a real fear of reprisal and/or threats. This makes it difficult for professionals to help as they need information about the person such as their address, people they live with or their registration status, etc. Often the women will not provide this information, even though they are repeatedly asked for it.
19. **Attending arranged meetings:** the difference in number between the appointments made in the street with the SAS and the number of people actually coming to arranged interviews or appointments can be an indicator of a lack of mobility, something which is evidently a strong indicator of an issue. Victims not coming to appointments, giving unclear reasons as to why they could not attend or breaking off contact altogether with the team are other signs. This indicator is clearly visible when working continually with the victims.
20. **Accompanying another person to arranged meetings or outside:** if the victim always attends meetings with another person, this could indicate that their movements are being controlled. When contact from the SAS in the field is made more difficult by the presence of a third person who interrupts conversation with the victim, answers for her or removes her physically from contact with the team, this is a sign of controlled movement and possible sexual exploitation. This third person accompanying the victim to all appointments with the professionals, having a very quiet or evasive attitude, avoiding any contact whatsoever with the professionals or, on the contrary, asking too many questions with regards to the victim is a sufficiently strong signal that the woman is in a situation of exploitation.
21. **Other people answering the phone and making communication with the professionals difficult or impossible** is another strategy used against victims of sexual exploitation to control who they talk to and when, and are a very relevant indicator when you bear in mind that other people are in charge of their mobile phones and answer the phone and impede access to the victim. Suspicions are raised when the team tries to contact a victim outside the context of the prostitution itself but still find that the communication is hampered or manipulated by other people. The more often this happens, the greater the likelihood of exploitation.
22. **Lack of coherence between the observable reality and the victim's explanations** thanks to the different contacts the victims have with professionals in the SAS, a trusting relationship can often be formed when talking about life in general, how the woman came to migrate to Spain, what the woman's current living situation is or what she does on a daily basis. It is at this time when differences in what the women explain to each of the professionals can become clear.

In short, as part of the initial interview or when there is frequent contact with the victim, they are given the opportunity to explain how they arrived in Spain and what the journey was like. It

is at this point when it becomes clear that many of the stories are identical, as though they had learnt a script off by heart which has no foundation in reality. When talking about their expectations with regards to their move to Spain, they can appear extremely naïve or unrealistic, particularly when the victim explains what their life was like previously and what their family or work/training situation was. This makes it clear just how misled they were, whether it was the job they were promised in Spain or (in cases where they were aware they would be working in prostitution) the extremely bad conditions they are forced to work under.

## **BCN**

**Report on the state of implementation and impact of actions by the ABITS Agency in its comprehensive approach to prostitution and human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation**

**REPORT 2014**

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