



GREECE

NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE

1109

WHAT CAN I DO?

Call 1109 to speak with an operator who would be happy to answer any specific questions you might have about what you can personally do to help stop human trafficking in Greece.

Indicators or red flags that may identify a possible trafficking victim:

GENERAL TRAFFICKING INDICATORS

- Evidence of being controlled: the person is accompanied by a controlling person, and does not speak on their own behalf. The person is transported to or from work; lives and works at the same place and is rarely allowed in public.
- Lack of control over personal schedule: the person is not able to move freely or leave a job. For example a woman who works 24/7, sees an unusual number of clients and has no time for herself.
- The person recently arrived in the country: they often don't speak the language, or only know words related to their work.
- Fear, depression and overly submissive behaviour: the person is frightened to talk to outsiders and authorities as a result of threats.
- Poor health, malnutrition, serious dental problems, untreated sexually transmitted diseases (STD's).
- Bruises, scars and other signs of physical abuse and torture.
- Substance abuse problems or addictions: victims are often coerced into substance abuse (drugs, alcohol, pills, etc.) by his/her traffickers as a force of control as they are then dependent on the trafficker for these substances.
- Lack of control over money: the person is not able to keep the money earned. It is "withheld for safe-keeping". Most of the time the person owes debts to the employer.

SIGNS OF SEX TRAFFICKING

- Minors involved in the commercial sex industry.
- Signs of physical, sexual or psychological abuse.
- There is evidence that the individuals have been sold and bought.
- No control over the working hours, the number of clients they meet or the type of sexual services they are forced to provide.
- They are forced to provide sexual services even if they are ill or they do not want to.

SIGNS OF SEX TRAFFICKING (CONTINUED)

- Unusually high numbers of sexual partners and use of language common in the commercial sex industry.
- Untreated sexually transmitted diseases, unprotected sex, forced termination of pregnancy.
- Branded with tattoos or other forms of branding that indicate they belong to a trafficker who controls them.
- Trauma bonding with a trafficker or other victims (e.g. Stockholm syndrome).
- Clients of brothels report that the women seem nervous and fearful.

SIGNS OF LABOUR TRAFFICKING

- Absence of labor contract.
- Imposed place of accommodation, which is often the same as the workspace.
- Restriction of movement and confinement, high-security measures in work and/or living locations.
- An excessive amount of work hours with few or no breaks.
- Work under the threat of violence, abuse, intimidation or other control methods.
- Lack of the necessary training and equipment for the work they are doing.
- Poor or non-existent health and safety standards.
- Job announcements published in foreign languages only.
- Debt bondage i.e. working to pay off a debt or loan, often the victim is paid very little or nothing at all for their services because of deductions.
- The employer threatens the workers to reveal to authorities their immigration status unless they comply with his demands.

SIGNS OF FORCED BEGGING

- Children, elderly or disabled people who are forced to beg, while they are controlled by a trafficker who collects most of the money they earn.
- They are threatened, harmed or punished if they don't meet the quota.
- They are transported to the imposed place of begging (public places, public transport) and someone is monitoring them.
- Unaccompanied children who live and/or travel with other children or adults who are not part of their family.
- Children who do not have access to education, playtime or friends and their behavior is not typical of children of their age.

SIGNS OF INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

- The individuals live and work at the employer's house and are forced to carry out domestic tasks such as providing child care, cooking, and cleaning.
- They are on call 24/7.

SIGNS OF INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE (CONTINUED)

- The interaction with family members or visitors is limited.
- They may lack personal living space, personal belongings and identification documents.
- They are not allowed to leave the house and they are unfamiliar with the surroundings and the language of the country they live in.
- They may be denied food, water or medical care.
- They may be physically or sexually abused by the employer or other members of the household.

KEY QUESTIONS

Ask the right questions to help determine if the person is a victim of trafficking who needs help.

- Where do you come from? What was the purpose of your trip to [country's name]?
- If you came here for work did your expectations meet the reality?
- What kind of work were you told you would do? What kind of work do you actually do?
- Are you getting paid to do your job? Do you actually receive payment or is your money being held for you?
- Are you allowed to spend your money however you want?
- Can you come and go as you please? Are you supervised when you are in public places?
- Can you communicate freely with your friends and relatives?
- Have you been threatened if you try to leave? Have you or your family been threatened?
- Have you been physically harmed in any way?
- Have you ever been deprived of food, water, sleep or medical care?
- Do you have to ask permission to eat, sleep or go to the bathroom?
- Are there any locks on your doors and windows so you cannot get out?
- Has your identification or documentation been taken from you?
- Is anyone forcing you to do anything that you do not want to do?

BE AWARE

- Many victims have a strong sense of distrust, and often do not speak the language of the country.
- Before questioning a person who may be a victim of any type of trafficking, try to separate the person from the individual accompanying her/ him. This individual could be the trafficker, acting as spouse or any other family member.
- Evidence of possible "Stockholm" syndrome, where victims over time, become sympathetic to their captors

In the case of CHILD sex trafficking:

LOOK FOR (in addition to the above):

- Child who does not trust adults
- Child who is afraid of being deported by authorities.
- Child who seems to have an inappropriate behaviour towards male adults.
- Child who has a cell phone despite a lack of other basic belongings.
- Child who travels alone or with a group of children accompanied by one adult who seems to guard them.

ASK QUESTIONS, making sure that the child is approached in a manner that reflects his/her age, development, culture, and language.

- Why did you come to (country's name)?
- Do you have any papers? Who has them?
- Are you in school? Are you working? Can you leave if you want?
- Where do you live? Who else lives there? Are you scared to leave?
- Has anybody ever threatened you or your family, to keep you from running away?