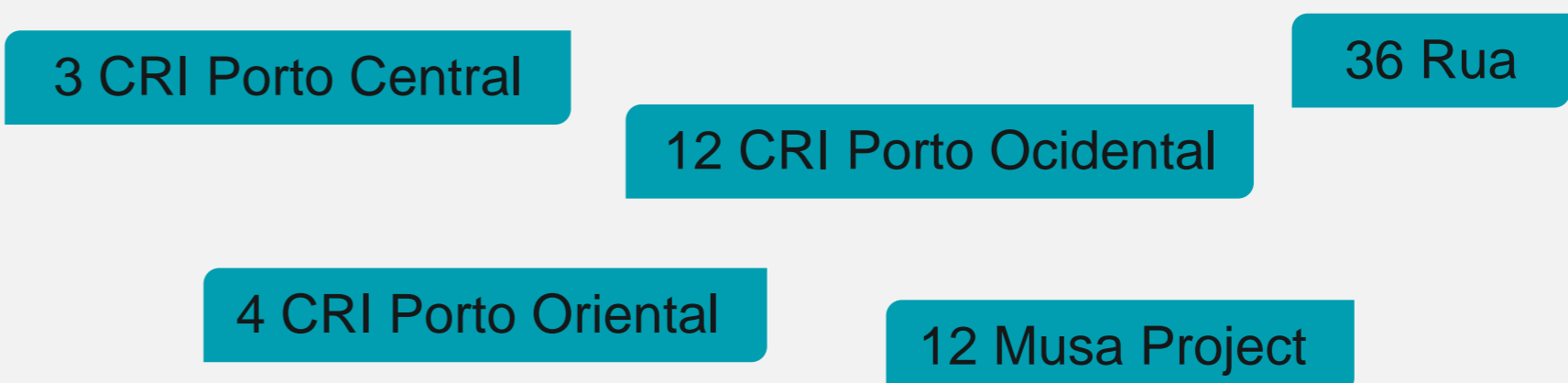
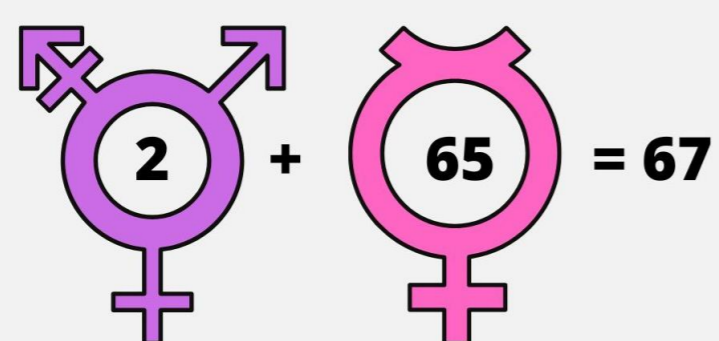


From the outreach work carried out at the CRI Porto Oriental and the Cri Porto Ocidental, with women and transgender people who use drugs do sex work (n= 67), in natural contexts (street, abandoned houses, etc.), we present a qualitative characterization of the social determinants of health found.

For women and transgender people, drug use and dependence in terms of health and social harm is alarming. Due to the great barriers in accessing drug addiction treatment, many women who use drugs only resort to services when they are brought by harm reduction outreach teams, in a late and serious phase, in the face of crisis situations or serious health and social outcomes. In the near future, given the trends observed in the general population, the proportion of women with problematic substance use is likely to increase. This calls for urgently developing gender-sensitive drug outreach responses for effective gender transformation responses. Gender is a central dimension in the analysis of drug use pathways (drug types, motivations, patterns and contexts of use) and related risks, harms and health, social and legal consequences. It is important in this context to understand how gender, associated social norms, and alcohol and drug use influence each other. This is where outreach work is a relevant lens for analyzing and evaluating how conventional services respond (including in health, criminal justice and social security) and contribute to reducing gender inequalities in health and society. Outreach was considered the engine capable of expanding the knowledge and response capacity of services, through the empowerment of trans women and cis women, promoting access to the National Health Service and Specialized Services in Drug Addiction and Infectious Disease.

Sample

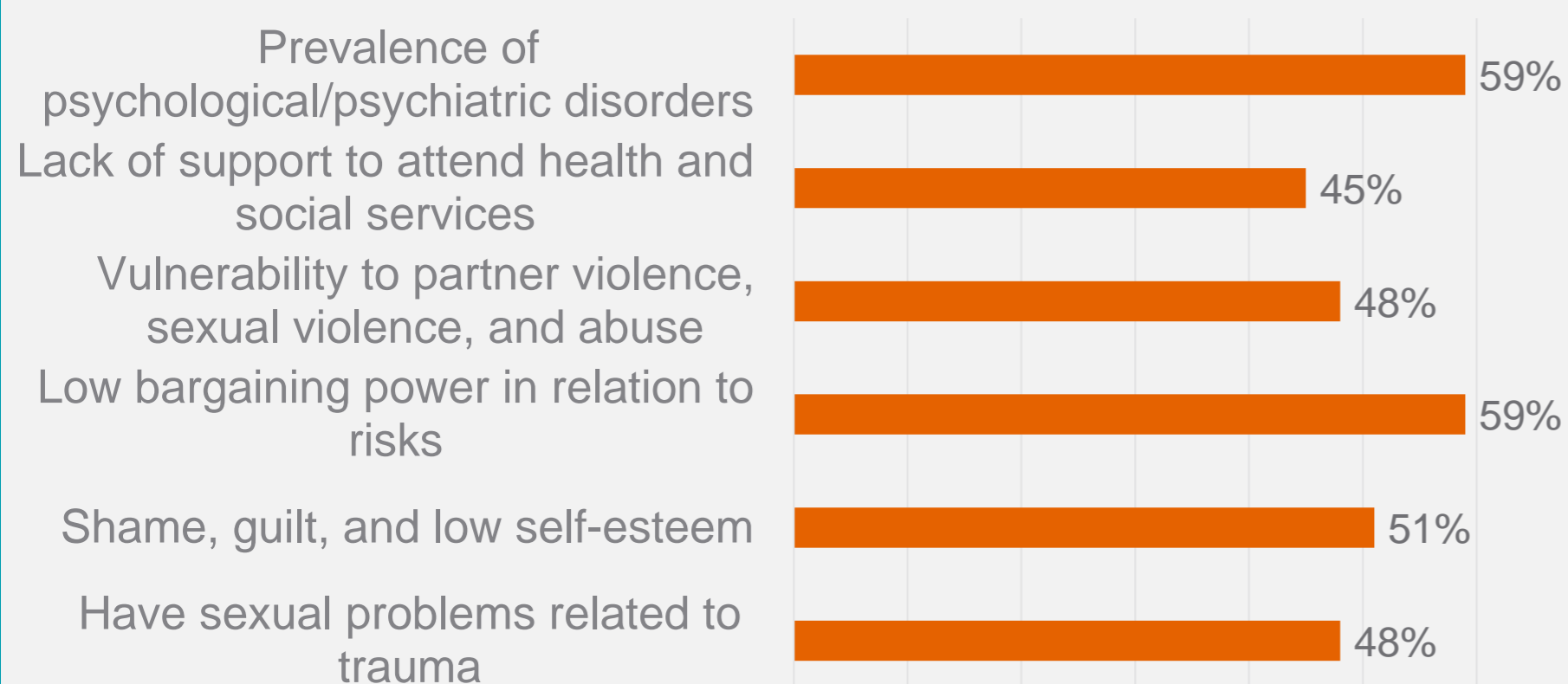


Methodology

- a) Ethnography and qualitative study of logbooks in Harm Reduction
- b) Analysis of registration forms
- c) Focus group

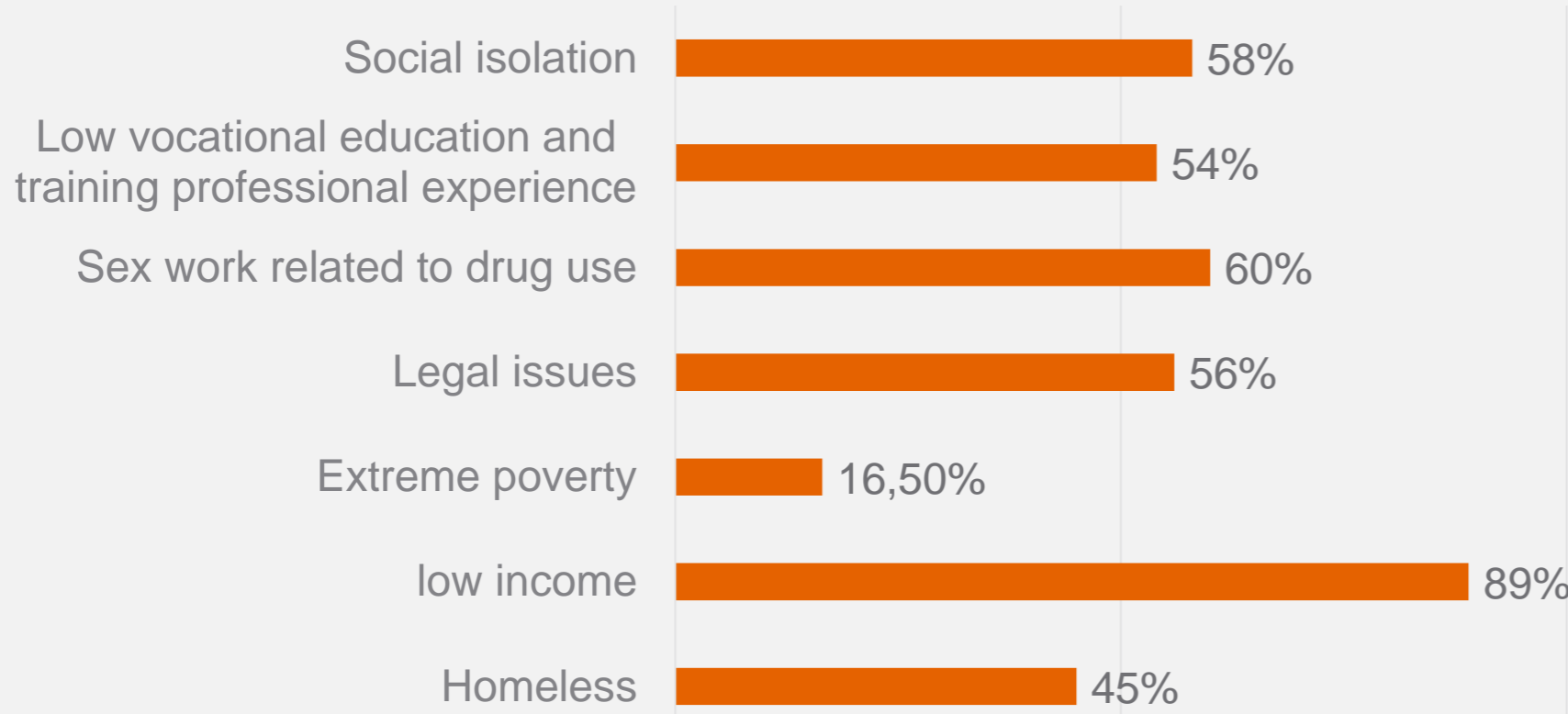
Social Determinants of Health

- a) Ethnography and qualitative study of logbooks in Harm Reduction
- c) Focus group



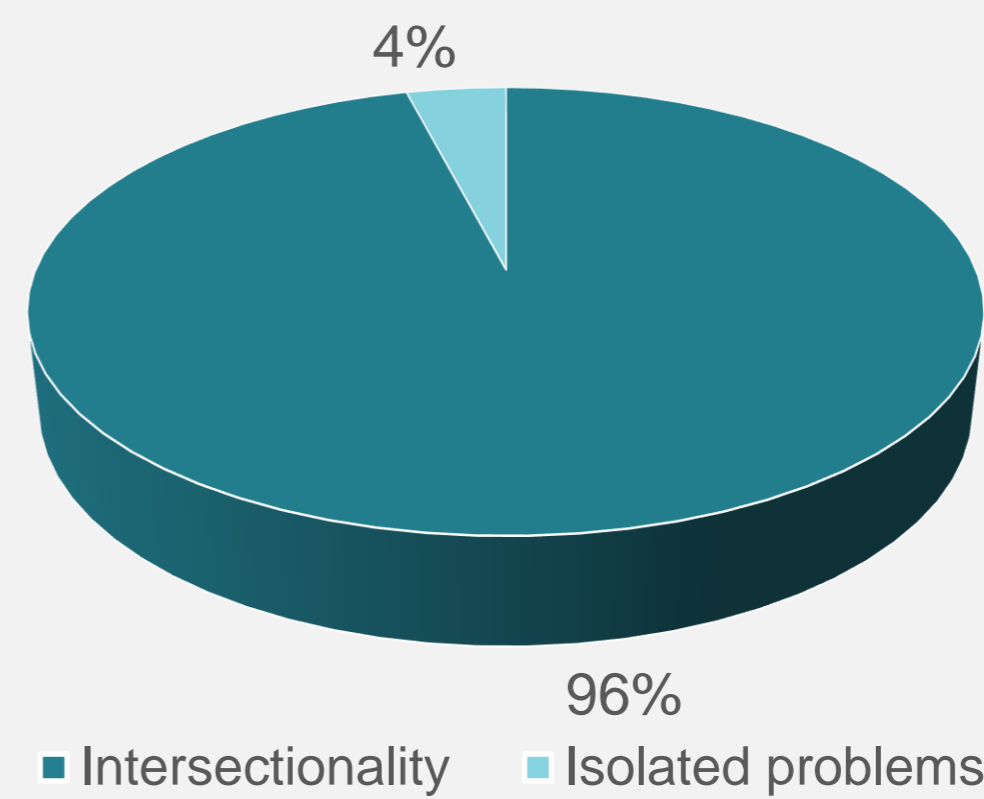
Social Determinants of Health

- b) Analysis of registration forms



Intersectionality between three or more factors

- a) Ethnography and qualitative study of logbooks in Harm Reduction
- b) Analysis of registration forms
- c) Focus group



Women who use drugs are disproportionately affected by drugrelated health issues

Women who use drugs experience:

- Social isolation
- Low vocational education and training professional experience
- Have sexual problems related to trauma
- Shame, guilt, and low self-esteem
- Low bargaining power in relation to risks
- Sex work related to drug use
- Vulnerability to partner violence, sexual violence, and abuse
- Prevalence of psychological/psychiatric disorders
- Lack of support to attend health and social services
- Lifestyles and living conditions associated to health risks
- Legal problems
- Stigmatization
- Intersectionality

Recommendations:

- Integrated service for women drug users facing gender-based violence Integrated specific center for women survivors of violence that incorporated a drug rehabilitation and harm reduction perspective
- Integrated approach with special attention be paid to poverty, sexual identity and orientation, ethnicity and other local geo references and culture
- Adapt drug services and facilitate access to services to respond to women's felt needs and priorities - "Gender sensitive health services"
- Develop more outreach programs sensitive to gender and drug priorities
- Promote the participation and development of women who use drugs at all stages of the development of policies, programs and services
- Empower and promote learning among women who use drugs as opposed to models focused on dysfunction or illness