

The Truth about Human Trafficking



A guide to the issue of Human Trafficking
for Service Providers in Co Donegal

Recognise-Respond-Report/Refer

Compiled by the Donegal Human Trafficking Working Group



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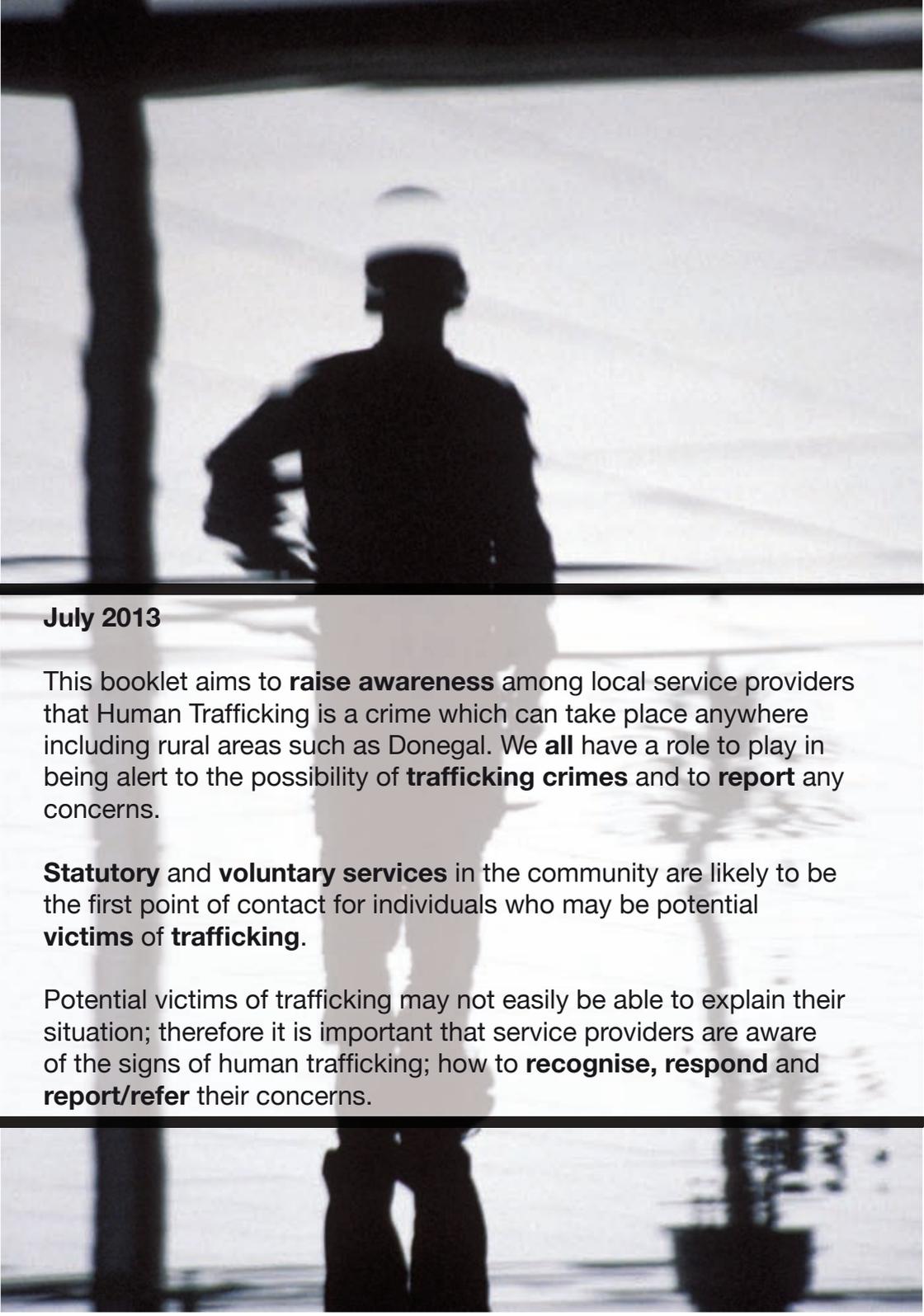
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Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that all information is accurate and up to date, this guide is designed to provide information only, and does not claim to give any legal interpretation of any law or legislation.

(Donegal Human Trafficking Working Group)

A high-contrast, black and white photograph showing the silhouette of a person standing with their hands on their hips. The person is positioned in the center of the frame, facing away from the camera. The background is a bright, overexposed area, possibly a window or an outdoor scene, which creates a strong silhouette effect. The overall mood is contemplative or somber.

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This booklet aims to **raise awareness** among local service providers that Human Trafficking is a crime which can take place anywhere including rural areas such as Donegal. We **all** have a role to play in being alert to the possibility of **trafficking crimes** and to **report** any concerns.

Statutory and voluntary services in the community are likely to be the first point of contact for individuals who may be potential **victims of trafficking**.

Potential victims of trafficking may not easily be able to explain their situation; therefore it is important that service providers are aware of the signs of human trafficking; how to **recognise, respond** and **report/refer** their concerns.



art work by Saif S. Modawi

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Recognise

1. What is Human Trafficking?

Human Trafficking is a form of modern day slavery. It is a crime which violates human rights. There is no requirement that a person must have crossed a border for trafficking to take place, it can and does take place within national borders, as well as international borders.

It is only when three key elements are present that a situation can be one of trafficking, **an act, a means, and a purpose.**

The **act** can be the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons.

The **means** can be the threat, use of force, any form of coercion, including abduction, fraud, deception, or the exchange of payments for the purpose of exploitation.

The **purpose** of exploitation can be for prostitution, other sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or organ removal.

Children: The trafficking of children is an exception to this three-element concept. For children, any action taken for the purpose of **exploitation constitutes trafficking** even where the means have not been used.

A close-up photograph of a person's face, focusing on the eyes and nose. The person's eyes are closed, and their expression is neutral. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the skin and the details of the facial features.

2. In What Ways Are Trafficked People Exploited?

Women, men and children are trafficked for various exploitation purposes; some sectors are more likely to **exploit** one or other gender.

2:1 Prostitution / Sexual Exploitation

Human trafficking for sexual exploitation is an increasing crime. Over the past decade, Ireland has become both a transit route and a destination point for sex trafficking.

The exact number of women affected is unknown, due to the secretive and highly organised nature of this business.

Ruhama, an organisation in Dublin, providing support and help to women affected by prostitution, states that 25% of new referrals at Ruhama in 2011 were victims of human trafficking.

As the majority of women who have been trafficked would be unable to access help, due to the various control methods adopted by the traffickers; those who are able to access assistance are likely to be just the tip of the iceberg. (Ruhama Annual Report 2011)

It is clear that Ireland is included in an international crime web which extends across *Eastern Europe, South America* and *Africa*. Trafficked women assisted by Ruhama in 2011 were from 20 different countries, the majority of whom originated from *Nigeria*, with *Cameroon, Romania* and *Albania* being other significant countries of origin.

2:2 Forced labour

Domestic Servitude: “Employers” may be related to the exploited person, where poorer relations are recruited to work for them.

Men and women can be forced to work long hours with unreasonable workloads and conditions in a home setting, often with little or no contact with the outside world.

A child being cared for by a relative may be exploited for domestic work in the house.

Forced Labour: working long hours, often in poor and unsafe conditions, such as in construction, production/factories (food processing, industrial fishing, fruit/vegetable picking, cannabis production).

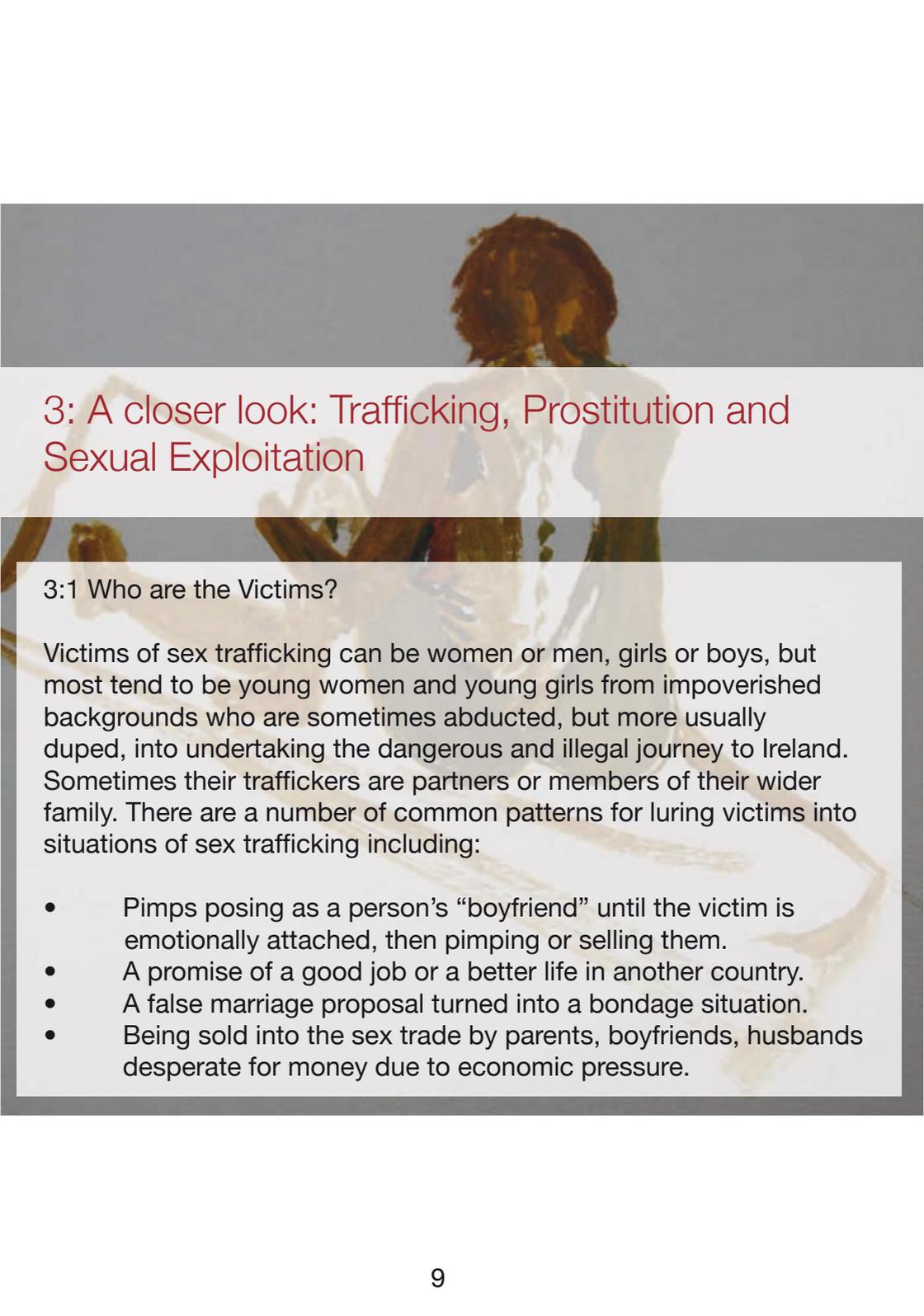
Forced Criminality: e.g. street crime, drug crimes, begging, and benefit fraud.

2:3 Organ Removal

This is a rare example of exploitation, but unfortunately another reason why people are trafficked.

Human organs for transplantation are at a premium, some people are willing to exploit other humans to facilitate this macabre practice for their own financial gain.

People who are living in poverty can be coerced into selling an organ such as a kidney. Those receiving such organs will normally be unaware of how the organ became available for transplant.

A woman with dark hair, wearing a white, sleeveless, form-fitting dress, is captured in a dynamic dance pose. She is seen from the back, with her arms raised and hands near her head. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The lighting is soft, highlighting the contours of her dress and hair.

3: A closer look: Trafficking, Prostitution and Sexual Exploitation

3:1 Who are the Victims?

Victims of sex trafficking can be women or men, girls or boys, but most tend to be young women and young girls from impoverished backgrounds who are sometimes abducted, but more usually duped, into undertaking the dangerous and illegal journey to Ireland. Sometimes their traffickers are partners or members of their wider family. There are a number of common patterns for luring victims into situations of sex trafficking including:

- Pimps posing as a person's "boyfriend" until the victim is emotionally attached, then pimping or selling them.
- A promise of a good job or a better life in another country.
- A false marriage proposal turned into a bondage situation.
- Being sold into the sex trade by parents, boyfriends, husbands desperate for money due to economic pressure.

Ruhama's view is that trafficking for sexual exploitation is a contemporary form of slavery, with a distinctly gendered bias. As with all illegal activities it can be well hidden and off-street, with the women held in brothels or private premises. They are moved frequently to prevent them from making any meaningful contact with outsiders, which might result in disclosure of their circumstances. To maintain control of their victims the traffickers use systematic violence and threats to their families and personal security.

In addition, young migrant women who fail to find jobs or secure asylum or legal status are vulnerable to the exploitative overtures of brothel keepers or club owners, who promise lucrative contracts and the possibility of a work permit. Desperate to stay and with no other survival strategies open to them these young women accept such offers in the belief that they will be short-term, financially rewarding and provide a kind of bridge to eventual legalisation in the country. Any "consent" by the individual does not apply, if this results in their exploitation.

3:2 Human Trafficking, Prostitution and the Internet

The increasing emergence of the influence of the internet and technology (mobile phones, etc) has brought significant changes to human trafficking and organised prostitution.

There is now a proliferation of web sites advertising off-street prostitution under the guise of escort agencies. Traditionally off-street prostitution is regarded as more acceptable, portrayed as a form of 'work' using 'escorts' or 'agencies', described as a business and thus giving it an air of normality. Since the 1993 Sexual Offences Act, brothels marketed as escort agencies are the most prevalent forms of prostitution.

In the experience of organisations such as Ruhama, it has been found that women involved in off-street prostitution experience more psychological problems, are more often victims of sexual violence and exploitation, and are more frequently threatened with weapons. An added danger is that the off-street sex trade in Ireland

is predominantly controlled and organised by criminal gangs (National Bureau of Criminal Investigation).

Whilst not all women involved in prostitution have been trafficked, the Immigrant Council of Ireland Report (2009) and that of O'Connor and Healy (2006) highlight how trafficking for sexual exploitation and prostitution are inextricably linked. In addition, internet audits consistently show that more than 1,000 women are made available for paid sex on a daily basis in Ireland and up to 97% are migrant women (Kelleher, 2009). There are up to 50,000 “hits” daily to these escort sites (N.B.C.I.).

3:3 Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence

It is important to consider the numerous ways that domestic violence intersects with human trafficking. Due to the increased vulnerability caused by an abusive relationship, victims of domestic violence can find themselves not only physically abused but also isolated, intimidated, and without access to the financial and emotional support needed to leave the abusive situation, which puts them at high risk of exploitation.

An increasing number of victims of domestic violence are disclosing incidents of abuse regarding familial trafficking. Family members can force a relative or partner to engage in sex acts, e.g. forced to have sex with others, often with these acts being videoed and published on the internet.

The Polaris project USA has adapted the Duluth Model. The Model includes the “power and control wheel” which is a tool in the domestic violence field. www.polarisproject.org shows types of abuse found within various trafficking situations, many of which mirror that used in intimate partner and familial abuse.

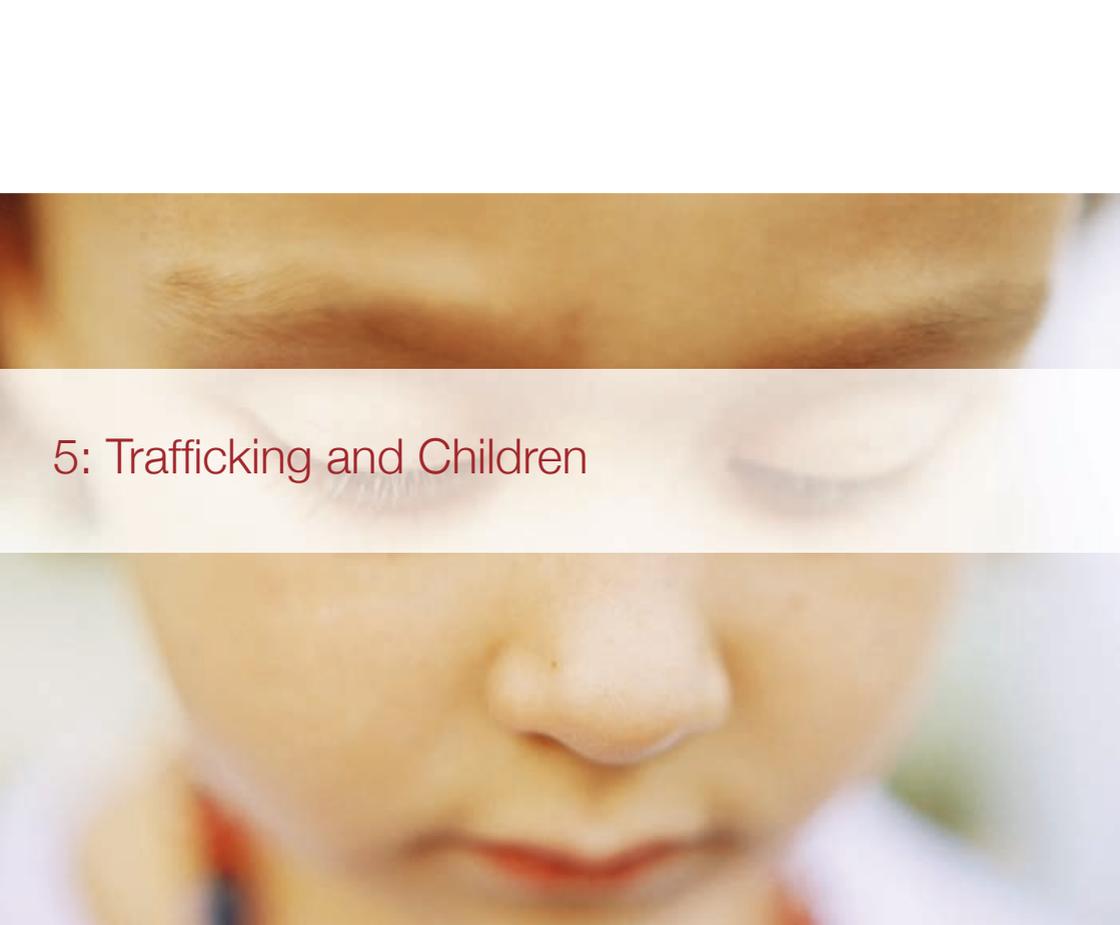
4: What are the Signs that someone has been Trafficked?

People may think that Human Trafficking is a phenomenon that occurs somewhere else, in cities or large towns, however, human trafficking can and does occur anywhere, including rural areas such as Donegal.

We **all** have a role to play in being alert to the possibility of trafficking crimes.

Here are **some** of the signs

- Women or men living in groups in poor conditions and working very long hours.
- Women or men who are dependent on their employer for all their basic needs such as food, accommodation and transport.
- Women or men living in the same place as they are working.
- Symptoms of abuse (physical/sexual/emotional/neglect) for example bruises, untreated injuries.
- Services of women of a particular nationality being offered.
- Women being accompanied wherever they go.

A close-up, low-angle photograph of a young child's face. The child's eyes are cast downwards, and their expression is somber. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of their skin and the curve of their nose. The background is blurred, suggesting an indoor setting.

5: Trafficking and Children

A child means a person under 18 years of age. (Children First National Guidance 2011)

Children will not always be aware that they have been trafficked or that they are being exploited. Children may be brought into the country for specific types of exploitation, or they may become victims of exploitation through the insidious practice of “grooming”.

Grooming refers to deliberate actions by individuals or groups, who establish an emotional connection with a child and begin a process of desensitisation to abuse, in order to lure that child into illegal activities such as child prostitution, child pornography, or other forms of exploitation.

5:1 Young People in Care

Young people in care, who are subject to care orders, and those who are voluntarily accommodated can be extremely vulnerable, and at risk of being victims of trafficking and exploitation. Children who are missing from care settings are particularly at risk of being trafficked, this includes both Irish children (as a more recently emerging group), as well as separated migrant children from various other countries. (Children's Rights Alliance: Safe Care for Trafficked Children 2012)

This is also the case in the UK where even though less than 0.005% of the child population are in care, 50% of the identified trafficked girls had been in care. What this highlights is that vulnerable children are targeted by exploiters. (The Child Exploitation & Online Protection Centre (CEOP) "Principles on reporting online child sexual exploitation." www.ceop.police.uk (2009))

5:2 Separated Children

Separated children are children who are outside their country of origin, and are separated from their parents or their legal care giver.

Separated children are cared for by the state, and they may spend an initial period of time in a residential care setting, before moving to foster care.

Children may have been brought into the country by a third party or a guardian for various reasons, but are then found to be alone. Other children may have been trafficked specifically for the purposes of exploitation.

In addition to the vulnerability of being a child in care, these young people are at risk of being found and targeted by traffickers for the purpose of exploitation.

Where children have previously been exploited by traffickers, the children themselves or the traffickers may re-establish contact, resulting in further exploitation.

In the UK, a study shows that 18% of trafficked children in care were recorded as having gone missing, with most victims going missing within one week, many within 48 hours.

It is clear from the numbers of trafficked children who go missing from care that this remains a significant child protection issue. It is likely that, given the levels of grooming and coercion, children who go missing, end up back in the hands of their traffickers and re-enter a situation of exploitation. (www.ceop.police.uk/Documents/ceopdocs/Child_Trafficking_Strategic_Threat_Assessment_2010_NPM_Final.pdf)

The Children's Rights Alliance: Safe Care for Trafficked Children (2012) discusses the issue of separated children missing from care in the Republic of Ireland. The report highlights the fact that until 2010 many separated children were housed in hostel type accommodation. Since this time, as one of the measures to reduce the risk of children going missing, separated children are now normally placed in foster care, which offers a safer environment.

5:3 Children exploited in the home

In many cultures, extended families play an important role in bringing up children. Children can sometimes be placed in the care of relatives who are already living in Europe, such as an aunt, uncle or other extended family members.

The intention is that the child will have a better start in life in Europe, benefiting from good education and health care, whilst still remaining with their extended family. This arrangement can provide greater opportunities for the future for both the child and the family. For some parents, this is a caring and reasonable option especially if they have several other children and very limited means.

In most cases the child will be included as an equal member of the family, and treated in the same way as other siblings, however in some cases the child may be treated less favorably, and viewed as a "poor relation" who needs to earn their keep. Such children may be exploited for domestic and child care duties.

6: What are the signs that Children have been Trafficked or Exploited?

Children First National Guidelines recognise that children are particularly vulnerable, and if you have any reasonable ground for concern it is important to act promptly and report your concerns to An Garda Síochána and HSE Children and Family Services (see Children First: National Guidance for the protection of children 2011).

Signs to look out for include:

- If a child is asked about their situation, their story may appear rehearsed or they are reluctant to give information.
- A child is not registered at school or with a GP.
- A child is engaged in activities not suitable for children.
- A child appears fearful or behaving in a way that is not expected for their age.
- Children travelling in groups with people who are not their relatives.
- A child has a history of unexplained absence or frequent moves.
- A child has unexplained and untreated injuries or bruising.
- An adult with the child is not their legal guardian, but insists on staying with the child.
- An adult claims to have no documents for the child, and the child has entered the country illegally.
- A child receives new clothes or gifts from unknown sources.

N.B. This is not a full list and not all the indicators will apply to any potential victim. For further information visit: www.blueblindfold.gov.ie and www.dcyia.ie)

7: What are some of the barriers to potential victims of trafficking reporting the crime or trying to escape?

- 
- A silhouette of a person with their arms raised, set against a red background. The person appears to be in a state of distress or seeking help. The background is a solid red color, and the silhouette is dark, creating a strong contrast.
- Not knowing who can help or how to access help.
 - No opportunity to access help, no money or freedom to seek help.
 - Fear of retaliation by the traffickers to the victim or their family back in their home country.
 - Shame, and fear that traffickers or pimps may tell family, friends or their community of any involvement in prostitution.
 - Fear of officials, sometimes due to negative experiences in their countries.
 - Worries about possible reaction/negative attitudes by staff.
 - Fear of deportation due to undocumented migrant status.
 - Different cultural values and taboos.
 - No English- potential victims may have little or no knowledge of the local language.
 - Concerns that the legal process may be lengthy, and may not result in the prosecution of the trafficker.

Respond

8: What You Can Do To Help

8:1 Provide a safe environment for disclosure

It is important to provide a safe place for disclosure. A trafficked person is not likely to disclose their situation if they can be overheard by their exploiters.

8:2 Provide an interpreter if needed

An independent interpreter will be needed if a potential victim does not have sufficient English language knowledge. A person accompanying the potential victim may have a vested interest in not translating the information correctly. The individual may also fear interpreters from their own community in case of repercussions.

8:3 Recognise, Respond and Report/Refer

A **Potential** victim of trafficking is a person who believes they may be a victim of trafficking, or a person whom individuals or organisations such as NGO's, HSE etc, believe may be a victim of trafficking.

Only those of the rank of Superintendent or above in the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) can identify someone as being a **Suspected** victim of trafficking. This assessment follows a formal process, where each case is assessed following internationally recognised indicators and guidelines.

Those who are deemed to be suspected victims are eligible for some formal assistance, such as legal aid, hostel accommodation for a 60 day period of reflection and recovery. There will also be a referral to the HSE Human Trafficking Unit in Dublin, where individuals are assessed and appropriate physical and psychological health care offered. Potential victims are only eligible for such assistance if they have been referred to An Garda Síochána for assessment to determine if they are suspected victims of trafficking. In addition, potential victims are not removed from the state whilst their case is determined.

As part of the fight against human trafficking we all have a role to play in staying vigilant and alert in our communities to the possibility of trafficking crimes, but it is important not to place yourself at risk.

There are comprehensive details on the signs of human trafficking and what to do if you have any concerns at www.blueblindfold.gov.ie.

To report concerns either contact:

local Garda station

email:blueblindfold@garda.ie

freephone crimestoppers on : 1800 25 00 25 (9am-9pm).

If you suspect a person may be in immediate danger call 999 or 112.

8:4 Children First and Reporting

Children are particularly vulnerable and are less likely to voice their plight. It is therefore important for anyone with concerns regarding a child being exploited to report immediately to An Garda Síochána and HSE Children and Family Services.

The HSE and An Garda Síochána are the two agencies with statutory responsibility for child protection. However, as there is no national Out of Hours Child and Family Services/duty Social Workers roster, any urgent or immediate child protection issues in the out of hours period should be brought to the attention of An Garda Síochána.

When a child is reported to be at risk of any form of exploitation or danger, the child will be referred by An Garda Síochána to the HSE Child and Family Services for screening. If a child is considered to be at risk, then following initial assessment they will be referred to the HSE Separated Children's Unit for accommodation, care and support, or placed in foster care or other care setting, depending on the best and safest place on a case by case basis in the best interest of that child.

Children are allocated a Social Worker, who supports the child through any legal process. N.B. Child specialist interviewers are required by law for children under 14 years of age. (An Garda Síochána have several trained interviewers)

All children who are part of a trafficking investigation are protected by the Child Care Act 1999 and the best interest of the child remains paramount, each case will be individually assessed to reflect this

Possible outcomes may include:

1) Foster care in the Republic of Ireland

Foster care with a temporary residents permit and/or applications to apply to remain in the state through the asylum process or other type of leave to remain

2) Reunification in the Republic of Ireland

If the child has a parent or guardian in ROI, the child may be reunited with that adult. This would be following a robust process which may include DNA testing and vetting to ensure that the adult is credible.

If it is safe to do so, the child may be returned to their family in their country of origin. This will be following investigation and vetting in partnership with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). The child will then be followed up in their country of origin through the IOM

9: Report/Refer

Potential victim comes to the attention of service provider

Potential victim is an adult

Advise and support the potential victim to inform Garda authorities and provide information of local & national organisations for additional support. (See section 10)

Potential victim informs Garda authorities

Potential victim declines to inform Garda authorities

Potential Victim is a child i.e. under 18 years of age

Report any concerns immediately to Garda authorities and HSE Child & Family Services or Duty Social Worker. See Children First: National Guidance (2011)

See section 8:4 for further information

Provide support information of appropriate organisations local and national. See for list of local and national organisations. (See section 10)

Potential victim is Foreign National and not in the asylum process

If the potential victim is identified by the GNIB as being a “suspected” victim of trafficking, they are referred to RIA for accommodation, and granted a 60 day recovery and reflection period. Victim remains in RIA accommodation for 60 days.

Referred by GNIB to HSE Specialist Trafficking Unit, Dublin for support and care planning. Referred to LAB for legal assistance.

(Potential victims are not deported whilst their case is determined.)

Potential victim is in the asylum process

Remains in the asylum process and RIA accommodation.

If the potential victim is identified by the GNIB as being a “suspected” victim of trafficking they are referred to the HSE Specialist Trafficking Unit, via Dublin for support and care planning. Referred to LAB for legal assistance.

KEY

GNIB – Garda National Immigration Bureau

IOM – International Organisation for Migration

RIA – Reception & Integration Agency

LAB – Legal Aid Board

10: Information & Contact Numbers

10:1 Local Services Donegal

An Garda Siochana:

Ballyshannon: 071 9858530

Buncrana: 074 9320540

Donegal Town: 074 9721021

Letterkenny: 074 9167100

Garda Ethnic Liaison Officer

Contact Garda Shane McGee 074 9167100

Children & Family Services (HSE):

Buncrana: 074 9320420: Links Business Centre, Lisfannon, Buncrana, Co Donegal (East Team)

Donegal Town: 074 9723540: Euro House, Killibegs Road, Donegal, Co Donegal (West team)

Letterkenny: 074 9123672 (East Central): Social Work Dept, Millenium Court, Pearce Road, Letterkenny, Co Donegal.

074 9104714 (West Central) Social Work Dept. Co Clinic, St Conal's Hospital, Letterkenny, Co Donegal.

Citizen's Information Centre - Letterkenny:

Letterkenny Citizen's Information

Public Services Centre

Blaney Road

Letterkenny

Co. Donegal

Tel. 076 1075530

lo-call number 076 1074000

email: letterkenny@citinfo.ie

web: citizensinformation.ie

Community Health Advisor for Asylum Seekers and Ethnic Minorities (HSE)

Ethnic minority information and advice service.

Catherine Brown

HSE West

Community Services

Isaac Butt House

Ballybofey

Tel 074 9189044

Mob 087 4192230

email: catherinej.brown@hse.ie

Domestic Violence Language Line Interpretation Service:

Women experiencing domestic violence with limited or no English can access free, confidential, support and information on the Women's Aid National Freephone Helpline in the language of their choice, through an accredited and professional interpreter.

1. Ring the Helpline and state what language you speak.
2. The support worker will ask you to 'hold'. This process takes about one minute.
Please wait for her to come back to you.
3. She will connect you with an interpreter.
4. The interpreter will then help you to speak to us in your own language.

Freephone Helpline: 1800 341 900 email: info@womensaid.ie

Donegal Sexual Assault Treatment Unit (SATU), Letterkenny General Hospital (HSE):

The Donegal SATU is located in the NOWDOC Facility, Old Town Letterkenny. Specialist Doctors and Nurses provide comprehensive medico-legal care for females and males ≥ 14 years of age following a report of rape/sexual assault. Treatment includes comprehensive medical care, prophylaxis for pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections and counselling referrals.

Office Telephone Number: 074 9104436 Duty Mobile: 087 0681964

Donegal Sexual Abuse and Rape Crisis Centre:

Counselling and support for men and women who are affected by rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment or childhood sexual abuse. The centre provides a spectrum of services to survivors of sexual abuse to support them through their emotional, physical and legal journey towards recovery. Helpline support, on site crisis and long term counselling for survivors, outreach Services, SATU, call out support, support for families and friends, accompaniment of survivors to Gardaí, medical & court accompaniment, education & training programmes for professionals and referring agencies and other interagency collaboration, advocacy and awareness raising initiatives to statutory agencies, voluntary groups and the public.

2a Grand Central, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal

Freephone: 1800 448844 Tel: 074 9128211 email: rapecrisis@eircom.net

Website: www.donegalrapecrisis.ie

Donegal Women's Domestic Violence Service:

Information and support, 24 hour helpline, emergency accommodation- The Women's Refuge provide a safe environment for women who are physically, emotionally or sexually abused in their living environment.

DWDVS also provide court accompaniment, advocacy service, countywide outreach service. Training and awareness to statutory and voluntary groups.

PO Box 55, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal

Freephone 24 hour Help-line: 1800 262677 or : 074 9126267

Office Tel: 074 9129725 email: ddvs@eircom.net

GUM Clinic (Genito-Urinary Medicine) Altnagelvin Area Hospital:

Anderson House, Altnagelvin Hospital, Derry/Londonderry

Clinic held Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings

Tel: 04871 611269

GUM Clinic Letterkenny General Hospital:

Held in the Out-Patient Department, Letterkenny General Hospital. Patients can self-refer or be referred to the service by their GP or other health professional.

Patients or health professionals should ring this number (074 9123715) between:-

9.30am – 5.00pm on a Tuesday

9.30am – 9.00pm on a Thursday

GUM Clinic Sligo General Hospital:

Held in the Out-Patient Department, Sligo General Hospital

Tel: 071 9170473

Interpretation Service (Donegal HSE):

Paula Quinn

Consumer Services

HSE West

Community Services

Isaac Butt House

Ballybofey

Co Donegal

Tel 074 9189016

email: paula.quinn@hse.ie

Legal Aid Board:

Information on custody and access, barring or safety order, separation and divorce

email: lawcentreletterkenny@legalaidboard.ie

Tel: 074 9126177

Letterkenny Women's Centre:

Offers a counselling and listening service dedicated domestic violence counselling service with outreach across Co Donegal, crisis pregnancy counsellor, free legal

advice by appointment, women's health and family planning, young women's sexual health clinic, and a sexual health education project .

Port Road, Letterkenny Co. Donegal

Tel: 074 9124985 email: womenscentrelkenny@eircom.net www.lwc.ie

The National Collective of Community-based Woman's Network- Donegal Women's Network:

Provides telephone advice and support relevant to woman. NCCWN-Donegal Woman's Network supports woman's groups and the setting up of new woman's groups where need is identified. It raises awareness on gender-based violence, promotes women's groups equality and women's human rights by working with women at local and national level.

6, Tirconail Street, Donegal Town

email donwomnet@eircom.net or finbrennan@eircom.net

Tel 074 9722790 Facebook www.facebook.com/nccwn.dwn

NEXUS Institute:

Specialist counselling for survivors of sexual violence and abuse aged 16 and above. Also delivers education and awareness on internet safety and protection and prevention work with young people in care, teenage parents and young people with learning disabilities.

Based in Derry 041 71260566 or Enniskillen 048 66326044

Rape Crisis and Sexual Abuse Counselling Centre (Sligo, Leitrim & West Cavan):

Face-to-face counselling, advocacy, and information for women and men who have experienced sexual violence recently or in the past. Support also available for family and friends

42 Castle Street, Sligo, Co. Sligo

Freephone: 1800 750 780

Tel: 071 9171188

email: info@srcc.ie

www.sligorapecrisiscentre.ie

Victim Support:

Victim Support is a community based organisation of trained volunteers, dedicated to the service of all victims of crime, who provide emotional and practical support to those affected by crime.

National Helpline: 1850 661771

Ballyshannon: 071 9851899

Letterkenny: 074 9125205

Sligo: 071 916863

10:2 National Organisations

Act to Prevent Trafficking (APT):

Work to raise awareness about human trafficking and APT members are available to give talks in schools and to adult groups.

APT, C/o St. Mary's, Bloomfield Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4

email: info@aptireland.org www.aptireland.org

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit – Department of Justice & Equality:

The Anti-Human Trafficking Unit was established in February 2008 to ensure that the State's response to trafficking is co-ordinated, comprehensive and holistic. The unit works closely with state, non-governmental and international organisations. The unit is currently developing a second National Action Plan to prevent and combat trafficking in Ireland.

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, Department of Justice and Equality, 51 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2

Tel: 01 6028659

email: ahtu@justice.ie

www.blueblindfold.gov.ie

Crimestoppers:

Tel: 1800 25 00 25, email: Blueblindfold@garda.ie

Web Info: www.blueblindfold.gov.ie

Crime Victims Helpline:

“Listening, supporting, informing victims of crime”

Free Phone 116 006 ,Text on 085 1337711 ,

email: info@crimevictimshelpline.ie, www.crimevictimshelpline.ie

FLAC:

FLAC (Free Legal Advice Centres) runs a telephone line offering basic legal information and referral, Monday to Thursday, 9am – 5.30pm, Fridays 9am to 5pm, Tel: 1890 350250. FLAC also operates a countrywide network of part-time legal advice centres where you can talk in confidence to a lawyer for free, full list at <http://www.flac.ie/gethelp>

Garda National Immigration Bureau:

13/14 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2

Tel: 01 6664964

email: GNIB_DV@garda.ie

Immigrant Council of Ireland - Specialist Immigration Advocacy Service:

The Immigrant Council of Ireland is a non-governmental organisation and a law centre that offers information and legal services to vulnerable migrants who have experienced human rights abuses: victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, victims of domestic

violence as well as to unaccompanied minors.

Tel: 01 6740202

email: admin@immigrantcouncil.ie Web Info: www.immigrantcouncil.ie

Integration Centre

The Integration Centre is a non-governmental organisation which is committed to the integration and inclusion of people from immigrant backgrounds in Ireland. The Centre specialises in planning, monitoring and advocacy at city, local, national and international levels and provides regionalised information, advice and training services.

Head Office: 1st & 2nd Floors, 18 Dame Street, Dublin 2

Tel: 01 6453070

email: info@integrationcentre.ie www.integrationcentre.ie

Telephone Information Service:

Dublin 01-6453070

Opening hours:- Monday – Thursday ,10.00am – 12.30pm & 14.00pm – 6.30pm
Closed Fridays

Irish Refugee Council:

The IRC is an independent non-governmental organisation advocating on behalf of asylum seekers and refugees.

2nd Floor, Ballast House, Aston Quay, Dublin 2

Tel: 01 7645854

email: info@irishrefugeecouncil.ie

Legal Aid Board:

Human Trafficking/Administrative Support Unit, 48-49 North Brunswick Street, Georges Lane, Dublin 7

Tel: 01 6469600

www.legalaidboard.ie

Migrants Rights Centre Ireland:

Provide support for migrant workers and their families

Migrant Rights Centre Ireland, 55 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1

Tel: 01 889 7570

email: info@mrci.ie

Ruhama:

Provide support and help to women affected by prostitution, including victims of sex trafficking.

Senior House, All Hallows College, Drumcondra, Dublin 9

Tel: 01 836 0292, Emergency 086 381 3783

email: admin@ruhama.ie

www.ruhama.ie

STOP Sex Trafficking: Tel: 021 4505736 email info@sexualviolence.ie

www.stopsextrafficking.ie

Suggested Further Reading:

Children's Rights Alliance (2012) Safe Care for Trafficked Children in Ireland: Developing a Protective Environment

Department of Children and Youth Affairs (2011) Children First: National Guidance for the protection and welfare of Children

Dublin Employment Pact/ Immigrant Council of Ireland (2011) Dignity: Working to deliver quality services for victims of sex trafficking
Available at www.dublinpact.ie/dignity

Department of Justice & Equality (Anti Human Trafficking Unit) (2009)
Guide to Procedures for Victims of Human trafficking in Ireland

Department of Justice & Equality (Anti Human Trafficking Unit) (2012) Services for Victims of Child Trafficking

Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform: National Action Plan to Prevent and combat trafficking of Human Beings in Ireland 2009-2012 available at www.blueblindfold.gov.ie



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