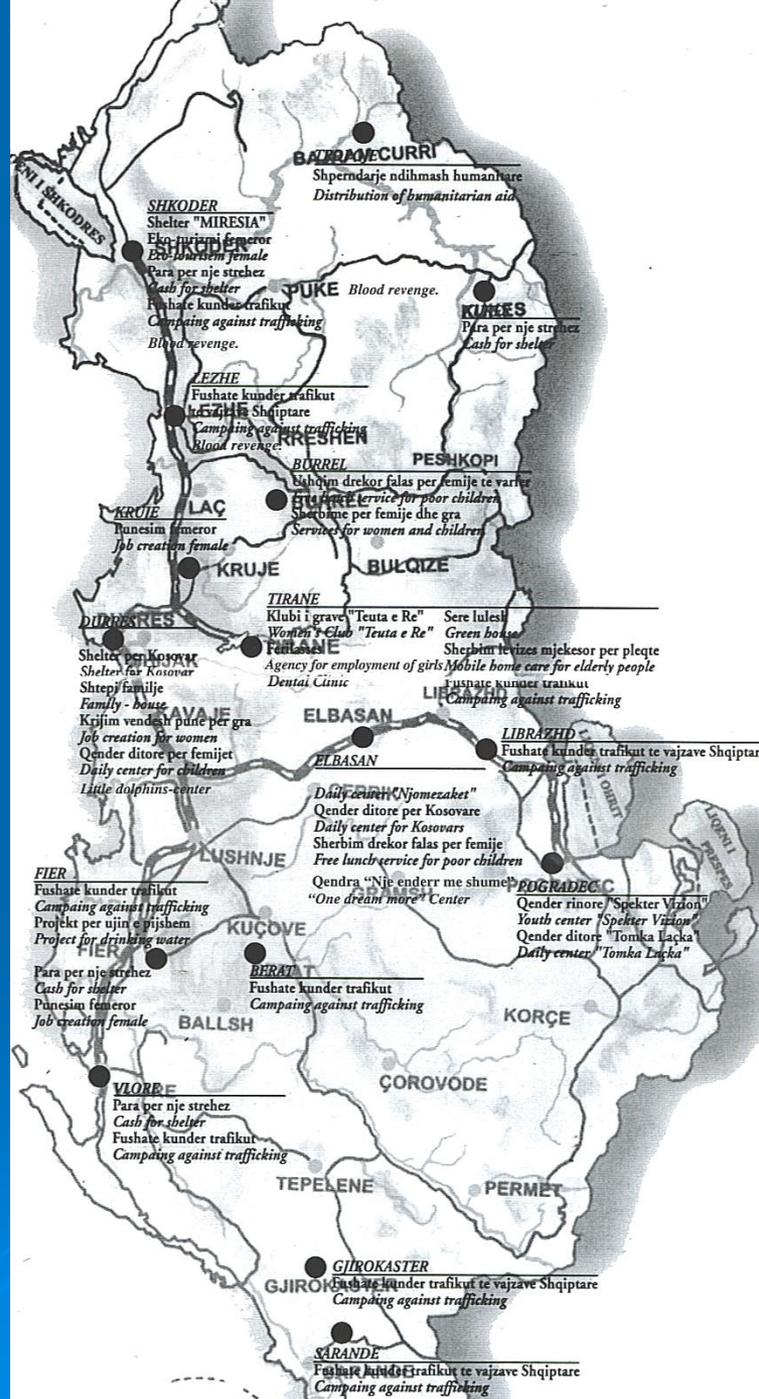


Founded in March 1993 as a non-governmental and non-profit organization, **USEFUL to ALBANIAN WOMEN (UAW)** is one of the pioneering associations in the field of social and humanitarian service, in Albania. UAW believes in principles of women rights and well informed decision, as a fundamental human rights and works for the implementation of these principles in giving the most grassroots services for women and children, in improving economic-social conditions of providing best practice services, in preventing gender problems. The UAW's goal is to urge the constant improvement of policies and social support services in the field of women's rights and to support their implementation.

Main objective of Useful to Albanian Women "is to protect women's and children rights, through lobbying, encourage women in decision making, also offer services and social support for women and children prioritizing on their progress.



UAW is one of the few NGO that have a history in her efforts combating trafficking of Albanian girls in Western Europe.

UAW has made the first research in Albania in 1997, regarding the trafficking of human beings, which was called “Prostitution, society in dilemma”. It was the first attempt, an investigation, which was a try to portray the phenomenon.

In 1999 UAW had made a national campaign: “Stop trafficking of the Albanian women”. Useful to Albanian Women NGO analysed the reason, the truth, and the geographic expansion of the phenomena for the forced and free prostitution through questionnaires, tests of the population as well by the first conducted study “Prostitution, society in dilemma”. It was continued with the creation of the policies and respective network in the struggle against the phenomena, on the other side with the sensibility and awareness of Albanian public opinion on the issue.

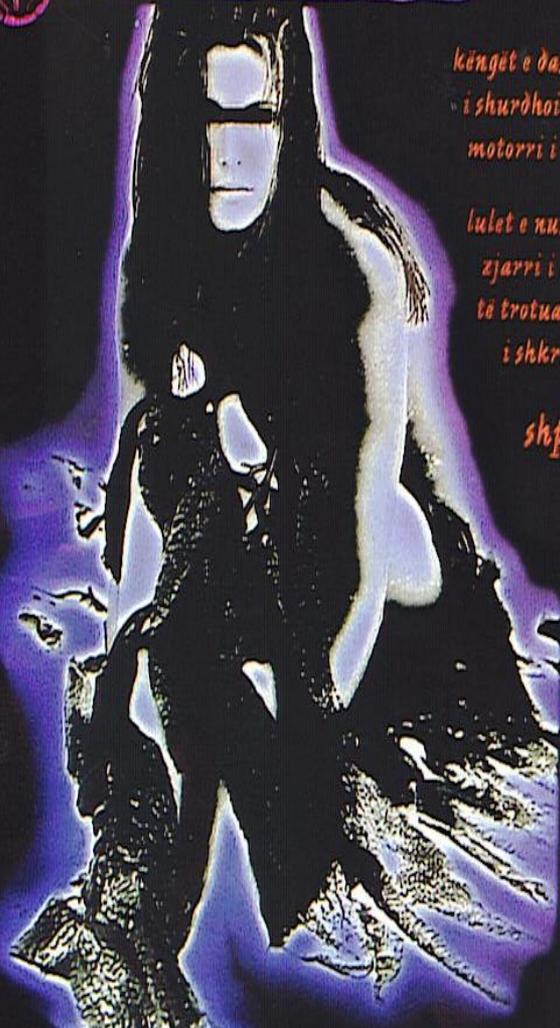
After having already gained many year experiences in this field, UAW has elaborated its policy further to the awareness program, by using new ways and forms, partnership in and outside the country, by considering Albania as an origin country and at the same time country where these victims are destined to.

Our program to say No! to the trafficking of white flesh is continuing. This awareness campaign is especially needed in the far off zones of Albania, where the information and media have less access and where the social problems are very hard.

After many years experience in the South Albania, during 2003, UAW decided to extend her efforts in this field, also in North Albania.



SHOQATA "NE DOBI TE GRUAS SHQIPTARE"



këngët e dasmës sime
i shurdhoi
motorri i një barke...

lulet e nusërisë
zjarri i epshëve
të trotuareve të europës
i shkrumboi...

shpirti im
thërret:

N
D
A
L

TRAFIKUT TE VAJZAVE SHQIPTARE!



Project of the
"Useful to Albanian Women"
Association



help!
help!
help!

PROSTITUTION
SOCIETY IN DILEMMA

Supported financially by EU, Phare Democracy Programme

Fushatë kundër
trafikut të vajzave

1997 - 2000



SHOQATA "NE DOBI TE GRUAS SHQIPTARE"



COMMISSIONE EUROPIA
PROGETTI DAPHNE
ASSOCIAZIONE DONNE ARABE
ASSOCIAZIONE BENE AN
ASSOCIAZIONE LULI



këngët e dasmës sime
i shurdhoi
motorri i një barke...

lulet e nusërisë
zjarri i epshëve
të trotuareve të europës
i shkrumboi...

shpirti im
thërret:

N
D
A
L



TRAFIKUT TE VAJZAVE SHQIPTARE !





Shoqata " Ne Dobi te Gruas Shqiptare

Mos u genjeni !

**A keni degjuar per shume vajza qe enden
rrugeve te Europes?**

Ketyre u eshte premtuar :

- nje jete me e mire
- nje martesë e lumtur
- shume para

€ dini c'kane gjetur ?

prostitucion

shfrytezim

tortura

para te vjedhura

vdekje.



Shoqata " Ne Dobi te Gruas Shqiptare

Ne, gra dhe vajza, anetare dhe vullnetare te shoqates 'Ne Dobi te Gruas Shqiptare', deklarojme perkushtimin tone per te punuar ne solidaritet me njere-tjetren, me shoqata dhe grupe te ndryshme, jashte cdo pikepamje politike, fetare, brenda komunitetit dhe jashte vendit, per te luftuar dhe adresuar ne cdo nivel abuzimet dhe shfrytezimin seksual te grave dhe vajzave shqiptare, e vecanerisht trafikimin e qenieve njerezore, qe eshte bere nje biznes fitimprures dhe shume nacional.



Shoqata " Ne Dobi te Gruas Shqiptare

Trafikim do te thote:

Rekrutim, transportim, transferim, strehim ose marrje e personit, duke e kercenuar ose perdorur forcen ose forma te tjera te detyrimit, te rrembimit, te mashtrimit, te zhgenjimit, te perdorimit te forces ose te nje pozicioni dobiesie ose te dhenies a marrjes se pageses, ose te mirat materiale qe arrin mirekuptim te nje njeriu per te patur kontroll mbi tjetrin per qellime te shfrytezimit



Një histori trafiku e prostitucioni
është një histori skllavërimi dhe humbje e dinjitetit!



Ti duhet të gjesh
historinë e vërtetë të jetës tënde

mundësohet nga
AMBASADA SH.B.A - SHQIPERI

Our slogan:

“In the new millennium, we allowed the slavery. You allowed, too, with your indifference, with your idea that this is the oldest profession of the world!”

or

Useful to Albanian Women –organization- will continue to promote the education and formation of women within and outside our own organization by committing staff and financial resources to ensure the holistic development of women at every stage of life, empowering them to develop an inner strength and appreciation of their gifts to promote and enhance life.

What we- UAW- as women committed to human rights, asserted:

“We declare once our solidarity with the other NGOs, inside and outside Albania, to combat trafficking of human beings, to stop the sale and purchase of armaments’ became very well known in many cities where the young people with their parents followed and led this campaign.

Project BOW is a result of a networking between UAW and other NGO and Go in Europe against trafficking in women, to be part of a large network between different Greek NGO, from Athens, Thessalonica, Ioannina, and Tirana.

The partners will create a network of services in **Greece** for foreign women and minors and in **Albania** for young women and minors mainly Albanian aiming at:

The treatment of Albanian victims of trafficking in **Greece** and **Albania**.

The information and the prevention of the phenomenon, through **SOS** helpline, in collaboration with carriers, public services and other organizations. The rehabilitation of victims, along with the rehabilitation of their physical and mental health. We will provide them accommodation, legal aid, medical and psychological care.

Collaboration with the Police for their safety.

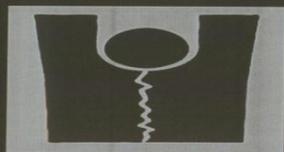
Collaboration between partner organizations and institutions.

Taking joint initiatives to address the problems to the relevant institutions.

Recording of database and solving problems.

Raising support and re-integration programs for trafficking victims.

Raising awareness of public opinion of the trafficking phenomenon.



ΕΚΥΘΚΚΑ
Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ο
Ε Ρ Ε Υ Ν Α Σ &
Υ Π Ο Σ Τ Η Ρ Ι Ε Η Σ
Θ Υ Μ Α Τ Ω Ν
Κ Α Κ Ο Π Ο Ι Η Σ Η Σ &
Κ Ο Ι Ν Ω Ν Ι Κ Ο Υ
Α Π Ο Κ Λ Ε Ι Σ Μ Ο Υ



Shoqata 'Në Dobi të Gruas Shqiptare'
Tel: 0355 4254811, 0355 4223001
Rruga "Naim frasheri" Nr 8
Tirana/Shqipëri (Albania)



CINANSOHE T NGA MINISTRIA E JASHTME E GREQIS



Shoqata 'Në Dobi të Gruas Shqiptare'

Tel: 0355 4254811, 0355 4223001

Rruga "Naim frasheri" Nr 8

Tirana/Shqipëri (Albania)



**RESEARCH AND SUPPORT CENTER FOR VICTIMS
OF MALTREATMENT AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION**

Tel: 0030 26510 78810, & 0030 26510 33033

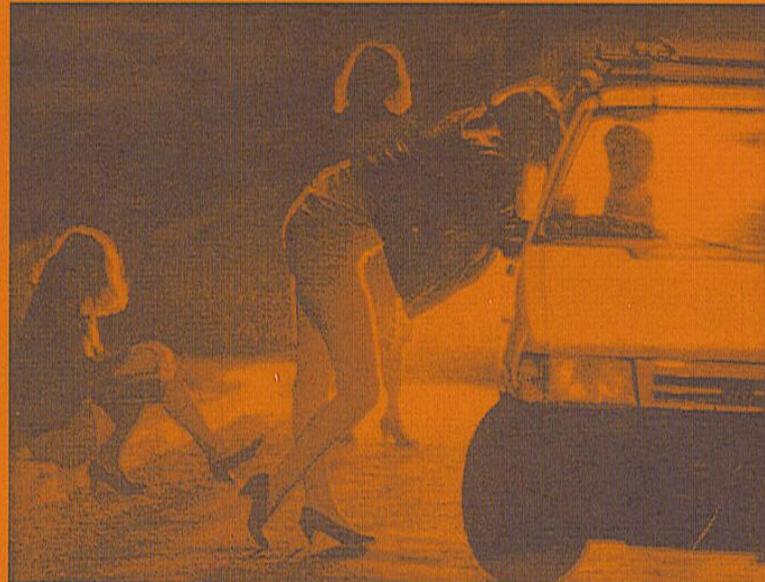
**2, G. Papandreou Av
454 44 Ioannina, Greece**



CO-FINANCIERE MINISTERUL DE EXTERNE A GRECIEI



**ATI AUZIT PENTRU FEMEI CARE SE GASESC
LA STRADURILE ALE EUROPEI?**



Iu acestii femei sau promis,

- O viata mai buna.
- O nunta fericita.
- - Multii banii

Fetele nu dati icredere!!

La un mic interval nu puteți sa fiți bogate.

Fiecare promisiune pentru munca la strainatate este in realitate sclava in rețele a prostitutii.



In țările de Vest este foarte greu sa gasesti o slujba.

Că sa mnucesti trebuie sa ai documente.

Acesteia sint :

➤ Permitul de munca

Si

➤ Visa pt calatorie

Multe fete se pacălesc si cad la rîșinile a matiei si devin victime ale traffickului

ATENTIE: Promisiunii frumoși pt casatorie si munca la stainatate sint false !

FETELE:

Nu dati la nimen passaportul vostru.

Nu plecati de a casa dăca nu aveți sigure informati pt destinatia voastra.

“Trafficking” a femeilor de la Albania trebuie sa oprestă.



Организация *Useful to Albanian Women (UAW)*

Shoqata 'Në Dobi të Gruas Shqiptare'

Tel: 00355 4254811 & 00355 4223001

Rruga "Naim frasheri" Nr 8

Tirana/Shqipëri (Albania)



Организация центр изучения и поддержки
Жертв насилия и социальной дискриминации –

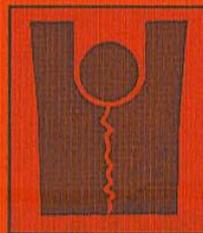
*Research and Support Center for Victims
of Maltreatment and Social Exclusion*

Tel: 0030 26510 78810, & 0030 26510 33033

2, G. Papandreou Av.

454 44 Ioannina

Greece

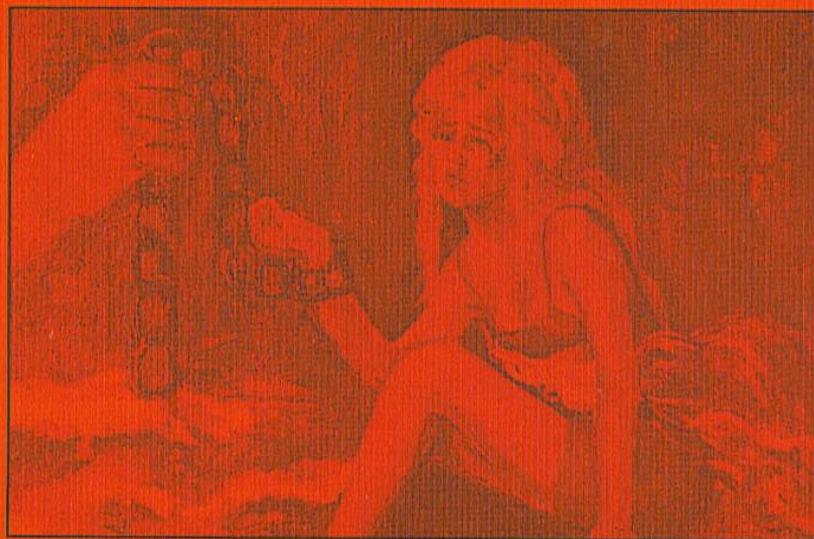


ΕΚΥΔΚΚΑ

Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ο
Ε Ρ Ε Υ Ν Α Σ &
Υ Π Ο Σ Τ Η Ρ Ι Ε Η Σ
Θ Υ Μ Α Τ Ω Ν
Κ Α Κ Ο Π Ο Ι Η Σ Η Σ &
Κ Ο Ι Ν Ω Ν Ι Κ Ο Υ
Α Π Ο Κ Λ Ε Ι Σ Μ Ο Υ



Организация *Useful to Albanian Women (UAW)*



СОВМЕСТНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ - МИНИСТЕРСТВО ИНОСТРАННЫХ
ДЕЛ ГРЕЦИИ

В последние годы много девушек из Албании похитили, угрожали и продали в западные страны для сексуальной эксплуатации.

Некоторые девушки уезжают на «Запад» по их желанию, у которых иллюзорные мечты и обещания о свадьбе, работе и много прибылей.

В момент приезда отбирают их паспорт, грубо обращаются с ними, принуждают их проституировать, присваивают всю прибыль.

Судьба и участь

Жизнь этих девушек находится в непрерывной опасности.

Их здоровье в опасности, так же могут заразиться инфекционными болезнями как: AIDS, Syphilis Hepatitis

Греческая организация CVME и албанская организация UAW предлагают помощь и социальные заботы.

Эти две организации вступают в контакт со школой, осведомляют учителей и учеников, чтобы воспрепятствовали торговлю белой плотью девушек.

ВНИМАНИЕ:

Если вы узнаете о девушке, похищённой или находящейся в опасности не колебайтесь звонить по телефону.

Мы здесь для тебя.

Постучи на дверь, она открыта всегда для тебя.

Всегда ты найдёшь одну руку помочь тебе, чтобы ты вышла из опасности.

Звони по телефону у тебя вторая возможность, новая жизнь полная надеждами и силами.



Shoqata 'Në Dobi të Gruas Shqiptare'

Tel: 0355 4254811, 0355 4223001

Rruga "Naim frasheri" Nr 8

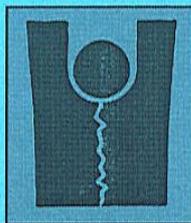
Tirana/Shqipëri

QENDER KËRKIMII DHE MBESHTETJES TE VIKTIMAVE
TE KEQTRAJTUARA DHE ELIMINIMIT SHOQEROR
Research and Support Center for Victims
of Maltreatment and Social Exclusion (CVME)

Tel: 030 26510 78810, 030 26510 33033

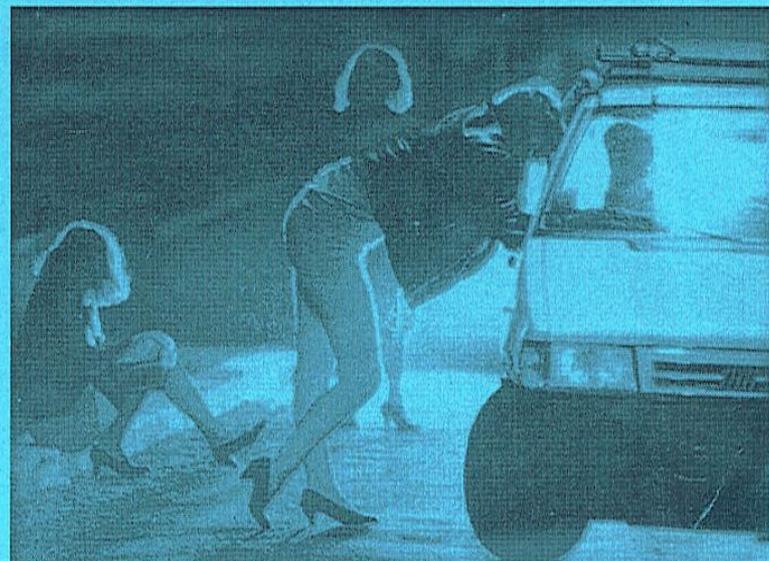
Rruga 6. Papandreou 2

454 44 Ioannina/Greqi



CINANSOHET NGA MINISTERIA E JASHTME E GREQIS

A keni dëgjuar për shumë vajza që enden rrugëve të Europës?



Këtyre u është premtuar :

- një jetë më e mirë
- një martesë e lumtur
- shumë para

Valza mos besoni!

Që për një kohë të shkurtër mund të bëheni të pasura,
mund të ktheheni përsëri në Shqipëri dhe të ndihmoni familjet tuaja!

Cdo premtim për punë jashtë shtetit në mënyrë klandestine, është më
shumë një trafikim për prostitucion



Kini kujdes!

Dhe në perëndim është vështirë të gjelesh punë!
Të punosh do të thotë të marrësh një leje për punë, rezidencë dhe vizë
per udhëtim.

Shumica e vajzave gënjejnë dhe bien viktima të trafikut
Kini kujdes! Premtimet e bukura për martesë jashtë dhe pune janë false.

Vajza !

Asnjëhere mos ja jepni pasaportën dikujt!
Asnjëhere mos ik nga shtëpia pa marrë informacion të plotë ku po
shkon!

Ndal Trafikimit të vajzave Shqiptare!

The position of the coordinator on the war against human trafficking was created at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The plan or the strategy to fight the human trafficking was realized in collaboration with the ministries as well in collaboration with the General Prosecution Office and different Albanian or foreign NGOs that are active in this field. The strategy has three directions: prevention of human trafficking, prosecution, and protection of the victims. In the first step the prevention are included programs for the increase of the awareness among groups who are at risk such as children from poor families or homeless children, women from rural areas, uneducated women, who may not have families or live in harsh conditions. Thus at this point it is important the raise of national awareness on the risks of trafficking.

The second element, prosecution of the perpetrators may be the most important of the three. The third element of this strategy is the protection of the victims.

Because the police forces are responsible for identifying the trafficked persons this process is difficult. This also for the fact that there are lacks of the abilities and standard methods to make possible the identification of the trafficked persons.

Albania is on the Tier 2 of the TIP Report, meaning that, according to the USA government, they do not fully comply with American standards on combating trafficking in human beings and do not offer sufficient protection to the victims.

The problem that the state should take in consideration and deal with the government of the countries with which has signed mutual agreements concerning the repatriation of the illegal migrants, is the issue of the procedures used by Police of EC countries with the trafficked victims they deport back to the countries of origin,

Police of EC countries never accompany the girls they deport to the countries of origin with identify documents or data, even though they stay in the reception centres in these countries for a long time. This way of operation causes problems to the Police of the countries of origin or to the organizations working in this area.

The traffickers move now the victims from Italy, Greece the countries where the Albanian girls first were trafficked at countries such as UK, Germany, France Belgium and Northern Europe.

The trafficking of women with the purpose of prostitution is a disturbing problem in the aspect of new victims, as well in the absence of a aiding strategy for the victims who want out and want to return to their normal lives.

VENDETE DESTINACIONIT



Edinburgh



Amsterdam



Hamburg



Paris



Bern



Vienna



Sarajevo



Rome

For the traffickers nowadays the trafficking of the Albanian women is made more difficult, thus they aim for foreign women and connect to criminal networks on Rumania, Moldavia, Ukraine, Serbia and Monte Negro, as well setting contacts with the trafficking network in Greece, Italy, UK, Belgium, Switzerland for their trade.



VENDE ORIGJINE



■ **Vende Tranzitimi**

■ **Vende te Rekrutimit**



The geographic position of Albania as the door to eastern countries, was exploited also from foreign citizens to pass through Albania such as Kurds, Chinese, Romanians, Moldavians, etc. Thus, Albania during these years was transferred to a transit country to the west. It results that Albania is not only a country of origin but also a transit country for women from Moldova, Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, etc., through the trafficking networks with destination western countries. In some reports Albania is shown as a country where the traffickers and mafia networks can recruit persons with the aim to fulfill the demands in the illegal foreign markets, and as well as a transit country for these activities for the eastern countries.

The period of economic and political transition in Albania was followed by the “blooming” of crime. Alike in other post-communist countries that are passing through similar periods of transition, the winning of human rights and their misunderstanding by individuals created a favorable atmosphere for the crime development. This was aided also by the miss functioning of the government and the disability to keep order.



The forms used by the traffickers to oblige women for prostitution are:

Lying to get married and living abroad.

Lying on a secure job and living conditions abroad.

Purchase with money to the family members

Compromising by buying gifts, giving money or by other material means.

The resources for recruiting children for trafficking are:

From divorced parents who have no familiar care for their children.

From families with many children and in difficult economic situation.

Homeless children who are under no care.

Children who have left the schools and are beggars or deal with other illegitimate activities in Albania.

From families in difficulties who await for help from their children.

For the use of this forms of obligation are applied the social-economic reasons such as poverty, unemployment, the close minded life, desire to go abroad, the existent contemptuous opinion for the girls, etc. All these forms are carefully used by the traffickers but the most used form is the fraud. Beside other social issues, poverty, identity crises, another factor for the increase of crime in the youth is also the lack of education.



Albania

- International boundary
- Republic boundary
- - - District (*rreth*) boundary
- ★ National capital
- ⊙ District (*rreth*) center
- +—+— Railroad
- Road

A district has the same name as its center except where noted.

Kosovo

THE FORMER
YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
OF MACEDONIA

GREECE

Adriatic
Sea

Strait of
Otranto

DHIAFONDIOI
NISOI

Corfu

Kalamáka

CROATIA

ITALY

Podgorica

MALESI
E
MADHE

TROPOJË

Decani

Dakovica
(Djakovica)

Uroševac

Prizren

Kacanik

Kumanovo

Skopje

Tetovo

Gostivar

Titov
Vefes

MIRDITË

DIBRË

KURË

TIRANË

Kicevo

Brod

Debar

Prilep

Demir
Hisar

Resen

Bitola

Ferizaj

Blisht

Kastoria

Grevená

Shëngjin

Leçe

Frëshen

Peshkopi

Laç

Burrez

Klos

Bulgazit

Debar

Struga

Ohrid

Lake
Prespa

Durrës

Kavajë

Rrogoshinë

Lushnjë

Fier

Berat

Balsh

Selenicë

Vlorë

Gramsh

Pogradec

Peqin

Cërrik

Elbasan

Corovodë

Këlcyre

Tepele

Malishtë

Korçë

Devoll

Kolonjë

Ersekë

Përmet

Gjrokastër

Delvinë

Konitsa

Kalpaki

Sarandë

Corfu

Lake
Scutari

Lag / të
Dajës

Liqeni /
Fierzas

Lake
Ohrid

Lake
Prespa

Lake
Ohrid

Bar

Ulcinj

Shëngjin

Leçe

Durrës

Kavajë

Rrogoshinë

Lushnjë

Fier

Berat

Balsh

Selenicë

Vlorë

Sarandë

Corfu

Corfu

Valbonë

Bagram
Curt

Pukit

Kukës

Shëngjin

Leçe

Frëshen

Burrez

Klos

Bulgazit

Debar

Struga

Ohrid

Lake
Prespa

Peqin

Cërrik

Elbasan

Corovodë

Këlcyre

Tepele

Decani

Bagram
Curt

Pukit

Kukës

Shëngjin

Leçe

Frëshen

Burrez

Klos

Bulgazit

Debar

Struga

Ohrid

Lake
Prespa

Peqin

Cërrik

Elbasan

Corovodë

Këlcyre

Tepele

Uroševac

Prizren

Kacanik

Kumanovo

Tetovo

Gostivar

Kicevo

Brod

Debar

Struga

Ohrid

Lake
Prespa

Peqin

Cërrik

Elbasan

Corovodë

Këlcyre

Tepele

Konitsa

Kalpaki

Prizren

Kacanik

Kumanovo

Skopje

Tetovo

Gostivar

Kicevo

Brod

Debar

Struga

Ohrid

Lake
Prespa

Peqin

Cërrik

Elbasan

Corovodë

Këlcyre

Tepele

Konitsa

Kalpaki

Uroševac

Prizren

Kacanik

Kumanovo

Tetovo

Gostivar

Kicevo

Brod

Debar

Struga

Ohrid

Lake
Prespa

Peqin

Cërrik

Elbasan

Corovodë

Këlcyre

Tepele

Konitsa

Kalpaki

Prizren

Kacanik

Kumanovo

Skopje

Tetovo

Gostivar

Kicevo

Brod

Debar

Struga

Ohrid

Lake
Prespa

Peqin

Cërrik

Elbasan

Corovodë

Këlcyre

Tepele

Konitsa

Kalpaki

Prizren

Kacanik

Kumanovo

Skopje

Tetovo

Gostivar

Kicevo

Brod

Debar

Struga

Ohrid

Lake
Prespa

Peqin

Cërrik

Elbasan

Corovodë

Këlcyre

Tepele

Konitsa

Kalpaki

Prizren

Kacanik

Kumanovo

Skopje

Tetovo

Gostivar

Kicevo

Brod

Debar

Struga

Ohrid

Lake
Prespa

Peqin

Cërrik

Elbasan

Corovodë

Këlcyre

Tepele

Konitsa

Kalpaki

Kalamáka

During 1992-1995 the legislation on human trafficking was lacking. After 1995, was approved the New Penal Code which also did not specify the human trafficking as a special point of the criminal offence.

The Albanian legislation on trafficking has been recently adopted and the law No. 8733 dated 24 January 2001 specifies that “trafficking of human beings, trafficking of females for prostitution, trafficking of children with the purpose of material profit or any other profit is punished by 5 to 20 years of imprisonment or by life imprisonment”. Article 110/a refers to human trafficking, article 114/b treats the trafficking of women for prostitution aims, and article 128/b deals with children's trafficking. This law increased the punishment for trafficking and also introduced a new definition of trafficking in line with the Palermo Protocol's definition. The Governmental institutions and NGO's in Albania use the definition for trafficking based on the Palermo Protocol's.

However the Albanian Criminal Code based on the opinion of the specialists does not make a clear difference between “trafficking of human beings” and “smuggling of migrants”. The term “smuggling of migrants” is referred as described by the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, where Albania is a state party since December 2000.

Starting from June 2001 onward, all the trafficked people, women and children, are considered as victims of the trafficking and are not punished under Albanian legislation even if they have committed another penal act linked with their trafficking, such as exercising of prostitution, illegal border crossing, etc. Since then, a number of female prostitutes and trafficked children have been helped to escape trafficking and none of them has been criminally prosecuted.

The Reintegration Centre opened in mid February 2002, to provide temporary protection, medical and psychosocial counseling, return and reintegration assistance to Albanian victims of trafficking. The activities focused mainly on referral and screening of beneficiaries, short and medium term accommodation in preparation of family reunification or independent living and reintegration assistance to victims, including education and training, as well as employment placement assistance for them, and capacity building of the local organizations working in the field. The Centre can accommodate up to 20 people, who enter the Centre voluntarily. It has 24-hour security to ensure the protection of the victims and service staff. The Centre has a multidisciplinary staff with social workers, nurses, teachers and doctors on a full and part time basis.

The identification of victims of trafficking on the first day of accommodation often is not correct. This is because the victims do often give false identity, driven by the discriminating mentality regarding this phenomenon, the way they are treated in the receiving countries at the first instance, lack of desire to identify them, fear from the pimps.

Problems that deal with security are resolved according to the agreements made with the police structures that protect the shelter. The given support is offered in no precise time limit, based on the needs of the trafficked persons. The rooms are offered to the victims are not individual because of the little space available.

The victims are kept under constant medical care and are being cured and the care of the infections physician. These are free medical services. Most health problems include problems of aspiration and mostly sexually transmitted diseases. We were able to respond to their problems in general even though there is a need for the further training of the persons who offer these services because in general they are not specifically trained for dealing with the health problems of the trafficked persons.



The counselling is one of the key services providing in the shelter. The girls accommodating in the shelter it results that all of them have suffered psychological abuse. According to their statement this abuse has been permanent and expressed through psychological pressure in different forms such as: constant threats, false promises, swearing, physical violence, sexual violence etc, which have affected the personality building or alteration of the minor victims.

The staff that ensures psychological assistance is trained in addressing the trafficked persons main mental health but they need improvement of their capacities an also capacity buildings of this kind because of the lack of persons that can offer this kind of services.

All the girls accommodated in the shelter were individually or in-group counselled. They have stressed traumatic problems and personality and behaviour disorders. Especially the girls who have been re-trafficked have been counselled to self estimate and ponder over the opportunities of having a normal life. Methods of personality improvement, pro social behaviour, techniques of stress redress, self-esteem development, etc. Violence is a traumatic experience whose wounds are by no means confined to physical injuries. The aim of the violence behaviour is to destroy the victim's self-esteem and break down her resistance.



Rehabilitation

The physical, psychological and emotional rehabilitation of the victims accommodated in the shelter is realized through psycho-emotional, social, and counselling.

During the counselling they display:

Depersonalisation and denigration.

Loss of control.

Low self-esteem and inferiority.

Stress and anxiety.

Severe psychological and emotional state.

Blame or self-blame.

Personality disorders.

Unusual behaviour.

Negative feelings and despair about their lives and futures.

The return of the girls to their families is one of the principal objectives for the reintegration of the victims. Along with the work with the victims, the staff has collaterally worked with their families supporting them with psycho-emotional and social counselling.

Victimization

Primary victimization, that one caused directly by the traffickers and exploiters as we analyse, has impacts on the trafficked girls:

Psychical impact and all forms of injury.

Psychological impact.

Psycho-social impact in the trafficking experience.

Impact on social relationships.

The aim of any support for the victims has to be to overcome powerlessness and to empower these women so that they can lead a self determined life (again).

Support groups is a valuable supplement to individual counselling in that to enables women to realise that they are not the only one undergoing this situation.

Family counselling has take place collaterally with the counselling in the shelter for all the girls. Influenced by the mentality, shame from the neighbourhood and the society the families often do not accept their daughters' home. So, it takes a long time to the staff, frequent meetings with the family, to establish mutual trustful relationship in order to prepare them to meet the girls and accept her home. It very difficult with the families from rural areas does not accept their daughter home due to the mentality on prostitution existing in these areas. It takes a lot work to sensitise the families, so that they can understand that they should accept their daughter home and take care of her in order to prevent her from recycling in the trafficking.

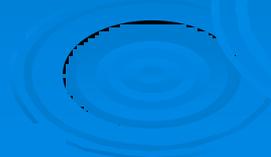
If the experiences are got through without heavy consequences and the victims manages to reintegrate into the society it is a great success, but on the contrary often secondary or repeat victimisation takes place, by, among others:

Family.

Society.

Police, Court of Justice, Prosecutor's office.

Print and electronic media.



Different social elements often blame the victim, developing prejudices and presumptions perceived as breaking social, moral and cultural standards. This happens due to the inappropriate behaviour of the police, and labelling victims as “prostitute” and “guilty” for their situation.

Family and friends often show disdain and believe the victim to have contributed with her behaviour to the problem her and her family have. They develop prejudices and presumptions that the victims have broken cultural and moral standards. In many cases the family impacted by the clan and social opinion has not accepted their daughter or it has taken a lot to convince them to accept her.

During testimony in the Prosecutor’s offices and judicial sessions it is very difficult for the victim to re-tell the story and events they have gone through.

Recalling the scenes of violence and trauma and the panic of facing the exploiters, and repeated sessions often cause the victim to undergo crisis and severe psychological depression.

The vocational education has regarded not only from the professional and financial point of view, but also from the human and moral side of the involvement of the girls in the community. Their participation in various social and domestic activities organized by the group and the establishment of social relationship among them has greatly helped them to rise morally and spiritually, trying to see the life differently.

The vocational-training is based in the person will and wish, but we have only some vocational training from which they should choice.

Despite the work that is carrying out to help the girls train in the vocational courses, their employment in accordance with their training remains very problematic. The lack of jobs, presence of mentality of some institutions leaders and enterprise owners about those girls and women hardens the employment of a high number of girls and women who want to work. Employment continues to be an unresolved issue to the victims who have finished the vocational training and require reintegrating in the society. Lack of jobs and low motivation cause victims to lose interest in jobs, in reintegration and inclusion in the normal life. In the face of such difficulties and the lack of ability to afford them, constrains them to recycle in the trafficking.

Considering witness protection a key element in pushing the traffickers, the state institutions do not protect and safeguard the witness victims. Even though our government has enacted the witness protection law, it cannot be implemented for the victims of trafficking under the current conditions of the country.

First: the protection of the victim's life has a high financial cost, and at present it is impossible, due to the dire poverty existing in country.

Second: Albania is a small country, and it can be assumed that the victim is safe and have a normal life among the community within Albanian territory.

Thus the victim in order to feel secure has to live hidden in any shelter established by the NGO's or the state, deprived of the social life; or in the police stations of the Police Directorates in country.

The lack of witness protection law implementation in our country has caused the victims who should avail of this programme, to continue to live in the shelters.

Recommendations:

Institutional, structural, and organizational changes of the war against human trafficking.

Improving the social conditions and the decrease of poverty.

Increase of the care toward the victims of trafficking and the increase of the integration programs.

Increase of the public awareness.

Increase and the bettering of the capacities of the war against human trafficking.

Strengthening the collaboration between all the active actors in this field in the country and abroad.