

*Human trafficking is a crime!*



# **Human Trafficking: Present Day Slavery**



# Contents

Foreword.....	2
Story.....	3
What is human trafficking?.....	7
Types of human trafficking.....	8
Ways of recruiting.....	10
Wrong promises.....	11
Profile of a potential victim.....	12
Vulnerability.....	12
Poverty, unemployment and corruption.....	13
Globalization and economic imbalance.....	13
Feminization of migration and gender discrimination.....	14
Lack of knowledge and education.....	14
Migration and migration policy.....	14
Corruption and Collaboration.....	15
Abuse.....	15
Profile of a trafficker.....	16
Statistics on trafficking in human beings.....	17
Legislation in Albania.....	18
What would be necessary to end trafficking.....	19
What can I do?.....	20
How to get help ? Helplines and organisations.....	21

## Foreword:

“Trafficking in human beings” is a phenomenon, which is not talked about easily. It is a crime that happens in secret, and it is so cruel that there is a great fear to report such a crime.

In 2010, URAT was established to form a network of religious from different congregations and nationalities, working actively, against Human Trafficking in Albania.

Since 2011 our membership has also included lay coworkers. As our objectives are to work on the prevention of trafficking, we distribute anti trafficking information, for example this brochure, which you hold in your hand, and provide training in awareness-raising against trafficking.



With this brochure we want to raise awareness about the existence of trafficking in its various forms, but also to identify it, to give contact details for organizations, so that you can actively help to fight human trafficking.

## Story

Elisa

My name is Elisa I was born in a small village in the south of Albania I am 25 years old. I went to school from the age of six until I was eighteen. My father wanted me to leave school at fourteen when I had completed the compulsory eight years, however I begged and begged and arranged for my teachers to speak to him, he finally agreed that I could carry on to secondary school.

I dreamed of becoming a teacher or a nurse, but my father would not allow it, he told me that a woman does not need an education and that I should stay home, and help my mother who suffered ill health. Often, it was a struggle for me to attend school and to complete it and graduate, but I managed it despite my father's opposition. My father was unhappy about me being in a mixed environment and so my education came to a halt at eighteen years of age. He would not let me go to university even though my grades were high enough for this to have happened. From then on I would work around the house and farm helping with the vegetables and livestock and doing household chores.

I first saw Kodi in January 2011. I had not seen him before, but when I was working in the field, I would see him driving backwards and forwards in his car and he always seemed to be looking at me. He would sometimes drive his car so that it blocked me and I would have to walk round it, or he would play his music very loud to attract my attention. He would try to talk to me from the car or at other times he would walk alongside me and ask me to go for coffee. This was all new to me I would usually run off without talking to him. I was afraid of how my father would react if I talked to any man, far less a stranger. I was interested though, I wondered how someone who looked and dressed so nice and had a nice car could be interested in someone like me.

I began to speak to him in early February, he had been trying to get my attention for about three weeks by this time. I was doing the shopping and it was raining, he offered me a lift and I accepted. He asked me about myself, he knew my name and about my family. I found out afterwards that he had

been asking people about me and my family. I thought it was because he cared about me. He asked for my number and he was surprised that I didn't have a phone; he said he would give me a phone so that we could talk and I agreed. He asked if I would be going out the next day and I said I thought I would be. However I didn't go out the next day as my father said he needed me in the house, but I went out the day after that and he met me then. We would speak and text on the phone he had given me, he used to say how rare it was to see girls like me who didn't wear make-up and that he was interested in me because he liked simple girls. When he found out my age he was shocked as he thought I was much younger he commented on it many times.

We would speak on the phone every day, we met maybe four or five days after he had given me the phone, I began trying to make opportunities to meet him. I was too afraid to go for coffee or anything in case we were seen together... Normally he would meet me and drive to another area and then just sit and talk. After we had met a few times he would tell me that he wouldn't be able to talk for a few days. On other occasions when we talked he would tell me that he was in another part of Albania making investments. I wasn't used to asking men questions and he mentioned how quiet I was, and I said I don't really like to talk. I asked him once what he did for a living and he told me that he had a garage and a carwash in Greece.

In March 2012 he started suggesting that we go to his place. I said no at first but agreed a couple of weeks later when he kept pressuring me. He took me to a place where he said he was staying, I don't know if he actually lived there. It was a flat in a new block he said he had bought it for when he needed somewhere to stay when he needed to be in Albania. I had visited the flat a few times when we began to talk about our future. He said he wanted to take me to Greece, I knew my father would not approve of the relationship as he did not want me to marry. I just agreed to run away with Kodi and he said that he would take care of me.

I thought that it would be a new life and we would be together. He told me that we would get married have a family and a good life together. He had been asking me since early April but I only actually agreed in May. He asked me for some photos as he needed to sort out our travel. On the day we left I went out as normal, Kodi told me not to take anything as he would buy me all that I needed. I met him in the afternoon and stayed at his flat

that night. The next day, we left and travelled by car to another part of Albania and he left his car there saying his friend would pick it up. We then travelled to Greece using the documents Kodi had for me using the photos I had given him. He kept the documents all the time. A friend of his collected us from the ferry and we drove for a few hours, I am not sure where we got to. We got to his home in Greece and his friend was there. Kodi was nice to me while we were in Greece, he would come and go saying he had some business things to sort out as things were not going too well. He told me not to go out as I may get lost, he went away overnight once and I was very scared as I had never lived away from my parents before.

He then started to say that things might be better in England as he was having problems with his business in Greece and that we should go there. I was very nervous as this was totally different to the plan he had made for us while in Albania. He kept telling me how good it would be and he had lots of contacts there, we could work and make a good living. I agreed to come to the UK. We drove through Europe and took the ferry but I am not sure what countries we travelled through to get here. I told Kodi I get car sick on long journeys and he gave me a pill but I am not sure what it was as I slept for most of the time.

When we arrived we drove for some hours he told me we were in England, we stopped outside a house it was all new to me and looked very different to Albanian houses. Two men came out to greet us Kodi said they were friends of his, we went in and Danni took me to a bedroom with an en-suite bathroom. I was still very tired from the journey Kodi told me to rest and relax, he said they were going out to meet up with some friends and he would be back soon. I had been on my own in the room about an hour and



a half when one of the men who greeted us came in to the room and locked the door. I was terrified and asked him what he was doing and where was Kodi. He told me to calm down, that he had bought me from Kodi and paid a lot of money for me. He said don't fight it will be easier for you if you don't. I started screaming and he put his hand over my mouth and raped me.

He told me he could kill me and nobody would know or care about me. That continued for the next two weeks I was told not to even think about trying to escape. Food and drink was brought to the room and following this I would feel drowsy. The woman who brought the food told me that I would now have to see clients and this could be upwards of 6 a day they told her not to put make up on me as I was more valuable as I looked so young. They told me that if I did not do what the clients wanted they could make me disappear. If I didn't do what the client wanted, the client would complain to my captors and they would then beat me.

In July I was not feeling well and asked if I could not work that day but my captors said I had to work. A client came, when he walked in the room I tried to communicate that I was not well. He seemed quite shocked at how young I looked, I managed to say :

- "help me I am sick, I want to go".

He saw that I was crying and he made signs that I was small and just kept saying:

- "Oh my god".

He tried to open the windows but they were locked. He eventually managed to force the top part open, it was a very small gap. He helped me climb out of the small opening onto a roof of the buildings next to the house, I was able to get down from the roof of that building fairly easily. I ran as fast as I could and walked for hours not knowing where I was. I asked a couple of people in the street to help but they just walked away. Eventually someone helped me. I was then referred to the Medaille Trust a charitable organisation that supports victims of human trafficking. Without their support I don't know what would have become of me, I stayed in the safe house for several months where I had all the support I needed to aid my recovery, healthcare, and emotional support anytime day or night when I would experience flashbacks to my sexual exploitation and access legal advice regarding my lack of status in the UK.

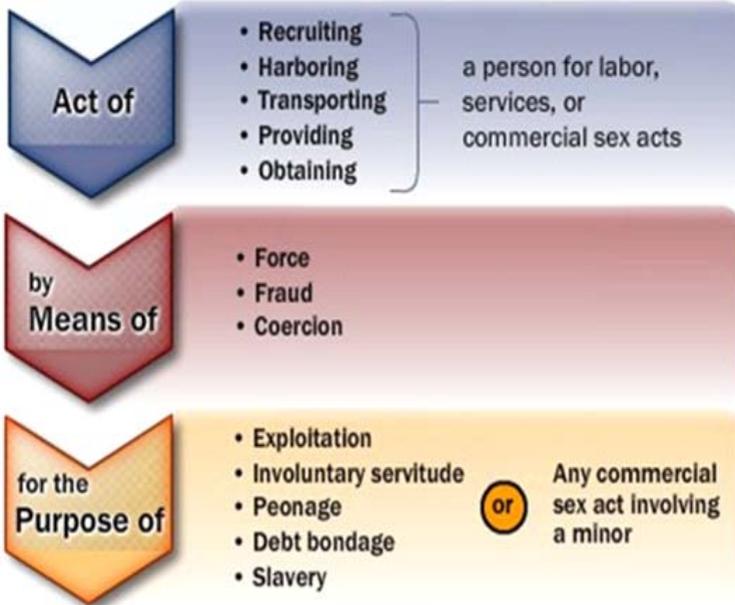
I now live independently but re-visit the safe house regularly for on-going support when I need it.

## What is human trafficking?

What is human trafficking? It is important to know the correct answer to this question. This definition was approved in the year 2000 in Palermo, Sicily, and for that reason it is called the Palermo Protocol or the 2000 United Nations Trafficking Protocol.

### Human Trafficking

is defined as the...



As we can see, the victim does not need to be physically transported from one location to another in order for a crime to fall within this definition. However it could be this. Trafficking is not only about movement, it is about exploitation or more accurately about slavery.

## Types of human trafficking

Trafficking is a general term for a variety of conditions in which people are kept and exploited against their will into forced labor. Forced labor takes different forms, including debt bondage, trafficking and other forms of modern slavery. Victims can be undocumented workers, migrant and temporary workers on legitimate visas, or even citizens. Human trafficking can exist in any workplace.



- *bonded labor / debt bondage*

Victims of debt bondage are typically required to work for low wages to repay an excessive or unreasonable amount of money in exchange for a service, such as transportation or a recruiter fee for a job. The victims are then compelled to pay off their debts by becoming modern day slaves.

- *involuntary domestic servitude*

Forced labor can also occur in domestic service, agricultural, manufacturing, and janitorial services, hospitality industries, construction, health and elder care.

- *child labor incl. sexual exploitation of children*

Child labor is work, done by children, that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

- *Sexual exploitation, exploitation of the prostitution of others*

Trafficking occurs for commercial sexual exploitation in street prostitution, massage parlors, and brothels. Traffickers coerce, force, or deceive victims into performing commercial sex acts. Sex trafficking may include prostitution, pornography, live-sex shows, and sex tourism.

- *organ trafficking*

Organ trafficking involves the harvesting and sale of organs from unwilling donors or donors who sell their organs in ethically questionable circumstances. Individuals in vulnerable situations, such as refugees, may be forced into indebtedness and then offered an “opportunity” to “donate” an organ to repay the debt. Other donors may be offered payment for organs, an exploitative practice that is banned in almost every country in the world due to obvious ethics concerns and the potential for abuse.

- *human trafficking can arise from a mail-order bride transaction*

A mail-order bride is a woman who lists herself in catalogs (online or otherwise) and is selected by men for marriage. The men who are interested in a mail-order bride are often relatively wealthy men who have been divorced, or have not had success with women in the past. In many cases, they decide to pursue a woman from a less developed



country because they believe that such women will be submissive to them, as opposed to the more independent women from their home countries. They also frequently choose mail-order brides that are significantly younger, often by as much as 20 or 30 years.

Human smuggling is different from human trafficking . What sets human smuggling apart from human trafficking is that the defining element of human smuggling is transportation, while the defining element of human trafficking is transportation and exploitation with commercial interest. People who are smuggled are not necessarily exploited and are acting out of their own free will.

## Ways of recruiting



*Recruitment* is the starting phase of trafficking. It starts at the moment when an individual accepts (or sometimes the family members decide for her/him) to go with the trafficker, this could be within the country or abroad. Then manner of the invitation could as a form of

deception, physical or psychological violence exercised on her/him, or because of money or any other profit. Trafficking can occur within the country if the elements of recruitment, transporting and accommodation for the purpose of sexual exploitation or slave labour are present. These elements are defined on the United Nations' definition of trafficking.

## Use of mediators

Usually the traffickers, in order to deceive the young women/boys/ men/ children make use of mediators, who may be:

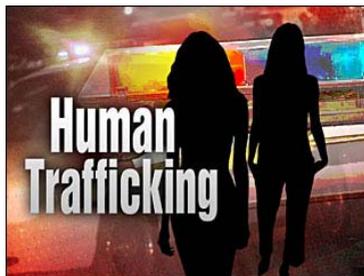
- Schoolmates or classmates of the victim;
- Neighbors of the victim;
- Relatives of the victim;
- Sometimes even family members of the victim (parents, brothers, sisters, in-laws, etc);
- Lover Boy.

In the case of the forced prostitution-once the victim gives her consent to go with the traffickers, which is sometimes followed by the parents' own confirmation, the traffickers organize her transportation by moving her to motels, hotels, or different houses in or outside Albania. During this time the girls are systematically violated, in order to prepare them psychologically for not refusing to be prostitutes when they arrive in the country of destination.

## Wrong promises

### *Deception by false marriages:*

Girls get involved in emotional relationships with a man (the trafficker – Lover Boy - John) who feigns love and convinces the girl to follow him to another place (city/foreign country) for a better life. To make the operation more realistic, he uses the technique of formal engagement in the family. He uses ancient traditions, which are still very strong in Albania, and



which allow a delivery of the girl to the future bridegroom, who can control her social life from now on. Since then the man becomes the focal point of the girl, takes a protective attitude, this will facilitate the transition to the stage of exploitation and violence. The engagement also prevents the girl from returning home, as the abandonment of her companion on her part, would entail the risk of social exclusion. Return to her family is not easy because they fear the reaction of family members and the public.

### *Albanian girls abducted:*

These girls are generally very young, come from rural and informal areas and are kidnapped from very poor families.

### *Albanian girls sold by their parents:*

This happens in contexts characterized by a profound poverty.

### *Albanian girls who go abroad by themselves:*

Some girls search for better opportunities abroad, they leave the country, and their documents are in order, but once abroad, they fail to settle, and are easily caught by traffickers, who sell them on:

1. Deception about employment;
2. Deception about a better life;
3. Deception through alleged Employment Agencies.

Recruitment can be partially deceptive, fully deceptive and forcible.

- Partially deceptive recruitment is when victims may be aware that they are to be employed in a given activity but do not know under what conditions.
- Fully deceptive recruitment is present when victims are lured by promises of employment and financial gain and are fully deceived as to the true intentions of the traffickers.
- Forcible recruitment happens when victims are forcibly taken.

## Profile of a potential victim

Victims of human trafficking can be men or boys, women and young girls, even if the majority are women and young girls.

## Vulnerability

There is no one typical 'profile' of a victim of Human Trafficking. Anyone can be trafficked. They may be well educated or have no formal education. One factor, however, what does seem common to victims is vulnerability. The Albanian society fulfills many conditions that make persons vulnerable to trafficking and increase the number of victims:

- Lack of social safety nets;
- Dysfunctional families;
- Economic hardship/poverty;
- Political instability/war zone;
- Natural disasters;
- Criminal activity;
- Illegal immigration status;
- Violent or neglectful family situation;
- No educational opportunities;

Victims may be vulnerable for many reasons, but in general their immediate environment seems to provide little hope for the future with no opportunities for improvement. Instability, extreme poverty, are just some factors which can result in 'dreams of a better life elsewhere.

### Poverty, unemployment and corruption

The situation in Albania, which is still in a transitional situation from a restrictive communist system into democracy, is very difficult to master for the majority of Albanians. The period after the collapse of communism was, for many people, a traumatic experience, there was no money, the infrastructure did not work, they experienced high levels of corruption, and it was a time of anarchy. This destroyed the social structures.



In today's lives, the challenge is, to deal every day with the lack of money, the not functioning infrastructure and corruption. Particularly for vulnerable people, and those who have no work, this is a very difficult situation. Many have to try to get through it alone. The main difficulty for them is the impossibility to survive in their villages. This often leads to escaping to crime, taking refuge in alcohol or drugs, escape from the country, wishing to emigrate. Everyone is trying to fight for themselves and the weak become weaker. The social structure of the poorer families often does not work anymore in the changed situation. So it happens that many of the recruiters are friends of the victims of human trafficking, relatives, siblings, or parents, who try to lure their victims by false job offers. Often for the families in need, their own child becomes less important than the need to survive.

### Globalization and economic imbalance

The battle for cheap labor and competitiveness means that in the target countries, the demand for traded people is great. They are cheaper than the local labor and are traded in unpaid or low-paying service sectors such as domestic and factory work, working on construction or in prostitution.



## Feminization of migration and gender discrimination

Girls and women become very often victims of trafficking, because of their lower social status in the family and society, their limited access to education, and their poor and discriminatory working conditions. An income is often not enough for the family, so many women emigrate because they have to care for their children or younger siblings. Some women also migrate to escape domestic violence and oppression. In search of better opportunities, many women leave home and may end up in the hands of traffickers.

## Lack of knowledge and education

Ignorance about the different types of recruitment and how traffickers operate, or over which conditions are necessary for legal migration, endangers people who want to emigrate. Often these same people become victims of traffickers. There are also misconceptions or embellished tales of the supposed better life in the city or other countries.

## Demand

A global market exists for cheap, exploitable labor. Those who engage in trafficking are simply fulfilling market demands. The person is used according to the demands made by consumers. Human trafficking generates about seven to ten billion dollars annually.

## Supply

The industry of human trafficking also thrives because there is an endless supply of victims. Individuals end up as victims of human trafficking due to a combination of factors, the most significant being poverty. The involvement of organized crime also facilitates the development of the human trafficking industry. Crime networks of various forms interact between countries to provide the markets with the s according to the demand of the consumers.

## Migration and migration policy

Restrictive immigration policy in the countries in which many Albanians want to emigrate, can lead people to increasingly turn to dubious facilitators and agencies. These facilitators and false agencies trade the Albanians and exploit them in a most cruel manner.

## Corruption and Collaboration

Albania has a very good case law relating to human trafficking. Due to the financial situation of the state, a consistent implementation of the law is not yet in practice, and there is much corruption and bribery. In the Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International Albania in 2011 reached only 3.1 out of a possible 10 points, which is ranked 95 of 183 countries.

## Abuse

The potential victims of trafficking have common features in their life history. Their journey begins often in families where they experience violence and repression by the parents or the spouse. Since many Albanian girls are married very young, they could be equated as young married women, with the potential victims. This is because many of these very young Albanian brides experience in their arranged marriages, violence and oppression. They accept every offer to escape the abuse. Equally vulnerable are single mothers, who are often rejected by their communities, and who are often in economic difficulties. Many of these single women are responsible for their children on their own. Poverty leads some parents to sell their children for survival in the family, or they accept job offers from people whom they cannot verify. They fall into the trap of the traffickers, from which they will not come out easily.

Being trafficked has some severe effects on the persons:

- Lack of trust/anger/fear;
- Insecurity/confusion;
- Shame/guilt;
- Depression/haplessness;
- Post-traumatic stress disorder.



## Profile of a trafficker

There are two primary factors that drive human traffickers: high profits and low risk. This powerful combination is driving the explosive spread of human trafficking, making it one of the fastest-growing criminal industries in the world. The traffickers are mostly members of highly sophisticated networks of organized crime, but also individual pimps or brothel owners. Traffickers include those who recruit, transport, harbor, obtain, and exploit victims, often using force, threats, lies, or other physical and psychological methods of control. They can be foreign nationals and Albanians, males and females, family members, intimate partners, acquaintances, and strangers.

### Characteristics and Traits of Traffickers

1. Traffickers can be men or women.
2. Recruiters are often selected for their ability to quickly establish trust.
3. Female traffickers are often used to recruit victims who would quickly perceive them as trustworthy and credible.
4. Some traffickers have been or are victims themselves.
5. Traffickers can be of any nationality, especially now that it has become a global problem.
6. Knowledge of both the originating country as well as the receiving country is paramount.
7. Traffickers can be any one from a child to an elderly person.
8. Marital status is not an issue.
9. Some traffickers are willing to victimize their own families.
10. Extreme poverty can create a trafficker.
11. They can be educated or not.
12. Some traffickers have professional occupations. A doctor or a lawyer and so on.
13. pimps.
14. Intimate partners/family members.
15. Gangs and criminal networks.
16. Brothel and fake massage business owners and managers.

17. Growers and crew leaders in agriculture.
18. Labour brokers.
19. Employers of domestic servants.
20. Small business owners and managers.
21. Large factory owners and corporations.

## Statistics on trafficking in human beings

It is very difficult to get accurate numbers as this is a business that is largely underground. It is also hard to tell when a prostitute over the age of 18 is being forced and intimidated and held captive physically or psychologically or whether she is there by her own choice. But we can state that:

- Human trafficking is the third biggest criminal industry after drugs and arms trafficking;
- It is a \$32 billion industry;
- Every year between 800.000 and 4 million men, women and children are deceived, recruited, transported from their homes and sold into slavery around the world each year;
- People trafficking is the fastest growing means by which people are enslaved, the fastest growing international crime, and one of the largest sources of income for organised crime;
- Approximately 80 per cent are women and girls. Up to 50% are minors;
- At least 20.9 million people are victims of forced labour worldwide;



## Legislation in Albania

Albania is a source country for men, women and children who are trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor. Albanian victims are subjected to trafficking for sexual exploitation in Albania as well as in Greece, Italy , Macedonia, Kosovo, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Ireland and UK<sup>1</sup>.

In Albania prostitution is illegal, brothel ownership is illegal and pimping is illegal. Although prostitution is illegal in Albania, the country is a Major Exporter of Human Trafficking .

- “The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, malfeasance or benefit from the social situation, physical or psychological situation, or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of the person who controls another person, for the purpose of using other people for prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or forms similar to slavery , putting to use or organ transplantation, as well as other forms of exploitation,

**Sentence: 5-15 years imprisonment and a forfeit of 2-5 million lek.**

- The organization, management and financing of human trafficking,  
**Sentence: 7-15 years in prison and a forfeit of 4-6 million lek**
- When this is done in collaboration, or more than once, or associated with maltreatment and with physical violence against the victim, to perform various actions, or causes serious health consequences,  
**Sentence: Not less than 15 years imprisonment and a forfeit of 6-8 million lek .**
- When the offense has caused the death of the victim,  
**Sentence: Not less than 20 years imprisonment and a forfeit of 7-10 million lek .**

<sup>1</sup> (Raporti 2013 i DASH-it për trafikimin njerëzor (Departamentit të Shtetit për Trafikimin e Personave -) See more at: <http://www.shqiptarja.com/home/1/raporti-i-dash-qeveria-deshtoi-ne-uljen-e-trafikimit-njerezor-163165.html#sthash.j8tQq25o.dpuf>)

- When the offense is committed by using the state function or public service,

**Sentence: An additional fourth of the sentence and the forfeit”<sup>2</sup>**

## What would be necessary to end trafficking

To cut down the demand. The majority of people trafficked is for prostitution, but there are many other types of work for trafficked persons. In case of trafficking for work in the sex-industry, there is the example of the Swedish legislation. For sex trafficking crimes, the Swedish model offers the best approach for deterrence while ensuring a victim-centered approach to investigation and prosecution. The sale of sex (not including pandering crimes) should be decriminalized (so protecting the victim) in conjunction with the increased penalties for purchasing sex.



Pimping, procuring and operating a brothel are also illegal. The criminalization of the purchase, but not selling, of sex was unique when first enacted in 1999, but since then Norway and Iceland have adopted similar legislation, both in 2009.

It is a big question: *How can trafficking in humans be ended?*

The root causes that we have seen so far in this brochure are:

- 1) the difference between poor and rich countries.
- 2) the missing access for victims of trafficking to justice, in some countries.
- 3) the high level of corruption. These causes should be eliminated.

Hotlines will not solve the problem, it has to be fought on all levels. Legislation is but one piece of the puzzle, however effectively ending human trafficking requires not only prosecuting traffickers and protecting victims, but also preventing trafficking from occurring in the first place.

<sup>2</sup> [http://ligjet.info/kodipenal/pjesa\\_ii/kreu\\_ii/seksioni\\_vii/neni\\_110/a](http://ligjet.info/kodipenal/pjesa_ii/kreu_ii/seksioni_vii/neni_110/a)

## What can I do?

1. Learn the signs that may indicate human trafficking and ask follow up questions so that you can help identify a potential trafficked victim;
2. PROGRAM the National Human Trafficking Hotline number in your phone: 08001212;
3. Distribute public awareness materials with the hotline number and explain the signs which may indicate a case of human trafficking;
4. TALK about human trafficking. Start a dialogue about the realities of human trafficking;
5. Stay in contact with an anti-trafficking organization.



## Human Trafficking Indicators

While not an exhaustive list, these are some key indicators that could alert you to a potential trafficking situation that should be reported:

- A young girl with: an older man / a woman / a group of men / women, who are unknown;
- Someone who is obviously under the control of someone else;
- An infant / juvenile who has physical (e.g. bruising), or sexual abuse signs on the body;
- A child who travels alone or with an unknown adult;
- An infant who begs and always has an adult nearby who it can be seen is controlling this child;

- An infant / juvenile who frequently goes to places known for illegal activities; (drug dealing, prostitution, exchange stolen goods, etc.);
- An infant / juvenile who begs and looks neglected: who is poorly nourished, dressed inappropriately for the weather or for their age;
- An infant / juvenile who has left his home or place of care, with clothes that are unusual for juveniles to wear, (inappropriate for age, or have been borrowed from the adult);
- Someone who looks as if they have been drugged.

## How to get help? Helplines and Organisations

If you see something suspicious contact the helpline number below:

### **Helpline:**

**Tirana: 042221892**

**Vlora: 033224078**

**Elbasan: 05452919**

**National Helpline: 08001212**

**Police: 129**

**Children Helpline: 116**

**Web Sites: [www.renate-europe.net/contact-us-albania](http://www.renate-europe.net/contact-us-albania)**

**[www.albaniahope.com](http://www.albaniahope.com)**

If you believe you have identified someone still in the trafficking situation, alert law enforcement immediately at the numbers provided above. It may be unsafe to attempt to rescue a trafficking victim. You have no way of knowing how the trafficker may react and retaliate against the victim and you. If, however, you identify a victim who has escaped the trafficking situation, there are a number of organizations to whom the victim could be referred for help with shelter, medical care, legal assistance, and other critical services. In this case, call the number given above.

URAT(Union of Religious and co workers in Albania against Trafficking) was founded in 2010 to respond to all the issues presented above. In trainings throughout Albania URAT will raise awareness about this phenomena of human trafficking. These trainings will be taken in collaboration with Different&Equal, an Albanian non-for-profit organization providing reintegration services for Albanian Victims of Trafficking, and the Peace Corps in Albania.

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