

Methodology

- Analysis of the legal and sociocultural contexts in the 4 countries
- Focus groups with professionals: jurists/law enforcement/state, NGOs/social welfare organizations/health
- Interviews with victims/survivors
- Creative workshops with victims/survivors
- Comparative analysis of the results of the focus groups from the professionals' discourses in the 4 countries
- Triangular analysis of the results obtained through narratives of intervention of victims/survivors; discourses of professionals and legal contexts of the 4 countries

Professionals' discourses - 1

Dilemmas that professionals find in the intervention:

- Lack of resources and specialized staff
- Victim's consent and refusal to identify as a victim
- Confirmation of victim status
- Confidentiality and information sharing and the self-determination of victims
- Judicial processes as an ethical dilemma
- Dilemmas around prostitution
- Culture of disbelief in the victims
- Contradictions between state duties of punishing the traffickers and supporting the victims
- Intervention with minority and 3rd world women
- Contradiction in the duties of the state between the duty to control illegal immigration and to support the victims

Professionals' discourses - 2

Representations and understandings about culture

- **Culturalisation of violence:** “other” cultures as traditionalists, patriarchal that legitimise male dominance and violence against women
- Slovenia: focus on poverty and not culture
- **Othering process:** “other” cultures framed in opposition to “ours”, in terms of what they lack.
- England and Wales didn't significantly frame culture in their discourses about intervention
- Slovenia places more value in the economic situation than in the cultural origins

Professionals' discourses - 3

Professionals' perceptions about victims and perpetrators from 3rd world countries

- Extreme social-economic conditions as the reason women submit to situations of TSE
- Victim's portrait: cultural origins and/or economic conditions
- Greater difficulties intervening in internal trafficking and identified victims from european countries
- Illegal status as an indicator of situation of TSE

Survivors' voices - 1

- 17 women – 8 in Germany, 7 in England and Wales and 2 in Portugal: most from 3rd world countries, but 4 from Europe and one woman is a national of an EU country.
- Intervention pathways: first contact with the intervention systems
- The non compensation of survivors in which perpetrators incurred in judicial processes
- Significant gratitude for the intervention processes
- Unawareness of the existence of support structures

Survivors' voices - 2

- The long wait and lack of information in the judicial processes
- Encounters with law enforcement and state agencies
- NGOs and 3rd sector: gratitude and recognition of the support provided
- Self-determination of victims and the need for continued support

Survivors' voices - 3

- Uncertainties, long waits and limitations due to status and regularisation of the residence permit
- Support provided by NGOs and 3rd sector organisations to non identified victims
- Racism and discrimination
- Desire for freedom, safety and autonomy in the decision making

Cultural Encounters in Intervention Against Women Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation

- Culturalisation of violence and othering processes
- Victims survivors' agency
- Discrimination, invisibility, and silencing of victims survivors
- Cultures as mutually constituents
- Fighting institutional racism and violence
- Intercultural dialog and mediation in the intervention systems for TSE
- Victims survivors' intersubjectivities and agencies in the definition of intervention policies and practices