

## Mutual Share for Women Care.

Sharing good practices among social workers of european NGO anti-violence support centres for women victims of violence.

Seminar "TRAFFICKING AS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE and the method of RECEPTION in social protection of Chinese women victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Lecce, Italy".

1. Definition of trafficking and analysis of all documents and protocols, both EU and national, which believe gender-based violence against women is a violation of human rights, in particular The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993 , adopted without vote by the United Nations General Assembly) which strengthens the 1979 UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and explicitly includes trafficking and forced prostitution among the forms of violence of gender.
2. Italian legislation on gender-based violence, such as the Femicide Law, approved in implementation of the Istanbul Convention in 2013 and the Trafficking and Prostitution legislation, the Merlin Law of 1958 which abolishes the regulation of prostitution and combats the exploitation of the exploitation of prostitution. The Legislative Decree 286/98, "Consolidated text of the provisions concerning the immigration discipline and rules on the condition of the foreigner" which introduces the art. 18 - Residence permit for humanitarian reasons which guarantees social protection to foreign victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual and work exploitation.
3. Chinese women included in the social protection programs of Province Authority of Lecce and their social status at home. Analysis of their condition at home, where many gender-related violence has long existed :forced abortion, forced sterilization, denied contraception, forced pregnancies, discrimination in the workplace, discrimination related to reproduction (non-mothers, *shengnu* "leftovers" of society if they do not marry and do not procreate within twenty-five years), *guai mai* (kidnapping and sale of women to make them working brides in the countryside), "forced" migration in Europe and insertion in the sex market. The capitalist model of Chinese exploitation, the

welfare system and the violence of institutional and family patriarchy. Analysis of the methods of recruitment and type of exploitation in Italy.

4. The methodology: the intercultural and gender approach in the helping relationship, the postcolonial perspective, the practice of starting from oneself and meeting the other in a democratic relationship; the feminist methodology and the autobiographical method of narration. The "political" question of the "taking word" of the subordinate, questioning the authority of the Subject (s) and his/her power-responsibility to speak for the Other.

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