



TAMPEP 8

2nd General Meeting

21 - 24 September 2009
Porto, Portugal

List of Participants TAMPEP 8 2nd General Meeting Porto, Portugal 21st September – 24th September 2009		
Country	Participants	Organisation
AUSTRIA	Maria Cristina Boidi Faika Anna El-Nagashi Nadja Rizkalla	LEFÖ Kettenbrückengasse 15/4 1050 Vienna tel : +43 1 58 11 881 fax : +43 1 58 11 882 office@lefoe.at
BELGIUM	Isabelle Jaramillo Denise Ozdemir	ESPACE P... Rue des Plantes, 116 1030 Bruxelles tel: + 32 2 219 9874 fax:+ 32 2 217 02 15 espacebpxl@hotmail.com
BULGARIA	Rayna Dimitrova Verzhiniya Ilieva	Health and Social Development Foundation 17, Macedonia Blvd. 1606 Sofia tel: + 359 2 952 1296 fax: + 359 2 953 34 55 prohealth@hesed.bg
CZECH REPUBLIC	Hana Malinova Jana Poláková	Rozkoš bez Rizika Bolzanova 1 11000 Prague tel: + 420 22 42 34 453 fax: + 420 22 42 36 162 rozkos@rozkosbezrizika.cz
DENMARK	Ann Maskell Lis Døssing Berit Arne-Skidmore	The National Board of Social Services Åbenrå 5 1124 København K tel: + 45 3317 0900 fax: + 45 3317 0901 anm@servicestyrelsen.dk
ESTONIA	Yuri Kalikov Oleg Pidrutznov	Aids-I Tugikeskus Kopli 32 10412 Tallinn tel/fax: + 37 2 64 13 165 aids@tugikeskus.ee
FINLAND	Jaana Kauppinen Minna Huovinen Maire Henno	Pro-tukipiste Prostitute Counselling Centre Vilhonkatu 4 B 20 00100 Helsinki tel: + 358 9 7262 877 fax: + 358 9 7231 0250 toimisto@pro-tukipiste.fi
FRANCE	Camille Cabral Gentiana Malo Eric Nicolas Malherbe	P.A.S.T.T. 94, rue la Fayette 75010 Paris tel: + 33 1 53 24 15 40 fax: + 33 1 53 24 15 38 pastt@hotmail.fr
FRANCE	Jean-Regis Ploton Lucile Favet	Association Autres Regards 3, rue de Bône 13005 Marseille tel: + 33 4 91 42 42 90 fax: + 33 4 91 42 75 23 fax+ 33 4 91 42 75 23 contact@autresregards.org autres.regards@numericable.fr
GERMANY	Veronica Munk Sarka Vyletalova	Amnesty for Women Grosse Bergstr. 231 22767 Hamburg tel: + 49 40 38 47 53 fax: + 49 40 38 57 58 info@amnestyforwomen.de

GREECE	Konstantinos Kampourakis Konstantina Vardaramatou	ACT UP K. Manou 11 11633 Athens tel/fax: + 30 210 3305500 tatiana@hellasnet.gr actuogr@in.gr
HUNGARY	Judit Forrai Peter Csepe	Sex-Educational Foundation SOTE Nagyvárad tér 4. 1089 Budapest tel: + 36 209 603700 fax: + 36 1 355-9344 forjud@net.sote.hu csepet@net.sote.hu
ITALY	Pia Covre Ilaria Liparesi	Comitato per i Diritti Civili delle Prostitute Casella Postale 67 Pordenone 33170 tel/fax: + 39 0434 551868 luciole@iol.it
LATVIA	Inga Upmace	Infectology Center of Latvia AIDS Program Unit 3 Linezera street Riga, LV-1006 tel. +371 67081621 fax +371 67339954 inga.upmace@lic.gov.lv
LITHUANIA	Svetlana Kulsis Dovile Stonciute	Lithuanian AIDS Centre/ Demetra 14D Nugaletoju St. LT-10105 Vilnius tel: + 370 523 001 25 fax: + 370 523 001 23 demetralt@gmail.com
LUXEMBURG	Carmen Kronshagen Tina Barbarini	Dropin Croix Rouge Luxembourgoise 31, rue de Bonnevoie L-1260 Luxemburg tel: + 352 48 90 01-1 fax: + 352 48 90 01-20 dropin@croix-rouge.lu
THE NETHERLANDS	Licia Brussa Petra Timmermans Erika Doucette	TAMPEP International Foundation Obiplein 4 1094 RB Amsterdam tel: + 31 20 624 71 49 fax: + 31 20 624 65 29 tampep@xs4all.nl
NORWAY	Liv Jessen Arne Randers-Pehrson	Pro-Sentret Tollbugt. 24 N- 0157 Oslo tel: + 47 23 100200 fax: + 4722410544 liv.jessen@sby.oslo.kommune.no arne.randerspehrson@sby.oslo.kommune.no
POLAND	Tatiana Duklas Agnieszka Sendlak	TADA Ul. Malkowskiego 9/2 70-305 Szczecin tel/fax: + 48 91 433 44 58 info@tada.pl
PORTUGAL	Maria Cecília Eira Marta Alexandra Couto Diana and other staff membe	Autoestima/ARS Norte Rua do Godinho, 769 4450 Matosinhos tel:/fax + 35 1 229379222 autoestima_mato@sapo.pt
ROMANIA	Veronica Broasca Otilia Lazarescu	ARAS Intrarea Mihai Eminescu, nr. 5 020079 Bucuresti tel: + 40 21 210 07 71 fax: + 40 21 210 20 77 aras@arasnet.ro

SLOVAKIA	Lubica Tornoczyova Katarina Franekova	C.A Odyseus Ukrajinska 10 83 102 Bratislava 3 Tel/fax: + 421 2 52494344 podchod@ozodyseus.sk
SLOVENIA	Evita Leskovsek Jurij Popov	CARS Mestni trg 8 1000 Ljubljana Tel/fax +386 425 1495 evita.leskovsek@ivz-rs.si
SPAIN	Mari Carmen Fernández Moli Nieves Genique	HETAIRA C/ Fuencarral, 18, 4º F 28004 Madrid tel: + 34 915 232 678 hetaira@collectivohetaira.org
SWITZERLAND	Mireille Wehrli Fabian Chapot	Aspasie Rue de Monthoux 36 1201 Genève tel: + 41 22 732 68 28 fax: + 41 22 731 02 46 aspasie@aspasie.ch
	Marlen Rusch	Aids-Hilfe Schweiz Aide Suisse contre le Sida Aiuto Aids Svizzero Konradstrasse 20 8031 Zürich Tel 044 447 11 36 (direkt) Tel 044 447 11 1 (Zentrale) Fax 044 447 11 12 marlen.rusch@aids.ch
UNITED KINGDOM	Ruth Morgan Thomas	SCOT- PEP 70 Newhaven Road Edinburgh EH6 5QG tel: + 44 131 6227550 fax: + 44 131 622 7551 ruth.morganthomas@scot-pep.org.uk
PORTUGAL GAT	Luís Mendão, Ricardo Fernandes, Sara Trindade and Rosa Freitas.	GAT - Grupo Português de Activistas sob Tratamentos de VIH/SIDA - Pedro Santos Avenida Gomes Pereira, 98 - 4º andar 1500-332 Lisboa Tel: +351 309 712 825 Fax: +351 309 731 409 Email: gatcontactos@gmail.com
	Sónia Dias	Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Universidade Nova de Lisboa Rua da Junqueira, 96 1349-008 Lisboa T +351967058421; +351213652600 Fax: +351 21 3632105 sfdias@ihmt.unl.pt
UK/ AUSTRALIA	Cheryl Over	The Paulo Longo Research Initiative. Human Rights and Bioethics. School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine Monash University Alfred Hospital Campus Melbourne, Victoria 3004 Australia tel + 61 3 9903 0019 plri.wordpress.com

REPORT

TAMPEP 8 | 2nd General Meeting

21- 24 September 2009
Porto, Portugal

Sunday | 20 September 2009

Arrival day

Informal welcome, registration, putting up of posters in the plenary, with assistance provided by the TAMPEP staff.

Monday | 21 September 2009

Chair: **Jaana Kauppinen**

The Vice President of ARS Norte, Mr. Araújo, opened the General Meeting with a warm welcome to the TAMPEP Network on the behalf of the Ministry of Health. Mr. Araújo emphasized the importance of recognizing the special needs of female migrant sex workers and took note that women face a triple disadvantage: as women, as migrants and as sex workers. Despite of several improvements in women's situation much remains to be done to achieve true equality of opportunities. The vulnerable situation of sex workers is still marked by stigmatisation and violence. Cooperation between politicians and service providers – for example ARS Norte and other service providers in Portugal - is important to gain expertise on local, national and European level. The problems of women who work in the sex industry are very diverse and the solutions to these problems are often complex. Politicians and society have to take their responsibility to improve sex workers rights and their legal situation and their access to services.

Ms. Maria Cecilia Peixoto da Eira welcomed everyone to the meeting on behalf of the hosting organisation ARS Norte.

Licia Brussa, TAMPEP main coordinator, spoke about the process and contents of the TAMPEP 8 period and about the importance of evaluating both the function and impact of the TAMPEP Network. She also underscored the fact that the materials produced during the project can be used in a number of ways for sensitization, dissemination and advocacy work. She also stressed the importance of the Network members to make the maximal use of the results of TAMPEP 8.

The chair of the first day, Jaana Kauppinen, proceeded by providing a review of the agenda and purpose of the General Meeting, after which the general coordinator Licia Brussa provided a general overview of TAMPEP 8 results, part of which included a European Prostitution Mapping Report (Work Package 4).

The presentation of the results of this study was the first detailed presentation of the meeting, which was followed by a lively, interactive discussion. After the break, the participants all

resumed the meeting for poster presentations and national exchange: some of the participants from each country remained near their posters and materials to speak to those interested in discussing with them, while the other participants went to posters and tables to exchange information with the network partners. The exchange and conversations continued informally during lunch.

The afternoon session consisted of further presentations of the outcomes of different work packages of TAMPEP 8. Veronica Munk presented the Manual “Work Safe in Sex Work” (Work Package 6), Ruth Morgan Thomas gave an overview of the Evaluation Process (Work Package 3), Faika Anna El-Nagashi, Licia Brussa, Pia Covre and Veronica Munk then presented the results from the Cross-Border projects (Work Package 8).

At the end of the afternoon session, Licia Brussa offered an overview of the financial reporting requirements and the opportunity for each national coordinator to have a brief one-on-one question and answer session to clear up specific issues. During these small meetings, the other participants had the opportunity to continue the poster exchange.

Overview of the Results of TAMPEP 8

TAMPEP was founded in 1993 as an answer to the needs of migrant and mobile sex workers in Europe. It is a network of 26 organisations in 25 European countries¹, targeting female and transgender sex workers from in and outside the European Union.

TAMPEP is based on three inter-dependent pillars:

1. Research - To analyse the living and working conditions of sex workers across Europe.
2. Intervention - To develop and implement strategies of HIV/STI prevention among sex workers in order to reduce HIV vulnerability of migrant and mobile sex workers.
3. Advocacy - To promote sex workers human rights on local, national and European levels.

TAMPEP is in its phase VIII that runs until November 2009. The lead organisation is the TAMPEP International Foundation based in the Netherlands. TAMPEP VIII Programme consists of 8 Work Packages.

WP 4 | PROSTITUTION MAPPING

The mapping in 25 EU countries has two main objectives:

1. To collect qualitative and quantitative data regarding sex workers nationalities, distribution, settings, mobility, living and working conditions, risk behaviour and vulnerability factors.
2. To observe and compare changes and trends regarding the sex industry, the working conditions of sex workers and barriers to access services.

In 2008 TAMPEP 26 national partners collected data by distributing questionnaires to NGOs, Health and Social Services dealing with sex workers in their country. The questionnaire was common to the 25 countries, which allowed comparable data and the use of a specially developed database.

¹ Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

The national responses were used to draft 25 National Mapping Reports. The about 380 responses of the National Mappings formed then the basis for the European Mapping Report. Both National and European Mappings will be available by October 2009.

Sex Work in Europe provides a mapping of the prostitution scene in 25 European countries and the analysis of changes and trends in sex work across Europe.

An understanding of the current reality of sex work and the situation of sex workers in Europe is critical to strengthening HIV prevention in sex work settings across Europe.

The Sex Work in Europe Mapping report aims to identify changing trends and tendencies in relation to sex work and the living and working conditions of female, male and transgender sex workers, including migrant sex workers within Europe. In addition, it provides an overview of migration patterns in relation to sex work across Europe and addresses the impact of the enlargement of the European Union on migration and on the situation of migrant sex workers in Europe.

This report also provides insight into how policies on prostitution and migration increase or diminish the vulnerability of migrant and mobile sex workers to HIV/AIDS and are closely linked to the vulnerability of sex workers to violence, drugs and alcohol use, discrimination, social exclusion, stigmatization, or legal status, for example.

The report provides an overview and analysis of the most common gaps in services provision to sex workers, looks at main factors of vulnerability for sex workers and surveys how legal frameworks create barriers to or support access to services.

In the report 25 countries analyse the changes in service provision and identify the gaps in quality of service, coverage and level of response to the needs of migrant and national sex workers. The result is an overview of the most common gaps that impact on the health and rights of sex workers across Europe.

The report shows a clear connection between gaps in service provision and a troubling trend toward increasing criminalisation and policing of prostitution. The policy shift away from prevention and toward regulation and criminalisation has also meant a significant reduction of funding for those institutions that provide outreach, prevention and other vital services for sex workers.

A lack of service coverage increases vulnerability. While the kinds of vulnerabilities faced by sex workers have not changed much the sharp decrease in outreach and referral services mean they are more isolated and experience greater social exclusion. All 25 countries report limited services available to sex workers and poor geographical coverage. Consequently many sex workers have less access to prevention and care, essential services, information, community and networking opportunities.

In addition to common barriers to achieving acceptable standards of health, living and working conditions, direct contact and outreach is more difficult as services lose funding or struggle to maintain capacity to provide direct services and state repression of prostitution drives sex workers into more clandestine spaces, in particular, those working in illegalised settings.

In many countries, national action programmes addressing HIV/AIDS face difficulty in targeting sex workers as a high priority group. The inability to provide effective coverage in contact with sex workers means that many do not receive vital information. It is therefore necessary to address this gap in service provision in a sectorial manner.

The specific characteristics of sex work must be taken into consideration in developing a holistic and comprehensive approach to supporting their sexual health. The specific needs and

particularities of all sex workers must be integrated into the development of services. To realize this, it is necessary to work together with the target group at all stages of planning and development of services in order to ensure differentiated and comprehensive coverage, to close the gap in service provision and to decrease the vulnerability of sex workers.

The Sex Work in Europe Mapping report highlights how the need for substantive change has never been more pressing if we are committed to providing comprehensive services to sex workers that respectfully respond to their needs.

The mapping undertaken by TAMPEP identifies a number of key gaps which are common across Europe. While each gap presents a threat to effective HIV and sex work programming, it also provides an opportunity for effective service development.

WP 5 | JURIDICAL AND POLICY ASSESSMENT

The publication *Sex Work, Migration and Health* (2009) is a juridical and policy assessment that reviews and analyses the legal frameworks regarding migration, prostitution and health in 25 EU countries.

In 2008 all 25 partners collected information and analysed the consequences of national policy on the living and working conditions of sex workers, as well as the existent barriers for sex workers to access health and social services.

The 25 national reports enabled the analysis and a comparison of the different systems in Europe. The European Juridical and Policy Report is available and ready for distribution.

The European Juridical and Policy Report **SEX WORK | MIGRATION | HEALTH** is a report on the intersections of legislations and policies regarding sex work, migration and health in Europe.

The aim of this European report is to provide transparency about the legislation on sex work throughout Europe and its impact on the human and policy rights of sex workers, including their access to public health services. The report assesses legislation and policy developments on sex work, migration and health policies on a national and European level and includes a critical evaluation of the various approaches relating to the interrelated issues of sex work, migration and health.

WP 6 | A MANUAL ON GOOD PRACTICES

WORK SAFE IN SEX WORK is a manual for capacity building, providing guidance and examples of 60 good practice activities carried out by the TAMPEP partner organisations or by others in their country.

The activities cover five areas: outreach work (for sex workers working indoor, outdoor, in border areas and through internet), peer education, campaigns for clients, advocacy campaigns and miscellaneous (including examples of counselling centres, training modules and development of materials).

TAMPEP had three criteria to consider an activity of good practice:

1. That sex workers were directly involved in the activity
2. That the activity had been already evaluated
3. That the activity is transferable and adaptable to other contexts

The aim of WSSW is to spread and stimulate good practice by presenting different models of intervention of how to reach sex workers and their clients, how to employ peer education or to advocate for sex workers' rights. WSSW is ready for distribution .

The manual **WORK SAFE IN SEX WORK** has three main objectives:

- To present examples of good practice for health and social service providers offering care for migrant and mobile sex workers working in indoor and outdoor settings.
- To present examples of different experiences of HIV/STI prevention strategies and introduce and facilitate the implementation of innovative tools for specific outreach methodology, peer education, advocacy and client campaigns.
- To increase and expand good practice actions targeting sex workers and their clients.

WP 7 | INTERNET DIRECTORY www.services4sexworkers.eu

The website presents a directory of about 380 health and social services available for sex workers across Europe. It informs about respectful and non-discriminatory health and social support available for sex workers in 25 EU countries.

In 2008 national partners carried out service mappings using a standardised questionnaire. The site is a practical reference toll for sex workers, health and social services providers, policy makers and academics.

Apart of the service directory, the website brings also information on prostitution, migration and health legislation in 25 EU countries, information provided by WP5 (Policy Assessment).

The website is very user friendly and easily searchable by location or type of service required. The directory is in English, French, Spanish and Russian. The first launch of s4sw was in December 2008, on the *International Day to End Violence against Sex Workers*. The second one, with updated information, will be in September 2009-after our GM meeting

WP 8 | CROSS BORDER PROSTITUTION

Prostitution occurring at or near EU borders required a special assessment.

Four regions were therefore identified and four pilot projects were established in order to assess and report on sex workers' working and living conditions, mobility, the quality and quantity of existing health and social services, outreach activities, women's shelters, etc.

The 4 pilot projects were developed in 2009 along the borders of following countries:

North	Germany and Poland
South	Italy and Slovenia
East	Austria and Czech Republic
West	Netherlands and Belgium

NEW PROSPECTS AND HOPE FOR CHANGE

These are provided by a human rights based approach. The fundamental point here is made by Michel Sidibé, the Executive Director of UNAIDS, at a meeting of the Programme Coordinating Board on 23 June 2009:

“Let me address one further imperative. Punitive laws that discriminate against men who have sex with men, sex workers, injecting drug users, migrants and people living with HIV must be removed from the statute books, country by country.”

Purposes of the 2nd General Meeting

The main purposes are:

- Present and discuss TAMPEP 8 products
- Provide opportunities for sharing information about national situations and situation in Europe
- Clarify final obligations of National Coordinators

By the end of the 2nd General Meeting we are expected to

- Feel confident in being able to complete our national obligations for TAMPEP 8
- Have gained knowledge about what is happening across Europe
- Recognize the importance of maintaining communication and the strength of working together

This led back to a general overview provided by the general coordinator Licia Brussa, who then proceeded to present the results of the European prostitution mapping as follows:

Prostitution Mapping (Work Package 4)

AIMS

- To collect qualitative and quantitative data
- To observe and compare changes and trends

METHOD + RESULTS

- Data from NGOs, health and social services
- The prostitution scene in 25 EU countries
- One European Mapping Report
- 25 National Mapping Reports

A brief overview of the 2008 European Mapping (only significant results! TRENDS!)

GENDER

- 87% female
- 7% male
- 6% transgender

PROPORTION OF NATIONAL AND MIGRANT SEX WORKERS

- West, North, South Europe (old EU): 70% migrants (up to 90% Italy +Spain)
- Central Europe (new EU): 16% migrants (CZ 40%, Rumania/Bulgaria 2%)
- More than 60 different nationalities

ORIGIN of migrant sex workers:

- Within the EU: 36% are EU citizens, 64% are from outside the EU
- From the 36% EU countries: 32% are from Central Europe (new EU), 4% Western Europe (old EU)
- From the 64% outside EU: 37% are from Eastern Europe (34% Eastern Europe + 3% Balkan, 12% Africa, 11% Latin America, 4% Asia)
- Clear trend: East->Centre->West

DEMOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION | TOP 10

Romania, Russia, Bulgaria, Nigeria, Ukraine, Brazil, Belarus, Moldova, Hungary, Poland.

WORK SETTINGS

- 65% indoor (brothels and private flats)
- 35% outdoor ((mainly NAT. drug users)

CONTROL OF WORKING CONDITIONS:

- Nationals 60%
- Migrants 40%

MOBILITY

- Transnational nationals 30% | migrants 70%
- In-country nationals 47% | migrants 53%

TOP FIVE VULNERABILITIES FOR NATIONALS

- violence
- social exclusion and stigma
- alcohol and drug dependency
- lack of labour rights and
- lack of access to HSC

TOP FIVE VULNERABILITIES FOR MIGRANTS

- violence
- legal status
- social exclusion

- lack of access to health/social care
- discrimination

IN CONCLUSION

The 2008 TAMPEP Prostitution Mapping results have shown that Europe witnesses a transformation in the sex industry since the EU enlargement and with every change in public policy and law enforcement. We have observed an increasing diversity of sex work settings and geographic spread of sex work, with national sex workers forming the majority in Central and East European countries and migrant sex workers forming a majority in North, South and West European countries. We saw also an increased level of drug use and dependency, particularly among outdoor-based sex workers; and local and foreign criminal elements seeking to control the sex work sector.

The mapping showed also that violence and social isolation and exclusion are the major vulnerability factors among sex workers, independent of them being nationals or migrants.

TAMPEP RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To develop a holistic and coordinated approach to sex work and HIV/STI which includes primary prevention, access to health care regardless of legal status, health promotion, harm reduction, legal and social support, and human rights protection.
2. To promote community based initiatives aiming the empowerment of sex workers, particularly drug using sex workers, what can have a major impact on primary prevention inasmuch as it improves sex workers negotiation position with clients, brothel owners and pimps.

The interactive discussion following the presentation was lively and dealt with the following points:

Interactive Discussion on the 2008 European Mapping Report

- The discussion raised key issues regarding the importance of collecting and providing information (mapping report) on the situation of sex workers for policy-making and advocacy work. In the discussion, one important point dealt with the developing concepts for working together with the media. To make sure the results of the Mapping Report are used in a productive manner in advocating for the rights of sex workers, it is crucial that we develop ways of monitoring the ways that the media makes use of the data. In this sense, sensitization and close collaboration with the media are also important issues.
- Example from *Norway*: we must take into consideration that—based on the report—the police may perceive that because activities on the street have increased, they deem it appropriate to undertake actions to "clean up" public areas.
- The representation of sex workers in the media / the power of the media is something all partners should be highly aware of.
- It's important to provide practical recommendations (together with the policy recommendations) that give pointers on how to work with the media.
- The funding focus is shifting toward more marginalized groups in the sex industry. For example, there is now a higher priority is on men who have sex with men i.e. on migration in sex work. Participants stress the importance of using our data to increase knowledge on

the impact of social and working conditions on the specific HIV/AIDS vulnerability sex workers face

- A heightened intimidation (harassment) by the police means that not only sex workers, but also organizations and service providers do their work in a less public, open way, which makes them even harder to reach (for those who need the services) and increases their invisibility for policy-makers and the civil society.
- Ad funding applications: it is essential to conduct dialogue with funding bodies, public authorities and governmental institutions. It is necessary that such talks be based on the respect of the mission of the services providers, confidentiality and a position based on trust when working in contact with sex workers. It is also imperative that the autonomy of sex workers is recognized when developing server user policies and that they are created in a way that responds to the needs of sex workers. The instrumentalization of the outcome of our research should not be used as a means of control, but instead as a basis for advocating better policies and services that respect sex workers' rights.

This concluded the morning plenary session. Discussions continued during the break and were contextualized in smaller groups during the poster presentations. The poster presentations gave each partner organization and all the participants the chance to explore the work of the other participants in small, informal conversations. Each participant country was asked to provide following information in their posters:

ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW

Summary about organization activities

SUMMARY OF CURRENT NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Including sex work and migration legislation and policy (stressing the changes and their impact)

AN OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL PROSTITUTION SCENE

A summary of the national prostitution mapping report including structure of prostitution scene, estimate of number of sex workers, percentage of migrant sex workers and main vulnerabilities for national and migrant sex workers.

IMPACT OF TAMPEP AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

Description on how TAMPEP has influenced the organisation and work and the most important contribution that TAMPEP has made in the country.

One of the country participants stay next to poster and introduce their activities and situation in their own country. Participants were asked to be prepared to talk about two special issues: 1) Name the most important development that had an impact on the situation of sex workers in your country last year. 2) present the action developed as response and reaction of the impact

General information with an overview and photos of the work of each organization were hung

up around the plenary room along with individual information tables with flyers, brochures, publications, video etc. from each organization. This lively exchange took place until the lunch break where the conversations and networking continued in a more relaxed atmosphere.

Following the lunch break, Veronica Munk presented Work Safe in Sex Work (Work Package 6). The outcome is a beautiful, practical resource book (manual) called

Work Safe in Sex Work

A European Manual on Good Practices in Work with and for Sex Workers

Hot off the press, this new book was unveiled!

Each country was sent 50 hard copies of the book as well as a full digital version (pdf).

The presenter expressed her gratitude to all those in the network for their great collaboration!

The manual seeks to show how the things we do everyday can be done in other ways – with other tools with the same goal of improving knowledge, self-esteem etc.

The Glossary can help us clear up understanding of talking about sex work and working with sex workers and will help with networking, as contact information for all contributing organizations is also included.

The participants also thanked Veronica Munk for her hard work and many appreciative things were said about the beautiful report.

Working groups

This was the kick off for further working groups for discussing and exchanging practical ideas and experiences about dissemination.

An overview of the Evaluation Process (work package 3) followed the unveiling of the manual. Ruth Morgan Thomas spoke about the necessary steps for completing the process, emphasizing that the already completed Process and Outputs need to engage with the issue of the Outcome. In addition, Ruth Morgan Thomas explained the further steps of work that would take place during the General Meeting, which included: Day 2 – The evaluation matrix will be distributed and attendees who will be required to fill it in at the meeting and discuss with national work groups; and Day 3 – The national narratives will explain more than just that there has been, e.g. “no change,” but what the change is, how it came about. If “negative” or “positive” effects are recorded, it is also necessary to explain what and why.

Evaluation Process

The evaluation of TAMPEP 8 will examine process, outputs, and outcomes, in addition methodology, management and transnational cooperation will be reviewed, within a framework and with tools agreed at the start of the project to enable all partners to understand and participate fully in the evaluation process.

PROCESS

- The interim evaluation report looked at performance against the evaluation tool and

timetable agreed at the first General Meeting.

- Recording activities is an essential element of the evaluation process!!!
- The final evaluation report will also examine performance against the evaluation tool and timetable.

OUTPUTS

- The interim evaluation report looked at performance against required outputs and deliverables.
- For the final evaluation report outputs and deliverables will be reviewed in relation to quality as well as compliance with the timetable.

OUTCOMES

- The evaluation matrix enables us to measure changes within countries in relation to the desired outcomes of TAMPEP 8.
- The final evaluation will compare the national responses from the first General Meeting with those provided at this, the 2nd General Meeting.

NATIONAL SITUATION	CRITICAL	UNFAVOURABLE	FAVOURABLE	THRIVING
Human rights based approach to sex workers adopted nationally	State officials and others regularly violate the rights of sex workers	The state does nothing to protect the rights of sex workers	The state recognize the rights of migrant and national sex workers	State officials recognize and take positive action to protect the rights of migrant and national sex workers
Strategic approach to HIV prevention in sex work settings adopted nationally	HIV/STI prevention for sex workers and clients ignored in strategic response to prostitution	HIV/STI prevention in sex work settings not included in national or local Sexual Health Strategy	HIV/STI prevention for sex workers included in national and local Sexual Health Strategies	HIV/STI prevention for sex workers and their clients
Situation of sex workers	Sex workers HIV vulnerability is additionally increased by the state not challenging stigma and discrimination experienced by sex workers	Sex workers HIV vulnerability is increased by the juridical and policy systems adopted nationally	Sex workers HIV vulnerability is decreased by the juridical and policy systems adopted nationally	Sex workers vulnerability is additionally decreased by the state challenging stigma and discrimination
Situation of migrant sex workers	Migrant sex workers HIV vulnerability is additionally increased by the state not challenging stigma and discrimination experienced by migrants	Migrant sex workers HIV vulnerability is increased by the juridical and policy systems adopted nationally	Migrant sex workers HIV vulnerability is decreased by the juridical and policy systems adopted nationally	Migrant sex workers HIV vulnerability is additionally decreased by the state challenging stigma and discrimination experienced by migrants

NATIONAL SITUATION	CRITICAL	UNFAVOURABLE	FAVOURABLE	THRIVING
Access to health & social care services	Sex workers are not able to access affordable health and social care services and/or required to undergo mandatory health checks	Sex workers are not able to access free of charge health and social care and/or required to undergo mandatory health checks	Sex workers are able to access free or affordable health and social care services	Free of charge specialist health and social care services have been established for sex workers
Capacity among service providers nationally	Low level of expertise and knowledge about the needs of migrant and national sex workers among generic service providers	Low level of expertise and knowledge about the needs of migrant sex workers among generic service providers b some knowledge about national sex worker	High level of expertise and knowledge about the needs of national sex workers among generic service providers b low level of knowledge about migrant sex workers	High level of expertise and knowledge about the needs of national and migrant sex workers among generic service providers
Knowledge about legal framework	Projects working with sex workers do not have knowledge or understanding of prostitution, health and migration legislation	Projects working with sex workers do not have up to date and accurate knowledge understanding of prostitution, health and migration legislation	Projects working with sex workers have so knowledge and understanding of prostitution, health and migration legislation	Projects working with sex workers have up to date and accurate knowledge and understanding of prostitution, health, and migration legislation
Knowledge about cross border prostitution and needs of sex workers	Low level of knowledge and interest in cross border prostitution among service providers	Some knowledge about cross border prostitution but no information sharing between service providers	Some knowledge about cross border prostitution and information sharing between service providers	High level of knowledge about cross border prostitution and service providers work in partnership across borders

NATIONAL SITUATION	CRITICAL	UNFAVOURABLE	FAVOURABLE	THRIVING
Outreach strategies	No outreach services are undertaken	Outreach services are not undertaken consistently	Outreach services cover the most vulnerable sex workers	Outreach services cover all the different sex work settings
Client campaigns	Client campaigns focus on reducing demand and ignore H prevention messages for clients.	Client campaigns focus on scaring clients with inaccurate sexual health information	Client campaigns focus on providing sexual health information and reducing risks to clients	Client campaigns focus on changing attitudes well as providing sexual health information and reducing risks to clients and sex workers
Peer education strategies	Peer education among sex workers is rejected	Service providers fail to utilize peer education opportunities to spread information	Service providers utilize peer education opportunities to spread information	Service providers support the self-organizing of sex workers and provide peer educator training
Advocacy campaigns	No advocacy support groups or network for sex workers and the allies and no advocacy campaigns	Support groups focus on service provision and fail to recognize the need for advocating for change	Support groups rely primarily on allies to take the lead in developing advocacy campaigns	Support groups rely primarily on sex workers to take the lead in developing advocacy campaigns

NATIONAL EVALUATION REPORT

In completing this report, National Coordinators will be asked to compare and reflect on the answer you give in the evaluation matrix completed at the first and second General Meetings

and provide a narrative analysis about any changes in the situation in your country in respect of the outcomes TAMPEP 8 has set out to achieve.

1.	HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO SEX WORKERS ADOPTED NATIONALLY
2.	STRATEGIC APPROACH TO HIV PREVENTION IN SEX WORK SETTINGS ADOPTED NATIONALLY
3.	SITUATION OF NATIONAL SEX WORKERS
4.	SITUATION OF MIGRANT SEX WORKERS
5.	SEX WORKERS ACCESS TO HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE SERVICES
6.	CAPACITY AMONG SERVICE PROVIDERS NATIONALLY
7.	KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LEGAL FRAMEWORK AMONG SERVICE PROVIDERS NATIONALLY
8.	KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CROSS BORDER PROSTITUTION AND NEEDS OF SEX WORKERS AMONG SERVICE PROVIDERS NATIONALLY
9.	OUTREACH STRATEGIES
10.	CLIENT CAMPAIGNS
11.	PEER EDUCATION STRATEGIES
12.	ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS

National Coordinators will also be expected to provide the following information about the dissemination of:

- the Prostitution Mapping Report
- the Juridical & Policy Report
- the Capacity Building Manual
- the publicity materials for www.services4sexworkers.eu
- and a list of members of the national networks

After the presentation there was a Question and Answer session with Ruth Morgan Thomas.

Discussion on the Evaluation Process

Participants will need to list who participated in the mapping, the outputs of TAMPEP8 will need to be sent to them. It is important to include this in the report i.e. to make a list of members who are part of national networks.

Question (Slovakia): Is it possible to write whether something that has occurred is the particular impact of TAMPEP or also as a result of the cooperation and synergy with other networks and initiatives?

Answer: yes it will be good to see the impact of all that is happening.

TAMPEP Intl.: This is very important – the evaluation done by NC will reflect on how the TAMPEP 8 program has made a difference. It is essential that we can show the network's impact on capacity building and context.

Question: how can we articulate the outcome of the work with TAMPEP, as we work with several initiatives that all play a part in improving the situation of sex workers?

Answer: Elaborate on the improvements and mention the collaboration with other organisations, groups etc. Include them in the report as part of the synergy effects of multiple efforts and networks to improve the situation.

Question (Italy): we work on the matrix here but the narrative report can be written within one month – end October.

Answer: Deadlines: The National Evaluation Report Matrix must be completed during the GM2 and submitted to Ruth Morgan Thomas. She will be available for questions during the meeting. The deadline for the narrative evaluations is the end of October 2009.

Cross Border

Cristina Boidi, Licia Brussa, Pia Covre & Veronica Munk then presented the results of the Cross Border Projects (Work Package 8), which consisted of a series of interrelated presentations and discussions of each Cross Border area of focus.

Cross Border East Region: Austria - Czech Republic

Presented by Faika Anna El-Nagashi

This was a cooperation between LEFÖ (AT) and Bliss Without Risk (CZ). The presentation covered the following:

Background

- Biggest group of migrant SWs in Austria are EU-citizens from CEE countries
- A considerable number are SWs from the Czech Republic
- Migrant SWs in Austria work in urban and rural areas with a concentration in the border regions
- The sex industry around the Austrian-Czech border is the most flourishing of all the border regions
- The Austrian-Czech border spans 466km

South Bohemian Region

- Ceske Budejovice (4 nightclubs, 4 private clubs)
- Ceske Velenice (7 nightclubs)

- Dolni Dvoriste (12 nightclubs)
- Halamky (1 nightclub)
- Jenin (1 nightclub)
- Kaplice (3 nightclubs)
- Skornice (4 nightclubs)
- Strazny (6 nightclubs)
- ...

South Moravian Region

- Znojmo (25 nightclubs)
- Mikulov (3 nightclubs)
- Breclav (3 nightclubs)
- ...

R-R, TAMPEP partner

- Outreach
- Information leaflets on HIV and STIs
- Trainings for SWs risk assessment and protection
- Distribution of condoms, lubricants, alarms,...
- HIV and syphilis quick test
- Medical examination room in Brno and Prague office
- Contacts with and referral to other organizations/ (health) institutions regarding drug use, shelter and assistance for victims of trafficking etc.

Service Providers

R-R:

- Contacts with organizations in countries of origin
- GyVa mobile ambulance tours (gynecological and venereal ambulance) with doctor, health and educational worker, street and social worker

Magdala

- Project of the Czech „Charity“
- Works as a project since 2004 in Moravia, cooperates with „Charity“-branches in Znojmo and Blansko
- Provides counseling and rehab to female drug users
- Works on trafficking, forced labour, violence, provides non-stop helpline, shelter and information
- Regular outreach in border area, street SW

Sex Workers' Nationalities in this particular Border Region are mainly: Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Romanian, Moldavian and Nigerian.

The central characteristics of this border region are:

- SWs, especially migrant SWs, live in clubs, often experience great isolation and dependency, difficult to separate work and private life
- Very high mobility: across countries, between towns/villages, between clubs
- Street-based SW is pushed to the outskirts of towns/villages which creates dangerous working conditions
- For uninsured SWs: no access to free of charge health services (treatment)
- NGOs cover the whole Czech border region, including Czech-German border, can only

- provide punctual services
- Regular visits/outreach is not possible in such a big area, need for a drop-in/service center directly in the border region
- Need for more services that provide general information
- Need for more resources

The concrete RECOMMENDATIONS here are:

- To fund and provide more services to SWs relevant to them, free of charge and accessible
- Regular exchange between organizations working at the border/in the region
- Sensitization of local municipalities regarding the protection of SWs rights
- Lobby for the political recognition of the reality of sex work in the border region

Discussion of the cross border EAST region

Question: How have client campaigns been done in recommendations?

Answer: Regarding clients, presently, there are no client campaigns in the border area of Germany or Poland.

Idea: cost of SW and impact of economic crisis. Connection to vulnerability, open debate within TAMPEP about economics impacting on SW ability to negotiate fair exchange with clients or providing services extras.

Italy: Police repression impacts SW, economic crisis, clients less money, SW are now moving to find more clients, not able to earn enough, lowering fees, extra services.

Germany: brothels are now seen advertising and offering ‘specials’ (e.g. one price for ‘complete service’ etc.).

Czech Republic: Competition for clients, taxi drivers demanding money from SW for bringing clients and SW much share other have of fee with brothel owners. E.g.: 2000 crowns, taxi driver get 50% rest is split with SW and brothel owner.

Norway: Regarding working with the media – experience, connections between police behaviour and media focus on industry. Politicians, law enforcement look to the media for information about current issues. Presenting the recommendations is a good opportunity to work with the media.

Link to low level of outreach (40%) coverage. Funding, capacity, dramatic situation around funding impacting on funding being used by donors as a means to get information about situation, balancing what you get with the strings attached, undermined ability to give clear information about the reality. For example: there is an increase in organizations that seek to implement anti-trafficking measures.

Cross Border South Region: Slovenia-Italy

Presented by Pia Covre

- In Slovenia there are several sex workers advertising in the newspaper in Italy.
- Italian clients read about indoor places, clubs, casinos etc. where sexual services are offered in the border area. Clubs are well organized.
- There is a Slovenian project in the border area working on trafficking.

- There is also the reality of commuting for short-term work across the borders.
- In Slovenia, an estimated 30% of the women working in the clubs are migrants.
- Service providers are interested in assessing the services available to women working across the border.
- Regarding access to health care, insurance is necessary in order to be able to have access to health services.
- Interventions targeted at providing services for sex workers at the borders are necessary and several institutions from both countries in the border areas are going to come together and submit a proposal for EU-level funding.

Cross Border West Region: Belgium - Netherlands

Presented by Licia Brussa

The objectives of the Cross Border Study are:

To assess:

- Settings | working conditions, mobility | nationalities, dependency levels
- Services available
- Outreach activities
- Existing networks

An assessment of the contacts with sex workers resulted in:

Netherlands

- Zuid Limburg (GGD Zuid Limburg). Number of contacts in 2008: 200

Belgium

- Liege city (Espace P – indoor prostitution). Number of contacts in 2008: 400
- Liege region (Icar – Street prostitution). Number of contacts in 2008: 200

Structure of the prostitution scene in the cross border area:

- Netherlands border region: Zuid Limburg: High presence of male sex workers: 15% in comparison of 5% (national data)
- Belgium border region: Liège: 30% of males (street prostitution) in comparison of 5% (national data)

Division by gender

- Zuid Limburg: High presence of migrant male sex workers: 11% in comparison with national data (2%)
- Liège: No migrant male sex workers

The structure of the prostitution scene (outdoor/indoor)

- Zuid Limburg: the same as national (10%/90%)
- Liège: similar

Nationalities

- Zuid Limburg: high presence of German and Thai sex workers
- Liège: high presence of SW from neighboring countries and Africa (street)
- In both regions: outdoor more international population than indoor

SWs who have control of working conditions and safe sex practices

- Zuid Limburg: Nationals: 10%, Migrants: 2%
- Liège: Nationals: 91%, Migrants: 89%

Percentage of SW who have to share their income

- Zuid Limburg: Nationals: 2%, Migrants: 80%
- Liège: in all forms around 30%

Percentage of earnings kept for themselves

- Zuid Limburg: Nationals: 80%, Migrants: 20%
- Liège: Nationals: 70%, Migrants: 50%
- On the street: lower level of sharing income with others

Levels of condom use

- Zuid Limburg: Nationals: higher than general population, Migrants: lower than general population
- Liège: Nationals: higher than general population, Migrants: higher than general population

Mobility: to other countries

- Zuid Limburg: Nationals: high level of mobility towards Germany and Belgium, Migrants: low level of mobility
- Liège: situation reverted: Nationals: low level of mobility, Migrants: high level of mobility

DISCUSSION

The presentation and discussion enabled more information to be shared about the situation. This included the following:

On the Dutch side of the border there is a considerable amount of street prostitution, regulated using an ID system. The majority of the 'tolerated' street prostitution zones in The Netherlands have been closed, there are only around six left. In Belgium only around 10% of the sex workers work on the street, meaning around 90% work indoors. Many women from The Netherlands (and Germany too, for example) come to work on a temporary basis in Belgium. There is a high percentage of male prostitution in Belgium, estimated around 15% percent, the majority of these men work on the street. The second largest country of origin in the border area is Germany. The crackdowns on sex workers in the neighboring countries have led to a heightened commuting and mobility across the borders. There are two organizations offering sex workers services in BE: one for street and one for indoor sex workers; in NL there is one mobile drop-in centre for street sex workers and health services provided by the GGD public health service. The public health services are not properly equipped (in the way they are set up, bureaucratically) to provide services to everyone working along the border. This is mainly due to the lack of clearance etc. that is necessary for them to receive in order to offer the services.

Licenses are difficult to get for some brothel owners in The Netherlands, therefore they move across the border and set up business where it is easier or set up illegal operations.

Cross Border North Region: Germany - Poland

Presented by Veronica Munk

Prostitution Scene

- Frankfurt/Oder: Private flats, Weekend flats, Clients: Germans
- Szczecin: Clubs, brothels, hotels, flats (agencies), Clients: Polish, Germans, Scandinavians (Decrease of Germans)

Nationalities

- Frankfurt/Oder: 20% Germans, rest Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Romania. Good network
- Szczecin: City: 90% Polish. Small towns: Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria

Mobility

- Frankfurt/Oder: After 2004, increased Polish for short time. Good network . Transit country
- Szczecin: After 2004, increased Polish and others . City: transition place. Transit country

Dependency

- Frankfurt/Oder: Possibility to work as self-employed. Religious problems
- Szczecin: Majority affirm being independent. Unclear role of flat managers. Majority dependent

Drug Use

- Frankfurt/Oder: Almost no incidence on hard drugs. Alcohol is consumed in clubs
- Szczecin: Almost no incidence on hard drugs. Alcohol is consumed in clubs

Violence

- Frankfurt/Oder: No information
- Szczecin: Some cases of physical and/or psychological violence but not usual. Lately no cases of trafficking

Work

- Frankfurt/Oder and Szczecin: variable

Enlargement

- Frankfurt/Oder: Since 2004: less Polish as they move on to the West. Since 2007: Bulgarian + Rumanians on the streets. Changes in nationalities not the structure
- Szczecin: Since 2004: increased mobility. More control over health insurance at health services

Services

- Frankfurt/Oder: HIV + STI testing: anonymous, free of charge, voluntary. HIV + STI treatment: often only for insured. Since 2004: increased Polish. Improvement: BORDERNET Network
- Szczecin: HIV test: anonymous + free of charge in big cities. HIV treatment + STI test/treatment: NOT anonymous and only with insurance. Improvement: BORDERNET Network

Cooperation

- German NGOs: advocacy: Health services on German and Polish sides
- Szczecin: Polish NGOs: women's shelter. Health services on German and Polish sides

Recommendations

- Frankfurt/Oder: AIDS/STI treatment available, Campaigns for clients, Materials for persons with low educational level + different cultures, A mobile unit, More networking.
- Szczecin: Adapt services to the needs of migrants. Anonymous, free of charge services, cult. Mediation, Campaigns to sensitize the general public about sex workers' situation + rights, More networking with Germany for condoms, information + materials, More

outreach activities, A mobile unit, Campaigns for clients.

The presentation also provided the opportunity to share the following information

Belladonna (Frankfurt/Oder) and Tada (Szczecin) are the participating partner organisations at the Polish and German border. Approx. 200 km north-south and 150 km east-west are covered by the outreach organization Belladonna that is funded by the German government. Two women conducting the entire outreach program (one Russian woman and one Belorussian woman) have contact with 70 establishments in approx. 17 towns. Toward the south of the Polish--German border where it adjoins with the Czech Republic there are a few Czech partners including Karo in Cheb.

Overarching discussion of the cross-border project presentations

Question: What proportion of the earnings do dependent sex workers pay to the pimps?

Answer from Poland: more than 70% of the workers are “dependent” and pay approx. 50% of their earnings to pimps.

In Poland it seems that some of the persons contacted in this area have indeed been trafficked, but that they do not speak about it. The recommendations concerning the needs for Poland, therefore, are not completely accurate.

Question: What about client campaigns?

Question: What does the term "dependent" actually refer to? Is it a term used exclusively in reference to sex workers who are "dependent" on others?

Answer: When speaking about sex work, we often use different language that treats sex workers as an "exception" to other workers -- it is however important for everyone to use the vocabulary that pertains to workers' rights when speaking of sex workers' rights.

Question: Impact of the economic crisis? Has the price of sex workers' services gone down? What does this economic crisis mean in terms of vulnerability of sex workers, and consequentially to the work of TAMPEP?

Comment: Some are pressed to offer more for the same or less money or sexual services without condoms, etc. in order to earn more.

Answer: There are now brothels in Germany, for example, advertising an ‘all- inclusive’ price to get clients to come and spend money.

Comment: Because of the economic crisis in Italy, it has become noticeable that the clients also have less money available. Consequentially, the sex workers also have less money to pay for the indoor venues where they are active.

Comment: In the Czech Republic taxi drivers who take clients to the brothels used to get a specific cut of the price for the sexual service (frequently around 50%), while the brothel owners and sex workers would share the other 50% amongst themselves.

The well-deserved break provided a chance for further discussion and exchange about dissemination, evaluation and the assessments and recommendations for the cross-border regions.

After the break, the plenary resumed with an overview of the financial reporting requirements by the general coordinator Licia Brussa. After a brief explanation, Licia Brussa offered short individual meetings with each of the partners to clear up specific questions. The national coordinators, who had carefully prepared questions on the financial reports before traveling to

the General Meeting, now had a chance to clear up any open questions. While the marathon of individual meetings with the national coordinators took place, the rest of the participants had a chance to reflect on the information they gathered that day and prepare for dinner.

Tuesday 22 September

Chair for the day: Veronica Munk

Veronica Munk opened the day with an overview of the agenda for the day.

The plans for the morning included the presentation of Sex Work, Migration & Health (Work Package 5) by Cristina Boidi and Faika Anna El-Nagashi. The morning progressed then with Ruth Morgan Thomas's presentation of the evaluation matrix and working time for each of the national teams to meet to discuss and complete the matrix with the opportunity of individual consultations with the evaluation coordinator.

The afternoon session was to begin with Pia Covre's presentation of the updated website www.services4sexworkers, followed by a discussion. In keeping with the theme of dissemination, Veronica Munk then introduced the parallel sessions that all dealt with the issue of dissemination. The parallel sessions were: IT social networking (facilitated by Jaana Kappinen & Petra Timmermans), Press & media (facilitated by Ruth Morgan Thomas & Veronica Munk), Events & campaigns (facilitated by Cristina Boidi & Faika Anna El-Nagashi) and Outreach (facilitated by Licia Brussa & Pia Covre). After the working groups, the final plenary session offered time to discuss and exchange the strategies. This day of the General Meeting also included a group dinner after the long day.

Cristina Boidi introduced the document with the title Sex Work, Migration & Health. Faika Anna El-Nagashi then delivered a detailed presentation about the report on the intersections of legislations and policies regarding sex work, migration and health in Europe.

Sex Work, Migration and Health

Structure

- General background, methodology
- Introduction
- Legal approaches to sex work
- SW in the context of migration
- Health policies
- European perspective (incl. case studies)
- Recommendations
- References
- Annex: national report summaries
- TAMPEP resources & network

Legal approaches to sex work

- Shortcomings of predominant models
- Use of terminology (e.g. tolerance, legalization, abolitionism) is inaccurate and ambiguous
- Categories often assess theoretical legal frameworks but not legislative measures that actually affect SWs
- Create stable categories that are incapable of considering dynamics and fluctuations of

state approaches governing SW

- Place emphasis on one generalizing aspect of the states' formal approaches, ignoring dynamics and interaction between effects of measures
- Focus on national regulations of SW and disregard local measures and practices
- Negate overlaps, i.e. transitions between the state models
- Make it difficult to analyze national and European policy-making trends in differentiated manner (e.g. "regulationism" does not describe characteristics or extent of regulations)

Assessment through focusing on

- How is sex work perceived within the national context?
- Who is targeted by the legislative measures?
- What actions are regulated and in what way?
- How are the measures implemented and what are the consequences?

Interrelating frames

- SW as threat to morality, public order, public security, public health
- SW as violation against human dignity
- SW as threat to gender equality
- SW as violence and force
- SW as criminality/organised crime
- SW as trafficking
- SW as threat of increased migration
- SW as source for state income through taxing
- SW as occupational activity

Summary

- SW in Europe is predominantly discussed within the context of morality, violence, criminality and trafficking but seldom within the frame of human rights, autonomy or self-regulation.
- Different legal systems bear common elements that have similar consequences on SW's human rights and on their access to public health care services.
- Dominant frames result in set of laws that centre around exclusion of SWs
- Legal frames consider pimping, pandering and procuring as crimes and thus often also criminalise SWs families, partners, co-workers and managers
- Laws to prevent the organization of prostitution into a business or criminal enterprise also criminalise SWs, groups of SWs that work as collectives and business managers
- Laws that target the promoters, incl. business managers who provide safe and fair working conditions
- Laws that aim to eliminate the 'public nuisance' aspects of prostitution by prohibiting its visible components, incl. (active and passive) soliciting, negotiating, advertising, kerb-crawling and loitering
- Laws that prescribe registrations and mandatory health checks for SWs and thus promote excluding and stigmatizing health policy
- Regulations that focus on prohibition, prevention and protection do not consider prevention of HR violations against SWs and protection of their rights

Sex work in the context of migration

- Who are migrant SWs legally?
- Migrant SWs with the same rights as national citizens
- EU citizens from EU-15 countries
- EU citizens from the 2004/2007 accession countries

- Asylum seekers
- Third-country nationals

Factors

- Legal framework for migrants in the sex industry is dependent upon:
- Residency status
- Access to the labor market
- Legal regulations on SW

Summary

- In most of the countries, SW not recognized as part of the formal labor market. Therefore, there is no legal framework that makes it possible for non-EU migrant SWs to apply for residence or work permits.
- Migrant SWs from EU countries are faced with difficulty of not being able to provide proof of their income earned which in many cases is required for obtaining certificate of residence, health insurance, social assistance benefits or other support services.
- Migrant SWs are also affected by restrictive immigration legislation throughout EU countries
- Predominant framing of SW as threat to public security contributes to increase in extent of restrictive measures
- Migrant SWs who experience harassment, violence, discrimination or labour exploitation remain unable to report their cases because they risk police investigations into their own legal situation
- Dominant framing of migrant SWs as victims of trafficking and equation of migration for SW and trafficking further increase the vulnerability of migrant SWs
- Measures that allegedly serve to combat trafficking are taken as a basis for restrictive prostitution policies
- Only form of legal „protection“ for migrant SWs is provided within the laws to combat trafficking and only if they stop working in the sex industry

Health policies and access to public health services

- The right to health contains
- Availability
- Accessibility
- Acceptability
- Quality (UN-CESCR 2000)

Principles regarding accessibility

- No discrimination based on a person's present or former activity as a SW
- No discrimination based on a person's legal status
- No discrimination based on a person's insurance status
- No compulsory examinations, tests or treatments
- Respecting confidentiality of all personal data

International criteria

- Non-discrimination
- Physical accessibility
- Economic accessibility
- Information accessibility (UN-CESCR 2000)

Approaches

- Implicit or explicit exclusion approach
- Additive approach
- Inclusive approach

Summary

- Undocumented and/or uninsured SWs are explicitly excluded from most of the systems
- SWs are implicitly excluded through stigmatization, discriminatory attitudes and treatment as well as racist and sexist stereotyping and prejudice

Specific access barriers

- Linking access to public health services to one's legal, residence, insurance and employment status
- Lack of options for accessing service anonymously
- ID-ing and practice of recording the full range of a person's data to a central data base
- Fear of expulsion, deportation or residence prohibition
- Stigmatizing attitudes and discriminatory treatment towards female, male and transgender (migrant) SWs
- Lack of trust in public health institutions due to experiences of exclusion and stigmatization
- Language barriers and lack of services that are respectful of one's culture
- Lack of access to information on public health services and the structure of the national health services
- Lack of knowledge of one's own rights
- Lack of resources for health services

European Perspective

- Increase of repressive and punitive laws that criminalize SWs
- De iure and de facto criminalization of SWs clients
- Clamp-down on street prostitution
- Increase in repressive policies and juridification
- Conflation of SW and trafficking and the instrumentalization of combating trafficking

Discussion on Sex Work, Migration & Health

France: the clarity of the difference between trafficking and sex work in the report is fantastic. The strategy, methods and aims of trafficking are necessarily and very usefully clearly differentiated from those of sex work.

Reflection on strategies and actions carried out or in planning to resist the clear tendencies to criminalize sex work in Europe? Please share.

Strategy from *Finland*: activists go to trials in the courtrooms, go through the court minutes and give feedback to the media. The papers seem to justify that they are protecting the rights of those being trafficked, and it is necessary to use the court cases as practical examples to share them with the public pro-sex worker perspectives to change the views. These practices show that it is important to follow the practical implementation of these laws, to stay on top of how the court proceedings take place happening, remain aware of what arguments they use and which type of judgement is present in their argumentations as well as the language they use. This information can then be publicly opposed by offering other ideas, analyses and information to the media.

In *Norway*, after 1 January 2009 the police were visibly "cleaning up the streets" and the activists were vocal about speaking about the legislators are actually imposing actions to clean up the city instead of "protecting victims of trafficking". They have also used documentation of all the actions as a method of collecting information that is then shared with the public about what is really happening and the effects on the sex workers' daily lives and work situations (loss of mobile phones, apartments, workplaces etc.) The police are targeting the women and in all cases the clients fare much better after any type of fine or conviction. SWs are losing their work, homes, personal items etc. There is still political opposition within government – the Ministry of Justice. Petitioning to the minister of justice of Norway actually helped that there is now an investigation of the police actions taken to support the new law in Norway to see if they are really violating the human rights and basic rights of the sex workers. Documentation is key! In the discussions about the Norway law the issue of human rights was really underplayed. Post- legislation it has become clear that there was not a good evaluation of the on the negative impact of the new law on the human rights of sex workers including migrant sex workers.

In *Denmark* the tendency to criminalize clients is also gaining popularity – it is necessary that people there should be very prepared for a fight against this coming legislative change!

In *France*, when speaking about trafficking and exploitation it is essential to be clear. It is extremely important to clarify the use of terms, such as "dependent" sex workers. Regarding tax paying (regardless of the percentage of one's income) is an obligation of all citizens.

In *Norway*, human rights aspects are necessary to consider and integrate into (public) discussions on the rights of sex workers.

In *Italy*, the mayor gave the police the power to administer fines to both clients and sex workers. There have been many fines administered to people on no real basis, only that they are "suspected" of attempting to sell sexual services. Activists in Italy have the administration to court for wrongful fines, to revoke the police's authority to "banish" sex workers from a certain municipality or city. It is not illegal to sell sexual services in Italy, on this basis these administrative fines and banning from cities are being contested in the courts. For example, the mayor of Verona has instated new city ordinances to also clean up the city. Since the administration was taken to court, the mayor decided to create a new ordinance the next day. Therefore, it would be necessary to go to court again to oppose the new ordinance. It is, however, very expensive for small NGOs to take the administration to court. There are many transgender persons, sex workers and clients contesting the new ordinances and they are all waiting for the higher courts to make further decisions that respond to the human rights. The Italian Minister of Equal Opportunities has proposed a bill to prohibit sex work. There were extensive demonstrations in public opposing this proposal. One of the more right wing parties in the Italian government have also proposed that illegal migration is a criminal act and those found are deported. Migrant sex workers without a legal status in Italy are highly affected by this dual law. NGOs working with migrant sex workers are petitioning for the rights of those illegally trafficked.

In *Switzerland*, sex work is legal. Self-employed insurance is tremendously expensive, which makes those not insured outside the rights to benefits. The neoliberal regulations on labor are the reality in countries where sex work is acknowledged and legalized. Working unprotected is a service that is also offered, e.g. unprotected sex is a service offered by sex workers. Legalized sex work is ideally done (e.g. in Geneva) in a place (apartment or house) of one's own. The problems with capitalism and exploitation, for example landlords asking

extortionary rates for rentals for places for sex workers.

In *Finland* they have been analyzing what is politically practical to achieve, powerful ombudsman office is looking at the impact of legislation. Recently this person has become National Rapporteur of trafficking. Pro-T has a very good relationship with this person and has been providing documentation and information regarding the implementation of law to build a picture of what is happening on the ground and how the implementation of the law is infringing on the rights of SW and clients.

Comment (UK): Those of us whose countries are considering criminalizing clients need the information from countries that have implemented such legislation in order to show the potential impact for sex workers, including migrant sex workers.

Spain: At present, the main issue is trafficking. NGOs are trying to make information available talking about and defining what is trafficking. *Barcelona:* public SW and clients are being fined – NGOs are working with SW to explain how they can use their rights to oppose these fines and the implementation of these regulations. By appealing the fines you win time and may not have to pay. In such cases it is instrumental to have very clear definitions of “trafficking” and “sex work” and their differences.

Czech Republic: They are currently preparing new legislation that could possibly the laws against SW out of the criminal courts. Would like to have some list of recommendations to use.

Comment: The history of SW groups against legalization and regulation as being unfair. The one thing in the report that seems to be missing a dialogue about the role of labor mobilization among sex workers in conjunction with others to look at regulation not as an unfair implementation but what are the regulations and how are they being enforced, implemented, protected. Regulations are part of all labor and industry sectors. Sex workers cannot expect to be exempt from this.

In *The Netherlands*, (1) prostitution regulations have been harmonized to make the application of the law in all provinces and municipalities in NL. The great differences in policing and sex work regulations were previously a great problem for the owners of brothels and sex workers etc. as they were not able to get an overview or share their experiences and strategies on an overarching level, as each municipality had different applications. (2) A bill is presently being discussed that will oblige sex workers to register by a specific municipal registers, for which they also receive a registration "pass" that they are obliged to have with them at all times they are working. The lawmakers argue that this is to protect those working in the sex industry, as they will be "known" to the administrative offices. It also enables the police to administer fines to clients purchasing sexual services from sex workers without a "pass" as well as criminalizing and fining unregistered sex workers selling sexual services without a "pass." This proposal has not yet gone through, but the legislative bodies are not listening to the mobilized opposition from sex worker and allied activists. A national network has come together to combat this legislation, which is a collective form of resistance, and all are working together now to stifle this proposal before it is ratified.

In concluding the discussion, the chair Veronica Munk summarized the strategies discussed in a very precise manner.

Chair's summary of the strategies discussed:

- Use practical tools to oppose such regulations;
- Document all the practices that are outcomes of discriminatory legal regulations;
- Highlight the human rights of sex workers and apply the human rights perspective;
- Be quick in actions resisting juridical decisions;
- Immediately submit appeals to unjust applications of laws and regulations in court;
- Organize public events to call attention to sex workers;
- Build up coalitions, networks and find allies as there is strength in numbers;
- Propose non-discriminatory regulations and fight for them,
- use best practice examples of non-discriminatory regulations as a basis.

Website Services4SexWorkers

The www.services4sexworkers website was updated! Pia Covre offered a presentation on the website, which is a rich source of information and a dissemination tool. The presentation consisted of the following.

Objectives

To offer a comprehensive Internet reference point – a directory of services
The site is a practical tool for service providers, sex workers, policy makers, social and health care professionals, academics and the general public.

Obtained result

A directory of social and health care services available for (migrant and mobile) sex workers in the biggest cities of each of the 25 partner countries

The legal framework

- Brief information about the legislation on HIV/AIDS treatment possibilities in each partner country.
- Brief information about the legislation on prostitution in each partner country.
- Brief information about legislation on migration on regard to the sex work

352 Services listed on the directory

- 272 offering Social services
- 279 offering Health services
- 127 offering legal services
- 211 NGO
- 118 GO
- 23 private institutions
- 321 offer services free of charge

Information - prevention – counseling

- Practical information, support and advise 319
- Accompany to public offices, medical doctors, lawyers, etc. 232
- HIV Counselling before and after Testing 195
- HIV Prevention and Health Promotion (Information + Advise) 247
- Condoms + safe sex materials 256
- Counselling Hepatitis B + C 198

Testing and Treatment

- HIV test 176 (1 country missing)
- STI test 157
- Hepatitis test 140
- Tuberculosis screening 53
- HIV treatment 45
- STI treatment 124
- Hepatitis B vaccination 116
- Tuberculosis treatment 31

Harm Reduction

- Harm reduction 137
- Drug treatment 38
- Methadone delivery 24
- Needle exchange 100
- Pregnancy test 134
- Contraception 136
- Abortion 44
- Pre and post natal care 32
- Gynecology 69
- Cervical cancer test 63
- General health 98
- HIV quick test 64
- Hepatitis quick test B+C 14

Transgender topics

- Counseling gender identity 72
- Hormones therapy 17
- Silicon complication 13
- Specific transgender follow – up 29

Countries with less accessible services

- Countries with large population
- Romania, Hungary, France,
- Country with low population
- Slovenia, Czech Rep., Latvia

Critical situation

- There is an extremely big difference between the access to testing and treatment possibilities.
- Access to tuberculosis screening and treatment are not available in a large number of countries
- www.services4sexworkers.eu

Although there was no discussion following this presentation, Pia Covre did appeal to all of the network organisations to keep updating her with new information, changes etc., as the website is planned to be continued long after the TAMPEP 8 project has officially come to an end. She emphasized that in order to keep it useful and to continue to use it as a tool for the network organisations and a source for services it is essential that the information continue to be shared and updated!

PARALLEL SESSIONS

On the same afternoon, the parallel sessions on dissemination took place. The working groups were: IT social networking (facilitated by Jaana Kauppinen & Petra Timmermanns), Press & media (facilitated by Ruth Morgan Thomas & Veronica Munk), Events & campaigns (facilitated by Cristina Boidi & Faika Anna El-Nagashi) and Outreach (facilitated by Licia Brussa & Pia Covre).

The parallel working groups on dissemination strategies shared the following in their reports:

Dissemination: IT Social Networking Working Group

Presented by Petra Timmermanns

Discussions: dissemination of the products and network communication after TAMPEP 8

Main list of feedback is on the dissemination of the products:

- Creating a banner for the partner organisations' websites to link to the products
- (One banner for all products, not each product with a separate banner)
- Printing the website address on condoms for distribution
- Creating a front page for service providers who have computer terminals
- For sex workers to use free of charge, this first page could provide information on the website and materials
- Creating a Facebook page with information on all the commercials
- Sms or twitter accounts, Skype accounts (paid Skype accounts enable very cheap rates for sending out bulk sms with dissemination information)
- Electronic newsletters (using many of the e-mail networks etc of the partners)
- Connect and contact to local bloggers who can review the materials
- And write an article on their blog to disseminate the materials in that way
- Use websites where SW advertise (gayromeo.com for example) to disseminate the material
- Use websites of national networks to announce the material

Due to time constraints, the key issues of who, when and how this will actually be done in each country were not part of the discussion.

Another issue is the audience - much of the material is important for those working with sex workers. A big issue is to sensitise and increase the understanding of those working with the community of sex workers, along with the essential information for sex workers. Therefore, the audience is not only sex workers but also their allies (organisations that focus on services related to social, legal and migration issues).

Low-tech or no-tech solutions - not all people have access and skills to use all the tech materials. An example could be a poster (translated into the national languages) that advertise or inform about the products from the project.

Another possibility is to contact local journalists to review the materials.

Dissemination: Press & Media Working Group

Presented by Ruth Morgan Thomas and Veronica Munk

Each country should produce its own press release.

That was the practical plan that was not completely realised in the workshop.

Key sentences to use in press releases (basis, to be improved, translated etc.)

- "Repressive laws in a country will not necessarily reduce prostitution. However, there is evidence that repressive laws in every country harm the very people they seek to protect. Such laws increase SWs vulnerability when it comes to access and services -- and it leads to displacement of SW throughout Europe... however harm those they seek to protect."
- "We need to understand that migration is not trafficking and trafficking is not sex work."

Key words for advertising the manual:

- The only European resource on working tools.
- New ideas for your daily activities.

Key words for advertising the website:

- You are not alone at work.
- You are not alone at your daily work

Dissemination: Events & Campaigns Working Group

Presented by Faika Anna El-Nagashi

A main point discussed was the need to strengthen the national network. The countries participating developed the following dissemination strategies for each context:

- *Norway* plans a one-day working seminar for human rights activists and will use that as a platform to disseminate the products
- *Slovenia* plans a NGO seminar for human rights activists and a press conference as a launch and cooperation with the press as well as a national conference on public health
- *Spain* will use the website to provide information on the products and contact sex workers who have blogs to disseminate the information
- *Switzerland* is planning a public event with the networks and to provide public HIV and STI programs with information on the materials. There is also a conference twice a year with professions from NGOs who work with migrant sex workers. October 2009 is the next conference, which will also serve as a platform for disseminating the materials.
- *France* will directly disseminate the products to partners to the national HIV action plan for vulnerable groups.
- *Greece* will access various networks (AIDS, human rights etc.) for multi-level dissemination of the materials.
- *Portugal* notes that there is a great need to provide this information to those (staff) working with (migrant and mobile) sex workers and also the urgency to translate the information.

To increase the accessibility within the national contexts it is necessary to:

- Strengthen networking for lobbying

- Provide additional information within the organisations that go with the materials
- Translate (all materials) for local dissemination
- Cooperate with partners (regional, transnational as well as national level partners)
- After TAMPEP 8 the existing contacts and partners should be further contacts for launching the website and disseminating the materials beyond the project.
- It is useful to use meaningful dates for launching or disseminating information, such as 17 December, the International Day Against Violence on Sex Workers.
- Clarity in the messages to the media increases the pick up of the issues by the media.

This was followed by two brief **discussion** points:

- *France*: creating a union (syndicate) of sex workers to campaign for sex workers' rights and visibility
- *UK*: There is a sex worker branch of a union in the UK, which has proven to be useful.

Dissemination: Outreach Working Group

The discussion revolved around *how* and *to whom* the materials (the Mapping report, www.services4sexworkers.com, Sex Work, Health, Migration legal report and the Manual) would be disseminated.

Key for dissemination in the outreach context is the Web.

Concrete strategies for dissemination in outreach work discussed in this workgroup are:

- Link on service providers' websites
- Use a sticker or stamp to add the web address to existing print materials
- Use the website as the first page/new page at all computer terminals
- Spread the message through diverse mailing lists
- Translate small cards for the website
- TAMPEP leaflet, add descriptions of each product to the leaflet
- Internet outreach (sending e-mails)
- Sending sms (group sms with the address of the webpage with info on the products)
- Existing networks used to spread the information on the e-mail lists etc.
- Make stickers
- Workshops in the community
- Use significant dates in a strategic manner (1 December, 17 December etc. for spreading information, marked by workshops and actions on these days)
- Leave info materials in clubs, shops, massage parlours
- Packages with condoms could also include the cards with info on the webpage etc.
- Advertising in newspaper (advertise the webpage in the newspaper in the services section where the sex workers also advertise themselves).

DISSEMINATION MATERIAL

After the presentation and discussions at the plenary session, Veronica Munk presented additional dissemination material for all the partners to distribute: double-sided cards with information about the publications and materials available from TAMPEP 8! These pocket-size cards are ideal to put inside existing brochures or other material, are easy to take to events or presentations and are eye-catching and professional.



The second program-filled day drew to an end with a group dinner.

Wednesday 23 September

Chair for the day: Cristina Boidi & Faika Anna El-Nagashi

Cristina Boidi and Faika Anna El-Nagashi opened the day with an overview of the agenda. The plans for the morning focused on the issue of implementation, which started with an introduction to implementation strategy parallel sessions by Jaana Kauppinen. The implementation of strategies for TAMPEP products and recommendations were to be discussed in working groups with a maximum of 20 participants. The groups were composed of no more than 10 countries each. The three parallel sessions on implementation were facilitated by (1) Jaana Kauppinen & Ruth Morgan Thomas, (2) Licia Brussa & Pia Covre and (3) Cristina Boidi & Veronica Munk. After two and a half hours of work in small groups, the implementation strategies were to be reported to the plenary group before lunch.

Following lunch, the group was to break into twelve parallel working groups, each of which is to focus on one of the evaluation matrix. Ruth Morgan Thomas is facilitating the one-hour parallel working groups. This will be followed by an overview of the remaining tasks and deadlines presented by Licia Brussa and Ruth Morgan Thomas. After a short break, the presentation of an overview of TAMPEP and its achievements through various media is planned by Cristina Boidi, Licia Brussa, Pia Covre and Veronica Munk.

The early morning sessions on implementation strategies work groups were introduced by Jaana Kauppinen. The three groups met for two and a half hours, after which each of the groups presented their discussions to the plenary session for a plenary discussion.

Implementation Working Group 1

Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, UK

Facilitated and presented by Jaana Kauppinen & Ruth Morgan Thomas

Process

1. Discussion of national-level interests, important issues. Each country presented their issues to the larger group. The larger group then decided on the most relevant points for the entire group. The brainstorming focused on all the issues with a common interest.
2. Recommendations were then formulated in smaller groups on each issue and presented to the group. The discussion on the recommendations entailed how they could be applied in each group and the audience to be addressed. How can the recommendations be supported in each country, including the pro and contra arguments for the recommendations.
3. The final outcome was the recommendations to be implemented and how they would be implemented to fit the needs of each country, i.e. multiple countries.

Content / main issues

1. Criminalisation of clients
 - Collect evidence to present to governments (DK, NO)
 - Present evidence to governments (FI)
 - Address human rights perspective - undress rhetoric around trafficking
 - Disruption of sex industry - based on trafficking
2. Criminalisation of sex work (RO) (Selling sexual services is a criminal offense)
 - Both these points are linked to disinvestment in rights-based services.

Services

- Services are being eliminated or downgraded due to the economic crisis
- Resources are increasingly dedicated to the rehabilitation and law enforcement and less to services.
- Work with organisations to meet the needs of SW (LAT)
- Sex workers' needs are being dismissed as the economic recession hits
- Sex work included in national action plans but with slow or no implementation and with funding cuts

Prostitution mapping

- Address law and policy framework: lobbying politicians around law reform and funding streams, stressing that the 'decriminalisation is necessary to make Universal Access a reality'
- Criminalisation
- Impact of law enforcement
- Develop policy frameworks
- Action: Lobby politicians to change priority and free up funding streams

Manual

- Ensure good practice and evidence-based programming, stressing the importance of three-year cycles.
- (Example from Slovakia: funding lands on their table for projects to be implemented in November that must be spent by the end of the year, only in 6 weeks!)
- Action: Lobby ministries not politicians regarding funding

Human Rights

- 'Decriminalisation is necessary to make Universal Access a reality'
- What do we do/want if decriminalisation happens?
- (it is not enough to articulate and think through what we don't want, but we also need to find policy and strategies for proposing what we want done.)
- How can we counteract the illusion that prostitution disappears with criminal laws?
- Displacement (RO) Reduced visibility
- Police arguing for legislation (LITH)
- How to communicate the inadequacy of the 'rehabilitation' rescue/punishment models? (It is necessary to document how inefficient these are and present them to the policy makers to create change.)

Impact of criminalisation on services

- As sex work becomes less visible, competition between agencies and service providers increases and they stop cooperating and funding decreases.
- Competition between target groups (IUD, MSM, etc.)
- (E.g.: drug users are prioritised because there is good epidemiological evidence, whereas this info is not available for sex workers.)
- Undermines networking and cooperation

Actions

- Establish local partnerships
- Develop a stronger evidence base for services
- Demand and direct better research on health and behavioural issues
- Include sex workers in ensuring the focus of services is on meeting their needs and stimulate community mobilisation. - Mechanisms should be in place to ensure meaningful participation

Implementation Working Group II

Belgium, Estonia, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Poland, Spain

Presented and facilitated by Licia Brussa and Pia Covre

Process

The issues were first identified and then put into three overarching groups around the themes of services, human rights, and legislation.

1. Access to health care, Social health care exclusion, Lack of services
2. Creation of tolerance zone for SW, Law enforcement repression , New immigration laws, Lack of political interest
3. Human rights, Stigmatisation

Services level

- Permanent development of the quality of all services needed.
- Action: to whom?

Approaches

1. Grassroots (bottom-up) targeting local networks through networking activities; meet with allied NGOs and utilise personal contacts who are key persons (educate peers and allies about the needs of sex workers) to improve the access for sex workers and ensure that

they are able to understand the needs in order to meet them. Sensitise the NGO network, if it does not exist, create an NGO network. Promote accessible services for SW and create lobbying at local, regional and national levels.

2. Top-down approach, i.e. lobbying to national, regional, provincial and local levels; justice, health and executive (police) department officials. Maintain and ensure a continuity and sustainability of networking and lobbying contacts.
 - Need to raise awareness among services staff
 - Gap between availability & accessibility
 - Guarantee drop in services
 - Increase the quality of all services

Human rights level

Basic principle: upholding citizen rights in service provision. The right to be treated as a citizen.

Examples of strategies and examples:

- *France*: alliances have been formed with many organisations to compile a report on police repression geared toward reaching government-level officials and influence policymaking. The results (bad practice examples) were shared with other organisations.
- *Belgium*: There is an initiative "committee P" that functions to "police the police" and file reports and complaints of sex workers who experienced violence and discrimination.
- *Autre Regard France*: collecting information, documenting violations in order to use them for lobbying etc.
- *Spain*: have also compiled police violence and complaints to work against police repression

Implementation Working Group III

Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Slovenia, Switzerland

Facilitated by Cristina Boidi and Veronica Munk

Smaller group activity assessing the recommendations in relation to national situations and to talk about strategies for implementation of TAMPEP products and recommendations.

Political recommendations

- Select a few which are the most relevant or the most urgent recommendations that we can use when we go back to our countries. How? What? To whom?
- Each representative was asked to look at the recommendations and select one or two that were most pressing.

Exercise

Debate taking for and against positions on the recommendations

From Legal Framework

- Nr. 4 Sex workers and sex work organisations included as experts in policy debates and policy design.
- Nr. 3 Acknowledgment of the intersection of sex work, migration, and health
- Nr. 6 Trafficking

From Prostitution Mapping

- Human Rights
- Involvement in civil society

Some ways this could be done

- Involve sex workers in organisations
- Involve local/regional/national networks
- Work on different levels at the same time (local-national-supranational)
- With policymakers and other actors (incl. Administrative bodies, police etc.)
- Use the media
- Intensive sensitization workshops for public officials
- Active engagement
- Always use the language (terms, definitions) that is in the recommendations
- Translate recommendations

Idea (Germany): prepare a report to go to all the respondents to the questionnaire including the results from the mapping, legal framework, recommendations etc. along with a cover letter in first language explaining the contents.

From the practical recommendations in the manual how might we achieve the goal of including sex workers.

Sometimes sex workers may be interested in becoming peer-educators. This requires: training, support, payment, employment (?), honorarium (?), evaluation and/or feedback

- Cultural programs – theatre/performance
- Creative way to “talk” about sex work issues together or with the public
- Provide/create opportunities for empowerment/self-development & community building
- Provide opportunities/support to participate and engage in public/political meetings, events etc.

An example from Germany is that the national reports incl. all the recommendations and summaries of the outcomes of the work packages that diverse organisations contributed to. Veronica has composed a letter and translated all the relevant outcomes and sent them to the contributors to thank them! This also aids in the dissemination and interest and keeping in contact with all allies and partners for further implementation etc.

Due to the extensive discussion opportunities during the smaller working groups, there was no discussion to conclude the presentations of the three working groups on implementation strategies. Further exchange was then possible during the lunch break.

Evaluation Working Groups

Following the lunch break, Ruth Morgan Thomas facilitated the division of all the participants into twelve groups for evaluation working groups. Each evaluation workgroup received the following instructions.

Evaluation Working Groups

Share your national experiences about the practices in your country over the past two years. Discuss with your colleagues from different countries what the changes were, why your country is assessed as critical? If there have been changes or improvements, please share them. In order to be able to improve the situation in all of our countries it is essential to share the positive changes and explain what is behind it.

The exchange during the working groups took served as a forum for discussion. After the evaluation working group sessions Licia Brussa and Ruth Morgan Thomas then provided an overview of remaining tasks and deadlines for the national coordinators.

List of final tasks

- Develop an action plan for how to use national reports
- Dissemination of Work Safe in Sex Work
- Dissemination of Sex Work, Migration & Health
- Dissemination of European Prostitution Mapping Report
- Send out announcement of Services4SexWorkers website
- Distribution of promotional cards and TAMPEP leaflets
- Make sure you record all recipients of the reports and members of our national networks
- Please inform Licia of all events at which you will promote TAMPEP and our products.
- Updating of the Services4SexWorkers website
- Return of the National Evaluation Report
- Sending of the Final Financial Report

The list of tasks was not followed by long discussions, but instead with a number of brief presentations from global and collaborating partners.

Announcements and brief presentations from Global Partners

ICRSE Network – membership drive

Presenter: Petra Timmermanns

Those who want to know more about ICRSE, go to the website www.sexworkeurope.org

If you want to become a member, send an e-mail to: membership@sexworkeurope.org

The campaign for membership aims to increase the visibility and networking possibilities for members to connect who

- Recognize sex work as work
- Support sex worker self-determination and self-organizing
- Oppose the criminalization of sex work
- Endorse the Declaration and Manifesto
- Live and/or work in Europe, Central East Europe or Central Asia

Global network of sex workers projects NSWP

Presenter: Ruth Morgan Thomas

1991 Int'l AIDS Conference as a meeting point where many sex worker activists realised it was necessary to get together and connect to fight together to advance the human rights of female, male and transgender sex workers.

The informal network now founded an organisation that consists of its own organisations. The criteria for becoming a member are the same as ICRSE. There are formal members in every region of the world.

IAC Vienna 2010

Information for TAMPEP members on the way the IAC works. LEFÖ (Faika Anna) and

Veronica Munk are the coordinators. There has been coordination of sex work groups and national support organisations for a national coalition in Austria; member of the global village working group

- Cheryl Overs is chairing the community program committee and the Global Village working group.
- We need to balance the substantive areas of the conference the scientific stuff and the fun stuff --plus the big party at least.
- We can propose non-abstract sessions and abstract session as well as the activities that will take place in the global village.
- Note: the Schengen visa is very difficult. It requires confirmed hotel booking, health insurance and needs to be confirmed at application.

Discussion

Lithuania - There should be an emphasis not only the global village but on sex worker and community representation in the panels.

France - noticed that the official languages for the conference will be Russian, English and Spanish...

PLRI - new directions in sex work research [www.plri.com]

Presenter: Cheryl Overs

- The institute was founded because there has been very little research on sex work.
- Much of the research on sex work is problematic, misguided and unethical research. There is extremely little research that would actually benefit sex workers. There is also a lack of methodologies and standards about the collection of information and producing information about sex work.
- Knowledge is in accessible and not translated into policy.
- Unlike the harm reduction and MSM communities.
- There is a huge need for quality, ethical research about sex work and sex workers.
- Involves: scholars, SW rights activists, those working in the field
- *4 core partners* are the Inst. of Development Studies Sussex University UK; The Michael Kirby Centre for Public Health and Human Rights, Monash University Faculty of Medicine, Australia; CASAM Centre for Advocacy on stigma and Marginalisation and NSW the global network of sex work projects
- *Methods* - initiating ethical methodologically innovative collaboration.
- *Themes* - law and human rights; economics and development policy; mobility migration and human trafficking; health, HIV and AIDS; gender and sexuality
- *Where are we now?* - Start up phase -- finding partners -- sourcing funding
- For more detailed information, please visit: www.plri.com

Following the announcements from the global partners and participants at the General Meeting, the afternoon session drew to an end with a show of videos and photo presentations, slides demonstrating an overview of the achievements over 16 years of work in TAMPEP and particularly of TAMPEP 8. The overview of TAMPEP and its achievements through various media was very interactive. The preparation of the morning discussion for the following day (last meeting day) included an update about the use and further dissemination of the TAMPEP product and resources after TAMPEP 8 has formally come to an end.

The evening was set aside for the participants to have free time and informal exchange.

Thursday 24 September 2009

Chair for the day: Pia Covre & Ruth Morgan Thomas

Pia Covre and Ruth Morgan Thomas opened the final day of the TAMPEP 8 Second General Meeting by giving an overview of the agenda. The plans for the final day were from early in the morning until lunchtime. Pia Covre & Ruth Morgan Thomas facilitated a general discussion about how to use, monitor and evaluate the TAMPEP products after TAMPEP 8 has come to an end. This was followed by feedback and announcements from the national network partners. After a short break Pia Covre & Ruth Morgan Thomas facilitated a “Graffiti Board” with comments and contributions about TAMPEP 8. General Coordinator Licia Brussa closed the General Meeting with final words of gratitude for all the partners and participants with best wishes for the future.

The feedback and discussions that took place on the final day are included below.

Evaluation, feedback, wrap up

Implementation, dissemination, future prospects

Licia: Brief info about future of TAMPEP. This is the closing of TAMPEP 8 but there will be a evaluation done by the steering committee to talk about the next steps. A discussion will take place to look at what TAMPEP means and what our role is. We will also examine how are we sharing our information etc. This also depends on the feedback and follow-up from member organisations on what has happened since TAMPEP 8.

TAMPEP will continue at least 6 months to possibly a year formally.

TAMPEP members were asked to say something to the group about their relationship and experiences in TAMPEP and impact of TAMPEP on their national situations.

Estonia: it is important for a small country to have the backing of a larger network. The tools and products produced by TAMPEP have been important to the work being done in Estonia.

Portugal: TAMPEP is important for the work in Portugal, this is first time the local organisations have joined in a broader based network. The work and products that they have done and received from TAMPEP will be shared with national representatives at a first national network meeting to be held after the TAMPEP8 final meeting.

Spain: It is important to exchange experiences from the different countries, it is the hope that the exchange will go on beyond TAMPEP 8 via e-mails and other networking.

Luxembourg: The possibility to exchange and gain information is key, the network support is also key for such a small and the only organisation in Luxembourg.

Poland: The relationships formed in TAMPEP are beyond the working functions and are also friendships, thank you!

Greece: The importance of networking is key for all partners who come together and exchange.

Lithuania: TAMPEP is the essential network that provides knowledge and experience about these issues. The products are extremely professional and useful, the founders of TAMPEP

and therefore the continuity of the general coordinator must be guaranteed!

Switzerland: finds it fortunate that they are able to participate and thank you to the network for all the fine information and possibilities for exchange.

France: The continuity is extremely important and further upholding and building the network is also key.

CZ: The possibility to travel to different countries enables the visiting organisations to see the local organisations in different countries. This is a unique opportunity and provides a great possibility for direct interpersonal exchange.

Slovenia: The national public health debate and participating in this is quite new to this partner. The challenge is to develop services that do not yet exist and make significant changes on the policy level.

Latvia: The poster presentation was a rich source of information, particularly for comparing the experiences and services, information etc. from other countries with one's own. This has been a great spark to inspire us to create more change in legislation and policy.

Finland: Despite all the physical accidents that have happened at this meeting, it has been a friendly and great working atmosphere. It is important to keep this network going, as many of the member organisations have grown up over the last 16 years with it and it would be a pity if it stopped.

France (Camille): TAMPEP was key to the inclusion of transgender across the board. This demonstrates an important network and strategic move. Thank you to Licia and the entire network!

Pia (services4sexworkers web): Updates will continue to be made on the services4sexworkers website. It is up to all the partners to keep Pia up to date on any and all changes in services etc. for each of the countries. She is happy to keep adding, changing and deleting information, but it is essential that the updates are disseminated through e-mail lists, newsletter and other modes of communication that you use. Pia will also keep you up to date on the changes made. This is a tool that will enable us as a network to keep up our work together.

Licia (general coordination): It necessary to now take a moment of reflection, a pause to figure out what the next steps must be and how to put all of our knowledge, experience and rich network - efficiently - to work. Follow up information will be available quite soon, including digital copies of the materials and to make them downloadable directly from the website.

Ceremonious Conclusion

Ceremoniously, a video about TAMPEP including images and events during the Second General Meeting was shown to wrap up the meeting. The video created a joyful, reminiscent conclusion rich with content. The steering committee expressed once more their appreciation for the fine cooperation and the fact that maintaining the network is an important task for all participants to share. Through the creation of so many resources, TAMPEP created common “capital” which is the productive outcome of an extreme amount of energy, expertise and amount of work.