



2007 REPORT ON COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING TURKEY



Preface



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Human trafficking is ranked high among the crimes committed against humanity and it is a serious violation of human rights. Therefore, it is an important type of crime that needs to be intervened in the century we live.

Human trafficking is one of the important problems of 21st century and it is growing throughout the world. Since the organized crime networks derive easier and better profits from human trafficking compared to other types of crime, their tendencies towards the crime of human trafficking are increasing every day.

Turkey is closely affected from the phenomenon of human trafficking like from the other human movements due to several factors like its geographical position, economic development and touristic features.

It is quite obvious that human trafficking has an adverse impact on the economies of not only the countries of origin but also countries of destination.

For this reason, the law enforcement agencies and relevant institutions work continuously in the fight against human trafficking; a crime committed by exploiting the vulnerability of human beings. With my sincere belief and decisiveness on the continuation of the efforts in the future with the same level of self sacrifice and acceleration, I would like to express my gratitude to those who have contributed in the preparation of the report and wish success to entire institutions fighting against human trafficking.

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Preface

"2007 Turkey Report on Fight Against Human Trafficking" is the continuation of the 2006 Report, which was recognized as the first "National Report" and a reference document. The report analyses Turkey's determined fight against human trafficking from the aspects of prevention of human trafficking, protection of victims and prosecution of the traffickers.

Turkey is a destination country in human trafficking due to its geographical location and higher level of welfare compared to its neighboring countries. Although human trafficking in Turkey seems to involve sexual exploitation of women, Turkey's strategy on combating human trafficking includes all forms of human trafficking.

In this respect, Turkey has seriously dealt with the problem of human trafficking, which is the re-emerged form of slavery in our era and the gravest abuse of human rights; taken legal and administrative measures in the fight against human trafficking and adopted a victim-oriented approach.

"2007 Report on Fight Against Human Trafficking" has also been prepared by the Technical Working Group established under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey as the "Chair of the National Task Force on Fight Against Human Trafficking".

Officials from General Directorate of Security under the Ministry of Interior, General Command of Gendarmerie; General Directorates of International Law and Foreign Relations, Laws, Judicial Records and Statistics under the Ministry of Justice; Human Resource Development Foundation; Woman Solidarity Foundation and International Organization for Migration Turkey Office have participated in the Technical Working Group and the report has also been approved by the "National Task Force".

Publication of the report has been supported and financed by the Norwegian Government, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Turkish Government, under the Project named "Combating Human Trafficking: Local Action and Direct Assistance" implemented by the International Organization for Migration Turkey Office.

I believe that the report will contribute to share Turkey's efforts in the fight against human trafficking in international platforms, such the 2006 report. The 2007 report should be analyzed and evaluated as a significant document, which exhibits our concrete approaches proving the determination of the relevant authorities in the "combating human trafficking" and the sustainability of the methods adopted by them.

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Abbreviations

- BSEC** - Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
- CAHTEH** - Draft Council of Europe Convention Standing Committee of Action for Anti-Trafficking
- CEDAW** - United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- CPC** - Criminal Procedure Code
- DFBA** - Department of Foreigners Border Asylum
- EC** - European Council
- GDS** - General Directorate of Security
- GDSSA** - General Directorate of Social Solidarity and Assistance
- GRETA** - Expert Group on Trafficking in Human Beings of the European Commission
- HRDF** - Human Resource Development Foundation
- IOM** - International Organization for Migration
- NAP** - National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking
- NATO** - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- NGO** - Non Governmental Organization
- NRM** - National Referral Mechanism
- NTF** - National Task Force against Human Trafficking
- PfP** - Partnership for Peace
- PfPTC** - Turkish Armed Forces Training Centre for Partnership for Peace
- SIDA** - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
- SNAP** - Second National Action Plan
- SSCPA** - Social Services and Child Protection Agency
- SSF** - Social Solidarity Fund
- TADOC** - Turkish Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime
- UN** - United Nations
- UNGIFT** - United Nations Global Initiative to Combat Human Trafficking
- UNODC** - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- WSF** - Women's Solidarity Foundation

Strategy of Turkey in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

1.1. National Task Force and National Action Plan in Fight Against Human Trafficking

"The National Task Force on Fight Against Human Trafficking" (NTF) was established in 2002 under the chairmanship of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. NTF convenes every two months in Ankara with the participation of relevant institutions/organizations. Representatives of International Organization for Migration in Turkey and European Commission Delegation in Turkey also participate in NTF meetings as observers.

NTF plays a significant role in policy making for prevention of human trafficking in Turkey, identification and protection of victims and prosecution of human traffickers. NTF is a regular platform, where trafficking in human beings issues are discussed between governmental and non-governmental organizations and international organizations.

At the beginning, "National Action Plan in Fight Against Human Trafficking" (NAP) was developed by NTF and approved and implemented by the Prime Ministry in 2003. 2003 NAP lists the objectives and tasks of the ministries on combating human trafficking. These NAP objectives have been successfully achieved and the remarkable developments in the fight against human trafficking have been reflected to 2006 Turkey Report on Combating Human Trafficking.

The Second National Action Plan (SNAP) has been prepared as an outcome of "Strengthening the Institutional Capacity in the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings Project" completed in July 2007 under the coordination of the Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Security within Turkey - EU Financial Cooperation program. The SNAP is currently at the stage of approval.

Overall objective of SNAP consists of the achievement of relevant international standards to help eradicate human trafficking in Turkey, strengthening the relevant institutions working in this field, enhancing harmonization with EU Acquis, development of strategy for the fight against human trafficking and implementation of sectoral action plans. Besides, all short, medium and long term activities under the responsibility of the relevant institutions are illustrated in the sectoral tables in SNAP

Sectoral tables include;

- Development and Publication of the Strategy and Policy of the Turkish Government in the Fight Against Human Trafficking;
- Raising Awareness among the Partners, Politicians and Society;
- Development of Social Approach that has been Prepared in Detail: Victim Support and Assistance, Return and Reintegration Assistance;
- Legal and Administrative Revisions;
- Cooperation within the Institutions;
- Technical Equipment and Quality Conditions / Provisions.

1.2. 2007 Projects

- The project on "Supporting Turkey's Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking and Promote Access to Justice for All Trafficked Persons" has been initiated and implemented by the Turkish Government in cooperation with International Organization for Migration (IOM) Turkey Office. The two-year project is financed by the European Commission. The main aim of the project is to provide support to Turkish institutions in their fight against human trafficking and to protect the victims of human trafficking at the level envisaged by EU Council Directives and EU Acquis. In this context, it is targeted to identify and protect the victims and to ensure their access to justice. The project is composed of 6 components;

1st component envisages increasing the administrative capacity of the Task Force to improve the interaction between the members,

2nd component covers prevention and awareness raising activities so as to overcome the feeling of shame associated with human trafficking and increase public awareness in Turkey and the countries of origin,

3rd component envisages an increase in the identification of victims and strengthening the investigation and prosecution against the traffickers,

4th component covers ensuring advanced level of protection to victims of human trafficking in Turkey by strengthening the existing infrastructure and by developing new infrastructures.

5th component covers the development of an understanding of the demand for different forms of human trafficking including sexual exploitation and the measures to fight it,

6th component covers the development of data collection network between Turkey and main countries of origin so as to promote responding in a coordinated manner to human trafficking.

- The project "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings through Legal Assistance to Trafficked Persons and Enhanced Judicial Cooperation" implemented by International Organization for Migration has been supported and financed by the Dutch Government and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The project, which started on December 10, 2007 for the duration of 24 months, will also finance a comprehensive capacity building process for provision of legal assistance to victims of human trafficking in Turkey and in the main source countries of the Black Sea Region. The core components of the project include raising awareness in judiciary on human trafficking through workshops and panels organized within the scope of Attorney Internship Program including the new Turkish Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code; establishment and training of a core legal experts group on fight against human trafficking in order to provide legal assistance to the victims of human trafficking, and improving cooperation and mutual legal assistance through BSEC Bar Associations.

1.3. Activities Concerning Fight Against Human Trafficking in Turkey

Turkey pioneered the organization of an international conference on "Human Trafficking in the Black Sea" between October 9 and 10, 2007 in Istanbul, with the synergy created by Turkey's being the Chair of the Budapest Process and Term President of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC). United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has also contributed to the conference. Recommendation decisions adopted in the conference were presented at the Vienna Forum of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UNGIFT) on February 13 -15, 2008. The recommendation decisions envisage development of international cooperation between law enforcement agencies and NGOs especially in the field of migration and human trafficking, regional initiatives to share the best practices and the problems encountered as well as inter-institutional cooperation between Budapest Process and BSEC within the context of data management.

An extensive delegation from Turkey participated in UNGIFT Vienna Forum, which has become a turning point in the fight against human trafficking, triggered a long-term international campaign for the fight against crime, raised public awareness and created dynamism.

A meeting was held on August 23 and 24, 2007 within the framework of BSEC term presidency of Turkey, which was hosted by the General Directorate of Security (GDS) with the participation of experts on fight against human trafficking from BSEC countries under the project of "Strengthening Judicial Response to Human Trafficking in Black Sea Region" coordinated by BSEC and UNODC.

A workshop was held on May 24 and 25, 2007 in Trabzon under the project "Fight Against Human Trafficking in Turkey: Local Action and Direct Assistance" financed by Turkish, Norwegian and Swedish Governments and implemented by the International Organization for Migration. Therefore, the first steps of the development of local strategies in the fight against human trafficking, which was the primary goal of the workshop, were taken in the relevant provinces with the participation of local administration institutions and civil society organizations.

Under the Program for Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters (AGIS) of European Commission Directorate General for Justice and Interior Affairs implemented since 2003, an interdisciplinary seminar on "Identification and Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking" was organized and hosted by Turkey between 6 to 8 November, 2007.

1.4. International Cooperation

Human trafficking is a crime committed by organized criminal networks and affects many countries at regional and international levels due to its transnational characteristic. Therefore, international cooperation is necessary in the fight against human trafficking. Turkey has taken all measures against human trafficking within the scope of international agreements and played an active role to enhance operational and diplomatic cooperation.

In this respect, in addition to the bilateral cooperation protocols relating to the fight against human trafficking signed between Turkey and countries of origin such as Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova and in force, the "Additional Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Trafficking in Human Beings to the Agreement on Cooperation on Fight against Crime and Enhancing Social Security" was signed between Ministries of Interior of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan on September 5, 2006 in Ankara and has entered into force as of 22.10.2007.

Within the context of these protocols rapid, efficient and concrete information sharing is carried out against crime and simultaneous and joint operations are held. Besides, close cooperation has been enhanced with the authorities of countries of origin in order to prevent the re-victimization of the trafficked persons following their voluntary return back home. In this respect, mutual visits were conducted so as to increase the efficiency and the effective implementation of the bilateral cooperation protocols between Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine and Turkey.

Prevention

As stated in 2006 Report on Combating Human Trafficking Turkey, individuals, who are identified by Turkish law enforcement agencies as victims of human trafficking, are mostly citizens of Central Asia, Black Sea and the neighboring states in the east of Turkey with lower level of income.

Turkey continues to be a destination country in the region in 2007 as well for those who wish to achieve better living standards due to the instability in the region following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the common denominator of the activities aiming to prevent human trafficking should be increasing the public awareness in this respect. Awareness raising campaigns continued effectively in 2007.

2.1. 157 Helpline

157 Helpline started its activities as of May 23, 2005 under the coordination of the relevant institutions and run by the IOM. The Helpline provides 24-hour service free of charge. In addition to this, the Helpline constitutes one of the most important pillars of the National Referral Mechanism. It is possible to access the Helpline from any part of Turkey including mobile phones by only dialing 157. To access the Helpline from abroad, it is necessary to dial +90 312 1571122. 157 helpline provides service in Russian, Romanian, English and Turkish languages as well as languages of other countries of origin.

The main reason of establishing 157 Helpline is to assist the rescue process of the victims of human trafficking and to provide support to the potential victims of human trafficking. Helpline operators are provided with training on psycho-social counseling, emergency help and sharing sensitive information so as to offer much more efficient support to those in need.

Special attention is paid to carry out the activities of 157 Helpline in line with ethical principles. Operators respect the principle of confidentiality of information while helping the individuals. A database was established in order to provide more efficient service, to prepare detailed statistics on calls and to create tendency tables. Weekly statistics are developed on the basis of the calls to 157 Helpline and published in www.countertrafficking.org.

157 Helpline will more efficiently reach victims of human trafficking to the extent the awareness of the public increases. The communication will be accelerated through campaigns in printed and visual media at both national and international level. In this respect, various activities were carried out in 2007 in order to promote the Helpline. As a result of promotional and informative activities, 28 victims were rescued by Turkish law enforcement agencies in 2007 through 157 Helpline.

2.2. Publicity Activities

A public awareness campaign related to the 157 Helpline was implemented in 2007 with the efficient support of the governorships and municipalities of Trabzon, Artvin and İğdır. Informative materials on 157 Helpline were distributed extensively with the support of local authorities especially municipalities in the relevant provinces. Trabzon Municipality distributed almost 90,000 "157 Helpline" publicity magnets attached to water invoices, which was later on applied by Artvin and İğdır Municipalities as well.

The distribution of 157 Helpline passport inserts started in 2005 in five border gates and continued in 14 border gates. In 2007, almost 115.000 passport inserts were distributed to individuals entering Turkey.

In order to inform that the 157 Helpline can also be called from abroad, 1000 publicity posters were prepared in four languages and displayed in 81 Provincial Directorates of Security, Department of Foreigners and in all border gates.

"2006 Report on Combating Human Trafficking Turkey" was distributed with the contribution of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, International Organization for Migration Turkey Office, Human Resource Development Foundation and Woman Solidarity Foundation so as to inform the national and international institutions and organizations about the developments in the fight against human trafficking in Turkey. Almost 1500 reports were distributed in 2007.

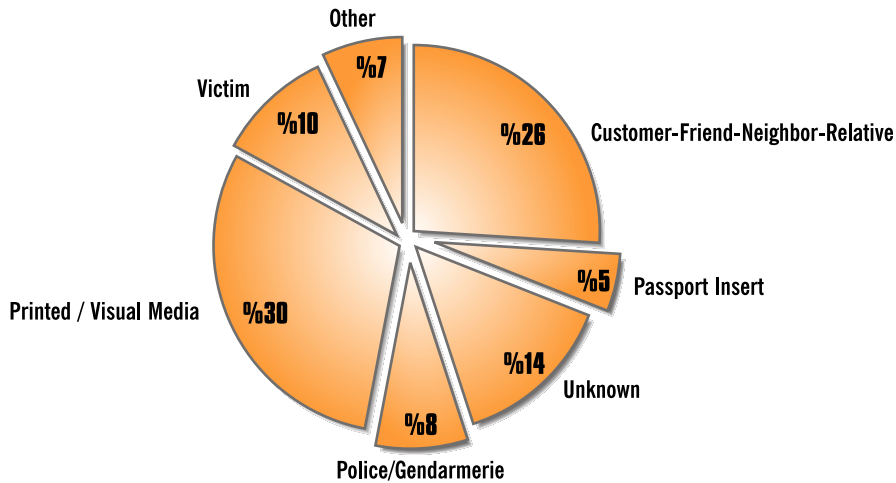
2.3. Supporting Statistical Data

2.3.1. 157 Helpline Publicity Poster-157 Helpline Publicity Magnet



Extensive distribution of informative materials about 157 Helpline was realized with the support of the local authorities and specially municipalities in Trabzon, Artvin and Iğdır. Trabzon Municipality distributed almost 90,000 "157 Helpline" magnets attached to water invoices, which was later on applied by Artvin and Iğdır Municipalities as well. In addition to this, 157 Helpline publicity posters were located in strategic points in Trabzon, Artvin and Iğdır.

Percentage Breakdown of 157 Helpline Information Sources Based on Information from Referred Requests, 2007



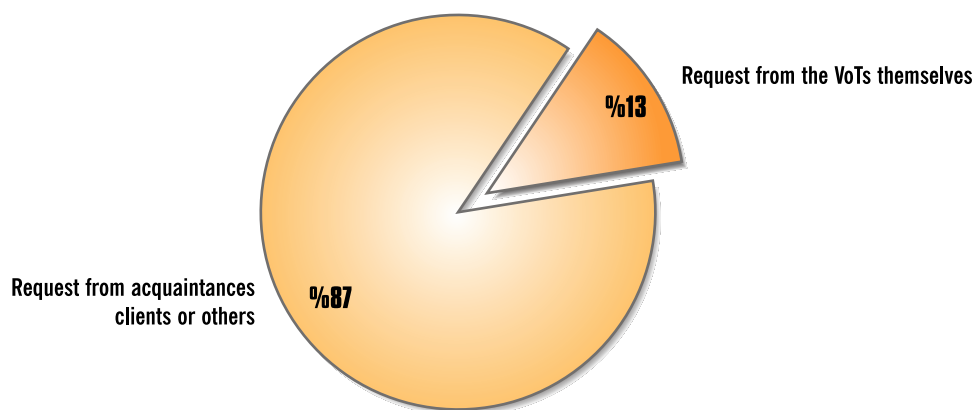
Graphic 1

Number of Rescued Trafficked Persons through the 157 Helpline, 2005 - 2007

	2005	2006	2007	Total
Moldova	15	27	18	60
Romania	8			8
Ukraine	17	11	1	29
Turkey	3			3
Uganda	1			1
Russia	6	11	4	21
Belarus	1			1
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	3	5
Georgia		2	2	4
Azerbaijan		2		2
Uzbekistan		1		1
Kazakhstan		1		1
Total	52	56	28	136

Graphic 2

Relation of the Persons Calling the 157 Helpline to the Trafficked Persons, 2007



Graphic 3

Protection

The Republic of Turkey pays utmost attention to the protection of the victims of human trafficking, which is a violation of human rights and adopts a victim-oriented approach in this respect. Totally 148 victims of human trafficking; 143 women and 5 men were identified in Turkey by the law enforcement agencies in 2007.

The majority of the identified victims were from Moldova, Russia and Kyrgyzstan, Istanbul, Antalya and Trabzon being the main points of entry. 118 of 148 trafficked persons received requires support in the shelters within the National Referral Mechanism, the other 30 who were provided with safe and voluntary return to their home countries by the Ministry of Interior under the International Organization for Migration Counter Trafficking Programme.

3.1. National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

Identification of victims of human trafficking and provision of necessary support and coordination between the different institutions is undertaken within the framework of National Referral Mechanism (NRM) Graphic 4 (p.20). Various relevant institutions are included in NRM primarily Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Security and General Command of Gendarmerie, Ministry of Justice, 157 Helpline, IOM, Woman Solidarity Foundation (WSF), Human Resource Development Foundation (HRDF) and Embassies.

Within the framework of NRM, potential victims of human trafficking identified during the operations carried out by law enforcement agencies are transferred to the Foreigners Department at Security Directorate of the relevant province pursuant to the preliminary screening. Victim identification process is completed through coordination with the Department of Foreigners Border and Asylum of General Directorate of Security following the interviews with the victims by specially trained personnel. The victims are accommodated in the shelters managed by HRDF and WSF; the two civil society organizations working effectively in the field of fight against human trafficking in Turkey.

3.2. Approach to Victims and Assistance Provided

The victims are treated sensitively in the interviews taking into account their serious suffering from the event and even being traumatized.

In this respect, 108 victims of human trafficking benefited from the services provided at the shelters in Ankara and Istanbul in 2007. The Ministry of Interior has issued humanitarian visa to 3 victims of human trafficking in 2007. Therefore, since 2004 the number of humanitarian visas issued by MOI increased to 38.

In case the victim is a child, "highest benefit of children" principle is respected in all relevant transactions carried out for the victim within the framework of the legal procedure.

Victims staying in Ankara and Istanbul shelters have benefited from health assistance and treatment services provided free of charge by the Ministry of Health since 2003 systematically and within the inter-institutional coordination. Those identified by the Ministry of Interior as victims of human trafficking in Turkey have the right to request appointment of an attorney from the Bar Association and this service is free of charge.

Prime Ministry Social Solidarity and Assistance Fund continued to provide financial support to the shelters. In this scope, assistance was provided to the civil society organizations managing the shelters established for the victims of human trafficking within the framework of certain projects. In this respect, within the context of these projects, for the shelters 200.000 Turkish Lira financial assistance was provided to HRDF and 75.000 Turkish Lira to WSF in 2007.

3.3. Activities of the Shelters

3.3.1. Activities of Woman Solidarity Foundation in 2007

Woman Solidarity Foundation has continued its activities in the fight against human trafficking in 2007 through the shelters for victims of human trafficking, transfer of information and experience to the relevant institutions and civil society organizations, following up national and international meetings and raising public awareness by the help of radio and television programs.

WSF has offered direct assistance to the victims of human trafficking in Ankara since September 2005. 43 victims received support from the shelter in 2007, and a total of 136 victims so far.

WSF has continued its activities to fight against human trafficking with the support of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, Ankara Local Health Directorate and Çankaya District Governor's Office at local level as well as official institutions and international organizations such as IOM. Ankara Metropolitan Municipality contributed to certain expenses of the shelter in addition to the shelter building in 2007. Çankaya District Governor's Office made a contribution of 75.000 Turkish Lira to the shelter in 2007, within the scope of Social Risk Mitigation Project implemented by GDSSA.

Ankara Local Health Directorate continued to offer treatment free of charge and a meeting was organized for the safe treatment of victims of human trafficking with the initiative of Woman Solidarity Foundation. A system to facilitate the treatment services for the victims was developed as a result of this meeting.

WSF prepared an informative brochure for the trafficked persons about the services to be provided before they were referred to the shelter in coordination with General Directorate of Security Department of Foreigners, Border, Asylum (DFBA). This brochure will be distributed in 2008 in Turkish, English, Russian and Romanian.

In the workshop organized by IOM and General Directorate of Security Department of Foreigners, Border, Asylum for the police, information and experience were shared in the workshop on "cooperation with the police in shelter management and direct assistance to the victims"; and in the workshop organized by the International Organization for Migration and Ankara Bar Association about "activities for victims in the shelter and legal support for the victims". The Foundation shared information and experience through participating in various international meetings in 2007.

WSF has organized workshops in four provinces in Central Anatolia to create local combat mechanisms against violence against women with European Commission grant since mid-2007. Local woman groups were informed about human trafficking in these workshops, which were held in Eskişehir, Nevşehir, Çankırı and Kırıkkale. Additionally, information was given about human trafficking and NRM in Turkey in the manual on violence against women within the scope of the same study.

3.3.2. Activities of Human Resource Development Foundation in 2007

Fight Against Human Trafficking Program initiated by HRDF in 2004 comprises of three sub-programs including trainings for service providers and other stakeholders; support to victims of human trafficking; and national - international cooperation and communication networks.

Support to victims of human trafficking program initiated at the end of 2004 has been sustained with the funds received in 2007 from various resources. These funds include the Social Risk Mitigation Project undertaken by the Republic of Turkey, Prime Ministry, General Directorate of Solidarity and Social Assistance; Norwegian Government and SIDA fund in coordination with IOM; rental and maintenance support provided by Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality; and Altria Fund, which has provided small but regular support to the program since the onset.

A total of 350 victims; 71 being in 2007 benefited from HRDF victim support program in Istanbul until now. The Foundation also assisted provision of medical treatment to 33 victims free of charge within the scope of the Ministry of Health Circular in addition to regularly provided psychological support to all victims of human trafficking. Two minor victims of human trafficking were accommodated in 2007. These children, whose stay in Turkey was extended based on the "highest benefit of children" principle, were transferred to the Social Services and Child Protection Agency so as to ensure the provision of service for them in accordance with their age. HRDF experts kept in touch with the children and went on providing support. Legal and medical counseling is offered to the victims in the shelter. Victims are given a brochure about legal assistance in Russian and Turkish and an informative material on Sexually Transmitted Diseases. Upon the request of the law enforcement agencies, HRDF continued to assist the law enforcement units in the identification process of victims of human trafficking in 2007 as well.

HRDF experts contributed to the course on the fight against human trafficking organized by the Turkish Armed Forces Partnership for Peace Commandership Training Centre (PfPTC) and another course on "Migrant Smuggling, Illegal Migration, Fight Against Human Trafficking and Asylum Law" for Kosovo Police organized by General Directorate of Security Department of Foreigners, Border, Asylum in 2007. Within the framework of a study to increase the capacities of local civil society organizations, HRDF included the presentations on human trafficking in Turkey in the trainings organized in Trabzon, Adana, Antalya and Gaziantep in 2006-2007.

HRDF is a member of a communication network of Eastern European and South Eastern European states since 2005. A book on human trafficking phenomenon and actions against human trafficking in member states was published in 2007 under the first joint project of this communication network named ARIADNE. HRDF found the opportunity to take part in national and international meetings and conferences in 2007, to disseminate information on the relevant activities in Turkey and to make use of the experiences of these countries.

3.4. Protection of Trafficked Persons

In the context of provision of necessary protection and support to the victim-witness, special attention is paid to the safety of victims, preventing their exposure and avoiding direct contact with traffickers or affiliated individuals. When confrontation and identification is required, mirror room or similar technical facilities should be used and procedures should be followed free from any influence or pressure. Special measures should be taken for the child victims considering the principle of the "highest benefit of children".

In accordance with Article 234 of the CPC, the victims of human trafficking can make use of the following rights entitled to the victims during the stages of investigation and prosecution.

During investigation;

- Right to ask for the collection of evidence,
- Right to ask for a copy of the document from the public prosecutor on condition that it does not affect the privacy or the objective of the investigation,
- Right to ask for appointment of an attorney by the Bar Association if the victim does not have one,
- Right to have the investigation documents and confiscated and protected objects examined via the attorney,
- Right to object to the non-prosecution decision of the public prosecutor in accordance with the written procedure.

During prosecution;

- Right to be informed about the court hearing,
- Right to take part in the public case,
- Right to ask for a copy of the indictment and documents via the attorney,
- Right to ask for the invitation of witnesses,
- Right to ask for appointment of an attorney by the Bar Association, if there is none,
- Right to request legal remedy against the case decisions on condition that the victim has intervened in the law suit.

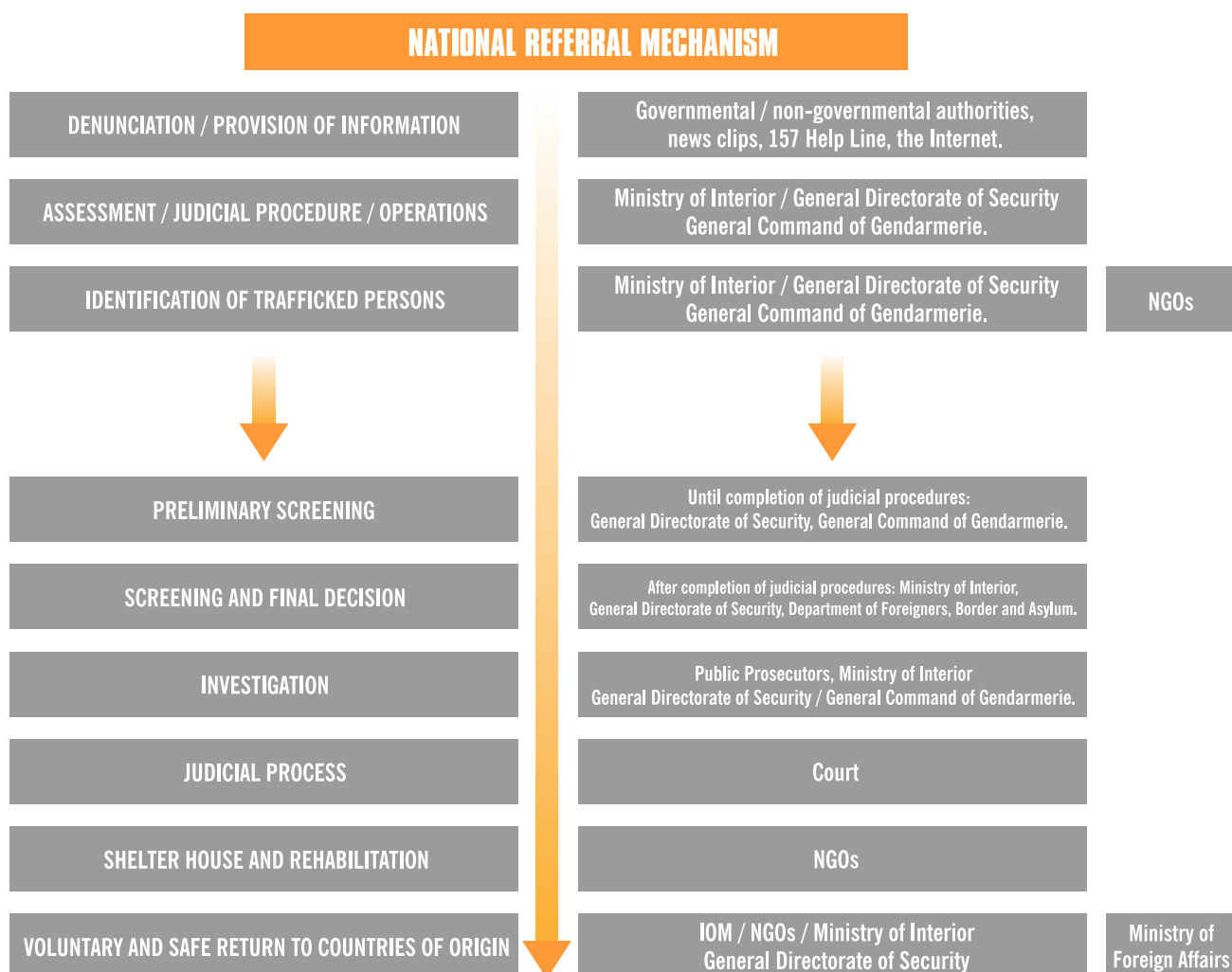
Furthermore, an attorney is appointed to a minor who is deaf, dumb or handicapped and not able to express himself/herself, even if s/he did not ask for it.

Trafficked persons can benefit from the rights regulated in the other articles of CPC than 234 such as;

- Translator is appointed by the judge or public prosecutor during investigation and by the court during the prosecution if the victim can not speak Turkish to express herself.
- Translation cost for the non-Turkish speaker or handicapped victim is covered by the State Treasury.
- Victim is found and heard at all costs if it is obligatory to take the statement of the trafficked person.
- Victim is heard separately from other witnesses and unaccompanied by the other witnesses if her statement is to be taken. Audio and visual recording can be done. However, if the witness;
 - Is a minor,
 - Is an individual who cannot be brought to the trial but whose statement must be taken, then such recording is mandatory. However, these records can only be used in the criminal proceedings.
- If the trafficked person is heard as witness, necessary measures are taken to keep the identity of the trafficked person discreet on the condition that the disclosure of their identity may cause a serious threat to the trafficked person or his/her family and friends.
- A specialist on psychology, psychiatry, medicine or education shall be present whilst hearing the minor victims or victims who have negative psychological conditions due to their experiences.

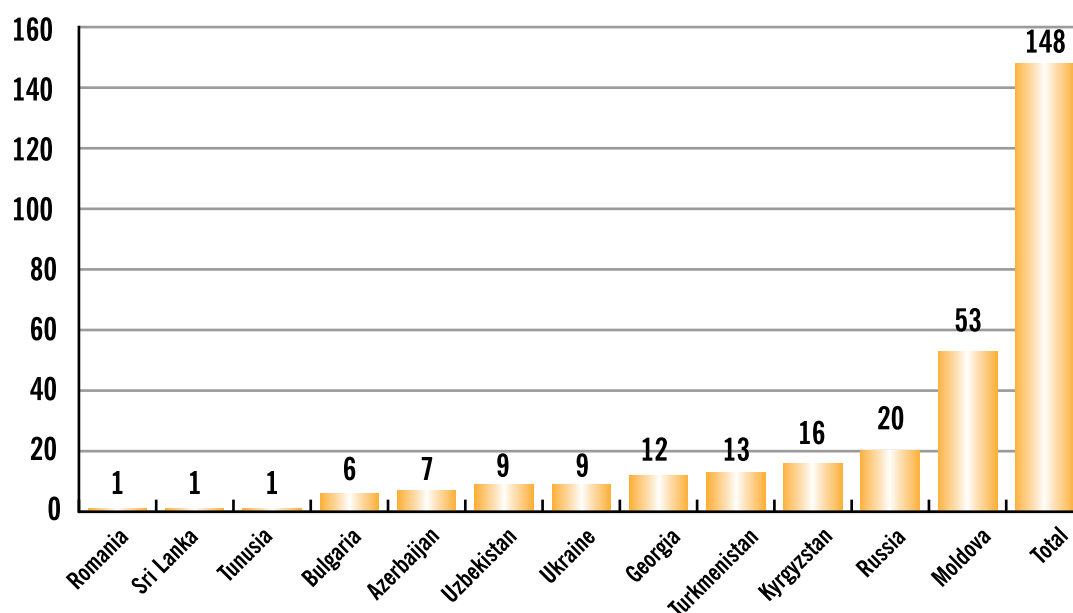
In addition to the above regulations, minors became entitled to additional rights in accordance with the "Child Protection Law" which was adopted on July 3, 2005 and enforced on July 15, 2005 considering the protection of minor victims.

3.5. Supporting Statistical Data



Graphic 4

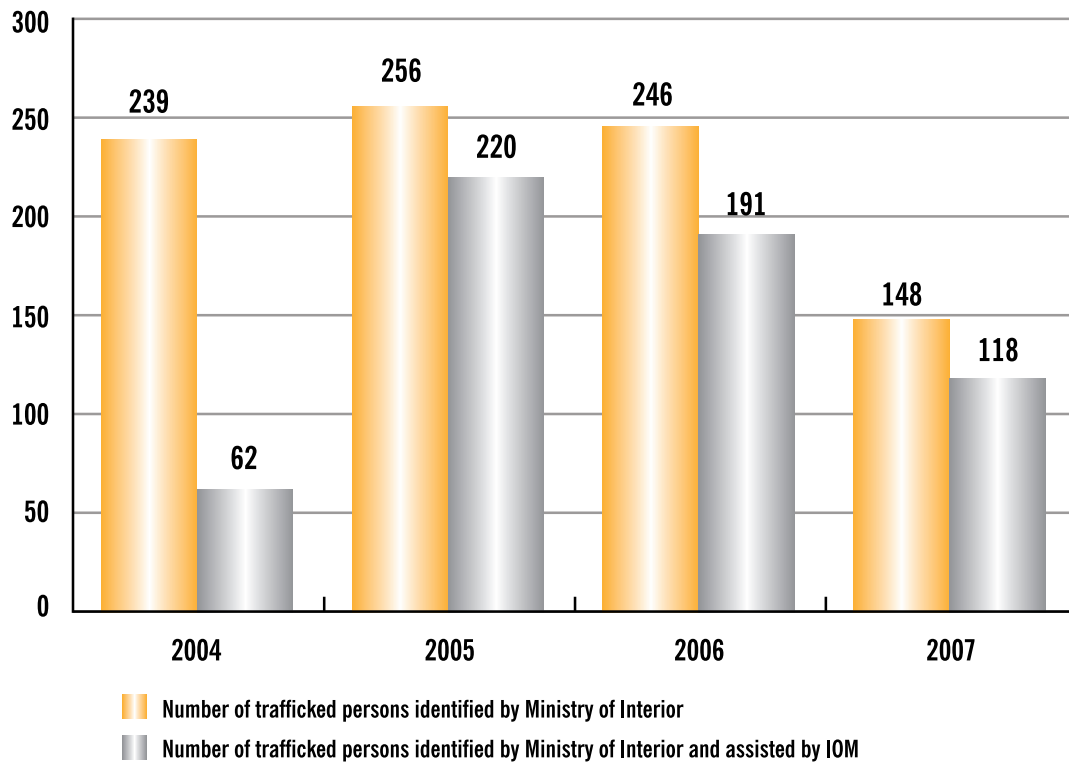
Country of Origin, 2007



Graphic 5

IOM ensured the safe and voluntary return of 118 trafficked persons, among a total of 148 identified by Turkish law enforcement agencies in Turkey in 2007, to their home countries.

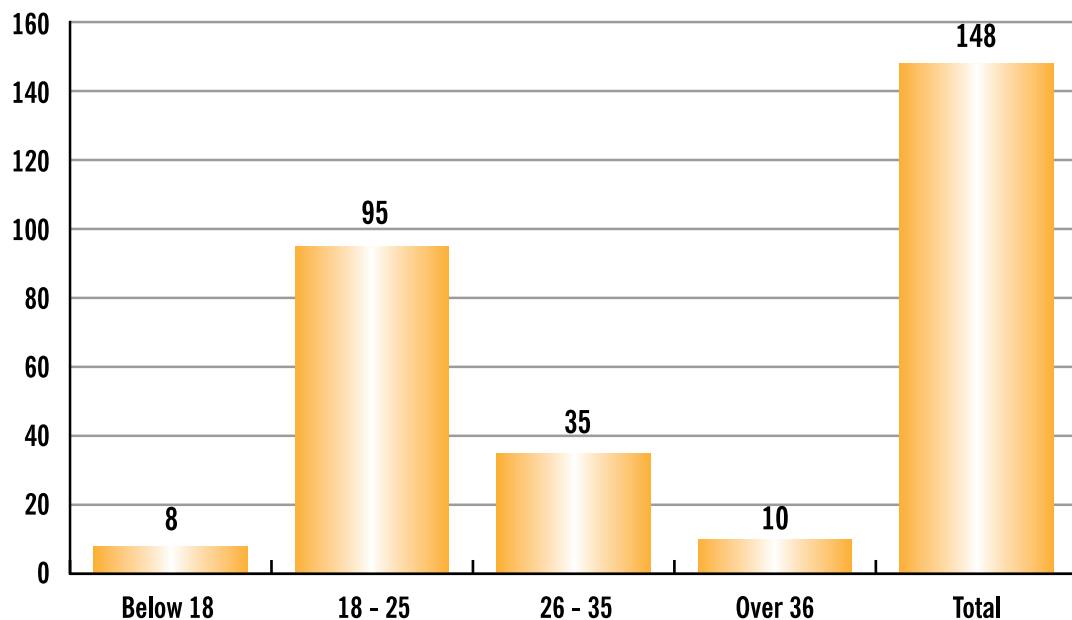
Number of Trafficked Persons Identified by the Ministry of Interior and Provided with Safe and Voluntary Return by IOM from 2004 to 2007



Graphic 6

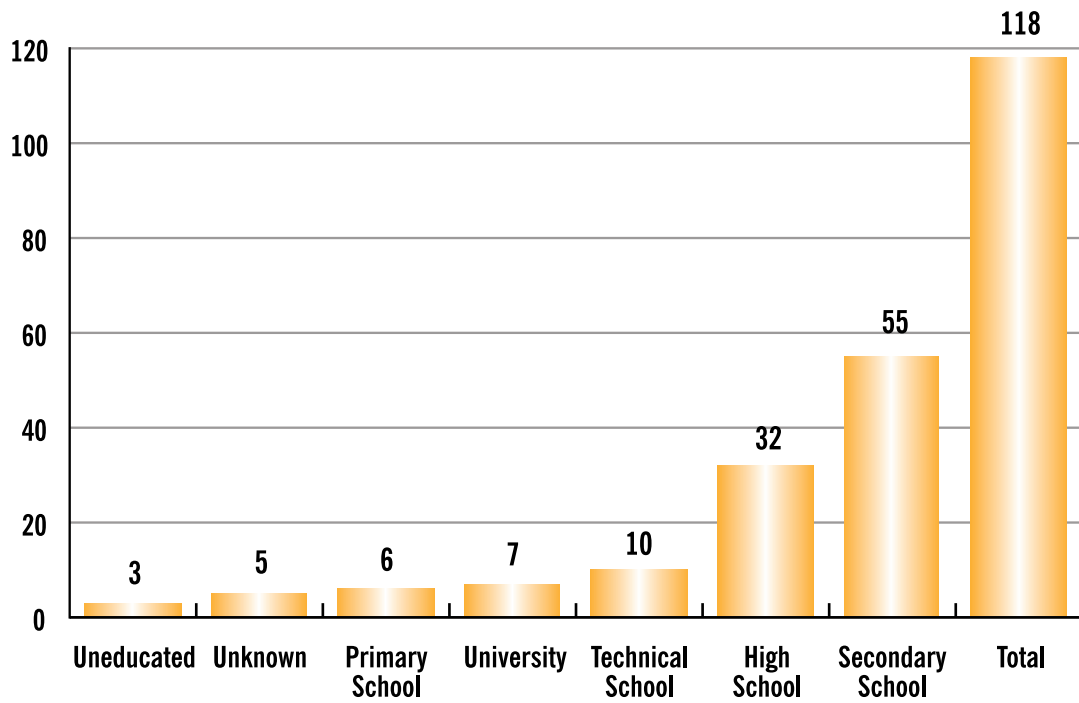
IOM Turkey provided direct assistance for 591 trafficked persons identified by the Turkish law enforcement agencies between 2004-2007 in returning safely to their home countries. Others have either stayed in Turkey through issuing of humanitarian visas or have been sent back to their countries through Turkish Ministry of Interior, embassies or other sources.

Age Profile, 2007



Graphic 7

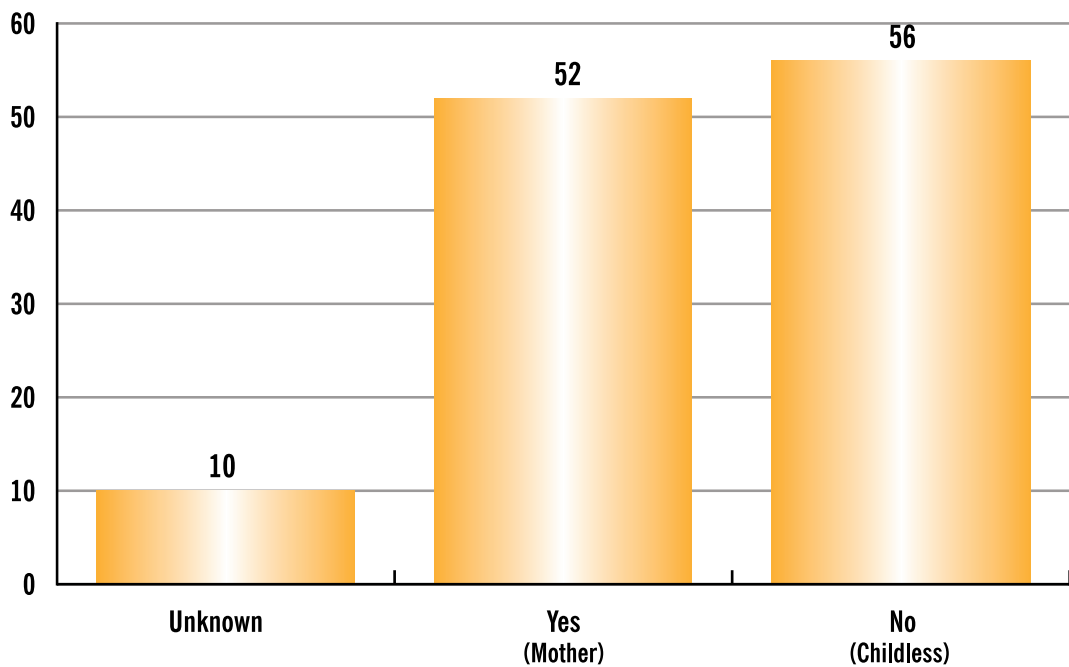
Education Level, 2007



Graphic 8

This graphic is based on 118 trafficked persons who returned to their home countries safely and voluntarily in 2007 through IOM.

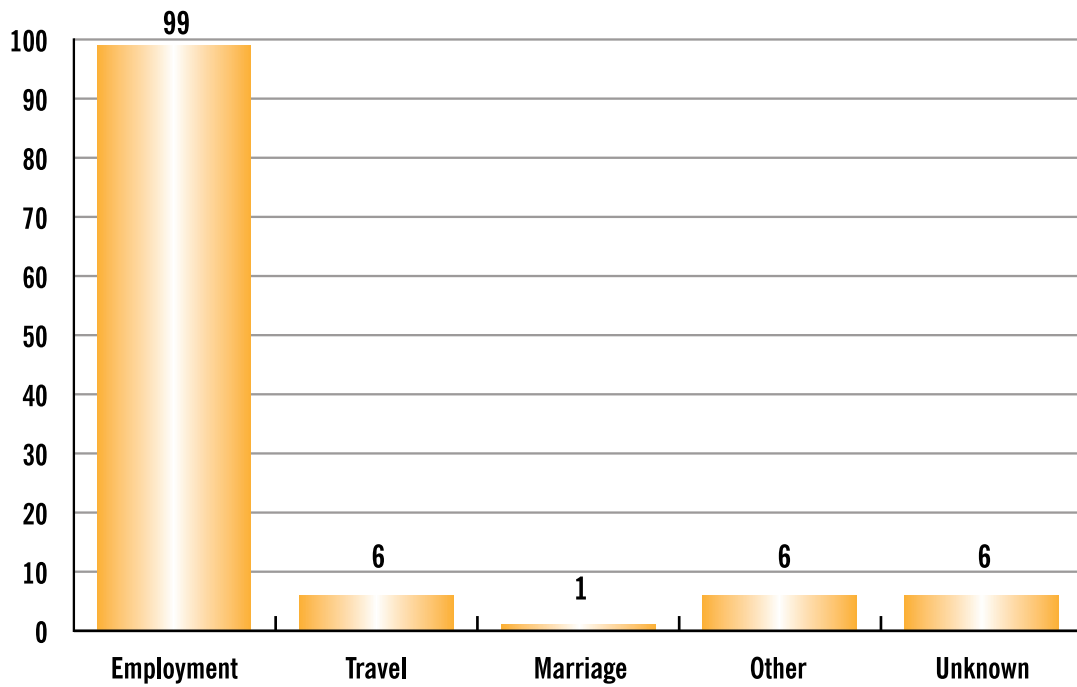
Motherhood, 2007



Graphic 9

This graphic is based on 118 trafficked persons who returned to their home countries safely and voluntarily in 2007 through IOM.

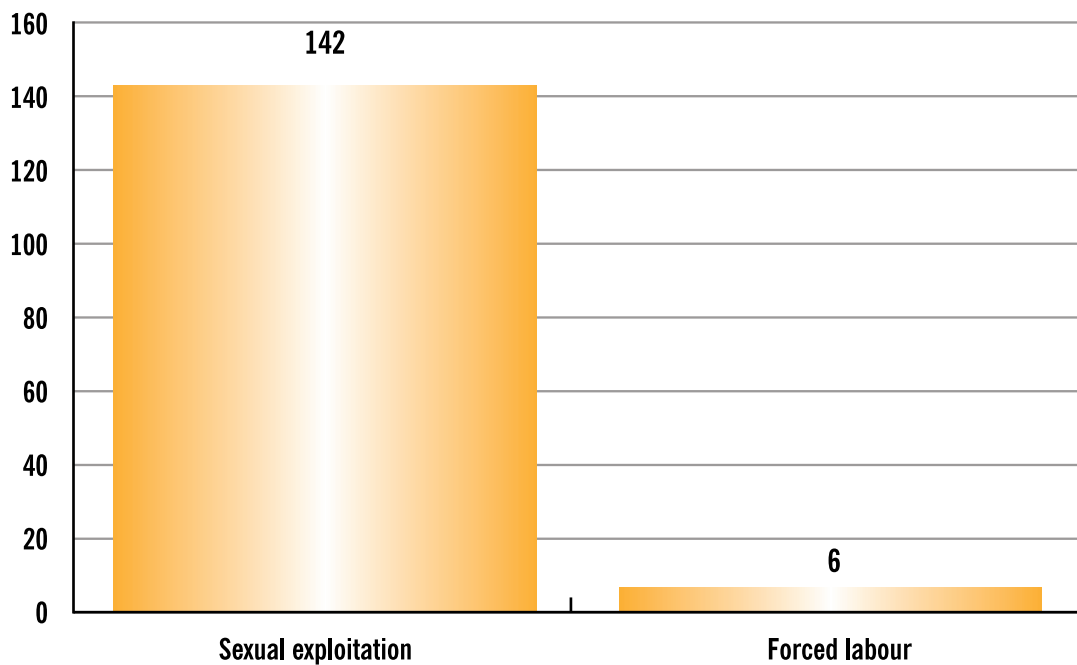
Victim's Reason to Come to Turkey, 2007



Graphic 10

This graphic is based on 118 trafficked persons who returned to their home countries safely and voluntarily in 2007 through IOM.

Type of Exploitation, 2007



Graphic 11

Investigation and Prosecution

Turkey has accepted contributing to international crime prevention strategies as a state policy. She not only participates regional and international agreements, measures and activities in order to fight against "the crime of human trafficking", which leads to violation of human rights but also develops and revises the relevant national legislation on human trafficking as well.

4.1. International and National Legislation

4.1.1. International Legislation

In the identification and protection of the victims of human trafficking, primarily the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Additional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, best practices in international area, 2002 Brussels Declaration, Stability Pact documents and relevant national legislation are taken into account.

In this respect, the Republic of Turkey has become a party to the following agreements and enforced them;

- United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Annex “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children”, “Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- “Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography”
- United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- International Labor Organization Convention No 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor, No 105 on Abolition of Forced Labor, Emergency Action Convention No 182 on the Prohibition and Termination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings was discussed in NTF meeting and attempts were initiated to have it undersigned. The Convention which was opened to signature on May 16,2005 and enforced on February 1,2008, was translated into Turkish and the translated text was reviewed in terms of appropriateness to legal terminology. The Convention was sent to the relevant institutions to identify the infrastructure need in the fight against human trafficking in Turkey and legal and administrative arrangements. Opinions were compiled and a meeting to be organized is envisaged to comprehensively consider the issue and assess the signature process.

Turkey participated in ad hoc committee meetings (CAHTEH), which were organized for the preparation of the Convention. The Convention aims to go beyond Palermo Additional Protocol on Prevention, Termination and Punishment of the Human Trafficking. European Council (EC) Convention envisages highlighting that human trafficking is the violation of human rights; covering all types of human trafficking such as national/international and organized/solitary and related exploitation of labor; completing the legal basis for the protection of trafficked persons/witnesses; constituting international cooperation and establishing efficient and independent monitoring and supervision mechanisms. Monitoring and supervision mechanism shall start functioning with the monitoring of the implementation of the Convention by the member states by GRETA "Experts group in the fight against human trafficking" to be established on February 1, 2009.

4.1.2. National Legislation

Turkey has made relevant legal arrangements in the national legislation so as to fulfill the responsibilities it assumes at international level. For the first time, a sanction has been introduced against the crime of human trafficking with the addition of Article 201/b in Turkish Criminal Code No 765 through Law No 4771 dated 03.08.2002.

The sanction against the crime of human trafficking has been outlined as follows with the recent amendment on December 19,2006 in Article 80 of the Turkish Criminal Code No 5237 which was enforced on June 1,2005;

(1) Individuals, who procure, kidnap, transfer to or out of country, move or keep individuals by getting their consent through exploiting their vulnerability or through exerting control on them or by deceiving, abusing power, using force, threat, coercion, pressure or violence in order to force these individuals to work, to provide service, to get involved in prostitution or slavery or organ removal, shall be sentenced to imprisonment from eight to twelve years and fined up to ten thousand days.

(2) The consent of the victim is invalid in the existence of the actions constituting the crime mentioned in the first paragraph

(3) Procurement, kidnapping, transferring or sending away or keeping minors for the purposes mentioned above shall be subject to the penalties mentioned in paragraph one even in the absence of resorting to any action mentioned leading to the crime.

(4) Security measures shall be applicable for legal persons involved in such crimes.

The sanction against laundering the assets resulting from the criminal action is covered under Article 282 of the Turkish Criminal Code.

There are regulations concerning the prevention of laundering criminal revenues of criminal organizations under Law No 5549 on the Prevention of Laundering of Criminal Revenues dated 18.10.2006.

Through an amendment on 29.06.2006 in Law No 5523 in Article 4 entitled 'Crimes Committed for Terrorism' under Law No 3713 on Fight against Terrorism, a new arrangement was done to accept the crime of human trafficking as a terrorism crime with the condition that it is committed within the framework of the activities of a terrorist organization established to commit crime with the purposes mentioned in Article 1 of the aforementioned Law.

Criminal Procedure Code No 5271 includes various provisions concerning protective measures against such crime and methods to follow in investigation and prosecution.

In this respect, the protective measures used in the investigation of human trafficking crime include "seizure of assets, rights and receivables" as regulated in Article 128 and following articles of the Criminal Procedure Law, "appointment of trustee for the company management" as regulated in Article 133, "search, copy and confiscation of computers, computer programs and logs under Article 134, "control of the communication through telecommunication" under Article 135 and the following articles and "monitoring with technical instruments" under Article 140.

On the other hand, there are provisions in Articles 250-252 within Criminal Procedure Code concerning special investigation and prosecution methods used in the fight against human trafficking crime committed under the activities of an organization formed so as to gain unfair economic interest using threat and coercion.

Also, the properties, rights and receivables of the accused in Turkey shall be proportionally confiscated in accordance with the court decision and a trustee shall be appointed for their management, if necessary, so as to ensure the presence of the accused in the court hearing, who hides somewhere in the country or fled abroad in an attempt to annul the prosecution in accordance with Article 248 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The task of providing counseling to the victims of a crime so as to resolve their psycho-social and economic problems and support is assumed by the departments of probation in accordance with the Articles 12-13 of Law No 5402 on Probation and Assistance Centers and Protection Boards.

Measures to be taken to ensure the secrecy of the identity of the witness and his/her security and safety following the testimony, the authorities and institutions which the witnesses shall apply and other issues concerning witness protection program and other relevant procedural provisions are included in Witness Protection Law No 5726 approved on December 27, 2007 and published on January 5, 2008.

With the Law on Amending the Duties and Responsibilities of Police No 5681 which was approved on June 2, 2007 and entered into force on June 14, 2007, in order to increase the efficiency of the police in the fight against crime and crime prevention, new articles were regulated so as to overcome the deficiencies in the aforementioned law and to identify new tasks in the pre-crime field pertaining to vehicle and ID checks and some arrangements were done on prevention search, use of force and weapons.

4.2. Activities for Capacity Improvement

In-service training plays a significant role in increasing the efficiency of Turkish Law Enforcement Agencies in the fight against human trafficking. A total of 939 security staff working in the field of anti-trafficking including the personnel at border gates and units fighting against organized crime received training in 2007 about the issues like dimension of crime, internal coordination, National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and approach to victims of human trafficking.

Trainings were organized on migrant smuggling and human trafficking under the Turkish Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) in cooperation with various countries. Seven persons were trained in the course on "Migrant Smuggling, Illegal Migration, Fight against Human Trafficking and Asylum Law" organized by DFBA for Kosovo Police in 2007. 1100 participants from various institutions were trained under the project named "Strengthening the Institutional Capacity in the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings", which was prepared within the scope of Financial Cooperation in 2003 and implemented in 2005-2007. Two separate trainings were provided for 40 judges and public prosecutors with the participation of German experts on 08-09 May 2007.

Additionally, 126 Gendarmerie staff was trained on "Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking" within the courses on Fight Against Smuggling and Organized Crime. General Command of Gendarmerie actively participated in 29 meetings, seminars, panels and activities held in this field.

The seminar which was held on November 6-8,2007 in Antalya on "Identification and Protection of Victims" under "Operational Networking, Cooperation and Joint Multidisciplinary Training Process for Judicial, Law Enforcement, NGO and International Organization Specialists in Fighting Trafficking in Human Beings " AGIS project helped sharing of inter-disciplinary information and experience and best practice training materials at national level with the participation of experts from the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Bar Associations, NGOs, and national country teams from Italy, Bulgaria and Hungary. The seminar was held under the coordination of IOM Ankara and Brussels offices.

The seminar aimed to build operational capacity and ensure cooperation between experts coming from various fields of fight against human trafficking such as law enforcement, execution and civil society organizations.

Turkish Armed Forces Training Centre for Partnership for Peace Commandership (PfPTC) has held "Course on Fight Against Human Trafficking" twice a year since 2005. NATO accredited this course in 2007. This course is open to NATO, Partnership for Peace, Mediterranean Dialogue Countries and United Nations.

4.3. Supporting Statistical Data

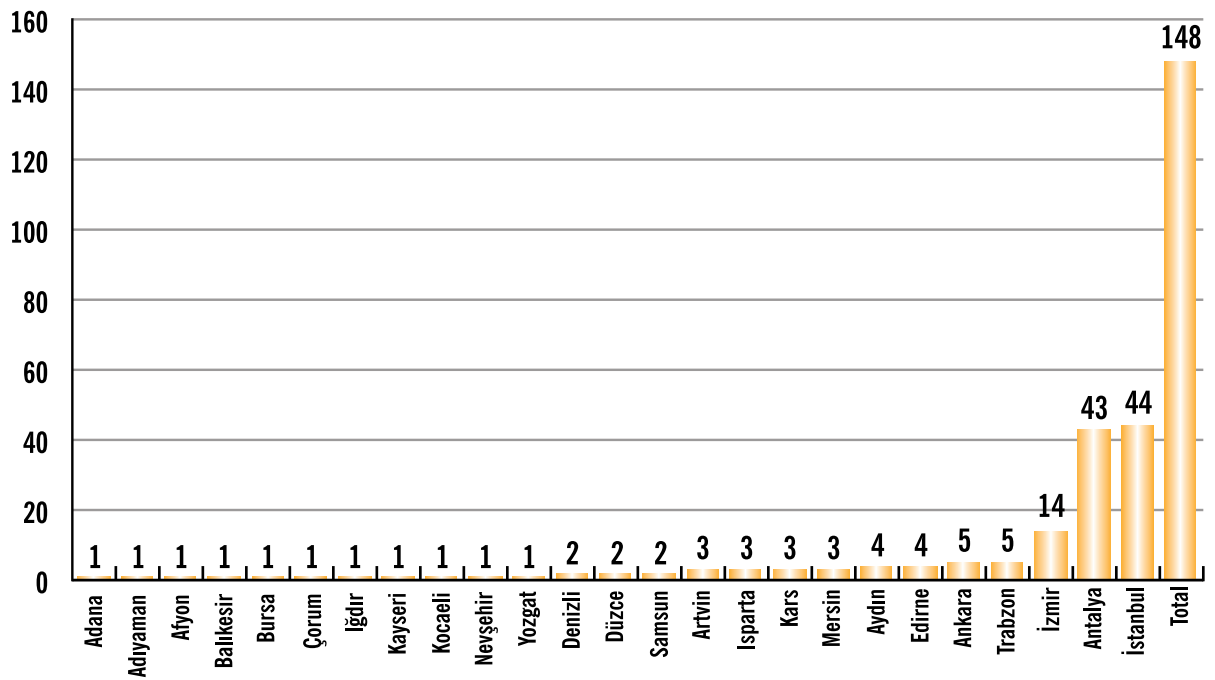
Number of Visitors Entering and Leaving Turkey (2004-2007)

(Only the citizens of countries that are subject to human trafficking in Turkey are taken into consideration.)*

Country	Number of visitors to Turkey 2004-2007	Number of trafficked persons 2004-2007	Number of persons involved in prostitution 2004-2007	Ratio of trafficked persons / prostitution [%]
Azerbaijan	1,554,577	65	1,256	5.18
Belarus	332,137	10	100	10.00
Bulgaria	5,349,744	9	50	18.00
Armenia	164,196	2	121	1.65
Georgia	1,780,269	44	1,386	3.17
Kazakhstan	519,951	19	83	22.89
Kyrgyzstan	141,322	84	491	17.11
Moldova	414,219	256	1,625	15.75
Uzbekistan	116,452	42	230	18.26
Romania	1,003,305	23	131	17.56
Russia	7,746,837	152	1,222	12.44
Turkmenistan	186,055	29	323	8.98
Ukraine	1,689,062	148	1,317	11.24
Sri Lanka		1		
Tunisia		1		
TOTAL	20,998,126	885	8,335	

Graphic 12

Provinces where Trafficked Persons were Identified in Turkey, 2007



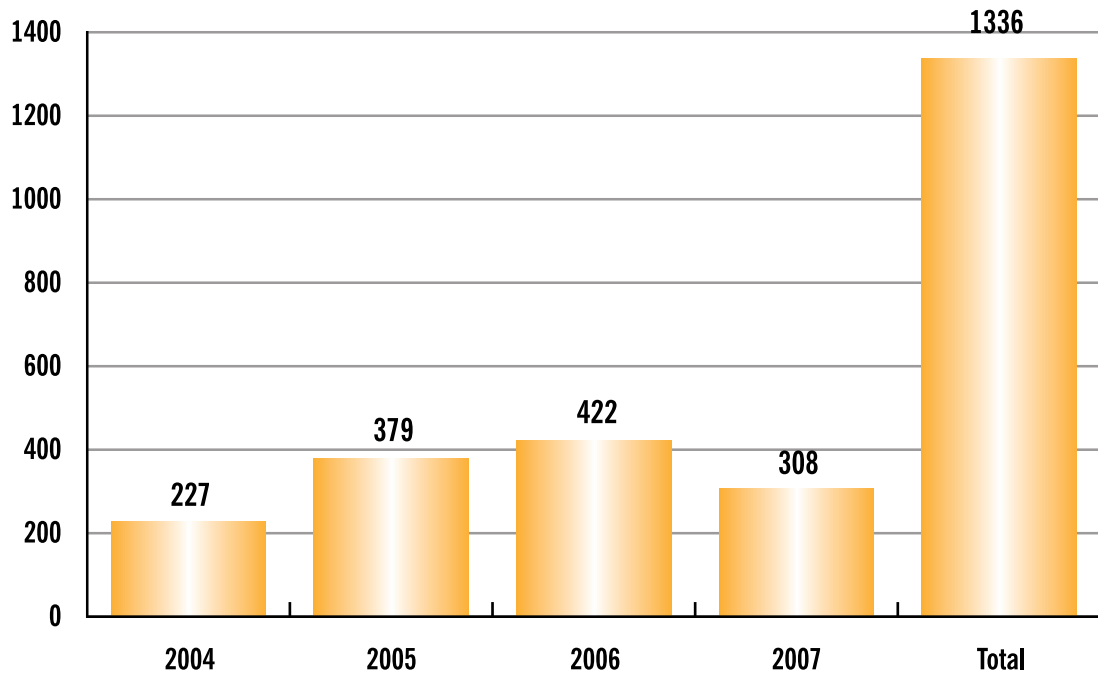
Graphic 13

Provinces where the Majority of Trafficked Persons were Identified, 2007



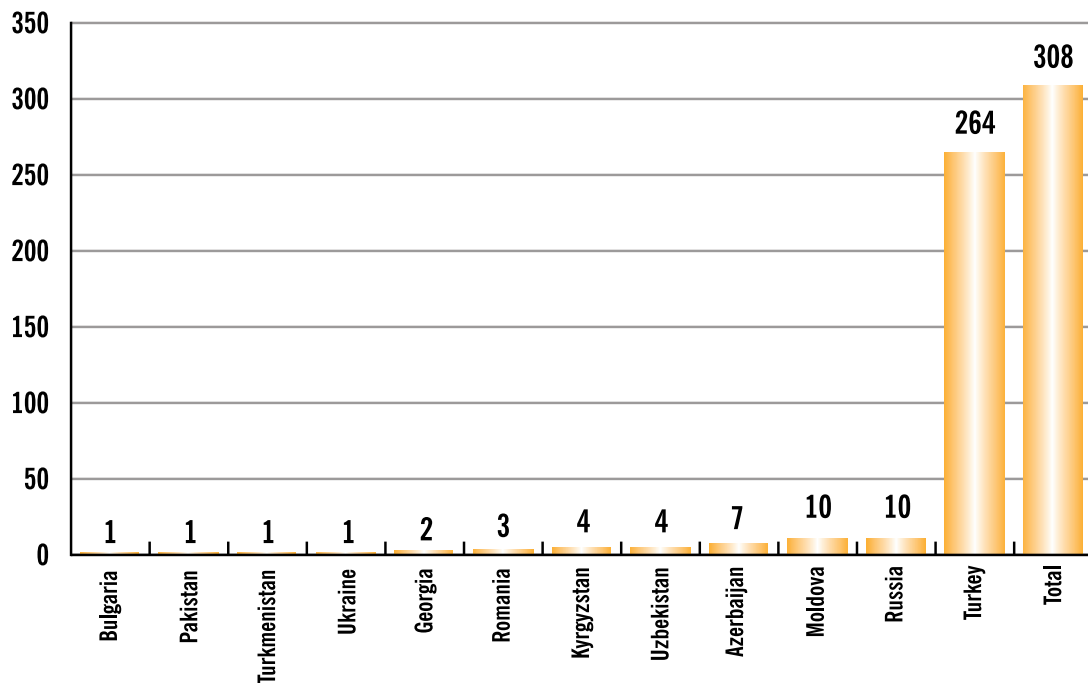
Graphic 14

Number of Persons who were Referred to Judiciary by Law Enforcement Agencies, 2004-2007



Graphic 15

Nationalities of Persons who were Referred to Judiciary by Law Enforcement Agencies, 2007



Graphic 16



Conclusion

5. Conclusion

Turkey is determined to fight against human trafficking and carries out activities to prevent human trafficking, protect the trafficked persons and punish the traffickers.

Within the National Task Force, there have been efforts to take additional measures deemed necessary and make progress by adopting an interdisciplinary and inter-institutional approach in the fight against human trafficking, which is a complicated international problem.

Pursuant to the decision taken in the NTF meeting on November 2, 2007, it was agreed to make use of the recommendations by a technical working group to be established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior and relevant institutions and organizations concerning systematic compilation and sharing of statistical data on investigation and prosecution pertaining to human trafficking. Systematic compilation of statistical data on investigation and prosecution concerning human trafficking will be given priority in 2008 agenda of the fight against human trafficking in Turkey.

Financing of the shelters functioning under the responsibility of two civil society organizations is still included in the agenda of NTF meeting. Essentially, process has been sustained with the support of Istanbul and Ankara Metropolitan Municipalities by the provision of the buildings for the shelters and contribution to the operational expenses. Besides, Social Solidarity Fund provided project based finance to these shelters. However, the contributions by the municipalities and periodic project based financing by Social Solidarity Fund are not sufficient for the operation of the shelters. There are ongoing efforts to provide permanent funding for the expenses of the shelters.

There will be ongoing training activities for the law enforcement units, judges and public prosecutors concerning the fight against human trafficking.

Turkey will launch an extensive awareness raising campaign for the trafficked persons. The first pillar of the campaign will be held in 2008 at national level and the second pillar in 2009 at international level. Turkey aims to improve its efforts and possibilities to fight against human trafficking through such awareness raising campaigns.

Turkey will also initiate a study for the evaluation of the demand for different forms of exploitation, which are particularly stressed in international platform.

By this way, Turkey carries out an active policy and continues to fight against human trafficking effectively.

Annex

1. Institutions and International Organizations Participating to the National Task Force on Combating Human Trafficking

- 1- Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Chair of the National Task Force
- 2- Ministry of Justice - General Directorate of EU Affairs
- 3- Ministry of Justice - General Directorate of Laws
- 4- Ministry of Justice - General Directorate of Prosecution Affairs
- 5- Ministry of Justice - General Directorate of Criminal Registration and Statistics
- 6- Ministry of Justice - Department of Training
- 7- Ministry of Justice - General Directorate of International Law and Foreign Relations
- 8- Presidency of Court of Cassation (Supreme Court)
- 9- Ministry of Interior - General Command of Gendarmerie
- 10- Ministry of Interior - Command of Coast Guard
- 11- Ministry of Interior - Department of Foreign Relations and EU Coordination
- 12- Ministry of Interior - General Directorate of Security - Department of Foreigners, Borders, Asylum
- 13- Ministry of Interior - General Directorate of Security - Department of Public Order
- 14- Ministry of Interior - General Directorate of Security - Department of Anti Smuggling and Organized Crime
- 15- Ministry of Interior - General Directorate of Local Administrations
- 16- Ministry of Finance - General Directorate of Budget and Financial Control
- 17- Ministry of Finance - Financial Crime Investigation
- 18- Ministry of Health - General Directorate of Treatment Services
- 19- Ministry of Health - General Directorate of Foreign Relations and Services for Workers Abroad
- 20- Ministry of Labor and Social Security - General Directorate of Labor
- 21- Ministry of Labor and Social Security - General Directorate of Foreign Relations and Services for Workers Abroad
- 22- The Council of Higher Education
- 23- Radio and Television Supreme Council
- 24- Secretary General for European Union - Department of Political Issues
- 25- Undersecretary of State Planning Institution
- 26- General Directorate of Press and Information
- 27- General Directorate of Social Services and Child Protection
- 28- General Directorate of Status of Woman
- 29- Support Fund for Social Assistance and Solidarity
- 30- Directorate of Human Rights
- 31- Turkey Statistics Institution
- 32- Turkish Bar Associations
- 33- Çankaya District Governor's Office - Social Solidarity Fund
- 34- Ankara Metropolitan Municipality
- 35- İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality
- 36- Trabzon Metropolitan Municipality
- 37- Antalya Metropolitan Municipality
- 38- İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
- 39- Artvin Metropolitan Municipality
- 40- Iğdir Metropolitan Municipality
- 41- Human Resource Development Foundation
- 42- Woman Solidarity Foundation
- 43- International Organization for Migration Turkey Office
- 44- Delegation of European Commission to Turkey

2. HRDF Brochure

3. WSF Brochure

4. 157 Helpline Publicity Magnet

5. 157 Helpline Publicity Poster

2. HRDF Brochure

Rights of Trafficked Persons

You came to Turkey to visit or to work. However, you had bad experiences which you did not expect to be faced with in this country. After these experiences, you were rescued by the police or by your own efforts. Now, you are accommodated temporarily by Human Resource Development Foundation (Insan Kaynağını Geliştirme Vakfı – HRDF), a non governmental and independent civil society organization. You will be safe in this shelter and accompanied by counselors aiming to meet your needs and to support you.

There might be some questions awaiting answers in your minds. You might find the answers to some of these questions in this brochure.

What does “victim of human trafficking” mean?

- Did anyone force you to work or to serve?
- Were you forced to have sexual intercourse with others?
- Were you threatened to give your organs?

If you say “Yes” to any of these questions, then the crime of human trafficking might have been committed against you. Human trafficking is a crime under the laws of Republic of Turkey. The individual(s) committing this crime might be subject to imprisonment from eight to twelve years and a fine.

Will I be penalized?

If you were faced with one of the situations described above, you might be the victim of crime of human trafficking. In this case, you will not be accepted as guilty or you will not be subject to any kind of penalty. If you committed a crime under coercion, violence, threat and fear, you will not be penalized.

For example, if your visa had expired or passport has been lost or you have been employed without a working permit, you will not be faced with any kind of penalty although you might have received tiny amounts of payments.

Why should I give a statement to the Police or Gendarmerie?

When you are saved from human traffickers, the information that you will provide is very important for penalizing the suspects and for preventing other people from getting faced with the same situation. In your statement to the police and Gendarmerie, it is beneficial to tell every detail to the extent possible. Such information will assist arrest and penalization of the criminals at the end of a judiciary process. In identifying the criminals, your identity will definitely be kept confidential.

By this way, you can assist punishing the people who exploited you!

What are my rights in Turkey as a victim of human trafficking?

The rights mentioned below are valid for all victims of trafficking regardless of their cooperation with the police.

May I use legal assistance free of charge?

The victims of human trafficking are entitled to free legal assistance provided to support them in court proceedings.

The Bar Association in the province you are obliged to provide such service to you upon your request. The only thing you need to do is to tell your request for an attorney to the police, Gendarmerie or to the judge in the court. Your attorney can follow up the case even if you return to your country and can defend your rights.

If you want to have an attorney, HRDF will assist you in finding one.

Do I have the right to file a lawsuit for compensation?

Under Turkish Law you are entitled to ask for compensation due to your being a victim of human trafficking.

You might request a compensation to cover your material loss that occurred as a result of being treated as a victim of human trafficking. For the pain and sorrow you experienced in this process you can also request a non-material compensation. If you want to go back to your country, then an attorney can file a lawsuit on your behalf and follow up the process.

You should be aware of the fact that such cases take a lot of time and there is no guarantee for receiving a material gain in the end.

If I want to stay in Turkey, can I do it?

After being identified as a victim of human trafficking you can apply to the police for a six month “humanitarian visa” in other words a temporary residence permit. If you get the humanitarian visa, you can request an extension at the end of six months. The victims of human trafficking shall not pay a fee for such visa. It is not required to testify in police premises or in court for obtaining such visa.

You can apply to local police and Gendarmerie to obtain humanitarian visa or you can request assistance from HRDF in this respect.

Can I work in Turkey?

If you obtain six months temporary residence permit, you can apply to obtain a work permit with the condition of fulfilling certain requirements.

You can get assistance from HRDF about the relevant conditions and operations if you want to apply for a working permit.

What about my health?

After being identified as a victim of human trafficking you can benefit from public hospitals free of charge for the health services you are in need of.

In order to benefit from such services, you need to obtain a referral document from the sub governor’s office of the district that you reside in. By this referral document, you can benefit from the health services provided in public hospitals free of charge.

If you want to make use of this right in the diagnosis and treatment of your health problems, HRDF officials will assist you, prepare the necessary documentation for you and accompany you to the hospital.

I want to go back to my home but how?

The officer from International Organization for Migration (IOM) will visit you either in the police station or in the shelter of HRDF. During this visit, you will be asked about your willingness to return home and your need of support in this respect. If you agree, IOM will deal with the operations pertaining to this travel. If your passport is lost, IOM will contact the Consular’s Office for the preparation of travel documents, will provide the tickets, will have you accompanied when you reach your country. Depending on the conditions of the country you are traveling to, IOM will inform you about the services that might be available. You can ask your questions on this process to the IOM officer.

You probably found answers to some of your questions but you might still have some unanswered ones in your mind.

Please ask your questions to the personnel in the shelter and if necessary request contact with the experts in HRDF. To answer your questions on legal matters, we will find experts to provide counseling.

Human Resource Development Foundation

3. WSF Brochure

Women Solidarity Foundation's Shelter for Trafficked Women

Hello,

You have been referred to our shelter by the Security Forces of the Republic of Turkey. Women Solidarity Foundation has prepared this brochure in order to introduce to you our shelter. Hopefully, you will find answers to the questions that you have in your mind in this brochure. You can also get more information from our shelter staff.

Who are we?

Woman Solidarity Foundation was established in 1993. It is an organization of women that aims to fight against both domestic violence and human trafficking. The Foundation opened a counseling center for woman victims of domestic violence in 1991 and opened the first independent woman's shelter of Turkey in 1993 prior to its official establishment. In 2005, the Foundation launched the Shelter for Victims of Human Trafficking in order to provide support to victims of human trafficking in Turkey. The Foundation has carried out various research activities, panels and educational activities concerning violence against women since its establishment, and is continuously working on the same issues.

What is the shelter for trafficked women all about?

Woman Solidarity Foundation's Shelter for Victims of Human Trafficking is a home, where women victims of human trafficking and their children can stay. Both the address and personal information of the women staying in the shelter are kept confidential. The shelter is also a solidarity centre where all the basic needs are met free of charge.

Your rights and possibilities

In Turkey, there are various possibilities available to support the victims of human trafficking. The shelter is one of them. You can make use of the following possibilities available in the shelter:

- If you prefer staying in Turkey, then you can apply for a six-month Humanitarian Visa.
- If you prefer to return to your country, then you can be provided with safe and dignified return and reintegration assistance through "Return and Reintegration Program" of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) free of charge.
- You can receive free medical treatment.
- You can receive free legal and psychological counselling.
- You can participate in activities such as art, ICT, jewel design, knitting or drama; and watch TV channels and read magazines and books in your own language.
- Twice a week, you can call your relatives and/or the relevant civil society organizations in your home country, as long as you do not risk both your own and the other women's safety in the shelter.
- Once a week, you will receive some pocket money for your personal needs.

All these activities in the shelter are carried out on a voluntary basis. Nobody can force you to do something that you do not want to do.

Who helps you in the shelter?

In the shelter, you can consult:

- the shelter manager,
- social workers,
- the psychologist,
- the medical doctor visiting the shelter twice a week,
- the shelter coordinator receiving your requests and complaints about the shelter.

You can communicate with the shelter staff through the interpreters of your native language. (The shelter staff and the interpreters are all women.)

What should you pay attention to during your stay in the shelter?

Avoid attitudes and behaviours that might risk both your own and the other women's safety and health in the shelter.

We wish you healthy and happy days,

WOMEN SOLIDARITY FOUNDATION

4. 157 Helpline Publicity Magnet



ALO 157

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TRAFFICKING

5. 157 Helpline Publicity Poster



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