

Albania's Institutions response to the questionnaire from the Special Rapporteur on the rights of migrants "on Pushback practices and their impact on the human rights of migrants".

1. Please provide information on any relevant legislation or policy in relation to the right to seek and enjoy asylum in your country, which guarantees that migrants including asylum seekers' protection needs are examined individually, and they are not pushed back at the international border without access to this assessment and other relevant procedures. Grateful if you could kindly submit the original text of the legislation or policy, accompanied by an English translation if it is in a language other than English, French or Spanish.

Legal provisions and policies

1. The Albanian legal framework for migration has been in line with European Union (EU) legislation and has aimed to build a stronger and more coherent migration policy. Normative acts in its implementation have been improved not only in terms of procedures for travel documents, visas, employment, residence, family reunification, but also in terms of protecting the rights of all migrants and their families;

2. In addition to improving the internal normative framework, the Albanian legislation on migration has been enriched with the signing of cooperation agreements with neighboring and EU countries: On October 5, 2018, Albania signed the agreement with the European Union on cooperation in border management between Albania and European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX); Since 22 May 2019, FRONTEX teams have been deployed, together with Albanian border guards, at the Greek-Albanian border to strengthen border management and increase security at the EU's external borders, in full compliance with all the countries in question; This operation marks a very important stage in the border cooperation between Albania, the EU and its partners in the Western Balkans;

3. Albania approved the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) during the Intergovernmental Conference of Marrakesh, on 10-11 December 2018 and is very committed to implementing its objectives, also because our country has previously faced flows of migration;

4. The Ministry of Interior, as the main institution responsible for migration and asylum, implements the national legislation in this area. National legislation guaranteeing the right to seek asylum, as well as procedures related to returns, consists of the following main acts: Law no. 108/2013, On foreigners, as amended, Law no. 121/2014 "On Asylum in the Republic of Albania and the Instruction of the Minister of Interior no. 293/2015, "On the procedures for the treatment of foreign nationals with irregular residence in the territory of the Republic of Albania";

5. Law no. 121/2014 “On Asylum in the Republic of Albania: Regarding the right to asylum, the Republic of Albania guarantees the right to asylum to a foreigner or a stateless person who due to a fear based on persecution due to race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political belief, is outside the country of his or her nationality or former habitual residence and has no ability or desire to seek the protection of that country as a result of these events, for reasons of this fear;

6. Law no. 108/2013, On foreigners, as amended, regulates the regime of entry, stay, employment and exit of foreigners in/from the Republic of Albania. The law guarantees the compatibility of its provisions with the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution and ratified international instruments, in particular to ensure that its provisions are in line with the principle of the best interests of the child, the principle of the right to family life, the principle of non-refoulement, the principle of fair and transparent procedures;

7. A foreign national, in an irregular situation, can be ascertained/apprehended by the border police and migration services at the Border Crossing Points or by the border police and migration services or other state police services at the border/territory. During this process, the procedures defined in the legislation for foreigners are performed;

8. Law on Foreigners No. 108/2013, as amended, provides for the provisions on removal / expulsion as follows: Article 106, provides the provisions regarding the removal order and the execution deadline, as follows:

The local authority responsible for the border and migration issues the removal order for the foreigner when:

- a) no longer meets the conditions of stay in the Republic of Albania, according to the provisions of this law;
- b) when he has served a sentence given by the Albanian courts for a crime committed intentionally, for which the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania provides a minimum sentence of not less than 2 years in prison;
- c) although he meets the conditions of residence, the foreigner works in contradiction with the criteria set out in the legislation in force.

The period of detention of a foreigner entering the territory is based on case-by-case judgments and can be from 3 months to 5 years. The deadline for voluntary execution of the removal order is not less than 7 days and not more than 30 days from the date of notification;

9. The authority responsible for the border and migration does not execute the removal order, in case the foreigner declares that he/she will leave the territory voluntarily. The local authority responsible for border and migration gives priority to the execution of voluntary return, especially some categories of persons, including asylum seekers who have been rejected for asylum or who have withdrawn their asylum application and do not have sufficient income to return;

10. In accordance with the provisions of Article 108 of the Law "On Foreigners", the authority responsible for the border and migration does not execute the removal order, in case the foreigner declares that he will leave the territory voluntarily. The declaration of voluntary departure of a foreigner is taken into consideration by the authority responsible for border and migration in placing or not in the removal order the restrictive measure of entry ban for the foreigner, unless in the interests of public order and security, this declaration can not be considered;

11. The local authority responsible for the border and migration gives priority to the execution of voluntary return, especially for this category of persons: the foreigner, who has stayed illegally in the territory of the Republic of Albania, but which has not brought harmful consequences for the order and public safety and declaring that he will leave the territory voluntarily; unaccompanied minors; sick, disabled or disabled persons; parents with young children; victims of trafficking in human beings, who want to return to their country of origin; asylum seekers whose asylum application has been rejected or who have withdrawn their asylum application and do not have sufficient income to return; the foreigner provided with regular travel documents, but who does not have the necessary financial means for the stay. Foreigners, who are caught working illegally in the territory of the Republic of Albania;

12. Instruction of the Minister of Interior no. 293/2015, "On the procedures for the treatment of foreign nationals with irregular residence in the territory of the Republic of Albania", regulates all procedures for the selection of a foreign citizen who does not meet, or who no longer meets the conditions for entry and stay in the territory of the Republic of Albania;

13. The identification process is carried out at the border or within the territory and aims to determine the category of foreigner; The local regional authority for border and migration is the state authority responsible for carrying out the procedure of selection of a foreigner, which no longer meets the conditions for entry and stay in the territory of the Republic of Albania;

14. The identification process is carried out at the border or within the territory and aims to determine the category of foreigner, classifying it as: subject to refusal of entry; asylum seekers; potential victim of trafficking; irregular immigrant; unaccompanied minor;

15. The identification process is completed within a maximum of 10 hours from the moment of escort. In case of exceeding this schedule for justifiable reasons, the state authority responsible

for regional/local treatment of foreigners is informed and a note is made in the national electronic register for foreigners;

16. Instruction of the Minister of Interior no. 293/2015, "On the procedures for the treatment of foreign nationals with irregular residence in the territory of the Republic of Albania", regulates all standards and processes of identification and registration of children, including unaccompanied children in the territory of Albania, or at border crossings, as well as includes the preliminary control of irregular migrants;

17. In the case that the foreigner is identified as an asylum seeker in the selection procedure, the regional / local authority responsible for the treatment of foreigners shall immediately notify the central state authority responsible for the treatment of asylum seekers and refugees, as well as the central state authority responsible for the treatment of foreigners. The responsible state regional / local authority coordinates the work for the transportation and escort of the asylum seeker to the National Reception Center for Asylum Seekers in Tirana and submits the asylum seeker to this authority against the handover record;

18. In case the asylum seeker is denied asylum status, the central state authority responsible for the treatment of foreigners, after notification by the central state authority responsible for the treatment of asylum seekers and refugees, takes the initiative to return the foreigner to the country of origin or country of origin. where accepted, giving priority to voluntary return or assisted voluntary return;

19. Assisted voluntary return; When the irregular foreign citizen expresses his/her will to return to the country of residence or origin, the central state authority responsible for the treatment of foreigners, based on the information of the responsible state authority at regional/local level or the authority of the Center Closed, where the will to return is clearly expressed, takes measures for the realization of assisted voluntary return, seeking the assistance of IOM;

20. Albanian legislation clearly defines the form and ways of providing free legal aid to different categories of foreigners. Based on article 10, of law no. 111/2017 "On legal aid guaranteed by the state", in addition to Albanian citizens, legal aid also benefits foreign citizens or stateless persons who stay in the territory of the Republic of Albania for a temporary or permanent period and are provided with a residence permit; Legal aid also benefits asylum seekers, persons enjoying refugee status and persons who are in the process of appealing administrative and / or judicial decisions rejecting an asylum application or revoking a refugee status decision, according to the legislation in force on asylum in the Republic. of Albania;

21. Also in June 2019, it was approved, by Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 400, dated 19.6.2019, National Strategy for Migration and Action Plan (2019-2022); This policy document is currently being implemented by all responsible institutions; The National Strategy for Migration focuses on some key priorities aimed at the strategic governance of migration in Albania, by improving the legal framework of migration and ensuring safe and orderly migration

from, through, and to Albania, envisaging concrete measures for the development of strategic and operational framework to meet the challenges of mixed flows to Albania. The policy document also aims to promote and protect the rights of migrants and their integration, by providing favorable conditions for the long-term integration of migrants in Albania.

2. Please provide information on any existing good practices or measures taken (such as screening and referral mechanisms at borders) in your country to ensure that persons crossing international borders in mixed movements are protected according to international human rights law. Please indicate any specific measures aimed at reducing vulnerabilities of migrants, including by applying a human rights-based, gender- and disability-responsive, as well as age-and child-sensitive approach.

1. There is a continuous increase of institutional capacities to face the migration challenges and to guarantee the respect of the rights of migrants by providing the necessary protection (especially for the categories in need);
2. The treatment of foreign citizens with irregular residence in the territory of the Republic of Albania, is done in implementation of the Law on Foreigners no. 108/2013, as amended, of the Instruction of the Minister of Interior, no. 293, dated 04.06.2015, "On the treatment of foreign nationals with irregular residence in the territory of the Republic of Albania" and Standard Working Procedures for "Selection of irregular immigrants", approved by Order of the General Director of State Police, no. 172, dated 08.02.2018;
3. Based on the law no. 108/2013 "On foreigners," as amended, article 106, in relation to the removal order and the execution deadline, the foreigner, a person with disabilities, to whom the extension of the implementation period has been approved of voluntary removal order, is entitled to special services. At the time of execution of the order to remove the foreigner from the territory, the highest interest of the child, vulnerable persons, family life, as well as the health condition of the foreigner, subject to the order of departure from the territory, is taken into account;
4. According to Article 106, point 5, the voluntary execution of the removal order can be postponed for an appropriate period (more than 30 days), taking into account the specific circumstances of each particular case, including children attending school, and the deadline for the end of the school year is less than 3 months, until the end of the school year of the child/children;
5. The foreigner, subject to a removal order, has the right to administrative and judicial appeal, according to the legislation in force;
6. Article 108, Law no. 108/2013 "On Foreigners", as amended, which defines the voluntary execution of the removal order, provides that the local authority responsible for the border and

migration gives priority to the execution of voluntary return, especially for certain categories of persons , including sick, disabled or disabled persons;

7. In case the foreigner becomes subject to deportation by the authority responsible for border and migration, according to this article, he is kept detained in a closed center, according to article 121 of the law, until the deportation order is executed. In case of finding other alternative possibilities, the implementation of temporary measures, as defined in section IV of this chapter, the latter have priority over the ban; The foreigner, who does not have a travel document, must present himself or accompanied by the competent authorities, at the diplomatic and consular missions accredited in the Republic of Albania, to be provided with such a document;

8. If in the Republic of Albania there are no diplomatic missions and consular posts of the foreign citizen's country, the central authority responsible for border and migration requests the provision of a travel document in the country of origin or in the diplomatic and consular missions of the foreign citizen in the country another, through the authority responsible for consular affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In case the diplomatic mission refuses to issue a travel document, the central authority responsible for border and migration, provides the foreigner with a standard travel document, determined by readmission agreement, which aims to implement the forced departure of the foreigner. Pursuant to this law, the central authority responsible for border and migration may issue a transit permit, if the foreigner is not provided with a travel document, according to points 3 and 4 of this article and article 17 of the law "On foreigners";

9. According to article 113, of law no. 108/2013 "On Foreigners", as amended, the unaccompanied child should not be returned to the country of origin, or to another country, if family reunification or proper health care is not provided;

10. Regarding the problems of unaccompanied minors, the Ministry of Interior has special attention, full control of these movements and taking concrete measures during the entry and exit of citizens at the Border Crossing Points (BCPs), which are registered in the system. TIMS, to identify cases when the accompanying parent returns without the accompanying child, and all cases for the criminal offense "Abandonment of minors" have been referred to the district prosecutor's offices, has also cooperated strongly with the State Agency for the Rights of the Child managing child cases in migration and cross-border situations;

11. Instruction of the Minister of Interior no. 293/2015, "On the procedures for the treatment of foreign nationals with irregular residence in the territory of the Republic of Albania", regulates all standards, processes of identification and registration of children, including unaccompanied children in the territory of Albania, or at border crossings, as well as includes the preliminary control of irregular migrants;

12. When it is ascertained that the foreigner, subject of the identification procedure, is a minor, unaccompanied, the state/regional authority responsible for the treatment of foreigners takes measures for his/her accommodation in a state social center for the children of juveniles or in any

other center administered by international organizations or legal entities, Albanian or foreign, that perform missions for children. The juvenile may be kept in a closed center, only in the case of the highest interest of his or her family, in special facilities separate from those for adults. Before detaining a juvenile in a closed center, the opinion of a social worker and / or psychologist is required;

13. Vulnerable categories such as unaccompanied children or families with children are interviewed in the presence of a social worker or psychologist, after receiving assistance and being accommodated in the facilities provided. The highest interest determination procedure is undertaken as part of the interview process;

14. Based on the provisions of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania, the abandonment of a child under the age of 16 by a parent or a person who is obliged to take care of him/her is punishable by a fine or up to three years of imprisonment;

15. For the treatment of unaccompanied migrant children (vulnerable category) The Albanian Government has taken specific measures by adopting the Law on the Rights and Protection of the Child, No. 18/2017;

16. Pursuant to this Law, the decision of the Council of Ministers no. integrated protection system and efficient coordination of all state institutions and NGOs, in function of exercising their responsibilities according to the legislation in force and the special rules defined in this decision;

17. The purpose of this decision is to define the detailed procedures and rules on the process of return of unaccompanied children, foreign or stateless, located in the territory of the Republic of Albania, including unaccompanied children, pursuant to the readmission agreement between the Republic of Albania and the European Union or other readmission agreements, of which the Republic of Albania is a party. The repatriation of unaccompanied Albanian children, including Albanian children declared missing, located in the territory of a foreign state. Readmission in the territory of the Republic of Albania of children unaccompanied by third countries or stateless, as a result of the implementation of the readmission agreement between the Republic of Albania and the European Union or other readmission agreements, to which the Republic of Albania is a party.

3. Please provide information on existing restrictions or limitations in law and in practice in relation to the right to claim and seek asylum at international borders in your country (e.g., border controls, restricted access to territory) and elaborate the impact of these restrictions on the protection of the rights of migrants crossing international borders.

In accordance with Law no. 121/2014 “On Asylum In The Republic of Albania: Principle of Non-Refoulement:

1. The Republic of Albania recognizes and observes the obligation of its authorities to refrain from the return, the refoulement, the extradition, or the removal from its territory of persons who have obtained or sought the right to asylum or other forms of protection in these cases:

a) to a country where their life or freedom is threatened because of race, religion, nationality, membership to a particular social group or political opinion;

b) to a country where there are credible reasons to believe that the asylum seeker may be under the risk of being subjected to torture or an inhuman and degrading punishment, or any other treatment provided for in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms as interpreted by the European Court, or in the international treaties/conventions where the Republic of Albania is a party to;

c) to a country where there are credible reasons to believe that the asylum seeker may be under the risk of forced disappearance;

d) to their country of origin, in the case where foreigners have been granted one of the forms of protection in accordance with the provisions of this law;

e) to a third country, which may return or send the person to one of the countries indicated in letters “a,” “b,” and “c” of this article.

2. The foreigner, whose asylum application has been refused by the authority responsible for the asylum and refugees, is not be expelled or removed outside the territory of the Republic of Albania before the exercise or the granting of legal opportunities for exercising procedural rights and guarantees provided for in this law, except in cases when this law provides otherwise.

3. In exceptional cases, the asylum seeker may be returned when:

a) there are based and logical reasons in the decision to deem him as a danger to the national security of the Republic of Albania;

b) has been convicted by a final decision for a crime that is punishable by a minimum of 7 years in prison, which constitutes a danger to the order and the security of the Republic of Albania.

4. Please provide information on any concrete instances of pushbacks, including an analysis on the circumstances of the event.

1. It is the policy of the Ministry of Interior and the State Police to apply an approach based on respect for Migration rights and the EU Asylum Acquis for a selection process, impartial as well as individual assessment of asylum applications, against any forms of discrimination, origin, belief, orientation, etc;
2. The State Police has the obligation to create minimum standards and to give instructions for the procedures that the employee of the Border and Migration Police must follow at the moment when he catches / ascertains foreign citizens in an irregular situation at the border or in the territory;
3. The identification procedure for the category "asylum seeker" and other categories, at the border or territory, even in cases of migratory flows, is always carried out in full compliance with the procedures set out in the previous responses to this questionnaire, respecting all the rights of provided for foreigners in domestic and international legislation;
4. As part of the identification process, when the foreigner is subject to asylum at the border, the shift manager at the BCP or the staff in charge, performs the following procedures: Accompanies the person to the designated premises and ensures that the person meets basic needs (food, water, toilet, heating and physical security);
5. Accompanies the person to the nearest health center/hospital for immediate medical attention if needed. Notify the asylum authority of the case and may request assistance if deemed necessary. Prior to the interview, request the presence of an interpreter from the approved/certified list.
6. Conduct the interview based on the selection form. Register the information obtained in the TIMS/FER system. Compiles and forwards the relevant accompanying documentation to the Border Police Commissariat or the Local Directorate for Border and Migration. Accompanies and submits the asylum seeker to the Border Police Commissariat or the Local Directorate for Border and Migration for further actions envisaged;
7. The migration specialist at the Border Police Commissariat or the staff in charge of the specialist in the Local Directorate for Border and Migration, upon receipt, compiles/generates from the system (if any) the act of handing over the asylum seeker;
8. The migration specialist at the Border Police Commissariat or the staff in charge, the migration specialist at the Local Directorate for Border and Migration, after notifying the asylum authority in advance, organizes the transport and submits it, according to the relevant minutes, to the competent authorities handling the asylum. National Asylum Seekers);
9. "Vulnerable" categories (women, pregnant women, children, people with disabilities, the sick persons, etc.) will be subject to the interview/selection procedure after receiving the necessary assistance and accommodation in accommodation designated for this purpose;

10. After receiving the notification for rejection of asylum status from the Directorate for Asylum, the Directorate of Migration in the General Directorate for Border and Migration notifies the Migration Sector in the Local Directorate for Border and Migration;

11. The Migration Sector in the Local Directorate for Border and Migration, after receiving the official notification on the refusal of asylum status, calls the interested foreign citizen, subject to the asylum refusal and informs him / her about his/her legal position in report on Albanian legislation for foreigners and take appropriate measures to implement legal obligations;

12. The Migration Sector in the Local Directorate for Border and Migration, referring to the specific case, can issue the removal order from the territory which is executed voluntarily. The declaration of voluntary departure by the foreigner is taken into consideration in placing or not in the order of removal of the restrictive measure of prohibition of entry into the territory (reentry ban), except when in the interests of public order and security, the declaration of voluntary departure is not taken consideration.

5. Please indicate any specific challenges that your Government has encountered, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, on ensuring the human rights of migrants crossing international borders, either by land or by sea.

1. In accordance with the guidelines of the European Union and international law, during this period the structures of the Ministry of Interior and those of the border and migration in the State Police, have paid attention to the implementation of legislation in force and the treatment of migrants with particular focus on prevention of stigmatization and discrimination of migrants, due to measures implemented during COVID-19 response operations;

2. Has worked closely with responsible institutions to provide refugees and migrants, regardless of their legal status, access to health care, other services and culturally and linguistically sensitive information on how to prevent infection and infecting others. ;

3. Public health institutions have been informed to take into account the health risks associated with movement and displacement, poor nutrition and health, physical and mental stress and deprivation due to lack of housing, food and clean water among refugees and migrants;

4. It is intended that refugees and migrants be involved in the development of preparedness and response plans. Effective communication to combat misunderstandings about the role of migrants is essential in the COVID-19 pandemic;

5. Messages have also made it clear that migrants do not pose an increased COVID-19 risk to the country compared to other international travelers, but they are a more vulnerable group that needs special support - especially access to preventive and care services;

6. At border crossing points and reception centers for migrants caught in irregular situations, work has been done to ensure safe distances and appropriate conditions in order to protect them from the dangers posed by the Covid-19 pandemic;

7. In the framework of the treatment of irregular migrants with the assistance of IOM, 2 (two) Transit Centers have been set up and are functioning, respectively in SPK Kapshtica (Korça) and Gërhot (Gjirokastra) with accommodation capacity for about 60 people each. The border selection process described in the answers given in this questionnaire is performed in these facilities. Despite the lack of medical staff (not provided in the organic structure) in accommodation and registration centers, vulnerable groups or people with both chronic and acute health problems are treated with priority. In all cases when migrants with health problems are found, border police and migration staff are immediately required to seek medical assistance, which is provided in any case either in temporary accommodation, as well as in medical centers or hospitals;

8. The Border and Migration Police in the addressing of these issues / challenges has the continuous support of the Albanian Caritas. Police personnel dealing with irregular migrants, in compliance with anticovid safety protocols 19 have taken the necessary measures by equipping themselves with masks, gloves and disinfectants to prevent and infect from this disease or other contagious diseases;

9. At the same time, in cooperation with IOM Albania, border police personnel were trained in SPK Kapshtica and SPK Kakavija on the manner of procedural treatment of migrants within the Covid-19 pandemic, and with the assistance of IOM, standard anti-covid work procedures were adopted.

6. Please indicate any challenges and/or obstacles faced by Governmental institutions or civil society organizations and individuals in protecting the human rights of migrants at international borders, including those in distress at sea and in situations where pushbacks or pullbacks are likely to take place.

1. The Albanian government has taken the necessary measures to prepare the country to deal with the growing influx of migrants and asylum seekers. The focus has been on the preparation of all central and local institutions and structures for successfully coping with and managing the crisis

of migratory flows, which is expected to increase, in the borders and territory of the Republic of Albania;

2. The priority was to draft a new contingency plan, for Albania to manage mixed flows, taking into account the vulnerabilities of mobile populations (such as unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking, asylum seekers, individuals with disabilities, etc.);

3. In April 2020, a Draft Contingency Plan was prepared which reflects the contribution of the responsible Ministries and international organizations operating in our country (UNHCR, IOM, etc.). The Plan also identifies the reception centers, the role of each responsible institution, as well as the way of directing and commanding;

4. The envisaged plan aims to ensure respect for the human rights of migrants and asylum seekers in Albania, by improving the capacity to identify, process and provide services to migrants and asylum seekers on a large scale. Creating an environment where migrants feel safe. It also aims to meet the needs of migrants for relocation, evacuation, communication, emergency shelter, food aid, health care and psychosocial support;

5. The plan ensures that for further assistance and assistance, asylum seekers are referred to the Asylum Directorate in accordance with national legislation and the Conventions of the United Nations and the Council of Europe, ratified by the Republic of Albania, as well as in accordance with the Law on Asylum in Republic of Albania;

6. Asylum seekers / foreign nationals in need of international protection should be provided with transportation to the nearest asylum center. All information about individuals collected in the reception area, registration and during the selection process, should be consolidated and ready for use. Transportation to the nearest asylum center must be provided;

7. Strengthening organizational measures for border surveillance, mainly at entry points, has been a priority for the State Police services. Border surveillance was significantly strengthened with the support of Operation NO FOA Western Balkans in Albania, of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, FRONTEX, which were reflected in the operational results during 2019 and 2020;

8. Since irregular immigrants often travel without identification documents, the main difficulty lies in accurately identifying them. Often they do not even carry registration documents with them in their countries of origin. However, with the support of personnel engaged under Operation FRONTEX, the capacity for accurate identification of the country of origin has been significantly strengthened;

9. Efforts have been made to increase reception capacity near border areas, to avoid the transport of long-distance migrants and to address their asylum claims fairly and expeditiously while they are staying in border areas;

10. Albania's current reception capacities consist of a national reception center for asylum seekers, a closed center for migrants in Tirana/Karreç and several temporary reception centers. The National Reception Center for Asylum Seekers in Babrru has a capacity of 180 people. The temporary reception center in Gërhot, Gjirokastra can accommodate up to 60 people. The center in Kakavija/Gjirokastra has a capacity of 24 beds while the one in Korça has a capacity of 27 beds. Kapshtica Temporary Reception Center, Korça (Investment made by IOM-Albania) with a capacity of 60 beds;

11. During the last months, the reception capacities have been strengthened in Kakavija, Gjirokastra, as well as in Kakavija, Kapshtica and Gërhot, health care facilities (containers) have been set up which are equipped with all equipment for initial medical examination and ambulance, if necessary.