



**Convention on the Elimination
of All Forms of Discrimination
against Women**

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**Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination
against Women**

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**Concluding observations of the Committee on the
Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Spain**

Addendum

**Information provided by the Government of Spain on the follow-up to
the Committee's concluding observations (CEDAW/C/ESP/CO/6)***

* In accordance with the information transmitted to States parties regarding the processing of their reports, the present document was not formally edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

A. Follow-up to paragraph 22 of the Committee's concluding observations (CEDAW/C/ESP/CO/6)

1. Over the past two years the Government of Spain has adopted various international instruments relating to trafficking:

(a) Directive 2011/36/EU, on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, which establishes minimum rules concerning the definition of criminal offences and sanctions in the area of trafficking in human beings. It also introduces common provisions, taking into account the gender perspective, to strengthen the prevention of this crime and the protection of victims;

(b) The instrument of ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, signed in Warsaw on 16 May 2005 and published in the Boletín Oficial del Estado of 10 September 2010;

(c) The instrument of ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, signed in Lanzarote, Spain, on 25 October 2007, which entered into force for Spain on 1 December 2010.

2. Spain has also ratified a number of other international instruments, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

3. The Spanish legal framework has been adjusted to the content of the international instruments to which Spain is a party in the course of the past two years and a human rights perspective has been incorporated in the associated legislative reforms.

4. Organic Act No. 5/2010, of 22 June 2010, which amended the Criminal Code Act (No. 10/1995) of 23 November 1995 and entered into force in December 2010, introduced substantive changes to the definition of the offence of trafficking. As a result of these changes, the offence is no longer classified as an aggravated form of the offence of smuggling of migrants under article 318 bis of the Criminal Code, but is henceforth a distinct criminal offence regulated by article 177 bis, the text of which reproduces the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. In this way the protection of the fundamental rights of victims is ensured when enforcing the policy on migration control, which itself involves an offence that might otherwise be incompatible with such protection.

5. Organic Act No. 4/2000 on the rights and freedoms of aliens in Spain and their social integration (the Aliens Act) has been amended by Organic Act No. 2/2009, of 11 December 2009, which adjusted domestic legislation on aliens to guarantee protection for all victims of trafficking, irrespective of whether their situation in Spain is regular or irregular, by introducing article 59 bis. The new article establishes a recovery and reflection period designed to ensure that foreign victims of trafficking who find themselves in an irregular situation are guaranteed the same legal treatment as others, i.e. effective protection and access to support services.

6. The reforms of 2009 have been supplemented by a further reform introduced by Organic Act No. 10/2011, of 27 July 2011, amending article 59 bis to guarantee that no criminal proceedings relating to foreign nationals' irregular situation may be initiated at the time of their identification as possible victims of trafficking or during the subsequent reflection period, the aim being to prevent secondary victimization.

7. The provisions of Organic Act No. 2/2009 were enacted by Royal Decree 557/2011, of 20 April 2011, (Boletín Oficial del Estado, 30 April), approving the regulations implementing the Aliens Act. These regulations include a requirement for the State Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration, the State Secretariat for Justice, the State Secretariat for Security and the State Secretariat for Equality to expedite the adoption of a framework protocol for the protection of victims of trafficking to coordinate the work of the various institutions under title V, chapter IV, of the regulations, on trafficking in human beings. The aim of the protocol, which is currently in the drafting stage, is to ensure that victims are properly identified and protected and have access to specialist support services.

8. Organic Act No. 1/2009, of 3 November 2009, supplementing the Act reforming criminal procedure in preparation for the introduction of the new judicial organizational system, which amended the Judiciary Act (No. 6/1985) of 1 July 1985, gives Spanish courts jurisdiction to try acts committed by Spanish or foreign nationals outside Spanish territory that could be defined under Spanish law as prostitution and corruption of minors or persons without legal capacity, or as smuggling or illegal immigration of persons — workers or otherwise — provided that those responsible are currently in Spanish territory.

9. Protection for trafficked women who seek asylum on the grounds of gender-based persecution is guaranteed under Act No. 12/2009, of 30 October 2009, on the right to asylum and subsidiary protection, which envisages special protection for victims of trafficking through a series of measures to allow their application to be given special consideration in view of their situation of vulnerability (art. 46). With regard to the recommendation made in this connection, although human trafficking is not per se grounds for protection under the Act, protection is granted when the other circumstances it refers to apply.

10. With regard to the Committee's recommendation to increase efforts at international, regional and bilateral cooperation with countries of origin, transit and destination, the various ministries that form part of the inter-ministerial group responsible for following up the Integrated Plan against Trafficking for Purposes of Sexual Exploitation have sponsored and participated in various international initiatives. The most important of these are outlined below:

(a) Within the framework of the Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation for 2009–2012, specifically the section relating to the protection of the rights of women and children, who are exposed to greater discrimination and are more vulnerable to poverty, in 2010 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation supported a number of programmes and initiatives to combat human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation, especially of women and children, through contributions to multilateral bodies including the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). In addition, preventive, protective and support initiatives for women and children affected by or at risk of trafficking and sexual exploitation in conflict and post-conflict situations have been included in the action plan for women in peacebuilding developed in application of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325;

(b) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation has also sponsored various programmes in Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region;

(c) Additionally, a number of other ministries have been working to forge international anti-trafficking alliances, supporting both preventive and cooperative endeavours to facilitate the fight against traffickers and procurers;

(d) Lastly, more extensive training about trafficking in human beings for purposes of sexual exploitation is being given to the overseas staff of various ministerial departments (military personnel assigned to peace missions, diplomats and embassy and consular staff, the staff working in overseas labour offices, etc.).

11. With regard to the need to improve data collection and analysis mechanisms, the Intelligence Centre against Organized Crime established in the State Secretariat for Security of the Ministry of the Interior has since 2009 been operating a trafficking intelligence system built around a database fed with information supplied by the security forces after every anti-trafficking operation and which can be used to compile statistical data on the incidence of this offence in Spain.

12. Initiatives of a more general nature include a set of measures and programmes developed in application of the Integrated Plan against Trafficking for Purposes of Sexual Exploitation which was approved on 12 December 2009. An outline of these measures and programmes is given below.

1. Awareness-raising, prevention and research

13. Lines of action are as follows:

(a) Awareness-raising, to promote social condemnation of trafficking:

(i) *Journey*, an art exhibit spotlighting sex trafficking (2009);

(ii) The production of 5.5 million coasters displaying messages denouncing trafficking for sexual exploitation and special materials for use by hotels and restaurants under a cooperation agreement with the Spanish Hotel Association, designed and printed in 2009 and distributed in 2009 and 2010;

(iii) Support for the United Nations Blue Heart Campaign, including the organization of an exhibition on slavery in the 21st century;

(iv) An exhibition entitled *Don't be an Accomplice*;

(v) A Council of Ministers decision dated 8 October 2010 to recognize 18 October as an international day against trafficking in human beings and to participate in activities organized to mark the International Day Against the Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Women and Children (23 September) and the EU Anti-Trafficking Day (18 October);

(vi) Promotion of controls over singles advertisements in the communications media. In 2010, in view of the difficulties associated with attempts to eliminate advertisements of this type through self-regulation, the Council of State initiated a process of consultation to explore possible courses of action to stop advertisements for sexual services and prostitution, which appear on a daily basis in the print media. Its report, which was published in March 2011, concluded that there were grounds for adopting legal measures to restrict or ban the advertising of prostitution;

(vii) Production of a training manual about trafficking in human beings for purposes of sexual exploitation, an information manual for public sector employees, and an activity story book entitled *El Viaje de Laia* (Laia's Journey) to be used within the educational system to raise awareness;

(viii) Specific awareness-raising activities in other sectors (tourism, education and employment);

(b) Research initiatives, to increase knowledge of trafficking from various perspectives (victims, criminal offence, etc.):

- (i) Study entitled *Poblaciones Mercancía: tráfico y trata de mujeres en España* (People as Merchandise: the trade and trafficking of women in Spain) (updated in 2010);
- (ii) Mapping of existing support facilities for victims of trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation (updated 2011). The updated map includes details of specialist facilities for social, psychological, psychiatric, health medical, legal, training and employment support for victims of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, specifying which institutions are able to offer short- and long-term accommodation and/or protection to victims pending their reintegration within society or their return to their country of origin. Based on this map, which gives information by Autonomous Community and by province, distinguishing between those that offer accommodation and those that do not, the following support services are currently available to victims of trafficking:
- 47 centres offering psychological care
 - 39 centres offering medical care
 - 38 centres offering assistance in finding employment
 - 53 centres running social programmes
 - 45 centres offering legal assistance
 - 33 centres running training programmes
 - 1 centre offering psychiatric care (generally referred to the public health system)
 - 397 residential places
- (iii) Examination of court procedures for dealing with trafficking-related criminal cases (2009);
- (iv) Drafting of guidelines for the treatment of victims of trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation (due in 2011);
- (v) Design of a research survey to ascertain the current prostitution situation in Spain from the point of view of the health needs of persons engaged in prostitution, due to be conducted in the last quarter of 2011;
- (c) Preventive initiatives, to improve systems for the early detection of trafficking situations:
- (i) Promotion of occupational training programmes, including specialized instruction for members of the State security forces, staff of the National Health System and officers of public and private sector institutions;
 - (ii) Use of the biometric identification data recorded in the European Union Visa Information System when issuing and checking visas and residence permits;
 - (iii) Use of indicators for detecting trafficking (Protocol for the National Health System, Instruction No. 1/2010 of the State Secretariat for Security);
 - (iv) Best practices code for the police in investigating trafficking and addition of a trafficking-specific section to the database of the Intelligence Centre against Organized Crime.

2. Protection and assistance for victims of trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation

14. The following initiatives have been developed to improve the information and assistance available to victims:

(a) Leaflets aimed at potential victims of trafficking and containing information on their rights in Spanish, Catalan, Galician, Basque, English, French, Romanian, Russian, Portuguese, Arabic, Polish and Ukrainian have been distributed;

(b) A free telephone information and 016 helpline service has been launched;

(c) In implementation of a Council of Ministers decision dated 6 March 2009, since 2009 a total of €2 million has been allocated each year to fund Government grants for the development of support programmes for victims of trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation: the State Secretariat for Equality issues a special call for projects in this area; it is a component of several programmes of the Directorate-General for the Integration of Immigrants, immigrants being a priority group; and it is one of the programmes eligible for a subsidy from the personal income tax fund. In 2009, 50 projects were submitted, of which 36 were approved, and in 2010, 55 projects were submitted and 50 approved. The 2010 call for projects focused more on funding for the creation of mobile units and residential places;

(d) Funding for NGO-run projects that aim to improve the health of women engaged in prostitution, prevent HIV and other sexually transmitted infections and facilitate these women's social integration (in accordance with the National Plan on AIDS). Funding allocated in 2009, 2010 and 2011 totalled €437,500, €556,000 and €621,000 respectively.

B. Follow-up to paragraph 26 of the Committee's concluding observations**1. Legislation and regulatory instruments****Domestic legislation**

Organic Act No. 2/2010, of 3 March 2010, on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary termination of pregnancy (Boletín Oficial del Estado No. 55, 4 March 2010)

15. This Act comprehensively addresses the right to sexual and reproductive health and establishes the legal and health measures necessary to guarantee this right for all citizens.

16. The Act is based on the premise, supported by the best available scientific knowledge, that appropriate reproductive and affective sex education, universal access to effective family planning practices through the inclusion of latest-generation contraceptives of scientifically-proven efficacy in the portfolio of National Health System services, and the availability of sexual and reproductive health programmes and services, are the most effective means of preventing sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies and abortions, especially in young people.

17. The new Act incorporates the World Health Organization (WHO) definitions of health, sexual health and reproductive health in the Spanish legal framework and provides for the adoption of a series of health- and education-related initiatives and measures. It also establishes new regulations for the voluntary termination of pregnancy which are independent of those contained in the Criminal Code. In line with usual practice in countries with similar politics and cultures, the regulations seek to ensure adequate safeguards and protection for the rights and interests of both the woman and the foetus.

18. The principles underpinning the Act are as follows:

(a) In exercising the right to freedom, privacy and personal autonomy, all persons shall be free to take decisions concerning their sexual and reproductive life without

restrictions other than those deriving from the obligation to respect public order and the rights of others which is enshrined in the Constitution and domestic legislation;

(b) Recognition of the right to freely chosen motherhood;

(c) No person shall suffer discrimination in accessing benefits and services on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin, religion, belief or opinion, sex, disability, sexual orientation, age, civil status, etc.;

(d) In their respective areas of competence, public authorities shall provide services and meet all other obligations as necessary to guarantee sexual and reproductive health;

(e) In exercising its oversight responsibilities, the State shall ensure that equal access to the services and benefits provided by the National Health System is guaranteed for all.

19. The Act also establishes that the education system shall provide sexual and reproductive health education as an aspect of the full development of the personality and values training, taking a holistic approach which helps to promote:

(a) A vision of sexuality based on equality and shared responsibility between men and women, according special attention to the prevention of gender-based violence, assault and sexual abuse;

(b) Recognition and acceptance of sexual diversity;

(c) Harmonious development of sexuality attuned to the nature of young people;

(d) The prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and infections, especially AIDS/HIV;

(e) The prevention of unwanted pregnancies in a context of responsible sexuality.

Royal Decree No. 825/2010, of 25 June, partially implementing Organic Act No. 2/2010, of 3 March 2010, on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary termination of pregnancy (Boletín Oficial del Estado No. 155, 26 June 2010)

20. This Decree has a twofold objective. Firstly, it establishes the specific operating procedures of the clinical committees responsible for confirming prenatal diagnoses of extremely serious and incurable diseases that might raise the possibility of voluntary termination of the pregnancy. Secondly, it specifies the clear, objective information required pursuant to article 17 in order to approve the requests of women seeking voluntary terminations.

Royal Decree No. 831/2010, of 25 July 2010, guaranteeing quality of care in voluntary termination of pregnancy (Boletín Oficial del Estado No. 155, 26 June 2010)

21. This Royal Decree is designed to guarantee equality and quality of care for women undergoing voluntary terminations of pregnancy, ensuring that all women have equal access to the service irrespective of where they live, in accordance with the provisions of article 19 of Organic Act No. 2/2010, of 3 March 2010, on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary termination of pregnancy.

Royal Decree No. 829/2010, of 25 June 2010, regulating the allocation of direct grants to the Autonomous Communities and the National Health-Care Management Institute for the implementation of National Health System strategies for palliative care, patient safety, the prevention of gender-based violence and care in normal childbirth in 2010

22. As part of the measures and actions required of the health services under Organic Act No. 1/2004, of 28 December 2004, on comprehensive protection measures against gender-based violence, and within the conceptual framework and areas of focus proposed for all public sector agencies in the national gender violence awareness and prevention plan, specific actions have been singled out as priority objectives within the strategy for promoting equality set out in the National Health System's Quality Plan, the aim of which is to enhance quality and equity in the comprehensive health-care response to gender-based violence through an assessment of the impact of the measures adopted by health-care authorities.

Legislation of the Autonomous Communities

23. The following instruments should be mentioned:

(a) Decree No. 148/2010, of 26 October 2010, creating the advisory commission on mother and child health care and affective, sexual and reproductive health (Autonomous Community of Catalonia);

(b) Department of Health Resolution No. SLT/3681/2010, of 4 November 2010, establishing a clinical committee in accordance with article 15 (c) of Organic Act No. 2/2010, of 3 March 2010 (Autonomous Community of Catalonia);

(c) Order of 5 July 2010 implementing certain points of Organic Act No. 2/2010, of 3 March 2010 (RCL No. 2010/534) on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary termination of pregnancy (Autonomous Community of Aragon);

(d) Order of 30 June 2010, providing for the establishment in the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands of clinical committees under article 15 (c) of Organic Act No. 2/2010, of 3 March 2010, on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary termination of pregnancy (Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands).

2. Programmes and activities

24. The health-care component of the 2008–2011 Strategic Plan for Equal Opportunities has four objectives: to produce and disseminate information about the influence of gender on health; to foster a gender-sensitive approach to women's health; to help improve women's health; and to encourage women's empowerment and involvement in health processes.

25. The Strategic Plan provides for the inclusion of sexual and reproductive health programmes and programmes to prevent heterosexual HIV/AIDS transmission within the range of services available through the National Health System. It also envisages information and sex education initiatives, which are a means of preventing unwanted pregnancies, and access to adequate and effective contraception, as well as development of healthy sexuality.

26. As part of the National Health System Quality Plan, health strategies have been developed based on the principles of equity and territorial cohesion and designed to ensure that all citizens have access, under the same conditions, to those services and procedures that have proved effective in improving health and quality of life and are generally agreed to be efficient. In application of these strategies, the gender perspective has been incorporated in all promotional and preventive health programmes from the design stage through to implementation and evaluation. Ministry-funded programmes in the

Autonomous Communities also incorporate the gender perspective as a core component, especially programmes addressing emerging and re-emerging diseases and diseases of particular severity.

27. To help combat violence against women, the Inter-Territorial Council of the National Health System has established a Commission against Gender-Based Violence to advise it on all questions associated with the health service response to gender-based violence, including the provision of technical support and guidance and the planning of health-related measures under title I, chapter III of Organic Act No. 1/2004 on comprehensive protection measures against gender-based violence, which deals with the actions required within the health system to raise awareness of the problem and prevent and detect its occurrence.

28. In 2006, the Inter-Territorial Council approved a common protocol for the National Health System response to gender-based violence. The aim of the protocol is to provide health-care professionals with standard guidelines for action — support and follow-up as well as prevention and early detection — in cases of violence directed specifically against women. The protocol is a key tool for training health-care specialists and improving the quality of care provided to female victims of gender-based violence.

29. In 2007, on the basis of proposals drafted and agreed by the Commission on Gender-Based Violence, the Inter-Territorial Council approved 18 standard indicators for the epidemiological monitoring of gender-based violence.

30. The Commission on Gender-Based Violence has also overseen the development of a common National Health System awareness-raising and training strategy for medical professionals, to facilitate early detection and improve the care provided in such situations.

31. In 2011 the Commission has been reviewing the National Health System protocol with a view to improving it by incorporating the clinical and health-care considerations that are of special relevance in dealing with vulnerable groups such as women engaged in prostitution and female drug addicts. As part of this process, it is working on:

(a) Harmonized guidelines for the provision of health-care services for women in particularly vulnerable situations or exposed to a greater risk of gender-based violence, such as immigrant women, women with disabilities and pregnant women;

(b) Harmonized guidelines for the provision of health-care services for the children of women exposed to gender-based violence.

32. As to sexual and reproductive health, Spain has updated its legislative framework to align it with best practice within the international community, updating public policies and incorporating new support services in the field of sexual and reproductive health. To this end, it has launched a national strategy for sexual and reproductive health which is underpinned by the belief that, in the case of young people in particular, guaranteeing human rights, particularly sexual and reproductive rights, is the most effective means of preventing sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies and voluntary terminations. Supported by the best available scientific knowledge, this belief is shaping the development of appropriate gender-sensitive sex education programmes and bringing improvements to information, contraceptive access and the availability of sexual and reproductive health programmes and services.

33. Thus, the public authorities — specifically the Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality — are developing initiatives designed to foster relationships of equality and mutual respect between men and women in sexual and reproductive health, taking account of all potential situations of vulnerability (disability, housing situation, multiculturalism, sexual orientation, age, origin, etc.).

34. In these endeavours, the Ministry's policy objective is to guarantee quality and universality in access to public health-care services that take a holistic approach to sexual health, and in the provision of support services for women and their partners during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-natal period, focusing perinatal care on the family and on healthy development.

35. Specifically, steps are being taken to provide comprehensive health education that takes a gender-sensitive approach to sexual and reproductive health. These measures are designed to promote shared responsibility in sexual relationships and decision on contraception, irrespective of sexual orientation, while at the same time preventing unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

36. The first National Sexual Health Survey integrating the gender perspective was conducted in 2009 and encompassed the entire population aged over 16, thus highlighting differences specific to certain age groups, and with no division into age groups in the upper portions of the population pyramid. The survey increased knowledge of sexual health in men and women, facilitating analysis from the perspective of gender relations and generating information useful for the development of sexual health services. The main survey results were used to develop the sexual health component of the national strategy for sexual and reproductive health.

37. The national strategy for sexual and reproductive health places a particular emphasis on young people and provides for the development of policies designed to improve the information and education available to them. This information and education needs to be scientifically based and made part of the school curriculum so as to enable them to develop the knowledge, ability and attitudes necessary to make well-informed decisions. Since contraceptive access and use is key to reducing unwanted pregnancies, programmes that guarantee access to information and the availability of contraception for young people are a priority. Encouraging the use of male and female condoms is also very important to the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. Young people must have access to high-quality, universal health services that meet their needs and respect their sexual and reproductive diversity.

38. The Ministry of Education points out that one of the basic competencies on the curriculum at the various stages of education is the social and civic skill that relates particularly to the defence and promotion of human rights, equality between men and women and non-discrimination, as set forth in the General Education Act. The Act sets out the varied knowledge and complex skills that make it possible to take decisions, to choose how to behave in particular situations and to take responsibility for these choices and decisions. It also encourages an appreciation of the value of difference and recognition of the equal rights of the different population groups, and particularly of men and women.

39. With regard to anti-HIV/AIDS strategies, in Spain everyone has access to free antiretroviral treatment. The National Health System provides health services for the entire population, although foreign nationals must be registered in order to benefit.

40. Unlike other countries, Spain is not experiencing a feminization of HIV/AIDS. In the past decade, the percentage of women in new diagnoses has remained stable at around 20 per cent.

2008–2012 Multisectoral Plan against HIV Infection and AIDS in Spain

41. Women are considered a population group particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS under the Multisectoral Plan, the objectives of which include:

(a) To improve the level of health information and education available to women with respect to sexual health, HIV infection and preventive measures, especially among

cohorts subject to greater risk of infection, and to provide comprehensive health care for women which includes early detection of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and cervical cancer;

(b) To develop specific initiatives that make it easier for women to access existing preventive programmes and measures;

(c) To foster women's involvement in the design and implementation of these programmes.

42. A gender-sensitive protocol for the prevention of heterosexual HIV transmission has been adopted to facilitate the transfer of these objectives to primary health care. The protocol is the fruit of cooperation between the Institute for Women and the Secretariat of the National Plan on AIDS, both now part of the Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality, and constitutes a useful tool to sensitize health-care professionals and train them to deal with the gender conditioning which perpetuates resistance to safer sex. It also allows for early HIV detection in women and increased levels of early diagnosis.

43. Since 1997 the Institute for Women has been running a gender-sensitive pregnancy, STI and HIV/AIDS prevention programme for teenagers and young people under a framework agreement with the National Health System and in cooperation with the health services of the Autonomous Communities.

44. The aim of this awareness-raising and educational programme, which is designed for health-care professionals forming part of primary and specialist care teams, support units and women's care units, and also for health service administrators, is to improve the sexual and reproductive health care available to young women by training the social and health service professionals attached to primary care teams to develop gender-sensitive health promotion, disease prevention and care initiatives for young people. Six training courses attended by a total of 141 professionals were held in 2010.

45. In addition to the protocol, the Institute for Women within the State Secretariat for Equality has produced and distributed the following publications that incorporate the gender perspective in the discussion of HIV/AIDS.

- (a) Women and HIV/AIDS;
- (b) Preventing heterosexual HIV/AIDS transmission in women:
 - (i) Gender relations and subjectivity;
 - (ii) A methodology for preventive programmes;
 - (iii) Heterosexual HIV/AIDS transmission in Spain;
 - (iv) Epidemiological review;
 - (v) Sexually transmitted diseases.

46. The Institute for Women also contributes to the working group created by the National Health System, among other things to draft a practical guide to integrating the gender perspective in HIV prevention programmes. The guide is currently being revised prior to its publication in the last quarter of 2011.

47. The Secretariat of the National Health System is also engaged in the following activities:

(a) Funding NGO projects that seek to incorporate the gender perspective in HIV/AIDS and STI prevention projects. Projects of this type received annual funding of €65,000 in 2009 and 2010 and €59,000 in 2011;

(b) Breaking down all epidemiological reports by sex and incorporating the gender perspective in the design, implementation and development of National Health System projects and funded NGO projects;

(c) Providing training in gender mainstreaming for National Health System administrators.

48. Lastly, Act No. 39/2006, of 14 December 2006, on the promotion of personal autonomy and care for dependent persons, aims to improve the quality of life of persons who require the help of another to carry out their day-to-day activities. The Act provides for the allocation of financial and material resources to persons living with HIV who are dependent on others.
