



## Extracts of Presentations and Recommendations for Anti-trafficking work in the **DIBRA QARK** from the 2006 CAAHT Annual Conference Report

This document extracts key data for Dibra Qark from the report of the **2006 Annual Conference of the USAID program *The Albanian Initiative: Coordinated Action Against Human Trafficking (CAAHT)***. Information includes highlights from presentations and working groups regarding good practices and ideas for anti-trafficking programs and activities implemented by governmental structures and civil society actors. The full conference report is available in PDF format on the CAAHT website: [www.caaht.com](http://www.caaht.com).

### *Recent developments in the work of the Regional Committee in the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings*

**Diber—Prefect's Office** (Technical Secretariat) — Mr. Hajri Begu  
(2006 AC Report, page 33)

#### *Highlights of the presentation*

- The Regional Anti-trafficking Committee and the Technical Working Table were established and have met twice during this period.
- An Action Plan for the *qark* and a regulation for the functioning of the Committee and the Technical Working Table were developed.
- Diber *Qark* is used as a route for trafficking of illegal migration to European Union countries: Diber-Macedonia-Greece, or Diber-Macedonia-Kosovo-Slovenia.
- Trafficking has not been a major problem for Diber, with only 16 cases from 2002 to 2006.
- Internal trafficking is becoming a problem, especially for young girls from Diber who study in Tirana as they fall victim or are forcefully exploited.
- Children are exploited for begging and for smuggling of goods over the Macedonia border; they are minors and legislation doesn't apply to them.

#### *Highlights of the discussion*

- Identification of concrete cases of trafficking is difficult because they are often transnational.
- Information of the institutions represented in the Committee is superficial due to lack of understanding of the phenomenon or of roles and responsibilities. For that reason, training is needed for members of the Committee.
- The Technical Working Table is working to conduct a study on the current situation of trafficking and to identify vulnerable communities.
- The conference is helping us to identify good practices and models that the Diber Committee might use in its anti-trafficking work.

- Diber *Qark* has difficulty identifying children who have abandoned education. There are discrepancies in figures reported by the Regional Education Department from the real ones, which are lower. This happens because children move with their families from Diber to other *qarqe*. Even if they continue education in their new location, they are considered to have abandoned school as they don't report back to the Regional Education Department of Diber.

## *CAAHT Grantee Presentations*

### **Mediation and conflict resolution techniques to decrease stigmatization and improve reintegration of victims of trafficking — Mr. Oltion Kadaifciu, *Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution*** (2006 AC Report, page 18)

#### *Highlights of the presentation*

- AFCR conducted a project to increase conflict resolution, reconciliation, and mediation for civil society organizations and local government institutions involved in anti-trafficking. Moreover, AFCR local offices deal concretely with mediation of existing conflict cases, focusing on mediation between victim and family. The most important step towards reintegration in the society is the reconciliation with the family and being accepted and not stigmatized. This process will, in the long run, decrease the stigma towards the victims and will make society more accepting of such human suffering.
- Project objectives to improve the reintegration included:
  - Increase the capacity of these structures to deal better with conflict cases between family and victims of trafficking.
  - Increase the training capacities of the involved actors by creating a sustainable structure.
  - Offer reconciliation and mediation for concrete cases between victim and family or other parties.
- Using appropriate survey and research techniques, they developed two manuals and corresponding training modules that demonstrated how to apply basic conflict resolution and mediation skills in cases related to vulnerability to trafficking and reintegration of victims of trafficking. Training participants considered the content and form of the produced manuals as good quality.

#### *Highlights of the discussion*

- Participants wanted to know about the concrete mediation of the cases and the techniques used. The AFCR representative described several specific cases from the organization such as victim-family conflict, or family-family conflict. Some of the conflicts that he reported to the group were resolved, some were in process, and some have not been able to be resolved.
- The AFCR representative gave participants additional information about the collaboration with and help provided by other organizations for the identification of the cases assisted by AFCR. He noted that they have had a good collaboration with anti-trafficking police officers, who have become one of AFCR's primary referral sources.
- Participants wanted information about specific conflicts and their solutions. These kind of specific cases of conflicts were explained to the group during presentation. The participants discussed particularly about this issue because they wanted to suggest some more ideas about solutions.

**School-based prevention activities** — Ms. Aida Orgocka, *Christian Children's Fund, Albania*  
(2006 AC Report, page 23)

*Highlights of the presentation*

- The project *Addressing the unattended migration of children through the initiatives of local groups of interests* encouraged communities to discourage the illegal migration of children in and out of Albania. The project was implemented in several villages of Kukes, Has and Tropoja regions in cooperation with Parents Associations in Kukes and Has, the Youth Forum of Diber and New York University in Tirana.
- The main objectives of the projects included:
  - Increasing the collaboration between schools and the community.
  - Increasing the impact of teachers and administrators on child trafficking.
  - Conducting information and education campaigns in schools.
- The organization of groups of interest allowed for collection of data about children at risk, who was taking care of them, and whether or not they were enrolled in schools or other institutions.
- Because of project implementation in the villages of Shishtavec, Gjinaj, Pac, etc., there have been many successes.
- An awareness raising campaign distributed 1,500 flyers and 150 posters with anti-trafficking messages.

*Highlights of the discussion*

**Question:** What made you successful in the project implementation?

**Answer:** The particularity of this project was the very special target audience to whom it was addressed. This audience had never been exposed to such initiatives in the past. Beside this, the involvement of representatives for various interest groups (teachers, parents, outstanding figures of the community) and their high level of voluntarism contributed significantly to the success of the project.

The involvement of other relevant government authorities (the police departments, prosecutors and judges) was also important to the success of the initiative.

Trafficking of children is a business. For the families at risk, the sensitizing component is not sufficient to prevent trafficking of their children; raising awareness must be done in conjunction with economic, financial and education assistance to help sustain anti-trafficking in the future.

For the successful implementation of such a project, it is very important to know the inside spiritual world children, their wishes and their concerns.

Setting up special anti-trafficking structures within the local government is an important instrument to combat human trafficking. Awareness raising activities must address all the actors involved, from local government and civil society.

## *Identifying Actions in Qark Groups*

### **Qarqe: Diber and Kukes**

*(2006 AC Report, page 48)*

Five chosen actions:

1. Improve legal framework and standards.
2. Raise awareness in schools and for the general public.
3. Improve cooperation and coordination between government structures and NGOs to improve and ensure full provision of services to victims and those in need.
4. Increase government commitment through allocation of relevant financial resources, especially to the government institutions represented in the Regional Anti-trafficking Committees.
5. Increase participation from the media and the religious community in the anti-trafficking efforts.

## *All actions from Qark Discussions*

### **Qark Group: Diber and Kukes**

*(2006 AC Report, page 69)*

All Actions

- Improve legal framework.
- Train anti-trafficking police.
- Ensure stability/continuity for anti-trafficking police in their respective offices (not change them time after time).
- Improve coordination and cooperation between government structures and NGOs by defining responsibilities and accountability for each actor.
- Participation of the religious community in the anti-trafficking efforts.
- Improve prevention through awareness raising activities in schools and for the general public (public opinion).
- Improve and ensure provision of relevant services to victims.
- Develop Qark Action Plans.
- Develop individual Action Plans for each institutions represented in the Committee.
- Identify best practices and develop unified standards.
- Capacity building for members of the institutions represented in the committee.
- Participation of media in the anti-trafficking efforts to ensure reporting of government actions to combat trafficking and to increase trust of public opinion in the government structures.
- Allocation of funds to support the work of the committees.

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