



## TAMPEP Position Paper on Migration and Sex Work

## The TAMPEP project

TAMPEP (*Transnational AIDS/STI prevention among Migrant Prostitutes in Europe Project*) is an international networking and intervention project operating in 24 countries in Europe that aims to act as an observatory in relation to the dynamics of migrant prostitution in Europe. The project's aims are:

- to advocate for the human and civil rights of migrant sex workers,
- to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, experience and good practice amongst the members,
- to develop and implement effective strategies of HIV and STI prevention amongst migrant sex workers across Europe.

## The TAMPEP network

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## RETHINKING THE PARADIGM OF MIGRATION AND PROSTITUTION

The unparalleled increase in international migration in the second half of the last century, primarily from economically deprived countries to economically advantaged countries, came as a direct result of the changing global economic structure and increased mobility opportunities. In addition, the increase in wars and civil unrest across many regions of the world has uprooted many peoples from their homes and contributed to many hundreds of thousands of new migrants and refugees. The structural, political, economic, and social transformation in many regions in the world such as Latin America, Southeast Asia, Africa and the Central and Eastern European countries has resulted in an unparalleled increase in migration around the world, and particularly towards Western Europe in the last decade.

### Women & Migration

The lack of social and economic opportunities in economically deprived countries has remained the primary cause of migration and since the 70s there has been significant increases in the number of women who migrate alone in search of new prospects for their own survival and to sustain their families in their countries of origin. The global trend of poverty amongst women has directly affected the "feminisation of migration". Experience has taught us that an approach that operates solely within the framework of "illegal migration", offers no contribution to humanitarian responses to the situation of migrant and trafficked sex workers. Such approaches have resulted in the increased vulnerability of both migrant and trafficked sex workers. The inflexibility and harshness of new legislation around migration, has worsened the situation and exploitation of migrant women within Western Europe, but has managed to reduce neither their influx, nor their presence. It must be recognised that migrant women, as a result of the lack of opportunities in their own countries, have come to integrate themselves in the labour market: to offer something and receive something in return. For this reason, we characterise this migratory movement as **labour migration of women**.

***The undeniable presence of migrant female sex workers, including transgender sex workers, in Western Europe requires a transformation in the thinking around women's migration. Migrant sex workers should be considered as part of the labour migration of women rather than thinking of all migrant sex workers as victims of trafficking and sexual slavery.***

Migrant women who work in prostitution in Western Europe, regardless of their country of origin, are no exception.

Prostitution must now be seen as an international phenomenon with common issues such as: the rapid development and diversity of the sex industry, the presence of non-migrant and migrant sex workers, the extreme mobility of sex workers and the presence of criminal organisations that organise and control the sex industry.

### Prostitution & Repression

Traditional perspectives have been repressive, moralising and controlling, perceiving sex workers and their clients to be objects rather than active subjects, excluding them from discussions and decisions around policy and legislation. The marginalised and often illegal status of the sex industry within our societies has led to the social exclusion of sex workers. Health and social care cannot be effectively provided within a repressive or judgemental framework. Sex workers continue to struggle to get their health and social care needs met.

The social exclusion of sex workers exacerbates the situation of migrant sex workers who in addition face the pressure of restrictive migratory legislation, which often excludes them from the limited legal, social, and health care facilities available to non-migrant sex workers. These

characteristics do not differ significantly across Europe and other regions of the world.

A prerequisite of the **social inclusion** of migrant and transgender sex workers is the recognition and implementation of the **human and civil rights** of all sex workers as women, as migrants and as sex workers.

### Migration & Prostitution

In many Western European countries, female migrant sex workers constitute a significant percentage, in some cases as high as 70%, of the country's sex workers, however, the current legislative frameworks and health and social care services are too narrow and restrictive to respond to this new reality.

Migrant sex workers should be accorded human and civil rights within society that ensure they are not vulnerable to exploitation and abuse by their clients or controllers of the sex industry and traffickers. In addition they should not be perceived as primarily objects for exclusion and/or abuse by police, health and social care workers or immigration officials. It should be recognised that they are part of a process of internationalisation, as a result of the new world economy, over which they have little if any control. It is, therefore, essential to overcome the marginalisation of migrant sex workers and ensure the provision of effective legal, health and social care services that are mindful of their human rights and go beyond focussing on

them solely as objects of sexually transmitted infections. Responding holistically to the needs of migrant sex workers is the most effective instrument against their exploitation and thus against trafficking in women for the purpose of prostitution.

The undeniable presence of migrant female sex workers, including transgender sex workers, in Western Europe requires a transformation in the thinking around women's migration, which is inclusive of migrant sex workers and considers them as part of labour migration of women rather than thinking of all migrant sex workers as victims of trafficking and sexual slavery.

## RETHINKING THE PARADIGM OF MIGRATION AND TRAFFICKING

Both the European Union and the United Nations have highlighted that migrant prostitution is one of the areas in which trafficking in women has become rooted, and is on the increase. Whether female and transgender migrants working in prostitution have been deceived or not, whether they work in prostitution voluntarily or by force, they face extreme isolation, vulnerability and lack of rights, which is paralleled by the isolation, vulnerability and lack of rights of ALL sex workers. Such social and political exclusion of sex workers is one of the primary causes for the expansion of trafficking in women for the purposes of prostitution and of the impunity of traffickers.

***The social and political inclusion of migrant sex workers is an important preventive measure against trafficking in women.  
A prerequisite of the social inclusion of migrant sex workers, including transgender sex workers, is the recognition and implementation of their human rights:  
as women,  
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The social and political inclusion of female sex workers, particularly migrant sex workers, is an important preventive measure against trafficking in women.

When we talk about trafficking in women, we are not referring to the few cases that reach the media or courts, but to the significant, hidden and complex problems arising through such exploitation in the sex industry, among others. This indicates that governments must re-think the consequences of their policies, which result in the exclusion of migrant sex workers, including women who have been trafficked, from support services and deny them fundamental human rights.

## THE SOCIAL & POLITICAL INCLUSION OF SEX WORKERS

### Responding to Sex Workers Needs & Rights

Fundamental to the social and political inclusion of sex workers, including migrant and transgender sex workers, is the recognition of their needs and rights. For sex workers needs to be responded to and their rights to be respected, they cannot be treated as 'objects' excluded from any discussions - whether their status is legal or illegal, whether they are migrant or non-migrant. There must be an on-going

dialogue with sex workers - through organisation of and for sex workers, where they exist. Such dialogue and inclusion of sex workers over the last two decades has resulted in the establishment of health and social care support services in which health and social care workers work in partnership with sex workers to ensure that services are effective in responding to the reality of sex workers lives. Such interventions in order to be successful

should be non-judgemental and non-authoritarian and operate within an ethical framework that is respectful of the civil and human rights of all sex workers.

Health promotion and social inclusion initiatives, which are mindful of sex workers human and civil rights, whose focus is on societal and individual harm reduction, while accepting an individuals right to self determine, are not always seen as morally acceptable in the context of prostitution. Some argue that such interventions promote and condone prostitution and that sex workers should be offered compassion and charity but should also be asked and expected to recognise themselves as 'victims' and repent. For all that compassion and charity are worth, if sex workers are only recognised as victims, such an approach fails sex workers when they are not accorded the same civil and human rights, as a matter of policy, as other human beings. If the issues raised by prostitution such as: violence; exploitation and access to legal, health and social care services are to be tackled then it must be recognised that working in the sex industry can be an individual choice and that such a choice should not deny any sex worker the human and civil rights guaranteed to other human beings.

Prostitution legislation is often repressive, following either an abolitionist or regulatory models. The abolitionist model deprives women who have made a decision to become sex workers of the rights granted to other 'respectable' citizens, which directly impacts upon their perception of themselves and their living and working conditions. While the regulatory models are often discriminatory and do not accord sex workers equal rights with other workers and/or citizens, they focus on the control of the sex industry and sex workers without taking into account employment rights or the role of the clients.

### **Responding to Migrant Sex Workers Needs & Rights**

Within the legislative context it is important to recognise that female and transgender migrant sex workers are primarily controlled and dealt with under migration legislation rather than prostitution legislation. Migrant sex workers are not only impacted upon by the repressive enforcement of

prostitution legislation, within both the abolitionist and regulatory approaches, but in addition are both legally and socially disadvantaged as a result of their illegal migrant status.

As a result, the social and political inclusion of migrant sex workers and women who have been trafficked for the purpose of prostitution is even more complex, as often they do not have legal status or right of residence within the countries and are therefore not entitled to the civil rights and access to services and support accorded to other citizens. However, their illegal status should not automatically deny them their fundamental human rights of access to health and social care. The phenomena of women migrating in search of work and a better life has had a major impact on the sex industry in Western Europe, with significant increases in the number of women

***Beyond  
tolerance  
and  
compassion***

who when migrating have decided to work in prostitution as a means to a better life and women who have been trafficked (i.e. deceived or forced into working in prostitution) As a result of the above migrant sex workers are forced into living and working in extremely disadvantaged circumstances and face even greater isolation, vulnerability and social exclusion than other sex workers. There is a growing recognition of the need for legislation that offers assistance to women who have been trafficked for the purposes of prostitution in addition to the current legislation that prohibits trafficking in humans. However, the repressive legislation governing prostitution thwarts the fight against trafficking and thus restricts any positive social interventions that can encourage and support women to escape their exploiters. All legal means available must be used to strike against and dismantle the organised criminal networks which derive profit from the poverty, misery, exploitation and abuse of women trafficked for the purpose of prostitution. Women who have been trafficked for the purpose of prostitution should be offered realistic options that support them in achieving a safe environment, free from fear of further abuse and exploitation.

It is essential that we consider and construct legislation and policy that respects human rights and dignity and eliminates the stigma of prostitution.

## ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF MIGRANT SEX WORKERS

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Discrimination against migrant women and the burden of restrictive legislation around migration, exacerbated by the marginalisation of prostitution, excludes many female and transgender migrant sex workers from legal, social and health care services and support. TAMPEP believes that the needs of female and transgender migrant sex workers, in relation to health and social care and human rights, cannot be met within the repressive policy

frameworks currently operating within Europe in relation to migration and prostitution.

TAMPEP considers migrant sex workers as active social subjects and not simply as objects for exclusion, and in so doing recognizes the cultural identity of migrant sex workers and the contribution that they have to make in the development of effective policies and interventions.

### In light of this TAMPEP and it's members will continue to:

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- lobby for the inclusion of female and transgender sex workers in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions and policy, at national and international levels.
- seek to influence policy and legislation, at national and international levels, ensuring that is inclusive and responsive to the needs of female and transgender migrant sex workers and women who have been trafficked for the purpose of prostitution.
- monitor and report on the changing patterns of female migrant prostitution within Europe.
- lobby for the rights of female and transgender migrant sex workers and women who have been trafficked for the purpose of prostitution to access health and social care services and support within the countries in which they are working.
- monitor and report on the barriers that exclude female and transgender migrant sex workers and women who have been trafficked for the purpose of prostitution from accessing health and social care services across Europe.
- facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experience and models of good practice between members of the TAMPEP network.
- facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience between countries of origin and countries of destination of migrant sex workers.
- liaise with anti-trafficking, migrant rights and human rights organisations to develop models of good practice in relation to effective interventions.
- consolidate and further develop the TAMPEP network to coordinate efforts across Europe in ensuring effective interventions that respond to the legal, health and social care needs of migrant sex workers and women who have been trafficked for the purpose of prostitution.

Through the consolidation and further development of the networks operating at local, national, and international levels TAMPEP offers national and international policy makers the opportunity to understand the complex and rapidly changing environment of international prostitution, and how they can respond most effectively in meeting the health and social care needs of female and transgender migrant sex workers.



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# TAMPEP

TRANSNATIONAL AIDS/STD  
PREVENTION AMONG  
MIGRANT PROSTITUTES  
IN EUROPE / PROJECT



DRAFT POSITION PAPER ON

## TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN

### Historic continuity of the phenomenon

Contrary to what is stated so often, trafficking in women did not begin with the collapse of the political system in Central and Eastern Europe. Trafficking – with the aim of exploiting reproductive and productive work of women – has an old and hidden history that roots in colonialism and patriarchy. Thus, trafficking in women is not a new phenomenon and is based on the respective historic forms and the interactions of dominant structures in society.

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – for example – women were trafficked from Central Europe to the periphery, and from Japan to the European colonies in South-East Asia. Now, women from Africa, Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe are trafficked to Western Europe and the USA, and women from South-East Asian countries are trafficked to Europe, Japan and to the USA.<sup>1</sup>

Proof of this historic development are the different International conferences of the past century that were summoned with the aim of analysing and combating trafficking in women.

Parts of the International Community reacted to the trafficking in women with organising conferences on the prevention on trafficking (Paris 1895, later in London and Budapest). 1904, the first International Agreement on “White Slavery” was passed in Paris.

<sup>1</sup> Boidi, Maria Cristina: Frauenhandel. Das neue Gesicht der Migration, in: Migration von Frauen und strukturelle Gewalt; Milena Verlag, Vienna 2003

Apart from the historic continuity of trafficking in women, there are various conjunctions that emphasise and strengthen trafficking.

Different factors determine the new development since the beginning of the 80ies, fundamentally the GLOBALISED MODEL (“new international world economy”). And in this respect: the notable increase of unemployment and poverty in countries of the South and East, the promotion of mass and sex tourism to the South and (through this) the advertising of the so-called “golden West”, the demand of rich countries resp. of white men for “exotic women”, obedient and cheap house-slaves, cheap and submissive, legalised and illegalised female labour in the services sector.

### The „new International world economy“ and its consequences

The worldwide attempt to establish a neo-liberal economic policy is marked by structural adjustment measures, privatisation and the closing of business/economy branches – and produces, as an inevitable consequence – increased unemployment and poverty.

The “new international economic world order” and the resulting economic interrelations created an even bigger polarisation between the rich and the poor countries. The ones who bear this new order and suffer from it are the big majority of the poor and the marginalized – and among them especially the women. In this context, migration appears as a work perspective for women.

Researches, studies and the experiences of some NGOs show that the majority of the women who are affected by trafficking migrate in search of work. The feminisation of poverty is thus directly linked to a feminisation of migration.

But it is important not to perceive poverty and little prospect for sustained economic opportunities as an isolated impulse for migration. The model of “push” and “pull” factors explains the causes and reasons for migratory movements – from a global perspective.

**The Push-factors** create the conditions for migration in the countries of origin of the women, or might even force them to migrate.

**The pull-factors** are also reason for migration: there would be no migration of women without the existing demand in industrialised countries.

In those countries, migrant women are demanded into areas of reproductive labour – such as care-taking of the elderly and sick people, domestic work, marriage and sex work. These are specific forms of female labour that correspond with a patriarchal logic and thus remain mainly invisible.

Within the logic of the “global market” goods are not only produced in the periphery (at low costs) and then sold in the centre, but there is also a direct import of cheap labour force from the periphery to the centre.

The new restrictive migratory laws of the EU govern the entry of immigrants – according to the necessities of the internal market.

## The Concept

An important contribution in the new development regarding trafficking was the activism of women’s NGOs in Europe. In the 1980s, they began to work against trafficking, starting around issues of sex tourism and trafficking for the purpose of marriage, and later trafficking into prostitution and other employment areas.

In the debate on trafficking in women, these NGOs introduced a new approach and analysed the question within the context of women’s labour migration and women’s rights:

Women’s migration must not be identified with trafficking in women; but trafficking in women is embedded in an international process of migration.

This holistic approach enables an understanding of the complexities and the (social and economic) mechanisms of trafficking in women – instead of reducing it to a linear analysis of “victim and perpetrator”. In that, this approach provides the structural framework for NGOs to place trafficking in women not only within the criminal code and thus reduce it to the sphere of criminality.

On the contrary: For NGOs, trafficking in women is – first and foremost – a violation of women’s human rights.

In this sense, many NGOs – then and today – stress the use of the term “trafficking in women” (as opposed to “trafficking in human beings”) – because the neutrality and universality of the term does not express the gender-specific violation of rights.

Within this concept, NGOs demand an independence of and separation between prostitution, migration and trafficking in women: Trafficking must not be reduced to the area of sexual exploitation for the purpose of prostitution, nor can prostitution be equated with trafficking in women.

## Definitions...

During this period, several NGOs formulated definitions of trafficking in women that transport this holistic understanding of the phenomenon within the concept of women’s labour migration and women’s rights:

➤ Definition by **GAATW (Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women)**, “[...] developed in order to cover abusive recruitment and brokerage practises, as well as abusive working and living conditions, occurring in both public and private spheres”:

### Trafficking in Women

*All acts involved in the recruitment and/or transportation of a woman within and across national borders for work or services by means of violence or threat of violence, abuse of authority or dominant position, debt bondage, deception or other forms of coercion. (Trafficking in Women – Forced Labour and Slavery-like Practises; Wijers, Marjan and Lap-Chew, Lin; STV Utrecht, 1997, p. 36)*

➤ Definition by **Lefö**, developed in a direction to emphasise

- that trafficking in women takes place within the frame of the migratory process



- to highlight the dependence of migrant women that enables their exploitation

*“We speak of trafficking in women if women migrate as a result of deception and false promises of intermediaries and incur high debts in the process, so that they are in a situation of dependence in the destination country, and if this dependence is used to force them against their will into exploitative, slave-like work, or if husbands or employers use this dependence to rob them of their personal liberty and sexual integrity.” (Reflection of an Unjust World; Boidi et.al.; Federal Chancellery, Vienna 1997, p. 20)*

## International Documents

The first document that explicitly deals with trafficking in human beings is the 1949 convention for the “Suppression of all Forms of Trafficking in persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others”. However, this document also aims at abolishing prostitution. Trafficking in women is only perceived as a variation of prostitution. At the same time, the crime is not called “trafficking in women” but “trafficking in persons” – though the content of the convention refers to women. This morally oriented convention had no effect in efficiently combating trafficking in women.

After this document and since the beginning of the 1980s, trafficking in women became present in the media and as a fixed component within the agenda of EU boards and International organisations.

Important contributions in this area are – among others –, on the International level:

➡ The *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1979)* obliges all state parties in Art. 6 to “suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women”. In the General Recommendation N° 19 on Violence Against Women, CEDAW (1992), domestic work and organised marriages are subsumed as possible ways of trafficking in women.

➡ *UN Human Rights Conference, Vienna 1993* Undoubtedly, this conference and the recognition of women’s rights as human rights presented a progress in the field of human rights. The final declaration of Vienna recognises: The human rights of women and girls are an inalienable, integral and inseparable part of the Universal Human Rights.

The Viennese Conference defines the “international trafficking in women” as a form of gender-specific violence and demands its elimination, through international cooperation on the economic level, through development and with support of national legislation.

➡ The *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime)* – signed in December 2000 and in force since December 2003 – constitutes an important change and progress in the International area. A milestone was set here in differentiating definitions for trafficking in persons, smuggling and prostitution. What must also be emphasised is that in the title, women are explicitly named and thereby recognised as a particular group affected by trafficking in persons.

“Trafficking in persons” is understood in the UN protocol as transport and exploitation of the work or services of a person under the use of force, abduction, threat, deception, misuse of a relationship of dependence or other vulnerability. In this, it is insignificant whether the purpose of exploitation is for prostitution or another form of forced labour or service.

A further essential point in the UN supplementary protocol is Article 6. It deals with the support and protection of those affected and thereby presents a base for the activities of a facility for the protection of victims and other supporting institutions.

However, the protocol still does not contain sufficient regulations for the protection of victims of trafficking. The duty of the contracting states to protect the rights of the victims are formulated sketchy and not as committing as in the area of legal persecution.

The importance of the protocol is undoubtedly the definition of trafficking: a broad definition that explicitly includes different forms of trafficking.

## Important contributions on the European level

Since the first resolution of the European Parliament on the Exploitation of Prostitution and Traffic in Human Beings (1989), the European Commission and Parliament produced many documents – the majority of which presents only a description of a political declaration, but includes no concrete legal obligation.

Three big conferences mark the development of the European policies concerning trafficking in women:

1. The *first conference of the European Commission on Trafficking in Women in Vienna (1996)* focused in content on the slave trade for the purpose of sexual exploitation – even if the title would imply differently.

The significance of this conference was that trafficking in women – for the first time – became the issue of a European Conference and it was a mirror of different and opposing positions of European policies concerning trafficking in women.

2. The *Hague “Ministerial Declaration on the European Guidelines for effective measures to prevent and combat trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation” (1997)* was one of the first milestones in creating international awareness on and occupation with trafficking in women. In this declaration, the term “trafficking in women” is specifically emphasised. It also refers to the UN World Women’s Conference in Beijing which recognised trafficking in women as a specific form of violation of women’s rights. It should also be mentioned, however, that the Hague Declaration still perceives trafficking only for the purpose of prostitution.

3. The *European Conference and Brussels Declaration on “Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings” (2002)* return to the “neutral” conceptualisation of “trafficking in human beings” but emphasise the “gender perspectives”, “the combating of gender-based violence” and “patriarchal structures”. The progress of the Brussels Declaration is that it does not limit itself to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation – as does the Declaration of The Hague – but covers different forms of exploitation.

## About the Documents and Instruments

The various documents, declarations, agreements and the like (on European and International level) all have missing aspects. These gaps have to be overcome in order to implement an efficient policy to combat trafficking in women.

➡ The Human Rights framework should constitute the approach to any strategy to combat trafficking in women. But the majority of the documents/instruments refers to the area of crime prevention and combat of organised crime, or to the

harmonization of Penal Codes and the cooperation in this field.

➡ Recommendations and resolutions are not legally binding.

➡ Trafficking in women is reduced to the area of prostitution.

➡ The documents/instruments incorrectly combine trafficking in women and smuggling.

➡ Concerning permits of stay:

- In the country of destination, regulations about the stay permit for victims of trafficking are not clear, and/or
- Access to protection, care and stay permit are connected to the victim’s willingness to cooperate with police and legal authorities, and/or
- The stay permit is reduced to the time of the “reflection period” (the objective of which is legal persecution).

➡ The documents/instruments incorrectly confuse trafficking in women with illegal migration and/or illicit work.

➡ The rights of the victims are only considered marginally.

➡ There are no agreements for the protection of the victims at their return to the country of origin.

➡ The fundamental role of NGOs is not transparent. The documents mention “cooperation” but do not clearly state the important role of NGOs therein and the need for financial means.

## Recommendations

- The EU member (and other) states have to guarantee and sufficiently finance programmes based on the women’s/human rights protection of affected women/victims – not exclusively for witnesses. These programmes have to be carried out by organisations (preferably women’s organisations) that (for years) have been providing services for trafficked women. Their expertise should be recognised in an adequate way and their activities should be formally and financially supported (by the state).

- Victims must not be exploited as witnesses. States should acknowledge their responsibility to assist and protect victims of trafficking – regardless of their ability or willingness to co-operate or testify in court proceedings.
- The aim of assistance programmes should be the support of trafficked women and not to influence the victims. The programmes must grant them access to a full range of support measures that should include shelter accommodation, physical, sexual and psychological health care and support and unbiased health, legal and social counselling.
- The (official) recognition of “victims” shall not solely be the task and in the decision of authorities – but should happen in cooperation with experts from NGOs in this area.
- The states have to guarantee temporary stay permits for a minimum of 6 months for all victims of trafficking, regardless of a trial or testimony. This time is necessary to ensure a minimum of psychological support with the aim to stabilise the situation of the women/victims of trafficking.
- The states must guarantee a work permit for victims of trafficking during the 6-month-period of stabilisation and/or for the time of the criminal and civil lawsuit, to enable their social reintegration.
- If – after the 6-months-period or at the end of the legal proceedings – the woman, for security reasons, cannot return home, she should be granted an extension of residence permit, along with a work permit.
- States have the obligation – under international human rights law – to not only investigate violations and punish the perpetrators, but to also provide effective remedies to trafficked women, including compensation mechanisms and protection against reprisals and arbitrary deportation as “illegal migrants”.
- Restrictive migration legislation and anti-prostitution policies must be recognised as contributing factors to trafficking and related abuses.
- It is essential to support the international cooperation of NGOs that offer adequate, interdisciplinary and long-term assistance to victims, based on an effective exchange between sending and receiving countries.

- Programmes and efforts of International agencies have to be harmonised and co-ordinated, together with NGOs, in order to ensure the sustainability of the positive effects.
- Prevention efforts must not be carried out at the expense of other human rights, including the right to freedom from discrimination and the right to freedom of movement and travel (migration).
- Future conventions/resolutions etc. should include a separate definition for trafficking in children.

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➡ **TAMPEP recognises the phenomenon of trafficking as a form of violence against women, as already established at the 1993 UN Human Rights Conference in Vienna; and as a denial of basic human rights to the women affected.**

➡ **TAMPEP agrees (along with other NGOs) that WOMEN’S MIGRATION cannot be identified with TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN, but that trafficking in women IS embedded in an international migratory process.**

➡ **TAMPEP distinguishes between prostitution and trafficking in women:**

- **Trafficking in women is a blatant violation of women’s/human rights and an international crime that takes place in different work areas.**
  - **Prostitution is a commercial activity.**
  - **Trafficking can occur into prostitution as well as into other areas.**
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After a draft done by Maria Cristina Boidi

# CASE STUDY

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## Closing down the Edinburgh Tolerance Zone & the effects of prohibition

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SCOT-PEP's experience of the Toleration Zone formerly operated in Leith

**T**he pragmatic and tolerant approach adopted towards street prostitution in Edinburgh until World AIDS Day, 1 December 2001 resulted in the following achievements:

- Success in minimising the impact of HIV infection amongst sex workers despite the high prevalence of HIV amongst injecting drug users in Edinburgh. There were no new HIV diagnosis amongst sex workers or their clients as a result of prostitution.
- Success in sexual health promotion amongst sex workers in
- Edinburgh. The incidence of sexually transmitted infections was lower amongst both street and indoor sex workers in Edinburgh attending the medical outreach clinics than amongst female members of the general public attending the Genito-Urinary Medicine Department.
- Increase in sex workers access to health and social care support and services. SCOT-PEP maintained contact with more than 95% of women working on the streets and more than 50% of women working indoors.
- success in minimising the involvement of underage girls in prostitution, there were no contacts with young people under the age of 16 working on the streets in Leith. This whilst other cities have seen increasing numbers of young girls being coerced or lured into prostitution.
- an unparalleled success in reducing the violence against and amongst the women working as prostitutes on the streets. Only 11 attacks against women working on the streets in 2001 compared to some English cities where they receive 3 or 4 Ugly Mug reports a night. Alongside this remarkable achievement we have seen significant increases in the reporting and successful prosecution of men who have viciously attacked and raped women working as prostitutes in Edinburgh.
- success in minimising the involvement of undesirables and criminal networks, such as traffickers, drug dealers and 'pimps' within the sex industry in Edinburgh.
- increase in women working as prostitutes in Edinburgh sense of self-worth.

SCOT-PEP's experience of the loss of 'Non-harassment' zone operated in Leith  
Since the loss of the zone the number of local women working on the streets of Leith has remained stable with between 125 and 150 women working on the streets.

However those who continue to work on the streets and those who are entering street prostitution are now dispersed over a 3-4 square km area in North Leith as opposed to 500 metres of one street. In their attempts to avoid being charged they are working in isolation on side streets, many of which are residential or semi-residential. In addition many of the women do not stay in one location but cover significant distances to avoid prosecution for loitering. In particular establishing contact with women who have just started working in street prostitution, when they are most vulnerable and need information and support, is problematic as identifying them from other women who are walking on the streets is not easy and requires a great deal of diplomacy from the outreach team. As a result of this we have lost the opportunity for early intervention

Despite the introduction of a mobile unit there has been a decline in contact with women working on the streets resulting in a loss of opportunities to provide support, as women are not accessing services as often as they did when they worked within the zone without fear of prosecution. We are involved in on-going negotiations with police about women being allowed to access the mobile drop-in facility and essential health promotion services. This situation is further exacerbated by some service users, who plead not guilty to soliciting or loitering charges, being given bail conditions banning them from the North Leith area where the mobile unit is located thereby preventing them from accessing services, such as the needle exchange and condom distribution, and support.

Since the loss of the zone in Leith there have been eight reports of under age girls being involved in street prostitution. As the women are now working in isolation they are no longer aware of young people becoming involved in street prostitution and both SCOT-PEP and Lothian Borders Police have lost the valuable information that had previously been provided in relation to this vulnerable group of young people.

Since the loss of the zone we have seen the level of attacks reported by the women rise from 11 in 2001 to 111 in 2003, a tenfold increase in the levels of violence being experienced. In addition to this dramatic increase in violence against the women we are aware that they are not reporting many of the attacks to the police and are not taking the time to complete an Ugly Mug Attack Report, which enables SCOT-PEP to share information with other women that could potentially save them from an attack.

Since the loss of the zone SCOT-PEP workers are aware of far more drug dealers coming into the area to sell drugs and encouraging women to enter street prostitution to finance their drug habits. In addition as women are now working in isolation many of them bring their partners or have minders because of the increased danger of working on the streets and there is little that SCOT-PEP or the police can do to control and/or discourage this as the agreed groundrules in relation to undesirables in the designated area were abandoned when the zone was lost.

One of the biggest impacts on women working on the streets in Leith was to their sense of self-worth, when the zone was abandoned the women felt that society had yet again turned its back on them and was leaving them to fend for themselves in what is known to be a dangerous world. There was no united multi-agency attempt to examine the reasons for the women's involvement in prostitution or provide alternatives to prostitution for them. Women from the West coast of Scotland returned to Glasgow to work, while a few of the local women who were able to have moved into the indoor sex industry and others now commute to Glasgow or Aberdeen to work in street prostitution as they believe it to be safer in relation

to both violence and prosecution. In the last year SCOT-PEP has seen a phenomenal increase in drug dependency amongst women who have remained or are entering street prostitution in Edinburgh, our estimate would be that we are approaching 90% of the women working primarily to finance their drug dependency and more than 50% are injecting drug users.

Since the loss of the zone women are regularly being cautioned and charged with loitering and soliciting and the resultant fines put additional pressure on the women to work in order to pay their fines in addition to the other financial pressures that lead to their involvement in street prostitution. This will undoubtedly result in women from Edinburgh eventually receiving custodial sentences for non-payment of fines or for breaching bail conditions.

Public polls conducted prior to and since the loss of the 'toleration zone' in Edinburgh have all resulted in the majority supporting 'toleration zones' in principle, whilst this does not overcome the difficulties that will be faced in finding a location for toleration zones there is a recognition amongst the general public that tolerance zones are in the public interest.

In conclusion it is SCOT-PEP's opinion that the proposed Bill is not a means of legalising prostitution, which in itself is not illegal in Scotland or the rest of the United Kingdom, but is a means of tackling the nuisance, criminality, vulnerability and abuse that can be associated with street prostitution if it is not appropriately managed. Without this legislation there is little hope of regaining the achievements set out in the first section of this paper which have been lost in the last year and street sex workers in Edinburgh will remain vulnerable to increased violence, harassment, abuse and exploitation.

**The impact of the sex industry in the EU**  
Public Hearing at the European Parliament  
Committee for Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities  
Brussels  
19 January 2004

## **Migration and Sex Work**

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**Veronica Munk**

Coordinator of the EU project TAMPEP in Germany  
Chair of the organisation Amnesty for Women e.V., Hamburg, Germany

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to start by quoting a German sex worker, Ms. Stephanie Klee:

*"Rights in prostitution benefit all sex workers, regardless of our different reasons for working in the area and our different countries of origin. Having more rights increases our self-confidence and has a direct effect on how we behave in sex work towards customers, brothel owners, colleagues and the authorities."*

*(In June 2001, at the hearing of the German Bundestag's Committee for Family, Elderly, Women and Youth Affairs on a draft Act to Improve the Legal and Social Situation of Prostitutes in Germany.)*

I am here today to present the views of the TAMPEP project on sex work and migration.

TAMPEP stands for *Transnational AIDS/STD Prevention among Migrant Prostitutes in Europe*. It is an international network and intervention project operating in 23 countries in Europe, including Central and East European countries. TAMPEP develops, since 1993, research, fieldwork and good practice strategies among migrant sex workers.

In the last thirty years, international labour migration movements have increased significantly due to the changing economic and political world development.

The new trend characterising this migration is its feminisation, the so-called *female labour migration*.

The push and pull factors driving this migration process can be clearly identified. On the one hand, poverty forces people to migrate, and on the other, industrialised countries need workers. The prostitution sector is no exception in this regard. **Prostitution is also based on the principle of supply and demand.**

Sex work has therefore attained a new international dimension, and this has completely restructured the western European sex industry: there is a constant change within the scene, which consists of both migrant and non-migrant sex workers, sex workers have become highly mobile, and the milieu is more than before controlled by criminal organisations.

In 1994, TAMPEP recorded the presence of sex workers of 12 different non-EU nationalities within the Netherlands, Germany, Italy and Austria. In 2002, we recorded 35 different nationalities.

In most EU countries, female migrant sex workers make up a significant percentage of the country's sex workers, in some cases up to 80%.

Frequently, women enter prostitution as a result of the migration process. However, not all migrant sex workers are victims of trafficking, despite the dependency situations they often encounter. From our experience, a large number of women know that they will work in the sex industry. But what they ignore are the conditions under which they will be doing this work.

Nowadays labour migration, and sex work in particular, is characterised by a lack of rights, by frequent abuse, by bad working and living conditions. This is caused by the limited access migrants have to enter the legal migration process as well as the legal labour market.

The experience shows that restrictive migration laws increases vulnerability, because those who need to migrate for survival, will use dangerous options to move anyway. Restrictive migration legislation means that women need so-called "third parties" in order to enter, or to participate in, the migration process. This makes them an easy target for dependency and exploitation, and - the worst-case scenario - for trafficking.

In Europe today, sex work is equated with trafficking in women, with coercion, and with illegal migration. Sex work is merely related to the victimisation of women, to organised crime and to the protection of borders. However, trafficking in women and sex work should be treated separately. Trafficking in women is to be combated as it is a violation of human rights, while sex work is a labour activity carried out deliberately by men, women and transgenders worldwide, in their home countries and during migration.

It is a fact that the inflexibility of legislation surrounding migration and prostitution has not managed to reduce the presence of migrant sex workers. On the contrary, this approach forces women to live and work in a state of secrecy, due to their illegal status. As a consequence:

- Women are exposed to violence and to health risks.
- They have no access to information or to health and social care services.
- Their fear of being deported makes them not report perpetrators of crimes to the police.

Yet migration and prostitution cannot simply be abolished by passing laws. Migration into economically privileged countries is not going to cease. Equally, prostitution is a social and economic reality. Therefore, the question to ask is not whether a particular society approves of prostitution or not, but how it deals with the reality of prostitution and with the people involved.

From this perspective, the current legal situation of sex workers in Europe is particularly difficult.

- In France, a law concerning anti-social behaviour punishes passive soliciting on the street with sentences of up to two months' imprisonment.
- In Italy, there is a plan to forbid street prostitution, with sex workers facing penalties and possible imprisonment.
- In Finland, a new law prohibits prostitution in public places, forcing women to work in private flats or illegal brothels.



- In Portugal and Spain, prostitution is not illegal but it is considered an offence against public morality. Therefore, sex workers have no legal rights and no access to social security benefits.
- In Austria, sex workers have to register and to undergo mandatory medical examinations. Non-registered sex workers are fined if, for instance, they are found standing on the street in a “provocative” way, whatever this means...
- In England, sex workers who have been fined for soliciting a few times are imprisoned.
- The Swedish model criminalises the customers of prostitution. This has serious negative effects on sex workers' conditions of work, as they are forced to work in clandestine sectors.
- Even the new legislation in the Netherlands, where prostitution has been legalised, did not place emphasis on improving sex workers' legal situation – the original goal – but on controlling the sex industry.
- In Germany, prostitution is no longer regarded as a contravention of public morality. The new legislation enables employment contracts, the access to social benefits, and allows sex workers to sue for wages owed to them. However, their rights in Germany are still lacking in many ways, mainly those concerning migrant sex workers.

I would now like to give some examples of the negative effects of these restrictive measures against sex workers, in particular against migrant sex workers, which makes them more susceptible to exploitation, more dependent on third parties, and more vulnerable to violence.

- Street prostitution: Regulations against street prostitution simply lead to a geographical change of location in the town, or into private apartments.
- Customers: Measures aimed at preventing customers in street prostitution only lead sex workers and their customers to pursue their business elsewhere.
- Registration forces sex workers into hidden labour structures and prevents their access to social and health care services if anonymity is not assured.
- Mandatory medical examinations: These are contrary to all self-awareness strategies towards sex workers and, worse, towards clients. They give the client a false sense of security and remove his own responsibility for his own health and sexual behaviour.
- Mobility: is determined by different internal factors, but increasingly, mobility is caused by repressive actions undertaken by local authorities, which leads to the creation of new forms of prostitution and to territorial expansion.

Migrant sex workers form part of a global process over which they have almost no control. For this reason, structures should be created which guarantee labour and human rights for all those who decide to work in the sex industry during their migration process.

Experience has shown that the amount of control which migrant sex workers have over the sexual services they provide and over their own health is directly determined by the amount of control they have over their own living and working conditions.

To conclude, I would like to underline four points:

1. Sex workers are excluded from decision-making in politics and legislation concerning prostitution, but sex workers should have an active role in this debate in order to make it more credible.
2. The debate on trafficking in women should, in fact, be a debate about labour migration and human rights. States should investigate violations and punish the perpetrators, but

should also provide effective assistance to trafficked persons. Victims of trafficking should not be seen purely as sources of information and potential witnesses.

3. Migrant sex workers should be able to act in a self-determined manner at all stages of the migration process. The more rights these women possess, the less dependent they are on others, the more difficult it becomes to exploit and to blackmail them.
4. Legal policies should be developed to avoid the social exclusion of both national and migrant sex workers in order to end discrimination, criminalisation and stigmatisation.

I would like to finish as I started, by quoting a sex worker, this time a Brazilian one, Ms. Gabriela Silva Leite:

*“My fight is for us to have the freedom to choose and follow the profession of a sex worker. And, being in prostitution, to be able to do it without becoming a slave. Because what finishes a sex worker, what takes away her dignity and health is not having sex professionally, but her lack of rights and working conditions.”*

*(In her book “I, Woman of Life”, Rio de Janeiro, 1992.)*

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# APPENDICES

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In these appendices to the TAMPEP 6 report, certain additional information is provided: the members of the national networks, the mapping questionnaire and the CD-Rom evaluation form, the agendas of the two General Meetings and the contact information of the network members respectively.

## **National Networks**

Over the years, the national coordination centre for each TAMPEP member country has developed a wide array of contacts with related organizations. These organizations include service providers, sex worker associations, governmental institutions, lobby groups, hospitals and more. Adjusted to the different national contexts, the nature of these contacts varies; some countries have created a formal platform, others participate in extensive information networks or are dealing with a severe lack of relevant organizations in their country. In this annex we provide lists of the main contacts of each of national coordination centre.

As is clear from the country reports, most countries have used their previously built up contacts as a base for their dissemination and implementation campaign of the CD-Rom recourses. At the same time, almost all have found that this campaign was very useful in both finding new organizations in the field and strengthening ties with the organizations that were already known. Where relevant, we have indicated which organizations belong to the core group of national contacts and which are supplementary contacts.

More information, such as contact details or profiles of the network members, will be provided by the national coordinators on request.

## National Networks

### Austria

- Platform for the Rights of Sex Workers
- AG (Working Group) "Migrant Women and Violence"
- Intervention Site Against Domestic Violence, Vienna
- Schubhaftsozialdienst (Deportation-Center Care Organisation/Service)
- Jour Fix with the organisations Miteinander Lernen, Peregrina, Orient-Express
- Jour Fix on migrant women and violence
- with the Municipal Officer on Women and Integration
- Network of Austrian Girl's and Women's Counselling/Information Organisations
- Orient Express
- Peregrina
- AIDS-Hilfe Vienna (and nationwide)
- ZARA (anti-racism organisation)
- Integrationshaus
- Caravan
- Caritas
- Lena/Caritas
- Danaida
- MA 57 – Women's Office of the Viennese Municipality
- MA 15 – Health Office (STD Ambulatorium) of the City of Vienna
- MAIZ
- OMEGA Organization for Victims of Violence and Human Rights Violations
- Zebra
- Frauen Service Graz
- Marienambulanz
- Women's Shelters (Vienna and nationwide)
- other organisations/institutions nationwide working in the field of health, social issues, migration, women

### Belgium

- Payoke
- Pasop
- Stiep vzw

- Pag-Asa
- Adzon - CAW Mozaïek
- Espace P
- Mouvement du Nid
- Sürya
- ICAR
- Polyvalent Centrum Jan van Rijswijk v.z.w.
- Genderstichting
- CRZ
- Taalfabet
- Huisartsen Koraalberg
- Dr. Willy Peers Centrum v.z.w.
- GH@PRO (gezondheidshuis Antwerpse Prostitutie)
- Het gezondheidsteam - Mensen zonder papieren
- HELP@ Gezins- en relationeel welzijnswerk
- CGSO Trefpunt.

### Bulgaria

- Animus Association, Sofia
- Aver Foundation, Sofia
- Dermato-venereal dispensaries in the country
- Doze of Love, Bourgas
- Initiative for Health Foundation, Sofia
- Local Municipalities
- Medical University: Department of venereal diseases
- Ministry of Health: National AIDS programme
- Ministry of Interior
  - Capital Department of Interior
  - City Shelter for temporary stay of minors
  - National Police Service
  - National Service for Combating Organized Crime
  - Police Academy
  - Pres-service of the Ministry of Interior
  - Regional Police Departments
- Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
- MSF – Center of Sexual Health, Sofia
- Municipality of Sofia, Health Department
- National Centre for Drug Addictions
- National Centre for Public Health

- Neglected Children Association, Sofia
- Open Society Foundation, Sofia
- Social Development Unit of UNDP

### Denmark

#### NGO network on trafficking in women

- Kvinderådet, Inger Thorum Hjelmvik
- Jytte Lindgård
- VFC-Socialt Udsatte
- PRO-Tema
- Vibeke Jørgensen
- Ligestillingsafdelingen, Søren Feldbæk
- Reden-Stop Kvindehandel, Trine Lund Jensen
- Dansk Kvindesamfund, Sara Stinius
- LOKK, Anne Mau
- Reden, Dorit Otzen
- Jette Bjern Kjertum
- KAD, Camilla Herdahl
- Rødekors
- Britta Mogensen
- Anne Farrell

#### GO-network on foreign prostitution

- Udenrigsministeriet, Dorthea Damkjær
- Socialministeriet, Lis Witsø-Lund
- VFC Socialt Udsatte Tema Prostitution, Nell Rasmussen & Maria-Pia de Palo
- O.S.C.E Sekretariat, Tina Schøn
- Kriminalassistent, Erik Hauervig
- Københavns Politi, Kriminalpolitiet St.1
- Centret for Ligestillingsforskning, Diane Madsen
- RUC, CAT-bygningen
- Vicepolitimester, Ole Andersen
- Rigspolitichefen
- Udlændingestyrelsen, Susanne Hjortshøj
- Ligestillingsafdelingen (også i NGO-netværket), Søren Feldbæk
- Justitsministeriet, Michael de Thurah

- LOKK (også i NGO-netværket), Anne Mau
- Socialministeriet, Sigrid Fleckner

### Finland

- Finnish Association of Nurses of HIV/AIDS care
- Municipal STD clinic in Helsinki
- Helsinki Deaconess Institute (communication department)
- AIDS Council, Helsinki
- AIDS Council, Turku
- A-Clinic Foundation
- Stakes (Department of Foreign Aid)
- Plan Finland Foundation
- The Finnish Body Positive Association
- Helsinki Deaconess Institute (Multicultural worker)
- Tampere city youth out reach unit ENT
- Lappeenranta city youth out reach
- Helsinki city out reach
- Helsinki eastern youth centre
- Psychotherapist in Tampere
- Mental health clinic in Oulu
- Sexologists in Jyväskylä
- Project in Ministry of Justice

#### Contacts in Estonia:

- Central Hospital of West Tallinn
- Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Service Centre for Young People in Tallinn
- National Institute for Health Promotion in Estonia

#### Contacts in Russia:

- Health Department of Vyborg City
- Seleznirov ambulatorium, Vyborg
- Vyborg STD Clinic
- St. Petersburg STD Clinic
- Post-graduate academy in Faculty of Medicine, St. Petersburg
- Stellit, NGO, St. Petersburg

### France

- ACT UP, Paris
- AIDES, Bordeaux

- AIDES, Ile-de-France
- ARC-en-ciel (AIDES), Paris
- AIDES Lorraine Nord
- Amicale du nid, Epinay sur Seine
- Les amis du bus des femmes, Paris
- Cabiria, Lyon
- Charonne, Paris
- Médecins du Monde, Nantes
- DASS, Paris
- Town Council- Commission Prostitution, Paris
- "Les Verts" (political party)
- Commission "Women" and commission "Prostitution", Paris.
- Grisélidis, Toulouse
- ARAP-Rubis, Nimes
- Médecins du Monde, Montpellier
- ACCES, Marseille
- ALC, Nice
- AIDES, Provence
- Mission SIDA-Toxicomanie, Marseille
- DDASS, Marseille

### Germany

#### Health Care Services (Gesundheitsämter, AIDS/STD Beratungsstellen)

- Aachen, Altenburg, Anklam, Ausburg, Bad Neuenahr-Ahrweiler, Berlin, Böblingen, Bonn, Braunschweig, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Darmstadt, Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Essen, Esslingen, Frankfurt/Main, Freiburg, Halberstadt, Hamburg, Hannover, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Koblenz, Köln, Lübeck, Marl, Münster, München, Nürnberg, Neuwied, Rostock, Stuttgart, Wuppertal.

#### NGOs

- Ban Ying, Berlin
- BSD/ Bundesverband Sexuelle Dienstleistungen, Berlin
- Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe, Berlin
- Highlights, Berlin
- Hydra, Berlin
- Sub-Way, Berlin
- Madonna, Bochum

- Nitribitt, Bremen
- Mitternachtsmission, Dortmund
- Kober, Dortmund
- Fach- und Beratungsstelle Nachfalter, Essen
- FIM, Frankfurt/Main
- Tamara, Frankfurt/Main
- Belladonna, Frankfurt/Oder
- Jana, Furth am Wald
- Beratungsstelle für Migrantinnen, Hagen
- Basis Projekt, Hamburg
- KaffeeKlappe, Hamburg
- Koofra, Hamburg
- Ragazza, Hamburg
- Sperrgebiet, Hamburg
- Phoenix, Hannover
- Informationszentrum Dritte Welt, Herne
- Franka, Kassel
- Contra, Kiel
- Agisra, Köln
- Frauenberatungsstelle Lübeck, Lübeck
- Vera, Magdeburg
- Solwodi, Mainz
- Mimikry, München
- Marika, München
- Jadwiga, München
- Cassandra, Nürnberg
- Kofiza, Nürnberg
- Service, Nürnberg
- Karo, Plauen
- KOK/ National Coordination Against Trafficking in Women and Violence to Women in the Migration Process, Potsdam
- HurenSelbsthilfe, Saarbrücken
- Frauen-Informationszentrum, Stuttgart
- Terre des Femmes, Tübingen

### Greece

- ACT UP
- ESY against AIDS
- ACT HIV
- Feminist initiative against forced prostitution.
- Migrants drop-in centre
- Greek council for refugees.
- Transcultural centre "Compass"
- STOPNOW, Kavouri
- European Women Network, Athens

- Bahai in Greece, Galatsi
- New Life, Athens
- Doctors of the World, Athens
- Doctors Without Frontiers, Athens
- Amnesty International, Athens
- K.E.Θ.I., Athens
- Elsinki Monitor, Glifada
- STOP NOW, Kastrì
- Greek council for refugees, Athens
- KE.Σ.O., Athens
- European Women Network, Kifisia
- Democratic Women Movement, Nikitara
- Social Aid of Hellas, Athens
- Terre des Hommes, Athens
- Network of Women in Europe, Athens
- World Women March, Athens
- Solidarity, Penteli
- EKYΘKKA, Ioannina
- Network of social support for migrants and refugees, Exarhia
- Network for support of social and political rights, Exarhia
- Feminist Centre of Athens, Athens
- Feminist initiative against forced prostitution of migrant women, Athens
- IOM
- KANA (Organization against DU)
- KETHEA (centre for therapy of addicted persons)
- Social Service of Volos
- Red Cross

### Hungary

More than 72 NGOs in Hungary dealing with the sex, AIDS and health promotion programs are being coordinated. They include:

- NANE Women's Rights Association
- Shelter Association
- Social Streetworkers Association
- Associate of Hungarian Sex Workers
- Association of Family, Child and Youth
- Eszter Foundation

- White Ring Public Benefit Association and its 11 offices in
- Semmelweis University of Medicine, Public Health Institute
- Peer Education Programme of Los Angeles Inc. USA
- Cupat Holim Health Insurance Company
- Dep. of Health Education, Tel-Aviv, Israel
- UNAIDS-Heidelberg
- IOM/Budapest
- ENMP
- AIDS & Mobility
- EACP

### Italy

- Associazione Parsec, Rome
- ALA Milano, Milan
- LILA Milano, Milan
- LILA Trento, Trento
- TAMPEP Onlus, Turin
- LILA Lazio, Rome
- Centro ALA Milano, Milan
- Free Woman, Venice
- Associazione Pian Onlus, Asti
- LILA PRO POSITIV, Bolzano
- Sudtiroler AIDS-HILFE
- Gruppo Magliana 80, Rome
- Centro Stranieri, Modena
- Stella Polare, Trieste
- On The Road, Teramo
- MIT, Bologna
- Progetto Princesa, San Remo
- Cooperative CAT, Florence
- Coop Dedalus, Naples
- ASL 10, Venice

### Lithuania

- Ministry of Interior Affairs
- Ministry of Health
- Vilnius Head Police Commissariat
- Nordic-Baltic Information Campaign against trafficking in women
- International Organization for Migration
- Anonymous consulting service in Klaipeda
- Vilnius Dependence Diseases Centre
- Public Police Office

- Pension for children and women (NGO)
- Missing People Families Support Centre (NGO)
- Family Planning and Sexual Health Association (NGO)
- Women Information Centre (NGO)
- Women Crisis Centre (NGO)
- Mother and Child House (NGO)

### Luxembourg

- The Planning Familial (gynecologique questions)
- The Youth and Drug help (for drug using sex workers)
- The Abridado (for drug users)

### Additional contacts

- Femmes en Détresse asbl
- Fondation Maison de la Porte Ouverte
- Ministère de la Promotion Feminine
- Service Social de Proximité (ten departments in different cities)
- Mouvement Luxembourgeois pour le Planning Familial et l'Education Sexuelle
- Ministère de la Santé
- Foyer Sud
- Fondation Pro Familia
- AIDS-Berödung
- Laboratoire National de la Santé
- Centre Hospitalier de Luxembourg, Service Dialyse
- Police Grand-Ducale
- Stemm vun der Stross
- Service Refugiés de la CROIX-ROUGE
- Ministère de la Famille, Service Refugiés et Migration
- Youth Red Cross
- Centre Hospitalier de Luxembourg, Maladies Infectieuses
- HELP de la Croix.Rouge, service de soins à domicile

### The Netherlands

- Prostitution Information Centre (PIC), Amsterdam
- Stichting de Rode Draad, Amsterdam. (Labour organization for prostitutes)

- SHOP, The Hague
- Prostitutie Maatschappelijk Werk
- Stichting Humanitas, Rotterdam
- Casa Migrante, Amsterdam
- HAP, Utrecht
- Stichting SOA Bestrijding, Utrecht (Foundation for STD Prevention)
- Stichting Tegen Mensenhandel, Utrecht (Foundation Against Trafficking in Human Beings)
- Bonded Labour in the Netherlands, Amsterdam
- Mr. A de Graaf Stichting, Amsterdam (Prostitution research)
- GGD (municipal health services, STD prevention)
- GG&GD, Amsterdam

#### Norway

- Pro Sentret (Health and social service and national centre for documentation on prostitution)
- Nadheim kvinnesenter, Kirkens bymisjon (Contact centre and outreach service for women)
- Natthjemmet, Kirkens Bymisjon, Oslo (Night shelter for female sex workers)
- PION (Prostitutes Interest Organisation in Norway)
- Utekontakten i Bergen, Kaia-teamet (Outreach and drop in centre)
- Omsorgsbaser for kvinner, Kirkens bymisjon (Night shelter and out reach for women)
- Albertine, Stiftelsen Kirkens bymisjon (Contact centre and out reach)
- Omsorgstasjonen for barn og unge, Kirkens bymisjon (Out reach)

Supplementary contacts, NGOs working directly with sex workers:

- Møtestedet, Kirkens Bymisjon (drop-in centre)
- Omsorgsbasen, Kirkens Bymisjon, Bergen (night shelter and outreach)
- Albertine, Kirkens Bymisjon, Stavanger (out-reach and counselling)

- Kirkens Bymisjon Trondheim (doing mapping of child prostitution)
- Helene Hernes (social service in one of the northern communities)

#### Others

- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Department of Health and Social Affairs
- Coordinator of the Norwegian Plan of Action on Trafficking, at the Ministry of Justice
- The police working directly with sex workers in Oslo
- Olafia, the STD/AIDS clinic of Oslo
- Services we cooperate with in Murmansk, Saint Petersburg, Estonia, Latvia and Israel

#### Poland

- La Strada Warsaw
- Abendrot at the Polish-German border (Szczecin and Swinoujscie)
- United Nations Development Program, harm reduction program
- National AIDS Center,
- Phare Baltic CBC project;
- "Monar" Association, harm reduction program.
- „TADA” Association branches in: Szczecin, Zielona, Gora, Warszawa, Gdansk, Bialystok.

#### Additional contacts

- Soroptimist International, Nike Club, Zakrzow
- Full Life Ackademy, Krakow
- Association against Violence „Promyk”, Krakow
- Association Defend against Violence „Victoria”, Poznan
- Women Association „Atena” – Rzeszow
- „Before Tomorrow Comes” Foundation, Sanok
- „Oska” Foundation, Warsaw
- “Onjaty” Association, Bukowiec
- Agency Promoting Professional Active Women, Gdansk
- Gender Baltic Center, Gdansk
- Association Activ Womens, Goldap

- Activ Women Society „Yes”, Jelena Gora
- Social Aktivty Center „Pryzmat”, Suwalki
- Emancypunx, Warsaw
- Durga (informal group), Warsaw
- „Non Licent” Foundation (helps victims of violence), Wroclaw
- Association for Women „Baba”, Zielona Gora

#### Portugal

- ADEIMA – Associação para o Desenvolvimento Integrado de Matosinhos
- AJPAS – Associação de Jovens Promotores Amadora Saudável (NGO working with young migrants in the prevention of STDs, especially among African people)
- Associação Centro Jovem Tejo (NGO supporting drug addicts and sex workers, with prevention of risk behaviours)
- Associação Madalena Jovem
- Associação Novo Olhar
- Associação Positivo (Association that give support to HIV-positive people)
- Drop-In Centre (GO linked to the health care system. Outreach work targeted towards female prostitutes and is the only one working with migrant women in Portugal)
- Largo do Intendente
- Fundação Filos – Projecto “A Rimo” (project of Commission for equality and the rights of women, GO)
- Gabinete Social de Atendimento à Família(NGO working on social re-integration of drug and alcohol addicts and HIV-positive people)
- UMAR – Associação de Mulheres Alternativa e Resposta (NGO working with female victims of violence)
- Quinta da Boa Esperança

#### Additional contacts

- Hospital Distrital de Faro and Hospital do Barlavento Algarvio
- Cat do Sotavento e Barlavento (GO, linked to the health care system)

- Street teams promoted by MAPS: Their work stretches down for all Algarve and their approach intend to reduce risk behaviours among drug addicts and sex workers and minimise the damage of their behaviours. Their work in the field consist to implement a program of needles and the distribution of condoms and lubricants and information and educational material, including TAMPEP material.

## Romania

Romanian Harm Reduction Network:

- ARAS
- ALIAT
- Open Doors
- Stay Alive
- Save the Children
- Independent medical service, general directorate of penitentiaries

Informal network of service providers for vulnerable populations:

- ACCEPT
- Romanian Angel Appeal
- FDPSR
- Concordia
- Medecins du monde
- Medecins sans frontieres

Additional contacts:

- Centrul Artemis, Cluj Napoca
- Centrul Artemis, Baia Mare
- Asociația Alternative Sociale, Iași
- Fundația SEF, Iasi
- Fundația Sinergii, Bucuresti
- Fundația Sinergii, Timișoara
- Asociația Sinergii, Medias
- Fundația Conexiuni, Deva
- Salvați Copiii, Suceava
- Salvați Copiii, Bucuresti
- Salvați Copiii, Galati
- Pentru Fiecare Copil o Familie, Resita
- ANMRF, Brăila
- ANMRF, Craiova
- Asociația pentru Parteneriat Comunitar, Focsani
- Fundația Avicenna, Bacău

- Liga Femeilor Gorjene, Tg.Jiu
- CARITAS, Satu Mare
- ANA Bucharest
- Ana, Oradea
- ARAS Bucharest
- ARAS Constanta
- ARAS Craiova
- ARAS Piatra Neamt
- Organisation for International Migration
- UNAIDS Romania
- UNICEF Romania
- Foundation for the Development of Civil Society
- John Snow International
- Adevarul Newspaper
- Realitatea TV

## Slovakia

- Centrum pre liečbu drogových závislostí
- CPLDZ NsP F. D. Roosvelta, and others
- Občianske združenie HEURÉKA
- Občianske združenie PRIMA
- Občianske združenie Človek v ohrození
- Centrum prevencie a pomoci DAFNÉ
- Občianske združenie RISEN
- Občianske združenie POMOCNÁ RUKA
- IOM
- Detský fond SR
- MUDr. R. Maňar PhD. (Jeséniova lekárska fakulta UK, Ústav epidemiológie)
- Ústav preventívnej a klinickej medicíny (Institute of preventing and clinical medicine)
- Národné referenčné laboratórium pre HIV/AIDS (National reference laboratory for HIV/AIDS)
- ŠZÚ hlavného mesta SR Bratislavy
- Infekčná klinika Roosveltovej nemocnice
- Klinika infektológie a geografickej medicíny NsP L. Dérera
- Multiple ŠZÚs

## Spain

ROPP Network:

- ACLAD
- ACSUR-las segovias
- Alejandro Álvarez
- Ambit prevencio
- APRAMP-Somaly Mam
- Así somos
- Askabide
- Asociación Zimentarri-Aukera
- Causas unidas (Isonomía)
- Centro acogida a la mujer Betania
- Centro de acogida Lehió Zabali
- Comité ciudadano antisida de Zamora
- Concha Colomo
- CATS Murcia
- El Lloc de la dona
- Fac. de Sociología U.C. Barcelona
- Javier Fernández (Cruz Roja Española)
- Laura Agustín d'Andrea de Granada
- LICIT
- Médicos del mundo
- Pablo Andrade Taboada
- Proyecto Shabat
- Proyecto Súcar de Gijón
- Fundación Triángulo
- Universida
- Hetaira
- Proyecto Esperanza

Additional contacts:

- Centro de ITS Costa del Sol, Málaga
- Centro de diagnóstico y prevención de ITS, Sevilla
- Centro de salud Casa del Mar, Huelva
- Centro de ITS Costa del Sol, Cádiz
- Ambulatorio Pumarín. Unidad ITS-SIDA, Gijón
- Unidad de ITS. Hospital Monte Naranco, Oviedo
- Unidad de ITS de Lérida, Lérida
- Centro Sanitario Sandoval, Madrid
- Centro ITS. Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Madrid



- Unidad de diagnóstico y prevención ITS, Cartagena
- Plan de prevención y control del Sida, San Sebastián

#### United Kingdom

- Aberdeen Drug Action
- Grampian Gay Men's Health Project
- HIV Services
- The Rainbow Project
- Royal College of Nursing
- SAFE Project
- Girlspace, Barnardos
- The Jarman Centre
- Dorset Working Women's Project
- Bradford Working Women's Project
- Street & Lane's Project
- Street Outreach Service (SOS)
- Brighton Oasis Project
- Bristol Drugs Project
- One25 Ltd
- Community Addiction Unit
- SWISH
- South Cheshire Drug Service
- The Edge Project
- The Rainbow Project
- Street Reach Project
- St Peters House Project
- ROAM
- Positive Action South West
- PHACEScotland
- The Grand Project
- ISIS
- SHAPE
- Bodytime

- SWEET
- SHADOW
- Council for Drug Problems
- COMPASS (PMS Pilot)
- Reach Out Highland
- East Suffolk CDT
- Genesis Leeds Project
- Men's Advisory Project WHIP
- Linx Project
- The Armistead Project
- Portside Project
- The Basement Project
- Breaking Free Project
- CLASH
- DASH
- Healthy Options Team
- The Hungerford Drug Project
- Mainliners
- Maze/ Marigold
- NAZ Project
- New Horizon Youth Centre
- Open Doors
- Praed Street Project
- REACH
- SAFE CDA
- SHOC
- Lambeth Working Women's Project
- Streatham Streetlink
- Street Matters
- Streetwise Youth
- Trust
- Working Men's Project
- Sexual Health Outreach
- Manchester Action on Street Health
- Safe in the City
- STASH
- Community Midwifery Service

- Barnardos SECOS
- HIV Prevention Project
- Streetwise
- CAN
- The Maple Access Practice
- Matrix
- The Magdalene Group
- POW!
- The Health Shop
- GAI Project
- Phoenix Sexual Health Service
- Harbour Centre
- The Foxton Centre
- Preston Women's Centre
- Project SASHA
- Green Light Project
- SWAP
- SWWOP
- Sheffield Centre for HIV & Sexual Health
- Department of GUM Medicine
- Southampton Working Women's Project
- Barnardos Young Women's Project
- SAIDSO
- The Women's Project
- Swansea Drugs Project (SAND)
- Druglink
- The Harm Reduction Team
- Working Women's Project
- Wigan Health Promotion
- HIV Prevention Unit
- Response
- West Surrey Health Prom. Outreach Team
- PROTECT

C

# National Mapping of the Prostitution Scene

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## DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

### Prostitution Scene

How is prostitution structured in your country?

<input type="checkbox"/> Street	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Brothel	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Apartment	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Clubs + bars	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Massage parlours	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Windows	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Others	%

What is the percentage of national sex workers? %

What is the percentage of migrant sex workers? %

Where do migrant sex workers work?

<input type="checkbox"/> Street	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Brothel	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Apartment	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Clubs + bars	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Massage parlours	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Windows	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Others	%

### Where do the majority of migrant sex workers come from?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle and Central Europe	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Latin America	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Asia	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Africa	%

### How are sex workers divided by gender?

Women	%
Men	%
Transgender	%

### **Sex Workers Situation**

- What are the 3 main vulnerability factors for (migrant) sex workers?
  - 
  - 
  -
- What can be done to reduce those factors?
- Have there been any policy or legislative changes with impact on sex workers during last year?
- Have there been any policy or legislative changes with impact on migrant sex workers during last year?

## **Mobility**

How many of the migrant sex workers you know have worked in another country before?

\_\_\_\_\_ %

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In which countries?

\_\_\_\_\_

How many of the migrant sex workers you know have worked in another city of your country before?

\_\_\_\_\_ %

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In which cities

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you think are the three most important reasons for the mobility?

- 
- 
-

## BEHAVIOURAL DATA

Have there been any changes in migrant sex workers access to:

Health care services  Yes  No  
Why?

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Social care services  Yes  No  
Why?

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Housing  Yes  No  
Why?

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Report crimes against them  Yes  No  
Why?

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Information about rights  Yes  No  
Why?

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Information about services available  Yes  No  
Why?

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To the regulated by law prostitution market  Yes  No  
Why?

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Programs supporting trafficked women  Yes  No  
Why?

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# Evaluation of the CD-rom information material

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1. Where have the educational materials for sex workers been distributed?

- street
  - in your centre
  - elsewhere
- 

2. Which TAMPEP educational materials for sex workers have been distributed?

- leaflets
  - comics
  - others
- 

3. In which languages have you distributed the educational materials for sex workers?

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> English    | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish    | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Portuguese | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French     | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Russian    | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Polish     | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Czech      | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hungarian  | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgarian  | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albanian   | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rumanian   | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thai       | % |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italian    | % |
-

**4. Which other languages do you need for migrant sex workers in your locality?**

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**5. How would you evaluate the educational materials for sex workers?**

- Very useful
- Useful
- Reasonable
- Not useful

Why?

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**5. What other sort of educational materials for sex workers do you need for your work?**

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**7. In your opinion, what should be changed?**

In the content

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In the form

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# I General Meeting / TAMPEP VI

27<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2003

Venice, Italy

## THURSDAY / 27<sup>th</sup> March 2003

Time	Activity	Content	Chairs & Speakers	Comments	Place
12.00 – 14.00	Check in the Centro San Nicolo Lunch	Registration table		TAMPEP' staff will assist you	Centro San Nicolo, Lido, Venice
14.00 – 14.30	Opening by TAMPEP's main coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Welcome</li> <li>▪ Presentation of TAMPEP's VI working programme and the network structure</li> </ul>	Chairs of the day: Hanka Mongard & Ruth Morgan Thomas Licia Brussa		Plenary room
14.30 – 14.45	Open questions	Reactions and comments on the Coordination Centre's presentation			Plenary room
14.45 – 16.00	<b>Short presentation of each network member</b> (10 minutes)	After five presentations 15 minutes for questions and discussion		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spain</li> <li>2. Portugal</li> <li>3. Italy</li> <li>4. Greece</li> <li>5. Bulgaria</li> </ol>	Plenary room
16.00 – 16.30			Coffee break		
16.30 – 18.00	Continuation of the short presentations	After five presentations 15 minutes for questions and discussion		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Rumania</li> <li>7. Germany</li> <li>8. Luxembourg</li> <li>9. Hungary</li> <li>10. Poland</li> <li>11. France</li> </ol>	Plenary room
19.00			Dinner at the Centro San Nicolo		

## FRIDAY / 28<sup>th</sup> March 2003

Time	Activity	Content	Chairs & Speakers	Comments	Place
09.30 – 10.30	Continuation of the short country presentations	After five presentations 15 minutes for questions and discussion	Chairs of the day: Veronica Munk & Katarina Jiresova	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Austria</li> <li>13. Belgium</li> <li>14. Slovakia</li> <li>15. Netherlands</li> <li>16. Scotland</li> </ol>	Plenary room
10.30 – 10.45			Coffee break		
10.45 – 11.45	Continuation of the short country presentations	After five presentations 15 minutes for questions and discussion		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17. Finland</li> <li>18. Norway</li> <li>19. Lithuania</li> <li>20. Switzerland</li> <li>21. Denmark</li> </ol>	Plenary room
11.45 – 12.45	<b>Presentation of TAMPEP's CD-rom Resources for Migrant Sex Workers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contents of the CD</li> <li>▪ Technical and other issues</li> </ul>	Licia Brussa & Hanka Mongard		Plenary room
12.45 – 13.45			Lunch		
13.45 – 15.45	Parallel workshops of the 3 Regional Commissions	Criteria for the use of the CD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Guidelines for the dissemination campaign</li> <li>▪ Monitoring requirements</li> <li>▪ Evaluation</li> </ul>	RC Coordinators: <b>North:</b> Ruth Morgan Thomas (& Veronica Munk) <b>Central:</b> Katarina Jiresova (& Hanka Mongard) <b>South:</b> Chryssoula Botsi/K. Kabourakis		Different rooms



			(& Pia Covre)		
15.45 – 16.00			Coffee break		
16.00 – 16.30	<b>Migration &amp; Trafficking:</b> the international political framework & the reality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The EU framework: the Brussels Declaration</li> <li>▪ The NGOs framework</li> </ul>	Licia Brussa & Maria Cristina Boidi		Plenary room
16.30 – 18.00	Discussion	Migration & Trafficking			Plenary room
19.00			Dinner at the Centro San Nicolo		

### SATURDAY / 29<sup>th</sup> March 2003

Time	Activity	Content	Chairs & Speakers	Comments	Place
09.30 – 09.45	Summary of the previous days		Chairs of the day: Pia Covre & Lenke Feher	Summary: Faika Anna el-Nagashi	Plenary room
09.45 – 11.45	Parallel workshops of the 3 Regional Commissions	<b>National questionnaires:</b> techniques of mapping	RC Coordinators: <b>North:</b> Ruth Morgan Thomas (& Veronica Munk) <b>Central:</b> Katarina Jiresova (& Hanka Mongard) <b>South:</b> C. Botsi/Konstantin Kabourakis (& Pia Covre)	Coffee break during the workshops	Different rooms
11.45 – 12.30	<b>The bilateral exchange visits</b>	Examples of the bilateral visits system: two country presentation	Austria and Romania		Plenary room
12.30 – 13.30			Lunch		
13.30 – 14.30	Parallel workshops of the 3 Regional Commissions	<b>The bilateral exchange visits:</b> criteria & guidelines	RC Coordinators: <b>North:</b> Ruth Morgan Thomas (& Veronica Munk) <b>Central:</b> Katarina Jiresova (& Hanka Mongard) <b>South:</b> C. Botsi/Konstantin Kabourakis (& Pia Covre)		Different rooms
14.30 – 14.45	Presentation of a Nigerian project		TAMPEP-Turin		Plenary room
14.45 – 15.00	Communication from Spain		TAMPEP-Spain		Plenary room
15.00 – 15.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Feedback from every country</li> <li>▪ Closing</li> </ul>	Evaluation, feelings, concerns	One representative per country (2 minutes each)		Plenary room
16.00			Excursion on the canals of Venice		
19.00			Dinner at the Centro San Nicolo		

# II General Meeting / TAMPEP VI

1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> April 2004

Rome, Italy

## THURSDAY / 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2004

Time	Activity	Content	Chairs & Speakers	Comments	Place
12.00 – 14.00	Check in the Casa delle Donne, via della Lungara, 19 Lunch	Registration table		TAMPEP' staff will assist you	
14.00 – 14.30	Opening by TAMPEP's main coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Welcome</li> <li>▪ Presentation of first results of TAMPEP's VI working programme</li> </ul>	Chairs of the day: Pia Covre + Javier Lopez  Licia Brussa		Plenary room
14.30 – 16.30	Short presentation of each network member (10 minutes each)	After five presentations 15 minutes for questions and discussion		6. Spain 7. Portugal 8. Italy 9. Greece 10. Bulgaria 11. Rumania 12. Germany 13. Luxembourg 14. Hungary	Plenary room
17.30 – 19.30				Press conference at the Italian Parliament attended by all participants.	
20.30				Dinner at Osteria dell'Aquila, Via Natale del Grande, tel. 06 5810924	

## FRIDAY / 2<sup>nd</sup> of April 2004

Time	Activity	Content	Chairs & Speakers	Comments	Place
09.30 – 11.00	Continuation of the short country presentations	After five presentations 15 minutes for questions and discussion	Chairs of the day: Hanka Mongard + Veronica Munk	15. Poland 16. France 17. Austria 18. Belgium 19. Slovakia 20. Netherlands 21. Scotland	Plenary room
11.00 – 11.15				Coffee break	
11.15 – 12.15	Continuation of the short country presentations	After five presentations 15 minutes for questions and discussion		22. Finland 23. Norway 24. Lithuania 25. Switzerland 26. Denmark	Plenary room
12.15 – 13.00	Presentation of bilateral visits (10 minutes each)	Lessons learned and assessment of the possibility of implementation	UK Norway Portugal		Plenary room
13.00 – 13.30	Presentation of subjects and aims of the workshops	<b>Case studies</b> (10 minutes each)	Hungary Bulgaria France		Plenary room
14.00 – 15.00				Lunch	

15.00 – 17.30	Two parallel workshops (Coffee break included)	<b>1.</b> Consequences of the entry of the new states into the EU - > from a central and east European perspective <b>2.</b> Implications of the enlargement of the EU -> from a west European perspective	Katarina Jiresova (+ rapporteur)  Ruth Morgan Thomas (+ rapporteur)		Different rooms
18.00 – 19.00	Aperitif with the hosts				
20.00	Dinner at Osteria dell'Aquila, Via Natale del Grande, tel. 06 5810924				

### SATURDAY / 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2004

Time	Activity	Content	Chairs & Speakers	Comments	Place
10.00 – 11.00	Reports of the workshops of the previous day		Chairs of the day: Faika Anna el Nagashi + Lenke Fehér		Plenary room
11.00 – 11.15	Coffee break				
11.15 – 13.00	Parallel workshops of the 3 Regional Commissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluation of TAMPEP 6</li> <li>▪ Proposals for TAMPEP 7</li> </ul>	<b>North:</b> Ruth Morgan Thomas (& Veronica Munk) <b>Central:</b> Katarina Jiresova (& Hanka Mongard) <b>South:</b> C. Botsi/Konstantin Kabourakis (& Pia Covre)		Different rooms
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch				
14.30 – 15.15	Reports of the 3 Regional Commissions		Regional Commission Coordinators		Plenary room
15.15 – 15.45	Presentation of the projects: FENARETE UNICRI FemMigration Stella Polare project	(10 minutes each)	Italy (Pia Covre) Italy, Turin (Rosanna Paradiso) Germany (Julieta Manzi) Italy (Carla Corso)		Plenary room
15.45 – 16.00	Coffee break				
16.00 – 16.15	International consultancy work		Licia Brussa		Plenary room
16.15 – 17.15	Trafficking in women and sex work	- The European perspective - Presentation of TAMPEP's position paper + discussion	Marjian Wijers Cristina Boidi		Plenary room
17.15 – 19.00	Technical information Feedback on the GM Closing words	- Final report - European Conference on Sex Work	Licia Brussa Pia Covre		Plenary room

This report was produced by a contractor for Health & Consumer Protection Directorate General and represents the views of the contractor or author. These views have not been adopted or in any way approved by the Commission and do not necessarily represent the view of the Commission or the Directorate General for Health and Consumer Protection. The European Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this study, nor does it accept responsibility for any use made thereof.