

**WOMEN TRAFFICKING IN TURKEY:
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INTERVENTION**

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ABSTRACT

WOMEN TRAFFICKING IN TURKEY: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INTERVENTION

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This study has focused on analyzing the women trafficking in Turkey and the international cooperation and interventions which Turkey has done in years between 2004 and 2006. While mentioning efforts on combating human trafficking and international cooperation and interventions, the support of International Organization for Migration (IOM), the leading intergovernmental organization working against trafficking, which Turkey became member in 2004, should be mentioned as well. This study is trying to show the efforts of Turkey in the situation of combating with an organized crime, a gross human rights violation-especially after becoming member of the International Organization for Migration. Before discussing the situation and efforts in Turkey on counter trafficking the realization of women's rights the emergence of the women's discourse within the international arena and the international debate on trafficking especially after the Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP) have been introduced and discussed in detail. Such a beginning facilitated conceptualization of (1) the evolution of the emergence of conscious on trafficking crime in the international arena (2) the sprout of the idea and perception of "combating trafficking crime" in Turkish society and (3) the transformation of the Turkish context related to trafficking issues in the light of discussions emerged by the support of IOM Turkey.

Keywords: Trafficking, Victim of Trafficking, Women, Forced Prostitution, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Turkey, IOM and Combating Trafficking.

ÖZ

TÜRKİYE'DE İNSAN TİCARETİ: ULUSLARARASI İŞBİRLİĞİ VE MÜDAHALE

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Yüksek Lisans, Kadın Çalışmaları Ana Bilim Dalı

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Bu çalışma Türkiye’de kadın ticareti ve bu konudaki uluslar arası işbirliği konularında Türkiye’de 2004 ve 2006 yılları arasındaki gelişmeleri incelemeye odaklanmıştır. İnsan ticareti ile mücadele konusunda katkı ve uluslar arası işbirliğinden söz ederken, Türkiye’nin de 2004 yılında üye olduğu insan ticareti ile mücadelede lider, hükümetler arası bir kurum olan Uluslar arası Göç Örgütü’nün katkılarına da değinilmelidir. Bu çalışma organize bir suç, büyük bir insan hakları ihlali olan insan ticareti ile mücadele de Türkiye’nin; Uluslararası Göç Örgütü’ne üye olması ile de desteklenen çabalarına değinmektedir. Türkiye’deki kadın ticareti ile ilgili durum ve mücadele konusuna değinmeden önce; uluslar arası arenada insan/kadın ticareti ile ilgili söyleşilerin başlaması ve özellikle İnsan Ticareti Belirleme raporlarının basılmasından sonraki durum detaylı bir şekilde işlenmiştir. Söz konusu başlağıç; (1) İnsan ticareti suçu konusunda bilincin küresel düzeyde ortaya çıkışının değerlendirilmesinin (2) İnsan ticareti suçu fikrinin ve idrakının Türk toplumunda gelişmesinin (3) Türkiye’de insan ticareti konuları ile ilgili olan yapının Uluslararası Göç Örgütü Türkiye ofisinin desteğı ile ortaya çıkan tartışmalar ışığında dönüştürülmesinin kavramsallaştırılmasında yardımcı rol oynamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsan Ticareti, İnsan Ticareti Mağduru, Kadın, Zorunlu Fuhuş, Uluslararası Göç Örgütü, Türkiye, Uluslar arası Göç Örgütü ve İnsan Ticareti ile Mücadele.

*To my family;
for their endless love, support and trust on me.*

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CHAPTER

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Objectives of the Study

Today, “human rights” stands for basic and inalienable rights that every modern and democratic country tries to provide for all people. Therefore, any attack against “those values” is seen as an “attack against humanity” while any crime against “these values” is considered as a “crime against humanity”¹. Acting with this philosophy in mind, Turkey, like as many other countries, accepts this as a government strategy that it will contribute to all international crime prevention strategies.

In the recent years, the fight against trafficking in human beings has become a more important phenomenon in Turkey as well as in the world. Turkey did not remain indifferent against the developments taking place in the international arena on counter-trafficking. The reports prepared by the United States of America on human trafficking², in particular, have been a motivating factor for putting the crime of human trafficking on Turkey’s agenda.

Human trafficking is a very severe violation of human rights due to selling and buying of people like commodities and forcing them into an action outside their will through threat, pressure and violence. Looking at the world figures, 600.000

¹ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, “sexual slavery, forced pregnancy and any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity” are among “crimes against humanity”, stated in article7- September 2001.

² Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP).

to 800.000 people trafficked international borders, 80 percent of victims are female, and up to 50 percent are minors³.

Turkey is ranked as very high in the citation as destination country in Trafficking in Persons Global Patterns⁴. This has several reasons, one is due to its geographical position, other reason is Turkey has better economy when compared to the neighboring Black Sea countries, particularly to the economies of the former Soviet countries. People in despair and poverty see the promise, given by the crime networks, of a well-paying job in Turkey as way of getting out. Particularly when these people have children, mothers and fathers that they have to take care of with a wage of 30 dollars per month... Some of these people are deceived, their freedom of movement is restricted, their passports are taken away, and they are threatened, subjected to violence and forced into prostitution which could perhaps be the coldest face of violations of human rights for women. If they do not find a way out, this nightmare sometimes take them to the extent of committing a suicide. When we talk about counter-trafficking, we are talking about fighting against organized crime. This fight should involve an organized response. Human trafficking is a global problem, and it is not at a level where it could be prevented with the unilateral efforts of countries, international organizations or civil society organizations. Turkey has been a subject of migration as a destination country for long years both in the past and still. This situation is definitely affected by the geographical location but there are also other reasons of Turkey being destination country for migrants. For instance Gulf War period, or during Bulgarian migration period, many people migrated to Turkey. This pictures tells us about the economic factors, poverty, hunger as well, plus globalization; however reasons/techniques of migration differs. For instance during 1990's, especially after collapse of Soviet Union economic related migration increased; where women mostly migrated to survive their families. We

³ Prostitution and Sex Trafficking Report, Department by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, 2004.

⁴ United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), "Trafficking in Persons Global Patterns" April 2006, p:89.

can question whether those migrating people are willingly to migrate to have better life standards? Or is it a type of forced migration? Because of the system doesn't allow them to earn enough to live in their home country? The stories of victims of trafficking are obviously showing the gross violation of human rights. After you read the real stories of victims you will obviously see how desperate those people are.

* All the names have been changed to protect the privacy

27 years old, Moldovan⁵

Margareta is 27 years old. She was born in a village not far away from Chisinau. Her mother died when she was years old. Her father got remarried; a stepmother raised her two brothers and her up. Margareta graduated 9 classes and wanted to continue her studies, but she didn't have money, as her father died, too. In 1998 a woman from the village proposed her to go to Turkey to work as housekeeper. She promised her a salary of USD 5000 per month. Margareta was 20 years old at that time. She accepted the offer, the woman arranged for the passport and a bus ticket to Istanbul.

In Istanbul Margareta found out that she was sold and that she would have to provide sexual services. She refused, but the traffickers took away her passport and beat her up cruelly. The third day she was sent to the first clients, as she had to pay back her debt of USD 3000. She had 10- 15 clients per day and no chance to escape, as she was well guarded. A rich client fell in love with Margareta and bought her from the owner of the brothel. She was taken to a big house in the outskirts of Istanbul. The man refused to help her return to Moldova and forced her to live with him. Margareta became pregnant and in 1999 she gave birth to a boy, Serdar. The man recognized Serdar and registered him as his son.

⁵ Stories of victims of human trafficking are provided by International Organization for Migration Turkey Mission

Although they had a child, the Turkish man kept Margareta closed in the house; she wasn't allowed to go out, she had nobody to communicate to. The man would bring food and other necessary things by himself. He had a sadistic behavior and Margareta was often beaten and humiliated. However, Margareta insisted on Serdar's and her return to Moldova and the man let them go. He promised to help with raising up the child but didn't keep his promise.

Thus, with IOM assistance Margareta returned to Moldova. When she came to IOM Chisinau Rehab Center she suffered from a very serious depression – she kept crying, she had apathy and had suicide thoughts. Her son, Serdar, spoke Turkish only first, but soon he began speaking Romanian. Serdar is very intelligent and talented – he likes to draw. Margareta complained about his behavior – he was extremely aggressive, nervous, he had phobia and could sleep with the lights on only; he had enuresis, and hysteric fits, he was screaming till he lost his consciousness, and he would beat his mother.

After several individual psychological counseling sessions, the psychologist found out that the boy suffered from different psychical traumas, which was evident from the drawings that were colored into violent colors and had an extremely aggressive message. Then Margareta recognized that the boy witnessed a lot of the torture scenes she was subject to, including sexual aggression. Respectively, the boy identified himself with his father and treated his mother the same way. The psychological counseling sessions and the psychiatric treatment diminished the psychological problems of Margareta and her son.

At present, Serdar-Sergiu, is going to the kindergarten and he behaves well, he is calm and friendly, only seldom he has fury fits. Margareta is taking vocational training courses.

31 years old, Moldovan

I was born in Moldova in 1974 and have 3 children. The economy is so bad there that when a friend offered me work in Turkey, I didn't hesitate to accept because I

couldn't afford to support my family. I planned to work for a while and then come back and take care of my children. My friend took care of all the arrangements, the passport, the tickets, the visa, and took care of all the expenses. I was told that someone named Veysel would meet me at the Antalya airport and take me to my new job. I thought Veysel was someone that my new employer sent to help me. Instead he took my passport and took me to a village. They took me to a house where there was a Moldovan woman who told me that I'd been brought here to work in the sex industry. I said I didn't want to do that and I wanted to go back home. They put a gun to my head and threatened me, and then they beat me. They told me if I didn't consent, they would kill me.

They kept me locked in the house and brought customers to me. There were a few other girls in the house, too. Once, when there were only three of us in the house, nine clients came. One girl took one client, the next girl took two men, then I had to have the remaining six men. One day, the Moldovan woman took me to a hotel for a client. I called the La Strada hotline in my country and asked for help. La Strada told me to call 157, the IOM Helpline in Turkey. I called 157 and told the operator where I was and that I needed help. The 157 helpline operators called the Antalya 155 police, and they came and rescued me. I was taken to a shelter in Istanbul. I wanted to go back home. I declared that I voluntarily wished to return to Moldova. All I wanted was to be with my mother and children.

Romanian

I was trained as a cook. I'm a Romanian citizen and my family doesn't have enough to live on. I was promised work as a dancer in a casino... Before I left Romania, I signed a contract to work in Turkey. All the travel expenses and my boarding expenses were included in the contract. I came to Turkey, but when I arrived, I was told that I was liable for all the expenses. Everything: my housing, medical expenses, even the cigarettes that I smoked were included in my debt. In order to pay off my debt, I was told that I had to work as a bar girl. I refused. I felt it was a violation of my human rights. I wanted to return home. They didn't permit me to leave, and I didn't have enough money to return home. Before I left

Romania, I had gone to the Turkish Embassy in Romania to get my Turkish visa. At the entrance, they were distributing brochures about the 157 trafficking victims' helpline number.

I remembered that the helpline had operators who could speak Russian and Romanian, and I right away called 157 and explained my problem. IOM and the Turkish police worked with me and they rescued eight other Romanian women. Since the other women didn't want to return to their families empty-handed, they didn't want to return home and they refused to testify against the exploiters. They are still hoping that they will be able to pay off their debts and get a little money. IOM has helped me to return home to my country. I'd rather live on nothing than return to Turkey.

21 years old, Moldovan

I was born in Moldova in 1984. A friend of mine, who was born in 1980, and I were introduced by another friend to a man in Chisinau (capital of Moldova). The man told us that we could earn good money working as waitresses in Kusadasi, a big tourist area in Turkey. We agreed and the man provided us with our tickets and passports. We came to Turkey on May 4th. A Turkish man met us at the airport and right away we boarded an express bus to Kusadesi. They took us to a hotel and there were several people waiting for us there. They told us that there were no waitresses positions available anywhere for us, that we were in debt because of all the expenses of bringing us to Turkey, and that we had to pay the debt somehow. They said that the only way we could pay our debts was by working as prostitutes. We refused.

They used psychology to get us used to the idea. They said there was no other solution and if we worked one month, we'd pay off our debt and after that we'd be making good money for ourselves. However, after one month, nothing changed and we began to be pressured and threatened. We were planning to escape, when I remembered the helpline in my country. I called the La Strata helpline and they told me to call the 157 Help Line in Turkey. I called 157 and told them where we were and what was happening to us. Within half an hour the police had rescued

us and also one other girl. We told the IOM officials that we wished to return voluntarily to our country and right now we are waiting for our travel documents so we can go back to Moldova.

23 years old, Ukrainian

I was born in Ukraine in 1982. I have a one-and-a-half year old daughter. I'm separated from my husband, and my daughter and I live with my mother. Both my mother and I are unemployed. A man told my girlfriend, who was born in 1984, that he could find us work in Turkey as waitresses and we would be able to make good money. My friend introduced me to the man and he arranged our travel to Turkey. We were met by a Turkish man at the Istanbul Airport. He took us to a store and began buying revealing evening clothes right in front of us. When we asked him about it, he said because of our travel expenses, we were in debt and had to work as prostitutes to pay it off. We refused but he said we had no alternative. We were afraid and started crying and said we wanted to go back home, but they wouldn't let us. They weren't able to sell us to anyone in Istanbul. They told us that we weren't marketable in Istanbul and that they'd sell us to Ankara. We were taken to Ankara and they made us start working. We were trying to find a way to escape, but every avenue was closed. One day my friend called her boyfriend in Ukraine and asked for help. Her boyfriend called the help line in Moldova and they told him he had to call 157 in Turkey. Her boyfriend passed the information to us and we called 157. 157 called 155 and the police rescued us from the hotel in Ankara.

Story by 7 Ukrainian girls, aged between 15 and 21

We were attending model classes at one agency in our small town in Ukraine with our own means. We were being trained how to be a model. Some time later, we were told that we were going to do fashion shows abroad.

One day our manager told us that there would be a fashion event in Turkey and started preparing us. The preparation took several weeks. We were informed that the show was going to take place in Istanbul. He also told us that we were going

to earn \$1000 per month. We trusted our manager and the prospect of the journey and expensive clothes we were going to wear excited us. He promised us exactly the kind of job and status we were dreaming about - big city, money and fashion. We did not have any clue that he had other plans for us.

We went by bus from our small town to Odessa, where we boarded a ferry to Istanbul. Upon arrival, our dreams crashed against the reality: we had to pay back our debt – money paid for the travel, accommodation, food and clothes. We were told that we were going to work as bar-girls in a night club. Our passports were taken away.

The next day our manager brought us to one of the night clubs in Istanbul. However, the club manager did not accept to employ us, as the majority of our group consisted of minors. The second day, our manager drove us to Izmir to another night club. We were immediately accepted and our job was to entertain clients and invite them for drinks. We had to wear light lingerie and allow them to touch us if they wished to. We were forced to work long hours and consume drinks together with clients. We were tired, intoxicated and disgusted by the job but had no choice. Although our passports were given back to us, there was no way to refuse it as we were explicitly explained that we were in illegal situation in Turkey because our visas had expired.

We were placed at a hotel close to the club. We were supervised round the clock and were not allowed to leave the hotel by ourselves but only accompanied. We were weak, had headaches and felt tired due to the high quantity of alcohol we had to consume during the nights. We were working 7-days a week.

The girls including 4 *minors* were working in this condition in Izmir for 2 months. They were rescued by Izmir Foreign Department during an operation. The Turkish police identified them as trafficked persons. They were immediately taken to the Ankara shelter and provided medical, psychological and assistance. IOM arranged their safe return in coordination with source country authorities and Turkish authorities.

Sveta, Testimony from a Belarus Detention

The narrative below was collected from a young woman in detention. Why the young woman, named Sveta, ended up in custody does not become clear until the final few paragraphs. But what immediately emerges from this chapter's halting language and impressionistic style is the deep psychological scars of sex trafficking.

Sveta's testimony unfolds in a collage of incidents. We see her playing in kindergarten with her stuffed animals. We watch her helplessly surrounded by a group of boys intent on rape. And we follow her to the "Point" in downtown Moscow, where pimps peddle their girls to potential customers.

Sveta appears scarred, numb, and detached. She told her story to a social worker of the NGO, who works closely with International Organization for Migration (IOM) and edited into a narrative by a writer in America. Her story reveals how young women have become a lucrative though disposable commodity for sex trafficking rings. And her frank description of the dehumanizing experience in part explains how she came to invert the roles of sex slave and pimp – how she came to ride atop the "second wave."

Time spent in detention fuses into one solid grey ribbon. It might be because your thoughts are constantly spinning around one and the same theme. Your daytime reflections find their way into your night dreams. Later, you can no longer distinguish between what you dreamt and what you were pondering during the night.

I grew up as an inquisitive and cheerful girl. That was what my kindergarten teacher used to tell my stepfather when he picked me up from school. I never knew or saw my biological father. My stepfather was kind to me and often bought something sweet for me on the way home.

Until I was about ten, my favorite pastime was sewing stuffed animals. My mom bought me special kits at a store, and I would neatly sew the pieces together and attach bright buttons to make them look like funny eyes. I wasn't able to fall asleep without my favorite toys, and I would even take them to the kindergarten and put them right next to me in my little cot during nap time. They knew all my confessions and secret thoughts.

My mother explains to the investigator that her daughter grew withdrawn, silent, aloof. "She spent more time with her friends on the street. When she was only eleven, she left home for the first time. She didn't return for a few days. It all happened soon after that."

I didn't know those boys. I saw them occasionally in the streets of the town, but I never talked to them. They were much older and never noticed me and my friends. So I was surprised that day, when they stopped and asked my name. They started a conversation very quickly, and soon I was invited to the gym – "a place where you could sit and relax," they told me. My mother had never warned me not to go with the older boys. What could happen to me, I thought as I excitedly followed the laughing boys.

I still remember it vividly. I begged and cried and tried to break away from those six muscular bastards, who easily dominated me. They punched my face and stomach violently, tore my clothes to pieces. An eleven-old child couldn't withstand such humiliation and anguish. I fell unconscious while being raped, weakened from the fight.

It was two weeks of the same nightmare. By the time I saw my mother at last, I was empty and indifferent, staring blankly at the wall. Nobody could ever know what was inside me, what humiliation I was forced to suffer, how deeply I was degraded and how desperately I asked God for help.

Eventually, there was a trial, and the rapists were sentenced to prison for various terms. My family still believes the court was too compassionate. I didn't remember their faces and names; I couldn't help the court, and the rapists didn't testify against each other. Only two of them were convicted, and because they were under age, they were not given severe sentences.

My brother, who had just turned 18, made up his mind to "correct" the court's verdict. Together with my cousin, he bought a sawed-off gun and stole a car. They started to hunt down the rapists who, by the court's verdict, hadn't been put behind bars. When the police started to pursue the stolen vehicle, my brother and cousin fired at them. As a result, they ended up on plank beds in prison for sixteen years for armed resistance to police officers. These sentences were much longer terms than what the rapists had been forced to serve.

When I was thirteen, I gave birth to a son. His father was a country boy who lived next door to my grandmother. I used to visit her often. The doctors warned that I might not be able to bear all the burden of the pregnancy and delivery. My mother insisted that I keep the baby. "How could you kill a living being, especially one that has your blood?" she told me. "There is enough bread and sun for everyone. We will be able to raise the baby." Everything happened as she said, and my mother had to raise her grandson all by herself. "When did you leave the village?" the investigator asks me.

I hear my mother answer. "The boy was not even six months old when my daughter disappeared again for a long time. Only after a month and a half of unsuccessful inquiries did we learn that Sveta had been in Moscow. She called home saying just a couple of words, 'I am in Moscow. I am doing ok.'"

I met him at a bus stop. A man of about thirty was watching my cousin Jenya and me while we waited for the bus. The man listened closely to our conversation and then he walked up to us and started up small talk, asking us questions like "What time is it?" and "Will bus twelve take me to the bus station?"

He invited us to a café and we accepted. He treated us to a beer. He told us that he was from Moscow, and he was visiting some friends. We didn't have a clue that our new acquaintance had planned that meeting for a long time. The encounter seemed totally accidental.

Before he had met us, the man had already found almost everything about Jenya and me. His girlfriend lived in my village, and she told him who we lived with, what we were doing, who our friends were, how much our parents made, and what our thoughts were about sex.

Yes, we were meeting with men. Yes, we would agree to spend a night with our new friend—the night he promised to make romantic and unforgettable. “You are so sexy,” he said as he held our hands under the table in the cheap café. “Girls like you are being bathed in gold in Moscow. Let's go and you won't regret it. You'll be able to live on your own, afford to get whatever you want, and you'll depend on no one. You will also throw away the stuff you're wearing now and dress like famous actresses. And believe it or not, while living the life, you'll be earning money for your family,” he kept repeating.

It seemed like the man was reading our minds. He promised exactly the kind of life in Moscow that we had been dreaming about—a big city, money, and considerate, gallant and—most importantly—wealthy men. We would have adventures and unconditional freedom! Freedom from tedious school, drinking mothers, and boring life.

A few days later, we boarded the Brest-Moscow train for the better life we had been promised. We didn't need any documents as our new friend had bought the tickets using other people's passports.

When we got to Moscow everything turned out differently. Our dream crashed against the reality: we had to pay back our debt – the money paid for our tickets and accommodation, food and clothes. The man threatened to put us in jail if we

tried to escape. Every day we were taken to the 'Point', pushed into the client's car, and taken to hell.

The Point, the meeting ground where we were dropped every day, was almost in the city center. About sixty prostitutes, watched vigilantly by a so-called 'Mommy,' stood down in the underground crossing on almost twenty-four hour duty (starting at noon and finishing between three and four in the morning). Each girl came at her own price, and a client would order the girl he could afford.

Jenya and I lived in an apartment in the outskirts of Moscow with one other girl from Belarus. It had been rented especially for us. However, our place of residence was changed from time to time when the landlord would show up and refuse to continue renting the apartment. Also, there was a constant threat of being caught by the police during one of their searches for 'haunts of vice.' The police occasionally arrested us and took us to a local police division, where they would keep us for a couple of days, until we were released. We were not let in on the secret of our sudden release, but there were rumors that our pimp had just bought us out.

Documents and money were not kept in the apartment. There could be some cash in our pockets for shopping or just for the sake of taking a stroll, but strolling was the last thing we could think about after a night's work. When we finally finished the night's work and traveled home—by taxi in the best case or in the worst case, by public transportation—we would dream of just crashing onto the bed and sleeping, sleeping, and sleeping! A few hours of sleep and the pimp would show up to take us again to the Point. We had to be fully ready by the time he arrived—dressed with all our make-up on.

By the age of fourteen, I came across different kinds of clients. It was especially scary to run into stoned teenagers. These guys had no mercy. They usually had little money, and for them it was a matter of honor to have a prostitute who couldn't turn them down. Sometimes they would pick up a girl, pay the mommy

for servicing two, take the girl to the place and reveal that there were actually five or eight, or even more guys. If their physiology failed them, they could rape with a bottle, a banana, or with whatever fell into their hands.

There was no way to refuse to go with a client. Nobody dared to do it. The girls would be beaten violently and given no money for food. A prostitute was 'to have a ride' for as many times as had been purchased. Once I was forced to serve twenty-four clients in twenty-four hours. I never got the promised 'hundred dollar bill from a client.' The client directly paid the Mommy who kept track of all the 'ridden away' girls. The Mommy later paid the pimp who had delivered the prostitutes to the Point. The pimp gave me and his other girls a hundred Russian rubles each (a bit more than three US dollars) for every 'ride away.'

"Money likes order," he used to say. "This will be enough to buy food so far. The rest I will keep myself. Otherwise you will waste the money, because you are too young and you don't know how to deal with it." From the money he took from the Mommy, he paid for the apartment he rented for us and bought us clothes.

It was considered an indication of the pimp's special favor when he took a girl for a night for himself or for his friends. Although such a girl was thought of as lucky, it would cost a pimp nothing to beat her mercilessly. Once, the pimp didn't like Jenya's tone of voice. He made her undress, took off his belt, and flogged her back with the buckle till she started to bleed. Deep and long ugly scars will stay on her back forever. Some other girls working with me at the Point advised us to take drugs. 'Everything will be much brighter,' they said, 'and you won't feel the pain.' So we did.

I first told my story to the NGO representative, who implemented assistance programme in our town in November 2003, when I came back to my home town after having been away for six months. My mother had seen an article in the town paper about IOM counter-trafficking programme in Belarus, and she called them when I returned. At that time, I said almost nothing about my stay in Moscow and

answered the questions in monosyllables. No feeling, no regrets were left. I was empty. I agreed to cooperate with IOM though. Over time, I gradually told them more details of my life.

I was able to return home, because I realized that I was pregnant again. My stomach was getting round. It was an obvious obstacle to continuing my 'work,' and the pimp insisted on an abortion, but I refused. My pimp let me go home, threatening that he would be ready to go to the ends of the earth to get me if I didn't find someone to substitute for me. He said, "Getting pregnant is your own fault, but breeding bastards is not what I hired you for."

I got home when I was six months pregnant. Jenya also managed to obtain leave at that time—her chronic acute asthma turned out to be a good excuse. She also had to find a substitute. Under this severe stipulation that we find substitutes and recruit new girls, Jenya and I were released home for a while. Three months after coming home, I gave birth to a healthy girl. "That's ok, we will raise her as well," mother said. So a fifteen-year old child became a mother of two.

It was hard for me to live with the family and fulfill motherhood responsibilities. My parents were expecting me to be responsible, which in fact they hadn't taught me to be. My relations with my stepfather reached their lowest ebb. When he was drunk, and quite often when he was sober, he would take every chance to reproach me for delivering these children who were completely dependent on him and my mother.

My mother started yelling at me even more often, and it didn't matter whether she was sober or not. The family was disastrously poor, my mother was also pregnant, and my stepfather was the only bread winner. My brother kept calling from prison, asking us to bring him more food, cigarettes, and warm clothes.

I called my pimp in Moscow several times to remind him of his debt, the money earned by me and taken away by him to be kept. He would always promise to pay,

never forgetting to remind me to find and transfer to Moscow some new girls as soon as possible. Gradually, I started to realize that the pimp had just used me. For him, the girls were a kind of commodity that he looked after as a zealous farmer watches over his cattle.

When the officer of Morals and Drugs Enforcement Department asked Jenya and me to submit a petition against the pimp, we agreed to do so. The pimp was caught red-handed when he came to my town to recruit the new girls that Jenya and I had found for him. The new girls “accidentally” happened to be the police officers. The pimp was sentenced to two-year imprisonment. I was getting psychological and legal assistance during the case investigation and the trial. My kids were not left without help.

During the investigation period, Jenya and I started taking drugs again, which we had first tried in Moscow. Jenya took everything of value out of her house that her mother hadn't yet boozed away. Everything that we managed to get for the carpets and crystal, we spent on drugs. Jenya left for Moscow again without even waiting for the pimp's trial.

I had to withstand incredible psychological pressure from my parents and my children, who required a lot of patience, care, and love, and from the trafficker's wife, the police, and the court. They were pressing from all sides. The pimp's wife showed up from Moscow, and at first she started to threaten Jenya and me, and then she offered us lots of money if we would refuse to sue her husband. My mother and step-father were concerned about the children a lot. The atmosphere in the house was really nerve-wracking. On top of that, some strangers kept calling us from Moscow—mostly men who wanted to talk to me and threatened me now and then. Once, there was a call from the “business partner” of the convicted pimp. He promised to give me the money earned by my back.

“Come back to Moscow. I will pass you the tickets via a train conductor,” he said. One day I made up my mind. “I'm fed up with it all! I just have to go, and I'll see

what happens!” I thought. At that point I hadn’t decided whether I would resume being a prostitute. “I will see. If I run into a decent pimp... I will be smarter this time, and I will not let anyone keep the money I earn!”. I was very familiar with the prices: I knew exactly how much a Mommy made, what a pimp’s cut was, and how little a share of the money the prostitutes got. My new ‘pounce’ must figure out straight away that the standard scenario would not work on me.

Sure enough, when I arrived in Moscow, I was picked up and carried away atop the second wave. I became a full-time sex trafficker. I walked to the Point as soon as I arrived in Moscow. The first pimp who approached me was well-known and well-connected. “You know you can’t work for yourself,” he started. “Everyone knows you can’t survive without the protection of a good pimp.” “I’m not going to be one of your girls,” I told him. We talked for a while longer, and he offered to promote me to the next level, to be a full-time recruiter. In this new capacity, I came back home again, right before New Years Eve. This time I was not alone. My ‘guest’ was a young man who was introduced to my mom as a fiancé. He was a security guard who escorted the girls to the clients and back. It was he who suggested that we team up, that together we could recruit a lot more new girls for a ‘better life’ in Moscow and earn easy money. We went out everyday, to bus stops, bars, and street hang-outs talking to girls, promising them jewelry and new fascinating lives as city girls. A month later, after throwing some of my new clothes into a suitcase, we unexpectedly left for Moscow with a bunch of new girls.

The pimp and I rented an apartment in a safer suburb of Moscow. The girls from Belarus and some other girls I knew from the Point who had agreed to work for me and my pimp lived in the apartment. I was in charge of bringing the girls to the Point and delivering to the pimp the money the girls earned and had given to the Mommy. The pimp occasionally gave me a few rubles for spending money. When the police raided the apartment, we would move the girls to other pimps’ apartments. The raiders were always from the special sex trafficking unit of the Moscow City police—the district militia officers left us alone; they knew about

these kinds of apartments and the pimps paid them to shut up. My pimp allowed me to call home occasionally, and I was even able to send some stuffed animals home for kids. I promised my mother that I would come back home by spring.

I returned in the beginning of March. Once again, I was escorted by a man. My new “admirer” was definitely older than forty. My new partner and I wanted to settle down in my town more or less permanently. He was looking for a job and kept saying that he was going to buy a house in the country. We traveled to Moscow several times to finalize some business deals. My mother was in a panic. My new boyfriend was trying to turn me against my parents. “He persuaded my daughter to leave our home,” my mother cries to the investigator. “He controlled her life and directed her activities.”

At the end of May, IOM assisted to find two girls that my new boyfriend and I had invited to Moscow with promises of well-paid jobs and money. That’s what led me to this prison. It was my mother who eventually helped the police and IOM find two of the girls I took to Russia to work as prostitutes; she had gone to IOM for help.

Currently I am in the investigative isolation ward, accused of recruiting people for “sexual exploitation.” “What do you plan to do if you are released?” the investigator asks me. “Yesterday my boyfriend told me that he loves me and that he will wait for me to marry regardless of the sentence,” I tell him. “He beat her!” my mother cuts in. “The girls that IOM found told the social worker he would thrash her.” I don’t look at my mother and repeat to the investigator that my boyfriend “had nothing to do with it.” The investigator asks, “Did you feel sorry for the girls? You knew well enough what would happen to them”. “Nobody was sorry for me either, when they were taking me out.” He asks me what made the young girls leave behind both home and family and go as chance directed them. “Greed. Everyone wants money, fast and a lot.”

While providing her story, Sveta was recognized as a victim of trafficking and released from detention. She is now receiving “reintegration assistance” and vocational training. She lives with her mother and her children in her hometown in Belarus and is optimistic to get a decent job and become a caring mother.

Talking about trafficking, can also be said as talking about slavery like conditions. The international community has vigorously denounced the practice of trading human beings, in particular trading in women and children, as a disgraceful and extremely serious violation of human rights, as a “modern form of slavery” and a special form of observation of human rights within its country, governments are obliged to protect their people from such practices, prosecute violence against human beings and provide effective measures to rehabilitate victims of trafficking. Although slavery has been abolished, this does not mean that it no longer occurs. Somehow, in every part of the world the exploitation of one by others still exists. Victims of trafficking are, in most general, beaten, threaten, their freedom is taken away from them and forced into any kind of labor without their will, exploited. As far as the inequality and poverty, unemployment and political instability exists; there will be people who are in need of better life conditions.

Today’s world conjuncture is promoting engagement with international regime, interaction among states through conventions and international protocols are expecting and politically requesting from countries to take common actions against international crimes which this common standards creates universal culture – can also be said, globalization. The report⁶ published by IMF defines globalization as a historical process and a result of human innovation and technological progress which refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows. Report says; the

⁶ Globalization: Threat or Opportunity?, IMF January 2002.

term sometimes also refers to the movement of people⁷ (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. There are also broader cultural, political and environmental dimensions of globalization.

Through the rapid globalization and capitalism which international community has experienced in the last couple of decades, is accompanied by the economic liberalism and a remarkable progress of information technology. This process has significantly affected interdependence of the world, and widened the gap between the rich and poor both nationally and internationally. Globalization is discussed among authorities and still being discussing that weather it is an opportunity or threat, this is very difficult question to answer as globalization could also be used for the benefit of human being but also used for loss as well. By simple saying; although globalization and cross border cooperation pushed countries to act together against trafficking; through multilateral and bilateral agreements⁸, but also let the organized crime groups to facilitate organized crimes; like trafficking on finding ways to act against human rights through cross border networks.

Mr. Collin Powel, the Secretary of the United States, stated at his speech of when announcing the State's first Annual Trafficking in Person's Report (TIP) as,

“It is incomprehensible that trafficking in human beings should take place in the 21st century..., but it is very true. We estimate that at least 700.000 people become victims of trafficking every year, which the overwhelming number are women and children who have been lured, coerced or abducted by criminals who trade in human misery and treat human beings like chattel. Our report should make it abundantly clear that trafficking is going

⁷ Movement of people: Workers move from one country to another partly to find better employment opportunities. The numbers involved are still quite small, but in the period 1965-90, the proportion of labor forces round the world that was foreign born increased by about one-half. Most migration occurs between developing countries. But the flow of migrants to advanced economies is likely to provide a means through which global wages converge. There is also the potential for skills to be transferred back to the developing countries and for wages in those countries to rise, “Globalization: Threat or Opportunity?”, IMF January 2002, under aspects of globalization.

⁸ A two-country for bilateral and more than two country for multilateral agreements, for the exchange of a given volume of specific products during a specified period of time.

on all over the world, in both developed and developing countries, even within United States⁹.”

Especially after the publication of TIP reports, trafficking became one of the first priority of countries agendas. The Department of State is required by law to submit a report each year to the U.S. Congress on foreign governments’ efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons. It is intended to raise global awareness, to highlight the growing efforts of the international community to combat human trafficking and to encourage foreign governments to take effective actions to counter all forms of trafficking in persons. The Report has increasingly focused the efforts of a growing community of nations on sharing information and partnering in new and important ways. Report has 3 tiers. A country that fails to make significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons, per U.S. law, receives a "Tier 3" assessment in this Report. Such an assessment could trigger the withholding of non-humanitarian, non-trade-related assistance from the United States to that country¹⁰. The tier placements can be seen in Appendices A.

At one interview of John R. Miller, Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons says that;

“...we believe that trafficking is a premiere human rights issue and a major goal of U.S. foreign policy. In the process of State Department review, these ratings are discussed and revised as people bring different perspectives to the table. This is not politics in a bad sense. There will be inherent differences in perspectives and I think Congress has anticipated this. We see ourselves as representatives and advocates for trafficking victims, which is the mission of this office, President Bush, and Secretary of State Powell¹¹”.

⁹ Ms. Collin Powell’s speech at the release of the 2001 Trafficking in Persons Report, on the 12th of July 2001, Washington.

¹⁰ Trafficking in Persons Report 2006, introduction part.

¹¹ Trafficking Watch International Rescue Committee, Issue No. 5, Summer 2004, October 14, 2004.

Human rights constitute fundamental and unalienable values that every modern-day democracy strives to achieve for all humanity. Espousing this philosophy, Turkey has been displaying an active approach in the struggle against trafficking in human beings.

Turkey was in Tier 3 in the first United States Trafficking in Persons report in 2001; rating reserved for countries that have no significant efforts and progress to fight human trafficking, organized crime and to uphold the highest standards of human rights. Although the all text of ratings related to Turkey can be seen in Appendices B, general overview of Turkey related part in 2001 was as follow;

“...The Government of Turkey does not meet the minimum standards and has not yet made significant efforts to combat trafficking; however, the Government does acknowledge a problem of trafficking in the country and has taken some steps in response. There is no specific law prohibiting trafficking. Statistics on prosecutions are unavailable because there is no single statute involved and there are no NGO’s working on the issue. The Government generally deports victims, along with other illegal aliens, within a few weeks of their detention”.

Turkey continued to be in tier 3 during 2002 and 2003 publications. During this period there were no referral mechanism and specific assistance program for victims of trafficking in Turkey. That’s why Turkey continued to be ranked in tier 3. Turkey related part in 2002 TIP report, in general was;

“...The Government of Turkey does not fully comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so. Turkey has no law against trafficking, although draft anti-trafficking legislation is on the Parliamentary agenda. With respect to protection of victims, the government provides no social services or shelters for victims. Trafficking victims are generally detained and deported. Regarding prevention, the government is working on a National Action Plan to study the problem and offer remedies; however efforts thus far have been limited to a few ad hoc public education

campaigns at the local level. The government's current prevention strategy involves strict regulations for immigrants, including deporting all foreigners found in commercial sex work and prohibiting their re-entry into the country; however, the government makes no effort to screen deportees for possible trafficking victims, and thus to protect trafficking victims."

In 2003 report;

"...overall, the government is to be commended for the new anti-trafficking criminal article and the law enforcement efforts, including strengthening immigration laws, which were made within a relatively short amount of time. However, the government's progress was slow in the past year, particularly in the areas of prevention and protection — namely, deportation without screenings — The government did not implement any trafficking-specific preventive campaigns. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs chairs an inter-agency task force on trafficking. The task force does not meet regularly but drafted a national action plan that the government adopted in April 2003.

Prosecution;

The government amended its criminal code in the past year to prohibit trafficking in persons (Article 201/b). As of April 2003, six trafficking cases were opened in Turkish Penal Courts pursuant to the new article, against a total of 17 suspects. More trafficking-related arrests were made in the past year and referred to the courts, but no convictions were reported under previously existing laws.

Protection

The government does not have a system for victim identification and protection; however, according to the Ministry of Interior, seven foreign citizens exposed to trafficking were issued a humanitarian visa (one month temporary residence permit). The government continued to deport potential victims as criminals without consistently ensuring their true nationality and without proper screening as victims. The government does not have a repatriation program, and its discussions with IOM were unsuccessful."

International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration. IOM was established in 1951. Main areas of work of IOM could be pointed as; migration management, assistant volunteer returns and counter trafficking¹². Turkey was in the observers list of International Organization for Migration (IOM) since from 1991 until 2004. In November 2004, Turkey became full member of IOM¹³. This membership have required IOM to develop and implement activities and projects on migration and on counter trafficking in coordination with the Turkish Government, and also to consult Turkish Government on legal migration policies, promote Turkey's efforts to protect human rights of migrants – especially victims of human trafficking, who are mostly young girls and women according to data published in 'Turkey, Trafficking and Trends: 2005' published by IOM¹⁴.

Turkey is categorized under Tier 2 watch list in 2004 report which says;

“...The Government of Turkey does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Turkey's actions merited a Tier 2 designation in September 2003 for conducting focused legal reform and law enforcement actions. The government is placed on Tier 2 Watch List because many of its efforts, especially in the area of protection, began early in 2004 and require time to show adequate results. While it showed some follow-through on prosecutions and convictions, it did not conduct any preventive information or education programs for the public-at-large...”

And continued to be placed in Tier 2 2005,

“...the government stepped up its training of law enforcement personnel to increase victim identification and end the automatic deportation and removal of victims. As a result, Turkish officials have improved their screening and

¹² Please see chapter 3 for detailed info on IOM in global.

¹³ List of Constitution to IOM in Apendices 3.

¹⁴ Turkey, Trafficking and Trends, published by IOM in 2005. Details are mentioned on Chapter 4 on victim profile.

identification of victims. However, the government needs to take more preemptive steps to ensure that there is a corresponding increase in convictions and sentences for traffickers. Despite the government's increased efforts to raise understanding of the trafficking phenomenon, the level of awareness among some members of the judiciary and the general public remains low. The Turkish Government should continue to strengthen its efforts to actively pursue a focused public awareness campaign reaching out to victims, law enforcement, and customers.” Being categorized under tier 2 was a significant achievement and has contributed to positively profiling Turkey in the international community and created a thought of efforts like this will definitely be important for high-profile roles in the international arena for Turkey.

Turkey continued to be ranked Tier 2 in 2006

“...however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The Turkish Government actively investigated cases of trafficking in 2005 and continued to screen potential trafficking victims, increasing the number of identified and repatriated victims during the year. However, the application of this screening appeared uneven; IOM reported that many trafficking victims were not identified prior to their deportation by Turkish authorities. The number of government prosecutions decreased in 2005 and courts acquitted or dismissed cases against a significant number of suspected traffickers. The Turkish Government should improve the screening of potential victims and ensure they are fully informed of their rights. The government should take steps to improve its investigations and judicial awareness of trafficking, fully implement the revisions to the penal code to strengthen punishments for trafficking, and encourage victims to assist in investigations.”

Although 2006 report includes IOM's reporting on non identified victims in Turkey, Marielle Sander Lindstrom¹⁵ says “...it should be seen as opportunity for

¹⁵ Ms. Marielle Sander Lindstrom, the Chief of Mission of the International Organization for Migration of Turkey.

improvement, IOM in Turkey is trying to consult and assist Turkish Government at where it is needed”. And she continues; “Turkey’s counter trafficking project which was implemented by IOM played important role and contributed positively to Turkey’s upgrading in TIP report, and through membership, International Organization for Migration started working with the Turkish Government under coordination of Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs¹⁶. In 2005 Turkey had its first counter trafficking project, “*Combating Trafficking in Turkey: Assistance to Victims of Trafficking*” which is financed by the Turkish and United States Government and implemented by International Organization for Migration Turkey office, under the coordination of Turkish Government.

Counter trafficking programs and projects are focusing on three main areas; prevention, protection of victims of trafficking and prosecution. In the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, goals are stated as¹⁷;

- Prevent human trafficking overseas
- Protect victims and of persons help them rebuild their lives in the U.S. with Federal and state support
- Prosecute traffickers of persons under stiff Federal penalties.

Mr. Colin Powel also stated those areas during the release of TIP report,

“...the methodology employed here is, we followed the minimum standards, to begin with, that was prescribed in the Act¹⁸. These include: governments to investigate and prosecute acts, governments to protect

¹⁶ During the interview conducted on 12 September 2006.

¹⁷ US Trafficking Victim Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) (Public Law 106-386) was enacted in October 2000. The law is addressing the ways of combating trafficking, including prevention, protection, prosecution. Prevention measures include the authorization of educational and public awareness programs. Protection and assistance for victims of trafficking include making housing, educational, health care, job training and other Federally-funded social service programs available to assist victims in rebuilding their lives. New law enforcement tools created o strengthen the prosecution and punishment of traffickers, making human trafficking a Federal crime with severe penalties.

¹⁸ Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act 2000, United States.

victims of trafficking, governments to adopt measures such as public education to take acts to prevent trafficking.”

As included in the protocols and also seen in IOM’s country strategies on combating trafficking, it is seen that efforts to combat trafficking is taking place in 3 areas, which also could be said in opposite way that, that traffickers will be able to continue-if; there is no awareness campaign which means less consciousness and less identification, no prosecution which means the criminals will simply continue to recruit, sell and exploit others and will continue creating new victims and if there is no protection there will be risk for victims to be re-trafficked. In chapter 3, it is covered in more detail, victims, in case they are willingly, they can participate in the rehabilitation programs and stay in the shelter in their home countries.

The main aim of this study is to asses Turkey’s efforts to combat trafficking in years between November 2004 and November 2006, and IOM’s contributions to Turkey’s efforts. Although this study will focus the combating efforts towards trafficking in Turkey, the next chapter will focus on international context and legislation which have formulated the base of combating strategies in all countries.

Trafficking is a cross border crime and a global problem which affects countries social values, policies and economies, in this regard countries are acting together to combat trafficking through bilateral agreements and through international organizations country offices. IOM office in Turkey, through implementing the counter trafficking project and giving technical assistance to Turkish Government combating trafficking efforts in Turkey, but also IOM’s offices in source countries of Turkey; like Moldova, Ukraine or Georgia participated Turkey’s counter trafficking projects which IOM Turkey office coordinated. Cooperation activities are definitely supporting the facilities on combating trafficking.

Globalization definitely assisted cross border cooperation; countries are aware that efforts to combat trafficking must involve regional and international

cooperation. Especially ideally this cooperation should take place between source and destination countries; through law enforcement officials, investigation offices, and related ministries like Ministry of Justice for the purpose of identifying organized crime groups. Turkey has proposed to signed cooperation protocols with Belarus in 2004, with Georgia and Ukraine in 2005, and with Kyrgyzstan and Moldova in 2006 (please see Appendices D for the protocols). Similar cooperation protocols have also been proposed to Bulgaria, Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Romania. Turkey couldn't receive any response from the countries except Azerbaijan and Russian Federation which negotiations are still continuing¹⁹.

As trafficking is a global problem, and organized crime; cooperation against trafficking should also need to be organized; but not only among governments. Civil society, local authorities, international organizations and even private sector companies should need to participate and support cooperation both in and out of their countries, says Marielle Lindstrom. In this regard, protocols or agreements forces countries to take universal actions through globalization in their national agenda. No matter a country is developed, developing or not developed; trafficking might take place. Trafficking is a violation of numerous laws and human rights declaration²⁰. Although trafficking is been an issue for a long time; an important step was taken towards a harmonized definition when the United Nations *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children*²¹ has identified as;

¹⁹ Arslan, C., *Combating Trafficking in Turkey: A Strategic Approach to Law Enforcement* by, 2006 p:23.

²⁰ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948. Declaration includes the core of universal human rights guarantees. Article 4 mentions about slavery; No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. It contained both first-generation civil and political rights and second-generation economic, social, and cultural rights. It was referred to by Eleanor Roosevelt as "a Magna Carta for all mankind". www.un.org/overview/rights.html

²¹ United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit

“Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purposes of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or slavery practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”.

The key elements here are *recruitment, transportation, and harboring*. These acts must be accomplished via *force or deception*, and they must be organized for the purpose of *exploitation*. The means and intent are required to link the three criminal elements associated with trafficking. This crime, as one against an individual’s human rights to free movement and ownership over their labor, takes forms ranging from forced sex work to agricultural and manufacturing exploitation. Prostitution, unlike trafficking, is sex between consenting adults for money.

A geographic stipulation is not included in this internationally accepted definition, meaning that trafficking can occur within a national border; in internal trafficking cases international boundaries are not necessarily involved. Likewise, Turkey’s own domestic trafficking laws do not include a geographic exception, meaning that internal trafficking cases will also apply under this definition’s authority. When people are deceived or coerced and organized to perform exploitative work or services against their will, they are trafficked regardless of whether or not they leave their country.

Exploitation, as defined here, includes a variety of practices and not just sex. Forced labor and services also include situations of debt bondage. Forced labor or

Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

services means could be identify as; labor or services that are performed or provided by another person and are obtained or maintained through an actor's causing or threatening to cause serious harm to any person. It can also involve physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person, abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process, knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating or possessing any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of another person, blackmail, or causing or threatening to cause financial harm to like using financial control.

1.2 Regional Approach to Trafficking:

Turkey's geographical position as being located as a bridge between Asia and Europe, brought Turkey to be a country both for legal and illegal migration, since from earlier history of Turkey. Turkey has geographically, moreover regionally very strategic location for the subject of trafficking, especially in the Black Sea region. Turkey's geographical position and economy-being much stable comparing to neighbor countries, especially with Former Soviet Countries- could be considered as a push factor for trafficking. Efforts to combat trafficking have also important and critical effects on Turkey's role in the Black Sea Region; even more so now that Turkey is an EU candidate country. Turkey's added value, beyond trade and political stability compared to source countries, it is seen as the only country in this region that has the capacity and ability to address migration-related challenges either as a human rights or a security issue which both are important. The Director General of International Organization for Migration Mr. Brunson McKinley²², states the geographically importance of Black Sea Region as; the focus of strategic, geopolitical and security interest and an area of enormous potential.

²² From the speech at the Black Sea Forum for Dialogue and Partnership Summit of Mr. Brunson, Bucharest, Romania, 4-6 June 2006.

The Heads of State and Government of eleven countries²³ signed in Istanbul the Summit Declaration and the Bosphorus Statement giving birth to the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) on 25 June 1992. BSEC, with the entry into force of its Charter on the 1st of May 1999, came into existence as a unique and promising model of multilateral political and economic initiative aimed at fostering interaction and harmony among the Member States, moreover the ensure peace, stability and prosperity encouraging friendly and good-neighborly relations in the region. Black Sea region has spontaneously built relationships between neighborhood countries among their historical bounds, geographically being close and through trade relations.

Talking about reasons, push factors; of trafficking we definitely see economic factors and Countries Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data's. Countries GDP's are directly effects people living and their social standards. According to World Bank statistics of 2005, the amount of goods and services or GDP of Ukraine, dropped 40 percent below the 1990 level in 1994²⁴. Turkey, while known best as the provider of guest workers for Germany, has become a recipient of illegal female labor migrants from formerly socialist states – most recently, Moldova²⁵. According to Leyla J.Keogh's report; Moldova, as the poorest country in Europe and with up to one third of its population working abroad, Moldova is the latest source of the women in traffic. Although Moldova is a transit country to European destinations for victims trafficked from former Soviet states, Moldovan victims are increasingly trafficked to Turkey²⁶. According to the statistics of International Organization for Migration Turkey office for 2005 and for 2006 up to November

²³ Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine was the eleven country put their signature for BSEC. The latter member Serbia and Montenegro became member to the cooperation in April 2004. The organization's member states increased to twelve.

²⁴ World Development Indicators 2005, report published by World Bank.

²⁵ Keogh L. J., Communicating the Message: A study of communication networks among Moldovan migrants and potential victims of trafficking in Turkey, 2005.

²⁶ Keogh L. J., Communicating the Message: A study of communication networks among Moldovan migrants and potential victims of trafficking in Turkey, 2005.

15, most of the victims of trafficking identified in Turkey are from Moldova. Poverty is one of the, maybe the most important push factor related to economical conditions; is a driving force in trafficking according to interviews conducted by IOM Turkey office with the victims of trafficking. Statistics of IOM shows that 80 percent of the victims identified in Turkey in 2005, counted themselves as poor, which shows the economic sourced route of trafficking is very obvious.

Ambassador Mr. Akif Ayhan²⁷ says the main pull factor for Moldovan irregular migrants appear to be mostly economic in nature as Turkey's GDP per capita, which is 3000\$, is 5 times higher than the Moldovan GDP per capita, which is (600\$). He continues as;

“...besides a rather liberal and neighbor-friendly visa regime applied by Turkey as well as easy transportation from South East Europe to Turkey as secondary pull factors. Turkey's entry regulations, border control mechanisms and nationality laws reflect Turkey's development and relations with neighboring countries. Moreover, since the 1960's, Turkey has been following an official policy to attract tourism to enhance its foreign currency reserves.”

You will see the Turkey's efforts on legislation related to trafficking related issues in chapter 4; where some still discuss as they are not enough. Migration routed crimes smuggling and trafficking should need to be defined clearly to eliminate confusion as Turkey was a subject of migration in the past, is a subject today and will be a subject in future as well. Traditionally a country of emigration, Turkey increasingly became a point of attraction for irregular migration flows, and existing regulations were no longer sufficient or appropriate to deal with this situation effectively²⁸.

²⁷ Akif Ayhan is the Deputy Director General for Expect Turks, Migration, Asylum an Property Issues at Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have mentioned at his speech titled Trafficking in Persons in South East Europe and its Human Security Implications at 11th workshop of the study group “Regional Stabilityin South East Europe” at Kadir Has University, September 2006.

²⁸ Erder, S., “New Tendencies in International Migration: Is Turkey Becoming a Receiving Country?” Baglam Yayinlari, Istanbul, 2000 p:44.

Countries through agreements are working against crimes against humanity; likewise countries the international organizations and UN are also acting together through their member states against those crimes. United Nations Millennium Developments Goals²⁹ is one of the examples for the benefit of the world, where especially four of them could be considered as directly related to combating efforts of trafficking. These are; eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, promote gender equality and empower women, combat HIV-AIDS, malaria and other diseases, develop a global partnership for development. Desire for better life conditions while trying to survive with earning of 60-70\$ per month in average, those people who are facing with poverty and hunger are under high risk for trafficking. UN Millennium Development Goal targets to decrease the existing amount of people facing poverty and hunger as half; which could decrease the victim statistics as half too. Trafficking takes a severe mental and physical toll. The other goal of MDG is to halve HIV-AIDS, malaria and other diseases. According to IOM 2005 report³⁰, 94 percent of the victims are forced for prostitution and just 23 percent was considered as physically healthy. The 77 percent of the victims was having sexually transmitted diseases. As the major exploitation way of trafficking is forced prostitution, victims are very open to have sexually transmitted diseases or again are under very high risk group to face with it. The other goal; to have a global partnership for development, this goal could be more related to economic development but economic development could become related to global security too. Trafficking is a cross border crime, which at that point countries together create a global platform to fight against trafficking, which also comes to a point of poverty and limited opportunities. This goal of MDG could support economic development of non-developed countries or developing countries, where people are looking for opportunities to have better life standards. To promote gender equality and empower women goal, it is

²⁹ In 2000, 189 Member States of UN agreed to help the world's poorest countries significantly progress towards a better life for their people by the year 2015. The eight Millennium Development Goals are; 1-Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, 2- Achieve universal primary education, 3- Promote gender equality and empower women, 4-Reduce child mortality, 5-Improve maternal health, 6- Combat HIV-AIDS, malaria and other diseases, 7- Improve maternal health, 8- Develop a global partnership for development.

³⁰ Turkey, Trafficking and Trends 2005; IOM Turkey.

mentioned in the reports that gender equality is a human rights and at the heart of achieving the MDG. Due to IOM's data on identified victims in Turkey in 2004, 2005 and up to 15 November 2006, all of the victims are women and young girls who are at age between 18-25. According to article of Prostitution and Sex Trafficking³¹, 80 percent of victims of trafficking are female. Women are open target for the organized crime groups for the subject of human trafficking. Looking from the gender perspective, although trafficking involves not only sexual exploitation, but also forced labor; women, in most general are seen as target group of victims of trafficking and the most seen form of exploitation is forced prostitution, which is selling of women body. According to International Labor Organization 2005 report estimates that there are some 270.000 victims of trafficking for forced labor (including for sexual exploitation) in industrialized countries of Europe and the US³², but it should be taken into consideration that the most common exploitation is forced prostitution; which points the number of trafficked persons who are forced to prostitution is too much. This type of exploitation brings women an unforgettable traumatic life experience, which is very difficult to get through.

As human rights is could also be considered as gender equality, we may come up to a point that women's right as human rights. Gender based agenda occupied a large place in international agenda, especially after the second wave of feminism and women's movement of the 1970's. Before looking briefly to the historical developments on women's rights I would like to brief the feminist approaches.

Feminist Approaches

There is a diversity of feminist thought and belief. Feminism is a diverse collection of social theories, political movements, and moral philosophies, largely motivated by or concerning the experiences of women. Most feminists are

³¹ The Link Between Prostitution and Sex Trafficking, by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, 2004.

³² International Labor Office, A global alliance against forced labor, Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, Geneva, 2005.

especially concerned with social, political, and economic inequality between men and women; some have argued that gendered and sexed identities, such as "man" and "woman," are **socially constructed**. Feminists differ over the sources of inequality, how to attain equality, and the extent to which gender and sexual identities should be questioned and critiqued. The common point of all feminist theories is that they accept the inequality between sexes, women's subordination, oppression and disadvantaged position in society. While they try to explain and analyze the subordination and oppression of women in different perspectives, proposing different solutions related to women's rights, it will be useful to summarize the main feminist approaches in order to provide a theoretical framework.

Liberal Approaches

The roots of liberal feminism³³ goes back to the late eighteenth century. According to Wheleman, "the chief aim of liberal feminism has been to accord to women the rights that men hold naturally". There were three crucial issues in liberal feminist thought in the eighteenth century: (1) equal education opportunities (2) equal political rights (3) equal economic opportunities with men. As Tong³⁴ states (1998), one of the salient liberal feminists, Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1799) believed that if women were given equal chance to be educated, they would certainly develop their capacities just as men. If educated, women were believed to be as successful as men in various spheres of life that men already took part in for centuries. However, eighteenth century thought, supposed that rational thinking should be a concern only for men; so it was not necessary to

³³ Liberal Feminism placed emphasis on the role of the individual, ideas, education, and law. Since laws and ideas can be changed, their political action took the form of lobbying to remove sex discrimination in the legal system, and education in order to bring about a more gender equal upbringing of children, and reform of the school system to teach the values of gender equity, as in female principals acting as role models for young school girls. Liberal feminists rejected the views of the radical feminists and socialist feminists in not supporting revolution against capitalism or patriarchy as systems of oppression/exploitation (indeed they are often accused of cooperating with patriarchy and capitalism, as in seeking better careers for women in the present system).

³⁴ Tong, Rosemarie Putnam; *Feminist Thought A More Comprehensive Introduction*. Westview Press: Colorado, 1998.

educate women. Eighteenth century liberal feminists also fought for equal political rights. In America, where the women's movement was conducted in collaboration with the abolitionist movement of African-Americans, Seneca Falls Declaration (1848) was of great importance asserting:

“We hold these truths to be self evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness...”

Whelehan³⁵ says in 1995; that this passage paved the way for American and British Suffragists to take action. Equal political rights were important for liberal feminists in that it was considered as the equal citizenship status with men. Equal economic opportunities, was another issue for liberal feminists. Women were dependent on men, which hindered their becoming self-autonomous citizens. Tong interprets the idea under demanding equal economic opportunities saying that “in order to be partners rather than servants of their husbands, wives must earn an income outside of the home” in 1998. According to liberal theorists, distinction between public and private spheres has a great deal of impact on this inequality between men and women. While private sphere -home- is considered to be the place for women, public sphere that consist of work place, law, economics, politics, intellectual and cultural life is considered to be the place of men. This dichotomy totally serves for the benefit and advantage of men. It is reasonable for men to become active agents and dominant members of the society while experiencing every spheres of life. It is also crucial to point that privacy of domestic life makes women's concerns invisible and ensures preservation of the status quo.

³⁵ Whelehan, I., *Modern Feminist Thought: From the Second Wave to 'Post-Feminism'*. Edinburgh University Press: Edinburgh, 1995.

Radical Approaches

Radical feminism³⁶ emerged out of civil rights and peace movements in 1967-1968. Radical feminists consider gender inequality as a system in which men, as a group, dominate women and are the main beneficiaries of the subordination of women. They question why women must adopt roles that come out of their biology. In the same way they also question why men have to adopt certain roles based on theirs. Following this belief, radical feminists oppose the idea that marriage, wifehood, motherhood are considered as a destiny of women. Women's emancipation from reproductive roles is vital for radical feminists because reproduction is considered as the cause of women's oppression. As an alternative, they propose reproductive technologies which would liberate women. By reproductive technologies, radical feminists attract the attention to the reproduction which occurs through medical and scientific methods instead of so-called normal heterosexual sexuality. Male violence and sexuality are considered to be the significant parts of a system of controlling women through which men impose the notion of femininity on women says Walby³⁷. Radical feminist thought considers heterosexuality as a socially constructed institution. Forced heterosexuality is questioned and female homosexuality; that is lesbianism is put forward as another way of experiencing sexuality.

Cultural Approaches

Cultural feminism³⁸ emerged out of former radical feminist thought. There is a considerable difference between the two movements. Radical feminism is a

³⁶ Radical Feminism, in its purest original form, placed exclusive emphasis on sex/gender contradictions, especially their biological roots, and almost totally ignored issue of class and race/ethnicity. As a result, they showed little interest in analyzing or overthrowing capitalism as a system. There are two strains of radical feminism, both of which saw patriarchy as the main enemy. First, an optimistic strain thought that patriarchy was movable, and hence engaged in political actions to overthrow patriarchy. Second, the other more pessimistic strain thought that patriarchy was too powerful to overthrow. They engaged in withdrawal, and often set up communes in order to develop a protective wall around 'sisterhood values'.

³⁷ Walby, S. "Gender Transformations" London Press, 1990, p:3.

³⁸ Cultural feminism is the theory that there are fundamental [personality](#) and [psychological](#) differences between men and women, and that women's differences are not only unique, but superior. This theory of [feminism](#) takes note of the biological differences between men and women - such as [menstruation](#) and [childbirth](#) - and extrapolates from this the idea of an inherent "women's culture." Cultural feminism seeks to

movement aimed to transform society and liberate women from all the feminine attributes attached to them whereas cultural feminism tried to create an authentic and strong women's culture. According to cultural feminists women and men are different from each other and this difference can be used as an advantage on the part of women if an authentic womanhood is created. Authentic womanhood celebrates and appreciates all of the feminine attributes that radical feminists reject such as motherhood, wifehood, femininity.

Marxist Approaches

Marxist feminism³⁹ recognizes that women are oppressed and explain the oppression with the capitalist/private property system. Oppression of women can not be eliminated unless capitalism is overthrown. As Walby⁴⁰ states, Marxist feminism explains men's domination and women's subordination as a "by-product of capital's domination over labor" and adds that "class relations and the economic exploitation of one class by another are the central features of social structure, and these determine the nature of gender relations". There are three reproductive roles of women in the way as Marxist feminists understand: (1) biological reproduction (2) day-to-day reproduction (3) generational reproduction. The family is considered as a cheap way of providing reproduction. That reproductive roles are attached to women is questioned in that it is seen beneficial for capitalist system, workers and the next generation of workers because housewives do this requesting no wage, merely receiving maintenance from their husbands.

improve the relationship between the sexes and often cultures at large by celebrating women's special qualities, ways, and experiences, often believing that the "woman's way" is the better way, or that the culture discussed is overly masculine and requires balance from feminine perspectives.

³⁹ Marxist feminism is a sub-type of [feminist](#) theory which focuses on the dismantling of [capitalism](#) as a way to liberate women. Marxist feminism states that capitalism, which gives rise to economic inequality, dependence, political confusion and ultimately unhealthy social relations between men and women, is the root of women's oppression.

⁴⁰ Walby, S., *Theorizing Patriarchy*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 1990 p:15.

Dual-System Theory

Dual-system theory⁴¹ is also known as Socialist feminism. It is quite different from Marxist Feminism although both give importance to class relations in analyzing women's subordination. As Walby puts it, dual-system theory is a "synthesis of Marxist and radical feminist theory" (1990: 5). Marxist feminism emphasizes capitalism and class relations as the main sources of women's subordination while dual-system theory does not focus on either capitalism or patriarchy, stating that both systems are important in structuring prevailing gender relations. "Contemporary gender inequality is analyzed as a result of the structures of a capitalist and patriarchal or capitalist-patriarchal society" (Walby, 1990: 5).

Women's movement brought up the agenda on women's rights and after those debates on women and women's rights the international community and the organizations put importance on women related topics. The United Nations Charter which is adopted in 1945 points on, *promoting and encouraging respect for all human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion*, one of the purposes of the United Nations. Immediately in 1946, Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was established under ECOSOC. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted which the Article 1 mentions 'All human being are born free and equal in dignity and rights'. Furthermore, United Nations organized World Conferences on women's issues; in 1975 the first women's conference was held in Mexico when the same year was defined as Women's Year. Second World Conference was held in Copenhagen in 1980, third in 1985 in Nairobi, fourth in 1995 in Beijing. Besides World Conferences on Women's issues, other important developments have also took place, in 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of

⁴¹ Dual systems theory argues there are two systems of exploitation/oppression: capitalism, and patriarchy. The main axis of exploitation in capitalism is class, and the main axis of oppression in patriarchy is sex/gender. Some theorists place greater emphasis on capitalism, while others place greater emphasis on patriarchy. It is not surprising that one can develop quite different theories of society depending on the emphasis place on capitalism and patriarchy, and hence on class and gender/sex, respectively. (<http://socserv2.mcmaster.ca/soc/courses/soc4s3/theory/dual1.htm>)

All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)⁴² was adopted and entered into force in 1981⁴³. In 1993, the Conference on Human Rights in Vienna was adopted and declared human rights to be a universal norm, independent of the standards of individual state. The Vienna Declaration emphasized that the rights of women and girls are “an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of human rights. Additionally the Conference took historic new steps to promote and protect the rights of women, children and a Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women; calling for the universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the year 1995. Moreover in 1993, the Declaration of the Elimination of Violence against Women was adopted. As it is obviously seen from the process, the contributions of international interventions and UN are very essential for the rights of women. Although agenda on women’s rights is developed through high support of international approaches, as Yakin Erturk⁴⁴ states, first there is a need for political will and a commitment by governments, to remove the obstacles to gender justice. Human trafficking is a violation of basic human rights, and its victims are mostly women and girls, so at that point it is very much same and parallel for the needed actions to be taken against trafficking. And very much parallel to Ms. Erturk’s statement, although trafficking is a human rights issue is also very much related to governments will to combat with it.

Governments will and reflection of developments in the international agenda are very much seen in national legislations and combating activities of countries. The

⁴² The Convention seeks to address pervasive social, cultural, and economic discrimination against women, declaring that states should endeavour to modify social and cultural patterns of conduct that stereotype either sex or put women in an inferior position. It also declares that states should ensure that women have equal rights in education and equal access to information; eliminate discrimination against women in access to health care; and end discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations. The Convention declares that states must act to eliminate violations of women’s rights whether by private persons, groups or organizations. For more detail please see *The State of World Population 2000*, Chapter 6.

⁴³ The call for a Treaty for the Rights of Women emerged from the First World Conference on Women in Mexico City in 1975. Until 1979, when the U.N. General Assembly adopted the Treaty, there was no document that comprehensively addressed women’s basic human rights within political, cultural, economic, social, and family life.

⁴⁴ “The UN agenda for women’s rights and gender equality perceptions” *Journal of International Affairs*, 2006.

money earned by traffickers; in other words black money-which is not registered money to countries economies- is as mentioned in International Labor Organization's report on forced labor⁴⁵ as; "human trafficking is so common now that it is the third most profitable criminal activity in the world after drugs and arms trafficking." On that point, economic side could be considered as important as human right aspect. Indeed, money earned from this crime, which goes to unregistered economy moreover is generating huge profits but involves few risks, motivates criminal organizations. The report also provides the first global estimate of the profits generated by the exploitation of trafficked women, children and men - US\$ 32 billion each year, or an average of US\$ 13,000 from every single trafficked forced laborer. At that point, laws on trafficking need to be as strong as the crime. Governmental security policies which should definitely include human security as an integral part, human security are protected by international and national laws.

Prior to August 2002, no specific human trafficking legislation existed in Turkey. Until this time, both foreign and domestic traffickers were prosecuted under forced prostitution statutes 436/7. In late 2002, Article 201b of the Turkish Criminal Code was adopted in accordance with the Palermo Protocol on Transnational Organized Crime and its definition of trafficking and exploitation. In June 2005, a new Criminal Code came into force and three separate codes were again introduced to encompass all elements of trafficking. Now, Articles 80, 91, and 227 are in place to punish trafficking in women, organ trafficking, and recruiting women from abroad, respectively. These separate counts also include separate punishments. The details of the national legislation of Turkey are focused in detail in Chapter 4.

In Turkey in 2004, only 62 victims of trafficking have been assisted by IOM where 239 victims were identified by the Turkish Ministry of Interior. IOM assisted victim number comes to 220 in 2005 and 179 (as of 17 November 2006) in 2006. Those figures shows, after being member of IOM in November 2004,

⁴⁵ "A Global Alliance against Forced Labor", International Labor Organization, 2005.

humanitarian response to victims of trafficking during their return process have increased; as referral mechanism was also established. The official figures assisted by IOM of 2005 are higher than 2006, although in order to compare equally we should check the figures as of 31 December 2006, but as the Turkish Governments through joint efforts with IOM, the identification and assisted numbers of victims should get more each year-if all the other parts remain same. In order to be objective to develop the system; the system should be checked once more to identify the gaps. The aim of this study is to discuss whether the efforts in nearly last two years with the contributions of IOM added progress to Turkey's combating efforts or not.

1.3 Method of the Study

This study is based on literature review technique. Articles, reports, protocols, declaration, government's official data's and journals are used to gather data and review information. Review of publications of IOM regarding counter trafficking, literature review on trafficking, interviews with IOM staff, review of international conventions are also applied. I have used the advantage of being involved in Turkey's counter trafficking projects for last two years, while writing my thesis.

The underlying research question is; "Does counter trafficking activities conducted in Turkey, which is implemented by IOM Turkey office, contributed Turkey's counter trafficking efforts between the years end of 2004 to November 2006?" Trafficking might be used as a political tool, as it includes international crime and a violation of human rights, that's why Turkish internal dynamics also affected parallel from the developments in the international arena on trafficking. Turkish government aimed to adopt the international agenda on trafficking to its national system, through its National Task Force and National Action Plan. However it is also important to point the problematic side of the study, as the limitation is the difficulty on identification of victims which makes impossible to know the exact figures on trafficking-which is a global issue. Data on trafficking starts from the identification of the victim, if a victim could not be able to

identified-for any reason- then it becomes difficult to talk about the reliability of the data. Study on National Legislation on Prostitution and the Trafficking in Women and Children report⁴⁶ which includes detail research among 25 EU countries says; data on prostitution and trafficking of human beings for sexual exploitation are scarce and often unreliable in many EU countries, and explains the reason of that as; is the hidden nature of the population. It is related to the lack of specific anti trafficking legislation, a lack of organization in the data collection systems and, the lack of adequate funds for data collection in some countries of EU⁴⁷. The psychical situation of victims is very essential on identification. Victim might not be mentally healthy or fell safe enough to talk with the law enforcement officials; in addition the language issue on international trafficking, might also be a barrier between the victims of trafficking and the official's even victim is willingly to talk.

The goal of the study presented in this thesis is to highlight Turkey's efforts on combating human trafficking in Turkey; which is a gross human rights violation; between November 2004 and November 2006, and also to highlight International Organization for Migration's contributions to Turkish Governments combating efforts. This research purpose is to contribute to the documentation of an analysis of showing the progress of Turkey's efforts to combat with an international crime, in cooperation with an international organization, IOM.

In order to accomplish the goal to point out the impacts of IOM's contributions on Turkey's counter trafficking program between 2004 and 2006, the chapter two describes the international context related to human trafficking in detail. As trafficking could be considered as a new phenomenon, chapter includes an overview of the appearance and trafficking in internationally accepted protocols and legislation models. Chapter three focuses on IOM in general. IOM as being the leading inter-governmental organization, which differentiates from UN that it

⁴⁶ Published by European Parliament, August 2005.

⁴⁷ US Department of State, Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report-June 2004.

works for and consults to the member states governments. Chapter tries to give baseline for IOM Turkey office activities towards trafficking, as IOM consults governments on volunteer returns, managing migration or combating trafficking. Chapter four introduces IOM's counter strategy in Turkey and it focuses on national results, supported by data. Combating trafficking is an international crime and internationally defined and accepted protocols affects national legislations or actions to be taken against crime which we see the reflection in Turkey on, National Task Force⁴⁸ and National Action Plan on trafficking. In the aim of to show the progress on combating trafficking, this chapter will include a detailed analysis of IOM's counter trafficking projects that have implemented under coordination of Turkish Government between mentioned years. Finally the last chapter will focus on the overall assessment of the findings and areas for further research will be suggested.

⁴⁸ Details are in discussed in chapter 4.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

As international migration movements expand worldwide, they offer a fertile context for the equally growing phenomenon of trafficking in human beings. Under the cover of migration, regular or irregular, human trafficking activities are rapidly becoming one of the most widespread forms of human abuses, affecting an ever range of countries of both origin and destination involving increasing number of women, adolescents⁴⁹. The fact that slavery – in the form of human trafficking - still exists in the 21st century shames us all, says Antonio Maria Costa⁵⁰. Trafficking in human beings us a serious violation of human rights and therefore a threat to security throughout the OSCE region, says Ambassador Christian Strohal⁵¹. According to World Migration Report 2005⁵², in 2000, there were 175 million international migrants⁵³ in the world, that is one out of every 35 persons in the world was an international migrant and international migrants represented 2.5 percent of the world population in 1960 and 2.9 percent in 2000. In the early 2005, the international migrants have reached between 185 million and 192 million thus shows the growth of migration day by day. Trafficking cuts across most forms of migration, in this regard we can mention about the feminization of migration which is a global in scale, as women and children are the mostly becoming the subjects of human trafficking.

Migratory movements were as old as humankind, as people crossed borders in search of a better life or livelihood, or in the rush to flee a failed State or natural

⁴⁹ Erder, S., and Kaska, S., Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Women: The Case of Turkey, November 2003 p:9.

⁵⁰ The executive Director of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Trafficking in Persons Global Patterns report, April 2006.

⁵¹ The Director of the Office for Democratic Institutins and Human Rights (ODIHR) in National Referral Mechanisms; Joining Efforts to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons.

⁵² World Migration , Costs and Benefits of International Migration 2005, volume 3-IOM World Migration Report Series p:13.

⁵³ International migrants are persons living in a country other than that which they were born.

disaster, the Commission on Population and Development as told⁵⁴. Nowadays, women are increasingly migrating as the main economic providers, or “breadwinners” for their households, the Director of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), Carmen Moreno, says. Women constituted 49.6 percent of global migratory flows, though the proportion varied significantly by country and could be as high as 70 to 80 per cent in some cases⁵⁵.

On the other, another debate is on women’s cheap labor. In International Labor Organizations report⁵⁶ it is mentioned as; women continue to work longer hours for less pay and in worse jobs than men in every country in the world, which is also highlighting "serious discrimination in job opportunities and working conditions for women".

The “feminization of migration” had also produced specifically female forms of migration, such as the commercialized migration of domestic workers and caregivers, the migration and trafficking of women for the sex industry, and the organized migration of women for marriage, says commissions report. Trafficking cross those points starting from the recruitment; victims are deceived by false promises like to be a domestic worker or most commonly to take care of a child. This lie makes them to migrate, moreover they are desperate-no other choice to survive or take care of their families.

In migrating, women made the courageous decision to place their families’ well-being above their own, says Carmen Moreno. Paid domestic work was

⁵⁴ UN Economic and Social Council, Commission on Population and Development, Thirty-ninth Session 5th & 6th Meetings report, April 2006.

⁵⁵ Mostly the East Europe countries, and Former Soviet Country women are constitutes the higher proportions of migration flows. This could also be explained by supply and demand relationship; as there is a huge demand for domestic workers in the world, as in Turkey as well. It is related to the nature of the wok but also the economic side of it; as women work is cheaper than men work regardless on education level.

⁵⁶ “Women swell ranks of working poor”, International Labor Organization, 30 July 1996.

increasingly performed by women who left their own countries and communities, and often their families. In the developed world, the combination of women's increased participation in the workforce made migrant women to become central to women's freedom in the developed world, but their contribution was undervalued, which is a global discussion of unseen work of women.

Trafficking is an organized and cross order crime⁵⁷, which organized crime became one of the most important issues in the world; especially after globalization efforts through protocols, agreements and declarations. According to Dr. Louise Shelley⁵⁸ (1997),

“Organized crime will be a defining issue of the 21st century as the cold war was for the 20th century and that colonialism was for the 19th century. Transnational organized crime will proliferate because crime grows are the major beneficiaries of globalization.”

Organized crime plays a key role in facilitating human trafficking as a growing industry. Yet the growth of human trafficking is propped up by underlying economic, social, and political disparities in many developing countries. Many reason like poverty, unemployment, lack of education, lack of skills o qualification, limited opportunities of access to the labor market, political oppression and civil strife are among the factors that makes people easy targets and defenseless preys for organized crime groups. Trafficking violates basic human rights, which means coercion and abduction as well as fraudulent promises for seemingly attractive jobs and a better life. Most usual form of trafficking is forced prostitution and victims are mostly women and children. As trafficking includes forced prostitution trafficking and prostitution could easily create confusion, that's why protocols, international conventions and domestic laws draw straight lines between definitions. Ian Taylor and Ruth Jammison says; it has been argued that most analyses of the international trafficking of women have

⁵⁷ Marielle Sander Lindstrom; Turkey, Traffickig and Trends 2005.

⁵⁸ Dr. Louise I.Shelley is the founder and Director of the Transnational Crime and Corruption Center and professor in the department of Justice, Law and Society and the school of International Service at American University.

focused on the role of organized crime groups in the supply and delivery of women into local sex markets⁵⁹. As trafficking is also considered as modern day slavery, and forced prostitution is not a recent invention, Arzu Kilercioğlu says that;

“African slaves who were raped by their masters, to the Japanese “comfort women” to the more recent mass and systematic rapes of Muslim and Tutsi women, sexual exploitation have long been a fact of life for countless numbers of women throughout history⁶⁰”.

Here we see that, female’s body is sexualized. Whether trafficking, in most common way form of forced prostitution or slavery like conditions, includes gender relations as domination of one group (men) over another group (women) can be discussed like as a straightforward definition of power relations. But there are different forms of struggle against power relations, such as those against forms of social, ethnic or religious domination, and against economic exploitation, the third form of struggle, against subjection (against forms of subjectivity and submission) is one that is the becoming more and more important⁶¹. The French Philosopher Michel Foucault has shown that power should be read in terms of technique not in terms of one individuals or class domination over another. The subject becomes the vehicle of power, which, in turn, has constituted it as that type of vehicle⁶². Feminist approach to international agenda includes opening up a space for women’s voice and participation and also questions the skewed-unequal distribution of power, opportunities and resources across the sex line. Diamond and Quinby⁶³ identifies four convergences between feminism and Foucault as;

⁵⁹ Taylor, I., and Jammison, R., “Sex Trafficking and the Mainstream of Markt Culture,” *Crime, Law and Social Change*; 1999 p:32.

⁶⁰ Kilercioğlu, A., *Trafficking in Women and Children*, 2001 p:16.

⁶¹ Foucault, M., ‘Subject and Power’ in *Essential Works 2000* p:331.

⁶² Foucault, M., *Interview with Foucault Power/Knowledge*, 1979 p:331-337.

⁶³ Diamond and Quinby, *Feminism and Foucault: Reflections on Resistance*. Northesatern University Press, Boston, p:11.

- Both identify the body as the site of power that is the locus of domination through which docility is accomplished and subjectivity constituted.
- Both point to the local and intimate operations of power rather than focusing exclusively on the supreme power of the state.
- Both bring to the fore the crucial role of discourse in its capacity to produce and sustain hegemonic power and emphasize the challenges contained within marginalized and/or unrecognized discourses.
- Both criticize the ways in which western humanism has privileged experience of masculine elite as it proclaims universals about truth, freedom and human nature⁶⁴.

We can say that, sexuality is something socially determined and shaped by historically specific power relations. As Lois McNay points out “feminists have shown how the various strategies of oppression around the female body—from ideological representations of femininity to concrete procedures of confinement and bodily control—were central to the maintenance of hierarchical social relations”⁶⁵. Sexuality produces desires, moreover sexual discourses create desires, and in accordance with the laws of economy, the demand creates its own supply. The economic system requires the use of techniques of power to control the female body. Creating desire plus sexualizing the body, the women’s body becomes like a product to be bought and sold on the labor market.

In the 19th and 20th centuries trafficking related discussions have traditionally been closely related to prostitution and more specifically to women and girl being sold in prostitution. The 19th century discourses on prostitution come from England, as well as other western European countries and the United States says Mini Singh⁶⁶ and mentions the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic

⁶⁴ Diamond and Quinby, *Feminism and Foucault: Reflections on Resistance*. Northeastern University Press, Boston, p:12.

⁶⁵ McNay, L., *Foucault and Feminism*, Northeastern University Press, Boston 1992, p:31.

⁶⁶ Shing, M., *The Feminist Sexual Ethics Project, Debate on Trafficking and Sex-Slavery*, 2002.

in Persons and of the Exploitation the Prostitution of others agrees to punish any person who “procure entices or leads away, for purposes of prostitution, another person, even with the consent of that person and exploits the prostitution of another person, even with the consent of that person” as the first attempt brought as an international instrument of 20th century.

The International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic of 1904 which was drafted by the League of Nations was the first international legal instrument to address trafficking. In response to this omission, the *International Convention for the Suppression of White Traffic* was signed in 1910. Both 1904 and 1910 Conventions are suppressing “white slavery” for prostitution, which Philip Coontz and Catherine Griebel says; the language in both conventions are race-specific in that the target populations were white immigrant women⁶⁷. In 1921, *Convention for the Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children* was added by the League of Nations after World War I. Then *International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Full Age* was signed in 1933. 1933 Convention was departed from the earlier ones by criminalizing “procurement” for prostitution – even with the consent of women⁶⁸ as the previous conventions were focusing on protection of victims; but no measures were mentioned to punish traffickers. In 1949 those above mentioned four conventions then combined by UN as; *UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others*. Addition to criminalization, 1940 Convention also set the standard for anti-trafficking regulations for several decades. In the late 1980 and early 1990’s, after the cold war, the interest was rekindled with the growth of the sex industry, globalization and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989⁶⁹. With regard to the collapse of the

⁶⁷ International Approaches to Human Trafficking: The Call for a Gender-Sensitive Perspective in International Law.

⁶⁸ Wijers, M., “European Union Policies on Trafficking in Women” in Gender Policies in the European Union, edited by Mariagrazia Rossilli, New York, 2000 p:289-318.

⁶⁹ International Approaches to Human Trafficking: The Call for a Gender-Sensitive Perspective in International Law by Phyliss Coontz and Catherine Griebel, Womens Health Journal 4-2004, p:49.

Soviet Union, the separated countries tried economically survive which they are still continuing. The example of Moldova and Ukraine⁷⁰ where both are suffered severe economic downturns in the last decade. Economic reasons could be named under the root factors of trafficking, according to the interviews done by IOM with the victims of trafficking who are identified in Turkey, most of them mentioned opportunity to have better life standards both for themselves and their families as a reason to leave their countries⁷¹. Like as fight against trafficking has more than one cross cutting points with the Millennium Development Goals.

According to MDG Report of 2005, more than 1 billion people are subsists on less than 1\$ a day-which states the extreme poverty still remains. Moldova is the second top source country for Turkey in 2005 and top source country as of 17 November 2006⁷². According to World Development Indicators Book published by World Bank in 2005, the %64 of the total population of Moldova is below poverty line; which is 2.8 million living in poverty. The % 46 of the total population of Ukraine; which is 22.8 million in poverty where 7.3 million which is %10.3 of total population of Turkey is living in poverty. Those statistics should need to be considered according to their populations. Push and pull factors and trafficking situation in Turkey are mentioned in detail in chapter 4.

Today, the international legal framework supporting efforts to protect human rights of trafficked persons consists of⁷³:

- Universal Declaration of Human Right⁷⁴

⁷⁰ Moldova and Ukraine are the country of origins whom the victims of trafficking have identified in Turkey in 2005; Turkey, Trfficking and Trends-2005 by IOM.

⁷¹ According to interwiev conducted with, Ms. Marielle Sander Lindstron, on 14.09.2006, she stated that nearly all victims identified in Turkey mentioned their lack of economic standards as reason of being trafficked.

⁷² According to statistics of IOM. See chapter 4.

⁷³ Combatting Trafficking in Turkey: A Strategic Approach to Law Enfocement by Dr. Cetin Arslan, 2006.

⁷⁴ Is adopted and declerad in 10.12.1948 with the UN General Assembly.

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁷⁵
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women⁷⁶
- Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
- Slavery Convention
- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.
- International Labor Organization (ILO) Forced Labor Convention (No.29)
- ILO Abolition of Forced Labor Convention (No.105).
- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR).
- Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU.
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes.
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime⁷⁷.

⁷⁵ Came into force on 3 January 1976, UN General Assembly.

⁷⁶ Came into effect on 3 September 1981, UN General Assembly.

⁷⁷ The Protocol is also known as Trafficking Protocol, adopted on 15.11.2000 and came into force on 25 December 2003 and signed by 117 countries. Trafficking Protocol is the most detailed international instrument on trafficking. See Appendices E for Protocol.

2.1 Recent Developments on trafficking;

As are considered under the international effort, Presidency Interagency Council on Women, which Bill Clinton, the ex president of US established in 1995, on the eve of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing⁷⁸ to coordinate the United States Government's response on trafficking in women and girls, in conclusion with non-governmental groups in the areas of:

- Prevention of Trafficking
- Protection of and Assistance to the Victims
- Prosecution of the Traffickers

Another development on trafficking in international agenda, is the Asia Regional initiative Against Traffickers (ARIAT) which had produced a regional action plan-a comprehensive and implement able plan and projects proposals to combat trafficking within and from Asia- regional act in Manila in 2000, which US sees the meeting as first in series of regional approaches⁷⁹.

2.2 Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Since the early 1990's, trafficking n human beings has been raised at various times in the OSCE context; as trafficking is directly related with security of the people and also the security of the nations in large scale, moreover strategies combating trafficking should also involves security strategies of the countries towards organized crime. In 1991, member states of OSCE included a commitment to combat trafficking in the Moscow Document. In 1996, at Stockholm Declaration, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly expressed concerns on the practice of trafficking within and beyond OSCE borders, recognizing its link to economic transition and the problem of organized crime. In 1997 at OSCE

⁷⁸ World Women Congress held on 1975 in Mexico City, second on 1980 in Copenhagen, third on 1985 in Nairobi, forth on 1995 in Beijing, on 2000 Beijing+5.

⁷⁹ Kilercioglu, A., Trafficking women and Children, November 2003-Yasar University Publication p:59.

Human Dimension Seminar and at 1998 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting; NGO's and several participating states identified trafficking and violence against women as key issues affecting women. In 1998 at OSCE Ministerial and identified trafficking as one of the new risks and challenges to security.

2.3 Other International and Institutions working Against Trafficking;

2.3.1 United Nations;

as it's nature of being exist is to work for the benefit of all people and world, UN is the with the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children*, made significant progress on identification of the trafficking problem and actions to take against it. Moreover Special Raporteur on Violence Against Women and the High Commissioner for Human Rights are putting efforts to integrate human rights concerns into international, regional, and national anti-trafficking initiatives. In addition UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is by focusing on the organized crime groups in trafficking publishing "Trafficking in Persons-Global Patters". UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has also deals with trafficking as refugees are vulnerable targets for traffickers, and also included trafficking as a separate group under their Gender and Children Group Meetings. Besides UNHCR, UNICEF and UNDP has also includes trafficking in their programs in relation to education, relief and development.

2.3.2 European Commission;

has also taken initiatives both in EU countries, and in association with third countries and organizations related to trafficking human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation. EC's initiatives include programs to stop trafficking; research, training, and exchange programs; and the DAPHNE initiative which supports NGO activities relating to violence against women. Turkey has also a project which will be founded by EC and will start in the beginning of 2007 on combating trafficking, mentioned in detail in Chapter 4.

Council of Europe; is also addressing trafficking directly or indirectly; for instance Steering Committee for Equality Between Women and Men (CDEG) in 1997, has engaged initiatives relating to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In 1998, the CDEG held a seminar focused on the role of NGO's in the fight against trafficking and a workshop on the image of women in the media⁸⁰ as it relates to trafficking.

2.3.3 International Organization for Migration (IOM);

is the leading organization working in the area of combating trafficking. IOM through its data base is addressing strategies in global trafficking programs. In member states, through the initiative if the states and also due to states position in trafficking; like weather a country is a destination, transit or country of origin, IOM is developing programs on prevention-which is mostly public awareness activities-, prosecution and protection. IOM is also responsible for the return of the victims, the details is mentioned in Chapter 3.

2.3.4 Interpol;

the International Police Organization has a strategic role on combating trafficking, through arresting the criminals. As traffickers has cross border network, Interpol is a valuable resource for law enforcement agencies on sharing info on criminals and following new trends of criminal groups.

2.3.5 NGO's

have mostly played role in raising awareness and assisting to victims of trafficking in general. Again in general, NGO's are not specialized on trafficking but violence against women for instance. And main problem for NGO's is nearly none have sufficient resource and capacities. Well known international NGO's in the field of trafficking in international arena are; Human rights Watch, Global Survival Network (GSN), Foundation for Trafficking in Women (STV), Global

⁸⁰ The impact of media on activities like combatting trafficking is very essential. Media's role on public awareness activities in Turkey is mentioned in detail in Chapter 4.

Alliance Against Trafficking (GAATW), the Human Rights Law Group and La Strada.

The definition of trafficking⁸¹ in the Palermo Protocol⁸² includes criminalization of traffickers, protection of victims, prevention and cooperation with other States also describes work exploitation. However the current definition of trafficking was influenced by the ongoing prostitution debate, which is still a point of contention among many feminists says Phyllis Coontz and Catherine Griebel⁸³ and clarifies as; words like “consent” and “choice” are at the heart of long standing debate in feminism, which refer to a person’s ability to make choices and take action under social and economic constraints that impede or shapes these choices. One camp of this debate argues that prostitution lack agency to make choice because of the constraints from patriarchal oppression. The other camp of this debate argues that while society imposes constraints on women’s sexuality, sex work is like any other type of work and they some women can freely choose prostitution as a way to earn a living and that prostitution should be protected like any other type of work.

In the international arena, an ideological paradox is being discussed as unsolved at the international level. The Coalition against trafficking in Women (CATW), the Movement for the Abolition of Pornography and Prostitution (MAPP) and the European Women’s Lobby has advocated the perspective of trafficking as involves prostitution and therefore a violation of human rights. They formed a lobby called the Human Rights Network during UN Trafficking negotiations in 1994. They were advocating that, regard all prostitution – voluntary or forced – as a violation of human rights and believes that all migrant sex workers are victims of trafficking. Therefore some parties still discussing at what extent the protocol

⁸¹ Definition is in given in the introduction part.

⁸² The Trafficking Protocol is signed in Palermo, that hy is also known as Palermo Protocol.

⁸³ Coontz, P., and Griebel, C., International Approaches to Human Trafficking: The Call for a Gender-Sensitive Perspective in International Law.

can adequately address the issue of trafficking because of different interpretations of the Protocol.

2.4 Another Trafficking Convention; The SAARC Trafficking Convention (2002)

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) adopted the regional *Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Prostitution* on 6 January 2002.

Trafficking is defined in Article I (3) in SAARC as;

“Moving, selling, or buying of women and children for prostitution within and outside a country for monetary or other considerations with or without the consent of the person subjected to trafficking.”

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are SAARC countries and have signed the Convention but not yet ratified.

In Article I (5), “Persons subject to trafficking” is defined as;

“Women and children victimized or forced into prostitution by the traffickers by deception, threat, coercion, kidnapping, sale, fraudulent marriage, child marriage, or any other unlawful means.”

The SAARC Convention defines “traffickers” as;

“Persons, agencies or institutions engaged in any form of trafficking.”

The main difference is the SAARC Convention’s definition is narrower in that it requires prostitution alone to be the purpose of the movement, sale and purchase where UN Protocol covers a broader range of purposes (exploitation)⁸⁴. The National Human Rights Commission in India has pointed out, trafficking is not

⁸⁴ Trafficking: Law, the Female Body and Commodification; by Annette Lansink 2003.

only for the purpose of prostitution, but also for forced or bonded domestic work, fraudulent-forced marriages, drug peddling, camel racing, organ trade, illegal cross-country adoption and bonded child labor⁸⁵.

However, both UN Trafficking Protocol and SAARC Trafficking Convention do not grant the trafficked person the right to remain in the country⁸⁶. The view of the United Nations High Commissioner “safe and, as far as possible, voluntary return must be at the core of any credible protection strategy for trafficked persons”⁸⁷.

Marielle Sander Lindstrom stated that, IOM is responsible for safe return of victims of trafficking, but the prior condition is victims willingness to return back to country of origin.

She added that, most of the victims want immediately return back to their home countries, on the other hand Turkey offers humanitarian visa for victims of trafficking for 6 months⁸⁸.

2.5 Trafficking and Prostitution

Confusion between trafficking for sexual exploitation and prostitution is often took place and is still an issue. Countries have different approaches towards prostitution, which results in distinct legislation and policies. Prostitution is a very sensitive issue on which a general agreement is difficult to find. It is for sure that, no matter is willingly or forced, prostitution leaves women and children physically, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually devastated. Recovery takes years, even decades often, the damage could never be undone, according to Marielle Lindstrom, only the 30 percent of the victims of trafficking who are exploited in forced prostitution can turn back to her normal psychology but even a

⁸⁵ National Human Rights Commission of India Trafficking kit.

⁸⁶ Trafficking: Law, the Female Body and Commodification; by Annette Lansink 2003.

⁸⁷ “Combating Human Trafficking, Overview of UNHCR Anti-Trafficking Activities in Europe, 2005 report.

⁸⁸ Details are included in Chapter 4.

simple thing could make them turn back to trauma. You will see the different approaches on prostitution of 25 EU countries below; but it might be good to mention that, for instance one of the most developed countries, which can provide its citizens high living standards, countries like United States (December 2002 National Security Presidential Directive) and Sweden have strong position against legalized prostitution. United States, which also founded Turkey's biggest counter trafficking projects with the Swedish Governments, as a result of prostitution and trafficking link, concluded that no U.S. grant funds can be awarded to foreign non-governmental organizations that support legal state-regulated prostitution. On the other hand, Swedish Government has found that human traffickers are generating the vast majority of the profit of prostitution industry. The Swedish Government said, "International trafficking in human beings could not flourish but for the existence of local prostitution markets where men are willingly to buy and sell women and children for sexual exploitation"⁸⁹ In order to achieve their goal on equality between men and women, Sweden prohibits prostitution, their law only criminalized clients but not the prostitutes since Sweden considers prostitutes as victims of violence and prostitution as a form of exploitation and a male violence against women and children. For the Law 1998:408, the person who, for payment, obtains a casual sexual relationship is penalized, unless the action entails punishment in accordance with the Criminal Code, for the purchase of sexual services with a fine or imprisonment for a maximum of 6 months. To fight human trafficking and promote equality for women, Sweden has aggressively prosecuted customers, pimps, and brothel owners since 1999. As a result, two years after the new policy, there was a 50 percent decrease in women prostituting and a 75 percent decrease in men buying sex. Trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation decreased as well⁹⁰. In contrast, where prostitution has been legalized or tolerated, there is an increase in

⁸⁹ "Prostitution and Trafficking in Women" Swedish Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications; 2004. <http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/01/87/74/6bc6c972.pdf>

⁹⁰ Ekberg, G.S., "Prostitution and Trafficking: The Legal Situation in Sweden", 2001.

the demand for sex slaves⁹¹ and the number of victimized foreign women—many likely victims of human trafficking⁹².

A 2003 study first published in the scientific *Journal of Trauma Practice* found that 89 percent of women in prostitution want to escape⁹³. This figure says us that, the vast majority of women in prostitution don't want to be in that situation. Few activities are as brutal and damaging to people as prostitution. Field research in nine countries conducted that 60-75 percent of women in prostitution were raped, 70-95 percent were physically assaulted, and 68 percent met the criteria for post traumatic stress disorder in the same range as treatment-seeking combat veterans⁹⁴ and victims of state-organized torture⁹⁵. Prostitution and sex trafficking includes sexually transmitted disease including HIV/AIDS, a myriad of serious and fatal diseases which is serious risk for public health. A path-breaking, five-country academic study concluded that research on prostitution has overlooked “[t]he burden of physical injuries and illnesses that women in the sex industry sustain from the violence inflicted on them, or from their significantly higher rates of hepatitis B, higher risks of cervical cancer, fertility complications, and psychological trauma.”⁹⁶

In Turkey, prostitution is included in Article 227 of Turkish Penal Code as registered sex work is regulated by laws and licensed prostitution is not a crime in

⁹¹ Malarek, V., *The Natashas: Inside the New Global Sex Trade*. Arcade Publishing, New York, 2004 p:11.

⁹² Hughes, D.M., 2002. *Foreign Government Complicity in Human Trafficking: A Review of the State Department's 2002 Trafficking in Persons Report*.

⁹³ Farley, M., *“Prostitution Trafficking, and Traumatic Stress”*, Haworth Press, New York.

⁹⁴ Ramsey, R., *“Psychiatric morbidity in survivors of organized state violence including torture”*, *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 1993.

⁹⁵ Farley, M., *“Prostitution and Trafficking in Nine Countries: AN Update on Violence and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder”* *Journal of Trauma Practice*, Vol.2 No: ¾: 33-74.

⁹⁶ Raymond, J., *“A Comparative Study of Women Trafficked in the Migration Process”*, Ford Foundation New York 2002 p:55-59.

Turkey. That's why the regulations on the issue which is drawing the frame of legal prostitution in Turkey are mentioned in Chapter 4.

2.6 Trafficking in Persons in European Union, Prostitution Policies;

Combating trafficking in persons is also very important for European Union as it concerns the protection of human rights, immigration policies, the security of citizens, and the enlargement of the Union to the candidate Member States. After important initiatives undertaken by the European Union, the final objective of "to strengthen legal protection for the victims of such offences and to take steps to ensure that they are reintegrated into society. To introduce effective measures for addressing the whole trafficking chain of recruiters, transporters, exploiters and clients"⁹⁷. With signing international conventions, countries should also need to reflect the legislations to their domestic laws and regulations. European Union does not specifically deal with the issue of prostitution but is primarily concerned with the exploitation of prostitution linked with the phenomenon of trafficking human beings or public health-related matters⁹⁸. Where trafficking has direct relation with public-health, as the victims of trafficking are becoming subject of forced prostitution, they are under high risk of being affected.

In the European Union the national policies on prostitution differ greatly from one member State to the next. The European Union made division of policies on prostitution among member states in 4 groups by each State relating to the *Indoor prostitution*, refers to the sex market that take place in apartments, brothels, hotels, night clubs, pubs, saunas and windows and the *Outdoor prostitution*, refers to sex market that take place in the streets.

⁹⁷ European Union, Combatting Trafficking Human Beings, the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography.

⁹⁸ Study on National Legislation on Prostitution and the Trafficking in Women and Children, European Union, August 2005.

The 4 models of policies on prostitution in the 25 Member States are⁹⁹:

- Abolitionism; a country falls under this model if outdoor and indoor prostitution are not prohibited. The State decides to tolerate prostitution and not to intervene on it. Prostitution by adults is not subject to punishment, but profiting from another person’s prostitution is, however, criminalized.
- New Abolitionism; this model is a development on the “abolitionism”. A country falls under this model if outdoor and indoor prostitution are not prohibited, but with reference to the latter the State intervenes to explicitly prohibit the existence of brothels.
- Prohibitionism; a country falls under this model if outdoor and indoor prostitution are prohibited. Parties involved in prostitution can be liable to penalties, including, in some cases, the clients.
- Regulationism; a country falls under this model if outdoor and indoor prostitution are regulated by the State and therefore not prohibited when exercised according to this regulation. Prostitutes are often registered by local authorities and are in some cases obliged to undergo medical controls.

Table 1 Legislation Typologies-Models on Prostitution

Model on Prostitution	Outdoor Prostitution	Indoor Prostitution
<i>Abolitionism</i>	Not prohibited	Not prohibited
<i>New Abolitionism</i>	Not prohibited	Not prohibited (prohibited in brothels)
<i>Prohibitionism</i>	Prohibited	Prohibited
<i>Regulationism</i>	Regulated and therefore not prohibited when exercised according to	Regulated and therefore not prohibited when exercised according to

⁹⁹ Study on National Legislation on Prostitution and the Trafficking in Women and Children, European Union, August 2005.

	the regulation.	the regulation.
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Table 2 Legislation Models of 25 EU member states

Model on Prostitution	Outdoor Prostitution	Indoor Prostitution	Member States	% on the Member States
<i>Abolitionism</i>	Not prohibited	Not prohibited	Czech Rep., Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain	24%
<i>New Abolitionism</i>	Not prohibited	Not prohibited (prohibited in brothels)	Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg	32%
<i>Prohibitionism</i>	Prohibited	Prohibited	Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Sweden	16%
<i>Regulationism</i>	Regulated and therefore not prohibited when exercised according to the regulation.	Regulated and therefore not prohibited when exercised according to the regulation.	Austria, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, United Kingdom	28%

It is seen that new abolitionism is the most common model with %32 of the EU Member States adopts.

In trafficking lives of victim are in risk, and their basic human rights are violated. At that point, international agenda put importance on both prevention through using public awareness as a tool, to protection, putting international standards for victim protection and also providing rehabilitation assistance and also for prosecution, which is very critic point on combating activities. As if there is no systematic punishment or motivation on identification of criminals, it lets organized criminal groups to keep finding new victims to be subject of trafficking.

All those developments and debates in international arena directly affected the countries national actions. Turkey, a developing country moreover the most stable country in the Black Sea region, and one of the top destination country for the victims of trafficking is also adopted the international developments to its national agenda; moreover today Turkey is in EU accession process. The IOM in global seen and IOM in Turkey on the subject of trafficking is discussed in chapter 3 and 4.

3. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF IOM

3.1 IOM in General:

International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration. IOM was established in 1951 as an intergovernmental organization to resettle European displaced persons, refugees and migrants; IOM has extended its reach to encompass a variety of migration management activities throughout the world and became the leading international organization for migration.

IOM's headquarters is located in Geneva, has 118 member states, a further 20 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries. IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all; it does so by provides services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM works in close relation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners, with the purpose to help humane management of migration, promote international cooperation migration issues, assist in the search for practical solutions to migrate problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people¹⁰⁰. Please see Appendices F for the list of IOM Field Locations by September 2006.

IOM's Membership increased from 67 States in 1998 to 118 States in 2006 and continues to grow, total Expenditure increased from US\$ 242.2 million in 1998 to US\$ 952 million in 2005. Field locations, which do not necessarily refer to offices as physical premises, but to presence of IOM staff, increased from 119 in 1998 to more than 280 at present. Organizations active projects increased from 686 in

¹⁰⁰ Updated on 09.11.2006 from IOM's web address; www.iom.int.

1998 to more than 1,400 in 2006, in parallel to that, operational staff increased from approximately 1,100 in 1998 to more than 5,300 at present, almost entirely in the field. IOM's structure is highly decentralized and service-oriented. There are currently 16 Missions with Regional functions (MRFs) serving as resource centers and 7 Special Liaison Missions (SLMs). Projectization is used by IOM (similar to Activity-based costing), where staff and office costs associated with implementing a project is charged to projects through a time-allocation concept referred to as projectization. Every activity in IOM is assigned a distinct project code. Every project is managed by a project manager to ensure that projects are monitored in a responsible, transparent and efficient manner. In order to achieve efficiencies and manage growth, IOM has embarked on an exercise to transfer certain functions from Headquarters and other high cost locations to lower cost locations. The Manila Administrative Centre currently provides global support in the areas of finance, human resources management, information technology, staff security, project tracking, health claims processing, etc. The establishment of another global administrative support centre in Panama is in the process of being approved by Member States.

IOM's funding; 95 per cent earmarked for operations; 3 per cent administrative budget to cover core structures; and 2 per cent discretionary income. Lowest Rate of Administrative Support: Until 2005, IOM's indirect costs were charged to all projects through an overhead charge of 12 per cent on staff and office costs (approximately 5% on total costs). As of 2006, the IOM Administration has started a phased conversion to an administrative support charge of 5 per cent on total costs. IOM's support costs are among the lowest of all international organizations.

Besides migration IOM's other main working area is counter trafficking, which we could say trafficking as one of the subtitle of migration sourced crime, but maybe the gross violation of human rights. In general saying, most of the victims of trafficking are leaving their countries for better standards, where we come to an idea of, trafficking is a problem sourced by economy. This is related with poverty, where poverty is a global problem and makes migration related issues global too,

like trafficking. Problems can be solved, even if you know the reason and how to deal with it. In this regard, IOM's purpose is to assist and consult to members states on migration management and combating trafficking related issues.

IOM's activities are implemented in the following regions¹⁰¹;

As the leading international organization for migration, IOM works with migrants and governments to provide humane responses to the growing migration challenges of today. Since its establishment in 1951 as an intergovernmental organization to resettle European displaced persons, refugees and migrants, IOM has extended its reach to encompass a variety of migration management activities throughout the world.

IOM's activities are implemented in the following regions:

- Africa and the Middle East
- The Americas
- Asia and Oceania
- Europe

IOM's activities also cover a wide range of service areas. These are:

- Migration and Development
 - Migration & Economic/Community Development
 - Capacity Building Through Qualified Human Resources & Experts
- Migration Health
 - Migration Health Assessment
 - Migration Health Assistance & Advice
 - Post-emergency Migration Health Assistance
- Facilitating Migration
 - Labor Migration
 - Migrant Processing & Assistance
 - Migrant Integration
- Movement, Emergency and Post-Conflict
 - Resettlement Assistance
 - Repatriation Assistance

¹⁰¹ From IOM's global web address.

- Emergency & Post-emergency Operations
- Regulating Migration
 - Return Assistance to Migrants & Governments
 - Counter-Trafficking
 - Technical Cooperation on Migration Management & Capacity Building
- Claims Programmes
 - Forced Labor Compensation Programme, Germany
 - Holocaust Victim Assets Programme
 - Iraq Property Claims Programme
 - Humanitarian & Social Programmes
- General Support Programmes
 - Migration Policy & Research
 - Stranded Migrant Facility

3.2 IOM and Migration

Although migration has many reasons, IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management through;

- Migration and development
- Migration and development
- Facilitating migration
- Regulating migration
- Forced migration¹⁰².

Migration is not a new issue, since from the early history people are migrating from one place to another other than their countries where they were born for various reasons. Affecting mainly from economic liberalization, economic decline, and demographic changes migration will be more significant in twenty-first century. Maybe the most common way is economic related, labor migration. As to cut their costs, countries which are developed and have demand for labor

¹⁰² Migration and Development: Opportunities and Challenges for Policy Makers, 2006 volume 22, IOM.

and on the other hand availability of labor in undeveloped countries, which most of the time cheap labor creates labor migration. People might migrate to create better economical standards or sources; or better sources or standards make people to migrate from one place to another. Today's world technology is submitting a lot, like in transportation or communication area which makes the movement of people very easy and achievable.

Developments bring problems as well, Organized crime networks are at the same amount benefiting from those developments and progresses. There should be an established policy structure to manage migration, and governments should be open for world's trends, as trends might affect their habitat as well, where is not affecting at the moment. Countries are paying fees and becoming member of IOM to get consultancy, technical assistance and experience sharing in migration related areas.

3.3 IOM and Counter Trafficking;

Both the causes and phenomenon of trafficking are rooted in poverty, lack of opportunities, gender discrimination, social and political violence and demand for services that trafficking victims will be forced to provide in other countries. Trafficking affects mainly, but not exclusively, women and children. They are most frequently trafficked for sexual and/or labor exploitation, though they sometimes end up in situations of forced begging, delinquency, adoption, false marriage, or as victims of the trade in human organs. Victims of trafficking can be exposed to physical and psychological abuses, denied legal and labor rights and medical care, considered as illegal or irregular in a country, or otherwise as crime offenders, and are often found in forced and unwanted relationships of dependency with their traffickers or other persons. Cases of trafficking are being reported daily, in different parts of the world. Not one single country has been spared from this phenomenon, regardless of whether it is a country of origin, transit or destination or, as is increasingly the case, a combination of all these. According to IOM statistics, the profile of the victims is constantly changing. Nowadays, victims are younger than before; children are increasingly being

caught up in the process. Cases of men are also being reported in different parts of the world. The expansion of the phenomenon, geographically and in terms of typology of victims, calls for a more tailored approach by the international community to effectively combat trafficking. Since trafficking in persons is generally controlled by international criminal organizations whose activities often include other forms of illicit trade and smuggling such as drugs and arms, it can have serious security implications for all affected countries. The Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, signed in Palermo in December 2000 came into force on 29 September 2003. The Convention is supplemented by a Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children that will come into force on 25 December 2003, having received the necessary 40 ratifications, see Appendices G. The purposes of this Protocol are to prevent and combat trafficking, paying particular attention to the protection of women and children, and to promote and facilitate cooperation among State parties in order to meet this objective. Two other Protocols supplementing the Convention are also to be adopted, namely the “Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea” and the “Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition”.

Recognizing the need to prevent trafficking before it occurs, information campaigns are carried out especially in countries of origin to inform potential victims of the dangers of trafficking. IOM awareness-raising activities target schools, urban and rural community groups and families. The method tailored to each target group includes the utilization of a variety of communication activities using diverse media outlets. Mass media ensures that the information reaches large audiences quickly, while direct grassroots contacts provide the informal setting required for a more in-depth and frank discussion.

Technical cooperation involving the training of government officials, law enforcement officers and the judiciary increases the capacity of governments to effectively prosecute criminal organizations and grant better protection to victims of trafficking. IOM also develops partnerships with and builds the capacity of

non-governmental organizations (NGOs). IOM offers in countries of origin and of destination immediate protection in reception centers in collaboration with its partners. It also provides, in accordance with local laws, voluntary and dignified return assistance to victims of trafficking. Such assistance includes flexible reintegration packages through counseling, educational as well as vocational training to assist in the establishment of income-generating activities in the countries of origin. Returnees are monitored with a view to improving services through further research initiatives, advocacy, information and evaluation. Healthcare facilities are part of the IOM rehabilitation centers, providing psychological support as well as general and specialized health services. All the above activities are developed and implemented within a framework centered on the concern for the well-being of the victim. All those data are kept in a system call, IOM counter trafficking data base. All IOM programs should include addressing the factors facilitating trafficking both in countries of origin (root causes) as well as in countries of destination (demand) should be included in the IOM programs to combat and prevent trafficking in human beings.

3.4 Examples of Current IOM Counter Trafficking Projects Global Coverage¹⁰³

3.4.1 Programme of Assistance for the Protection and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children

This programme establishes a mechanism for rapid, case-by-case assistance to trafficked migrant women and children stranded outside their country of origin, who require immediate protection and return support. It provides, through a global emergency fund, a coordinated operational response applicable in specified countries affected by trafficking, where victims do not fall within the defined caseload of existing IOM counter-trafficking projects or comparable assistance schemes. Such cases are carefully assessed by the originating IOM Field Office(s) and immediately referred to the Programme Manager in IOM Geneva for quick

¹⁰³ Information provided by Helen Nilsson, Program Officer Counter-Trafficking Service in Geneva, by mail dated 11.11.2006. See Appendices H for IOM Counter Trafficking Projects.

assessment and disbursement of emergency assistance in the form of ad hoc protection and return to the country of origin in close coordination with local implementing partners.

3.4.2 Global Assistance Counter-Trafficking Database

IOM is using a unique tool to monitor assistance and collect information on the victims of trafficking whom it assists. The Counter-Trafficking Module (CTM) Database allows for a reconstruction of the trafficking process each assisted victim has suffered from. It also monitors the direct IOM assistance, movement and reintegration process in a central system and allows for a strengthened research capability in trafficking. Now used in the IOM global assistance fund and in the Balkan regions, the CTM has demonstrated its operational effectiveness.

This new project will build on the successes of the initial deployment of CTM by:

- . supporting and implementing a full integration of the CTM with IOM's Migration Management Operational Software Application (MiMOSA);
- . developing the reintegration part of the database and program in the Missions;
- . creating a multilingual platform that supports English, French and Spanish;
- . creating an intelligence gathering functionality within the CTM, by
- . creating a secure web access and interaction with authorized foreign systems.

3.4.3 Africa

In Africa, IOM projects to prevent trafficking and assist victims are operational in several countries; many of them targeting exclusively children trafficked for labor exploitation. Regional entities play an important role in helping to curtail irregular migration and trafficking in migrants. IOM works closely with the African Union (AU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to ensure and strengthen

protection of and assistance to the migrants and regular migration processes. Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Ghanaian Children Victims of Trafficking for Labor Exploitation in Yeji Fishing Communities

The purpose of this pilot project is to assist in facilitating the return and reintegration of Ghanaian children victims of trafficking for labor exploitation in three identified Yeji fishing communities in the Atebubu District in the Brong Ahafo Region in Ghana. The project will assist 1,213 school-age children engaged in fishing in Jakalai No. 3, Kaduegbodzi Kope and Tonka fishing communities along the Volta Lake at Yeji to reunite with their families in different parts of Ghana, especially in the Volta and Central Regions. Family reunification will be achieved through well-integrated program coordination benefiting the children in their reintegration, reduce their parents' poverty and train the deprived fishermen to improve their fishing methods. Major activities to be undertaken will include identification, documentation, counseling, transportation and other support activities to facilitate the reunification of the children with their parents and reintegration into their communities of origin.

3.4.4 The Americans and the Caribbean

In the Americas, the Puebla Process and the South American Conference on Migration have underlined the importance of combating and preventing irregular migration and trafficking in a coordinated way in the Central American/US/Canadian and the South American regions respectively. IOM's close cooperation with these processes provides a unique opportunity to work with countries of origin, transit and destination in the same region. Awareness-raising activities and training of government officials have been carried out in several countries; and direct assistance projects are increasingly offering immediate protection and voluntary return and reintegration support to the victims in that region.

3.4.5 Prevention and Combat of Trafficking in Persons in the Dominican Republic - Phase 3

Based on inputs and results achieved during previous phases of the project, this phase will concentrate on assisting victims and creating or consolidating the organizational, technical and institutional capacities necessary for the provision of effective assistance and reintegration services. It will also assist trafficking victims, both internal and international, and promote respect for migrant women's rights. The project will include the preparation and dissemination of public information regarding internal and Haitian trafficking in the country.

3.4.6 Asia

In Asia, particular attention has been given to sub regional experiences, and a comprehensive counter-trafficking approach has been developed to cover several affected countries in one. Strong emphasis is given to enhancing the local capacity to protect and assist victims, and several projects have been implemented specifically to assist children increasingly caught up in the trafficking phenomenon. IOM actively participates in regional efforts, such as the Bali Process, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Manila Process, the Bangkok Declaration and the Intergovernmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC).

3.4.7 Return and Reintegration of Trafficked and other Vulnerable Women and Children between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region

The overall purpose of the project is to establish a systematic and sustainable cross-border working arrangement for the return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable migrant women and children within the six countries of the Mekong region. In order to do so, and as a valuable humanitarian goal in itself, the project will assist the return and reintegration of 900 women and children

victims of trafficking over a three-year period, with a particular focus on return to Cambodia from Thailand and Viet Nam. The project will strengthen the ability of all partners involved, both governmental and NGO, to provide assistance to the victims, and promote the necessary cooperation in the region to successfully counter trafficking through legal, administrative, policy and advocacy measures. Targeted research will be conducted to provide timely information on trafficking dynamics in the target countries and a mapping of the regional networks and routes that facilitate this activity. The project will also seek to promote understanding and cooperation among government entities, international agencies and nongovernmental organizations on policy issues, as well as practical counter-trafficking activities through seminars and workshops at both national and regional levels.

3.4.8 Pilot Project on Assisted Return and Integration of Trafficked Women and Children in Nepal

The overall objective of this pilot project is to contribute to counter-trafficking mechanisms, as well as to assist a small number of Nepalese children and women trafficked to India. The project will pilot a targeted return and integration program for 60 beneficiaries, identify appropriate return and integration strategies, develop best practices and generate reliable information to serve as a foundation for future strategies in the assistance to victims of trafficking. This project is consistent with the framework of the draft Convention to combat trafficking of women and children of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) which reflects concerns of governments on trafficking, and the consequences it has for societies in the region. The project also corresponds to the “National Policy” to combat trafficking, established by the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal.

3.4.9 Europe

In Europe, in September 2002, IOM co-organized with the European Commission the European Conference on “Preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, global challenge for the twenty-first century”. The conclusions and recommendations of the Conference, reflected in the Brussels Declaration¹⁰⁴ were endorsed by the European Council of Ministers on 8 May 2003. The Brussels Declaration aimed to create a roadmap of best practices to generate a comprehensive and coordinated European approach to ending the human rights abuses associated with trafficking in human beings. One of the results has been the creation of a European Group of Experts on Trafficking in Human Beings, in which IOM participates. IOM has initiated regional and comprehensive approaches to counter trafficking, particularly in the Balkans/South Eastern Europe, in coordination with regional institutions, such as the European Commission the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking.

3.4.10 Program of Assistance for the Protection, Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in the Western Balkans and Main Countries of Origin

This twelve-month project will continue to facilitate the orderly, safe and dignified return and reintegration of trafficked persons, in particular women and children stranded in the Balkans in the context of IOM’ s global concern to prevent, assist and protect migrants who fall victim to trafficking. It will also continue to facilitate the collection of more detailed data on the phenomenon of trafficking in the region using the recently established Counter-Trafficking Module Database. In cooperation with local government partners and NGOs, as well as international agencies, IOM will assist trafficked victims in need of return and reintegration assistance with pre-departure counseling, and return

¹⁰⁴ Brussels Declaration on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Council of the European Union, Brussels, 29 November 2002

transportation to their home countries. Upon arrival of the victims, the IOM Offices will, in coordination with local partners and according to the individuals' needs, temporarily house the victims in safe shelters if available. In cooperation with NGOs, medical and social services will be made available in order to ease the victims' reintegration into their families of origin, as well as to facilitate access to vocational training and/or employment orientation courses.

3.4.11 Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: Republic of Moldova

By building upon and complementing IOM' s past and present activities in the Republic of Moldova to counteract trafficking in women, the programme addresses three interrelated aspects of this phenomenon, which contribute to the efforts of the Moldovan authorities to combat trafficking in women from and within the Republic of Moldova: prevention through the dissemination of information to further increase public awareness; prosecution and criminalization by supporting law enforcement and judiciary structures to more effectively act against crimes of trafficking in women; and protection and reintegration assistance through the support to victims of trafficking who have returned to the Republic of Moldova.

The project aims to strengthen the capability of the relevant authorities and civil society in Moldova to more effectively combat this phenomenon, focusing on protection and reintegration, through the development of micro-enterprises for victims of trafficking. Furthermore, the initiative is consistent with and supportive of the Moldovan Government' s "National Work plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings".

3.5 IOM Counter Trafficking Database

In order to contribute to a standardized data collection, IOM has developed a Counter Trafficking Module Database (CTM), to enable not only the monitoring of the whole IOM assistance, movement and reintegration process through a centrally managed system, but also the reconstruction of the trafficking process

that a victim has gone through. The CTM Database is meant to facilitate the management of assistance, voluntary return and reintegration activities for victims of trafficking, and to strengthen the research capacity and understanding of the causes, processes, trends and consequences of trafficking.

Trafficking in persons is a clandestine phenomenon that remains largely unreported. However, such authorities as the police and border guards, and agencies that assist victims of trafficking, increasingly keep statistics of the cases they deal with. While such datasets remain fragmentary and cannot illustrate the full magnitude of the criminal activity at national or global levels, they are often the most solid information available to guide policymakers and counter-trafficking workers. Moreover data is the main source and starting point for developing combat strategies.

Since 1999, IOM has been collecting data from persons assisted in the Organization's counter-trafficking programs. The Counter Trafficking Module Database (CTM) is meant to facilitate management of assistance and voluntary return/reintegration activities for the victims. It also increases understanding about the causes, processes, trends and consequences of trafficking, thereby assisting IOM in its policy and project development, research, monitoring and evaluation. The CTM informs about the victims' background, trafficking experience and need for assistance. CTM is also used as a useful tool for coordination between IOM missions on the follow-up of individual cases.

Since the data collection first began with the assistance programs in the Balkans, its content is still weighted towards that region, where Moldova, Ukraine and Romania predominate as countries of origin. It has since been expanded to cover other regions, but given its IOM program focus, it is in all likelihood not broadly representative. The total population of trafficked persons in a given country is not known.

CTM collects indicator variables of; age, training, employment and general socio-economic conditions of victims. The information in IOM's counter-trafficking database can serve trafficking research and the development of more targeted and effective counter trafficking measures. IOM is continuing to expand the database and develop new and wider uses for it in the counter- trafficking work globally.

3.6 IOM and Gender

Second wave feminism and women's movement of the 1970's caused rapid awareness on equality and women's rights, which took the attention and interest of the international community. Since 1980s, gender related issues, which were contributed by feminist approaches; alternative liberal approach, liberal approach, radical approach, cultural approach, Marxist approach, dual-system approach, affected today's gender sensitivity conjuncture and occupied a large place in the agendas of the international forums.

IOM's gender policy is focusing on the development and implementation of IOM's staff and program policy strategies on the issue, and to promote positive awareness of gender sensitivity¹⁰⁵. IOM has a Working Group on Gender Issues (WGII) which is established in 1995 with the purpose to evaluate and assist in institutionalizing IOM's efforts to mainstream gender into IOM's planning and actions, in addition formulates organizations gender policy, its mainstreaming strategy and a five-year plan of action. WGSS has a Gender Focal Point group throughout its missions who currently have 102 members¹⁰⁶. WGSS is publishing a yearly report on IOM's Gender Mainstreaming Initiative, which was first published in 2001. IOM also has thematic documents on gender, which could be seen from IOM's global web site; www.iom.int/jahia/page1519.html.

¹⁰⁵ Gender and Migration News Bulletin, March 2005, p:8, IOM.

¹⁰⁶ Learned from IOM's WGSS group by mail on 30 October 2006.

4. IOM in TURKEY

As could be understood from the organization's name the International Organization for Migration's focused area is migration and migration management. Trafficking could be accepted as a sub title of migration. Trafficking is a complex character of issue, and Turkey as being one of the top destination country¹⁰⁷, is effecting from this complexity in various ways. According to IOM, like as human trafficking irregular migration is also a complex issue to define¹⁰⁸. Turkish law enforcement officials have been able to gain considerable experiences on irregular migration. While the international irregular migration movements expanding worldwide, it is also providing a platform for the growth of trafficking, is an area which Turkey in 2004 considered that it needs to review its regulations. By signing membership of IOM, Turkey is paying yearly membership fee to IOM head quarters and asking consultancy and technical assistance on migration related areas and combating trafficking. Criminal groups involve in trafficking often have an organized networks, which is sometimes international. Under the coverage of migration, no matter it is regular or irregular, as victims mostly deceived by false promises like domestic work, human trafficking crime is becoming one of the most rapidly growing phenomenon including human right violation.

Located at the crossroads of East and West, and being a natural passageway between the Asian and the European continents, Turkey has become a destination country in recent years for the nationals of the countries in region, who are in search of better living conditions and job opportunities abroad in the face of

¹⁰⁷ "Trafficking in Persons, Global Patterns" Report, UNODC, April 2006, p:88-91.

¹⁰⁸ Migrant Trafficking and Human Smuggling in Europe, IOM Geneva, 2000.

economic and social hardships prevailing in their own countries and has also turned the country into a transit zone for many migrants. However on the other hand in the early 2000's, there were over three million Turkish citizens in Europe, more than 110.000 in Arab countries , and some 40.000 Turkish workers in the CIS region¹⁰⁹. This shows that Turkey is a country of welcoming many migrants but at the same time a migrant sending country.

IOM's activities in Turkey could be grouped in 2 parts, one is migration management and the other one is counter trafficking activities. As Turkey is being face with migration since form its early history, Turkey's membership to IOM, requires IOM to consult the Turkish Government on migration management including regular and irregular migration, to develop projects with the Turkish officials on migration management, including border management. On the other hand, with the membership, IOM Turkey office started working with the officials of Turkey to combat trafficking, especially on 3 P approaches; which is prevention, prosecution and protection.

4.1 IOM's two working areas in Turkey

4.1.1 Migration Management:

Turkey is mainly a transit country for refugees; since from 1991 when IOM Turkey office opened for emergency evacuation of Gulf War, there has been huge case load of Iranians and Iraqi in Turkey trying to obtain refugee status¹¹⁰. Mr. Enver Sahin explained the overall responsible of IOM Turkey IOM migration department is working very closely with Turkish officials, especially with Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Security, the department of Foreigners, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with UNHCR¹¹¹. As IOM Turkey's migration

¹⁰⁹ "The Politics of International Migratory Regimes: Transit Migration Flows in Turkey", International Social Science Journal, Ahmet Icduygu, 165 p:357-367.

¹¹⁰ According to interview conducted with the team leader of IOM's migration management team, Mr.Enver Sahin on 11.10.2006.

¹¹¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

department is mainly responsible for resettlement, they are also dealing with volunteer returns¹¹² of Sri Lankans or African's.

IOM Turkey office is mainly focused on the operational part of the refugee migration process. In simple saying the process is taking place as; a refugee¹¹³ is considered as an asylum seeker when he/she first enters to Turkey, legally or illegally¹¹⁴. They must register at foreign police department for temporary resident permit as asylum seeker. At the same time, they also need to register and apply to UNHCR. From this moment, the ones who have applied for asylum can not be sending back to their home countries. UNHCR does the investigation of cases and in case of they are accepted they are gained a refugee status in Turkey, their application is forwarded to various embassies to migrate to a third country by UNHCR upon their request. They can also stay in Turkey as refugee but the choice of remaining in Turkey is very small where most refugees prefer migrating to an economically stable and safe country. This process may take up to 2 years. In cases where the applications are not approved, they have a choice to appeal against the decision for re consideration. Depending on the availability of family members in the destination country and the proved quota for that country they are resettled to that destination country. If there are no family members, then they are migrated to any receiving country who accepts them.

When the country to which the refugees will settle are determined, their visas and other documents are forwarded to IOM by embassies for logistical purposes. The refugees are informed of travel date and procedures. All necessary information is coordinated with relevant offices as; Turkish authorities, embassies, UNHCR, destination and transit country IOM offices. IOM is responsible for the health checks of the migrants before they go, dealing with their travel documents with the receiving country embassies, and also deal with the approve of exit procedure

¹¹² Please see Appendix 9 for Assisted Volunteer Return (AVR) form.

¹¹³ Please see Appendix 10 for the definition of the refugee status.

¹¹⁴ Mr.Enver Sahin pointed that it shouldn't be confused with smuggling, as the asylum seekers are the ones who are forced to leave their country due to persecution.

with Ministry of Foreign affairs and Ministry of Interior. Turkish Government issues them a temporary resident permit. IOM also provides cultural orientation for the refugee groups of Australia and Finland and provide transit assists to airports.

The most case load of migration in the world is to United States, then Australia and Canada which are the traditional immigration countries. There are also cases migrating to Scandinavian countries and to New Zealand as well but not as much as to 3 mentioned countries. The top ten countries of apprehended migrants between 1995 and 2003 were Iraq (24%), Moldova (10%), Afghanistan (8%), Pakistan (7%), Iran (5%), Romania (4%), Ukraine (4%), Russian Federation (3%), Georgia (3%) and Bangladesh (3%)¹¹⁵. Fewer than half of those apprehended were transit migrants intending to leave Turkey for a third country. In recent years, as the number of transit migrants in the total apprehended caseload dropped, the numbers of those intending to work in the informal sectors in Turkey have increased¹¹⁶. According to Kirisci¹¹⁷, since the early 1980's Turkey has also become a major country of asylum, receiving approximately 4000-5000 asylum applications a year in the past five years mostly from more than 20 different countries mainly Middle East, and parts of Africa and Asia¹¹⁸. Since from 2004, IOM Turkey doesn't have a stabilized migration management project but the Government of Turkey is supporting the initiation of IOM's migration management projects, says Marielle Lindstrom.

¹¹⁵ World Migration Report, Chapter of "Migration in Turkey: Facing changes and making choices", 2005, IOM publication, p:158

¹¹⁶ Icduygu A., and Akcapar Koser, S., Labor Outcome of Irregular Migration and Human Trafficking" ILO working Paper by, Geneva, 2004

¹¹⁷ "Justice and Home Affairs, Issues in Turkish-EU Relations, Istanbul: Tesev Publications, 2001 p:13

¹¹⁸ World Migration Report 2005, IOM volume3 p: 155-161

4.1.2 Counter Trafficking:

As migration, trafficking is also one of the issues that Turkey is facing with. Not like migration, trafficking started growing especially after the collapse of the Former Soviet Union in 1991. Tackling the root causes of trafficking, like poverty, lack of opportunities, gender discrimination, wealth inequalities, lack of education, and others, particularly among the most vulnerable populations, should be included in all activities against trafficking in order to avoid combating the symptoms rather than the main causes of the phenomenon.

After the collapse of Former Soviet Union, in addition with the economical difficulties through capitalism, people in those countries, out of necessity, started looking for better life standards at outside their countries. In this part, I'll try to point out what has been done between 2004, after becoming member of IOM, to 2006 in Turkey in the area of counter trafficking through projects coordinated by Turkish Government. Combating trafficking efforts take place in 3 areas of prevention, prosecution and protection the chapter will go through on 3P's.

Before 2004, Turkey IOM office was also responsible for providing the safe and volunteer return (AVR), of the victims of trafficking but the membership of IOM, let IOM to provide technical assistance on combating trafficking to Turkey, and Government of Turkey, through all related ministries and institution, contributed to the projects implemented by IOM.

The first project on counter trafficking of Turkey was funded by the United States Government and started in January 2005. This thesis is trying to get the answer of whether after the membership, through IOM implemented projects, added a progress on Turkey's efforts on trafficking; both in the areas of identification, prosecution, prevention and protection of victims. In this regard it would be fruitful to see the figures before membership. Unfortunately IOM's data are available to see after 2004; but according to law enforcement data of 2003, 102

victim of trafficking have been identified in Turkey¹¹⁹. In 2004, Turkish law enforcement officials identified 239 victims of trafficking, where IOM assisted only 62 of their volunteer return to their home countries¹²⁰, through IOM's global fund and support from the embassies of country of origin. As there was no referral mechanism before 2005, the Turkish Government was responsible for the return of the victims, after membership, IOM through the projects is covering all the costs related to travel, moreover coordinating the welcoming of victim at her country. Reintegration is very important, says Meltem Ersoy, and continues that before referral mechanism, participation of victims to reintegration programs was again provided but not systematically organized. However after referral system, in a multidisciplinary system 3 P's, prevention, prosecution and prevention, are much developed and participation of victim to reintegration process is started to be coordinated through direct assistances¹²¹. Moreover, referral mechanisms aim is to make sure that all related authorities of governments-source; destination and transit- are systematically working on prevention, prosecution and protection. In 2005, the number of victims identified in Turkey 256, IOM assisted 220 of them and provided safe return to their country of origins¹²². In 2006, as of 17 November, 183 victims of trafficking have been identified and 179 of them are returned to their home countries. 4 of the identified victims are waiting the

¹¹⁹ Information gathered by Meltem Esoy, Counter Trafficking Project Manager of IOM Ankara, on 2 November 2006.

¹²⁰ Source: IOM CTM Database, 2005.

¹²¹ Direct Assistance people, are the ones who are responsible for conducting the interviews with the victims first at police stations and second interviews at shelters to see whether the victim is willingly and applicable for IOM program. Direct Assistance people are also in contact with the shelter staff during preparation of victim movement procedures to country of origin. To standardize the IOM approach on direct assistance, a Counter-Trafficking Handbook has been developed to cover six aspects: interview guidelines and screening procedures, voluntary return, reception and reintegration, shelter management, health (including the psychological well-being of the IOM staff working on direct assistance for victims), security and law enforcement cooperation and data management.

¹²² Source: IOM CTM Database, 2006.

preparation of their travel documents and movement organization. 606 traffickers have been apprehended since 2004, says Akif Ayhan.¹²³

Obviously seen from the figures, in 2005 and in 2006 comparing to 2004, to victims received assistance data, in response to humanitarian aspect is increased; as IOM's goal is to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need¹²⁴, covers victims of trafficking as well. Referral mechanism is providing assistance, not only covering the travel related part, but also provides, her access to shelters and to health and legal assistance, during her in Turkey. Although the ideal situation is the governments to cover the costs of the activities conducted, but in general not only in Turkey, also in many countries such activities are looking for funding. However, Marielle Lindstrom says that, Turkey in very short time did much in the area of combating trafficking which many European countries couldn't do in five years time.

Table 3 Number of victims assisted by IOM in Turkey between 2004 and 2006*

Number of VOTs Assisted by IOM Turkey							
Country of Origin	2004		2005		2006		TOTAL
	adult	of which minors incl.	adult	of which minors incl.	adult	of which minors incl.	
Azerbaijan	3	0	2	0	5	2	12
Armenia					1		1
Belarus	1	0	5	0	1		7
Bulgaria					2		2
Colombia	1	0	0	0			1

¹²³ Akif Ayhan, is the Deputy Director General for Expect Turks, Migration, Asylum an Property Issues at Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, mentioned at his speech at Bali Workshop on Combating Trafficking between 6-9 November.

¹²⁴ Trafficking in Migrants-Traffickers Make Money Through Humanitarian Crises, Num.19. Compiling and analyzing information from the media, governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, Trafficking in Migrants aims at improving the exchange of information on migrant trafficking. Published quarterly by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Trafficking in Migrants includes sections on trends, policies, meetings, publications, and networking activities.

Georgia	0	0	3	0	2		5
Kazakhstan	1	0	6	0			7
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	19	1	21	1	42
Moldova	33	1	62	2	57		155
Romania	5	1	9	2			17
Russia	2	0	28	1	34	2	67
Turkmenistan	1	0	2	0	4		7
Uganda	0	0	1	0			1
Ukraine	12	0	65	1	27	4	109
Uzbekistan	1	0	11	0	16		28
Total VoTs	60	2	213	7	170	9	461
Grand Total	62		220		179		461

* Data's are provided by International Organization for Migration Ankara office, November 2006

All counter projects which IOM is implemented and implementing in Turkey are under the coordination of the Turkish Government. Turkey, with the related ministries and institutions created the National Task Force (NTF) on trafficking in 2002¹²⁵. Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for national coordination of issues related to human trafficking in Turkey. NRM's are helping governments to fulfill their obligations to protect persons within their jurisdiction. Since a NRM requires close co-operation between governments and civil society, their creation can help foster good practices of democratic-institution-building by developing effective linkages between government and civil society¹²⁶. IOM is attending to NTF meetings as observer, but providing consultancy referring to experiences gained in human trafficking area. At NTF meetings, which is taking place two times a year; in response to the needs of the country, with putting countries priorities into consideration, through governments political will, an action plan is written which covers the actions needs to be taken against trafficking.

¹²⁵ National Task Force on trafficking is established under the coordination of Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of identifying the main components of the national action plan on combating human trafficking in 2002. Currently, 15 governmental and non-governmental institutions are included within the framework of this body. The National Task Force has prepared an "Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings".

¹²⁶ National Referral Mechanism, Joining Efforts to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons, OSCE, 2004 p:21.

Joint cooperation is the key factor on trafficking, as trafficking across more than one area. Trafficking is an abuse of human rights of the victim. Thus a NRM's aim is to defend the rights and address the needs of the trafficked victim. "Far too often, still, the defenseless victims of cynical traffickers are regarded as the perpetrators, and are criminalized and deported before the true circumstances are investigated – with no care or support and with no regard to the severe traumas these frequently suffer. Very often health care, and the basic right to counsel, the services of a translator or the opportunity to sue their employers for damages, is denied¹²⁷". Marielle Sander Lindstrom also mentioned the importance of language during identification process, and added that IOM supported a language training course on Russian for 10 law enforcement officials, who are at the departments responsible for identification of victims.

Before the projects implemented in Turkey, I would like to mention some interesting but at the same time as much as important points which I believe will affect your point of view to the subject. I would like to refer to IOM's 2005 report¹²⁸ on trafficking in human beings on "The Stigma of Trafficking". A survey is conducted in one of the main source country of Turkey, La Strada, a NGO of Moldova, asked question of "would you accept a trafficked person as a) member of family b) friend?" According to results, 48% of men and 41% of women have mentioned that they won't accept a trafficked person as a member of family and 43.6% of men and 33.7 percent of women said that they won't accept a trafficked person as a friend. This survey might be answer of the possible question appearing in the minds, "*how do the women living in Ukraine or in Moldova are unaware from the risks of trafficking and are still becoming victims of numerous crime, trafficking?*" First we need to remember that, the group of people we are talking about are desperate, earning less than 50\$ per month¹²⁹ so are easy targets for

¹²⁷ "Trafficking in Human Beings in Southeastern Europe: Current Situation and Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania" Barbara Limanowska, ODIHR, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, 2002 p:13.

¹²⁸ Turkey, Trafficking and Trends 2005 report, IOM.

¹²⁹ World Migration Report, IOM, volume 3, p:419.

traffickers. The point on how trafficking continue is, the survey shows us that the victims are afraid of being rejected by their families because of the shame associated with the trafficking experience. Second interesting point was the data¹³⁰ on the recruiter nationality of the victims of trafficking identified in Turkey; 74% of the victims were recruited by citizens of their own countries, 17% are recruited by other nationalities and only 9% are recruited by Turkish nationals. And 86% of them are recruited by personal contact, which means they had a personal relationship with their trafficker. The last but not least, the database confirms that trafficking is not run by male criminal alone, but that women traffickers figure prominently at least at certain stages of the process, and that women act as recruiters almost as often as men¹³¹. Marielle Lindstrom supports and explains this as; women traffickers are more easily gaining the trust of their female victims.

4.2 Counter Trafficking Projects implemented by IOM in Turkey in 2005 and 2006 under the coordination of Turkish Government:

1. *“Assisting to victims of trafficking in Turkey”* funded by the United States Embassy in Ankara. Its budget was 600.000\$, duration of the project was between January 2005 to September 06.
2. *“Combating Trafficking in Women: Turkey Awareness Rising Capacity”* funded by the Swedish Consulate in Istanbul. Its budget was 40.000\$, duration of the project was between March 2005 to September 2005.
3. *“An Assessment on Human Trafficking of Turkish citizens”* funded by the Danish Embassy. Its budget was 10.000Euro; duration of the project was between May 2005 to November 2005.
4. *“Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Turkey, Direct Assistance to Victims of Trafficking and NGO Capacity Building”* funded by Swedish

¹³⁰ A survey conducted by IOM Turkey office in 2005, with 77 victims of trafficking who are identified in Turkey.

¹³¹ World Migration Report, Counter Trafficking Chapter, 2005, p:420, IOM.

International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Its budget was 300.000\$, duration of the project was between June 2005 to June 2006.

5. “*Combating Trafficking in Turkey: A Strategic Approach for Law Enforcement*” funded by the Dutch Embassy in Ankara. Its budget was 84.319Euro; duration of the project was between September 2005 to May 2006.

6. “*Combating Trafficking in women: Turkey BSEC Capacity Building for Data Collection*” funded by the 1035 of IOM facility. Its budget was 50.000\$, duration of the project was between December 2005 to November 2006.

7. “*Providing Direct Assistance*” funded by UNFPA “Capacity Building Workshop for Law Enforcement”. Its budget was 10.000\$, duration was between December 2005 to November 2006.

8. “*157 Helpline NGO Capacity Building*” funded by the Canadian Embassy. Its budget was 20.000 Canadian Dollar, duration of the project was between January 2006 to June 2006.

9. “*Preparing a Strategic Framework*” funded by the Danish Embassy in Ankara. Its budget was 15.000Euro; duration of the project was February 2006 to May 2006.

10. “*Capacity Building Workshop for Law Enforcement*” funded by Swedish Consulate in Istanbul. Its budget was 40.000\$, duration of the project was between March 2006 to April 2006.

11. “*Combating Trafficking in Turkey: Local Action Plan and Direct Assistance*” funded by Norwegian Government, SIDA, and Turkish Government. Its budget is 908.000\$, duration of the project is July 2006 to January 2008.

All the projects of Turkey and the activities on counter trafficking are focusing on prevention, prosecution and protection. In this regard Turkey’s action against trafficking will be mentioned in three topics; 3P approach to combat trafficking.

4.3 Prevention Activities of Counter Trafficking Projects:

Prevention is very strategic area, which maybe the most parts of the prevention should take place in the countries of origin through public awareness activities. However, prevention activities could be formed by public awareness activities in country of destination as well. Like as in Turkey example; through projects IOM Turkey office have implemented one information campaign which was “157 Helpline”, and one campaign was an awareness campaign which was “Have you seen my mother?”. 157 is the Turkey’s first helpline. 157 helpline campaign was launched on the 1st of June 2005, (please see Appendices K for the press release) through a press conference held in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey. The helpline started being operational on the 23rd of May, both operators are from Former Soviet Union (FSU) Countries who are able to speak Russian, Turkish, English plus other languages of FSU like Moldovan, Romanian, and Kyrgyz. It is free helpline which everyone can be called from everywhere in Turkey including mobile phones and operates 24 hours a day and seven days a week. 157 helpline can also be dialed from outside of Turkey by dialing +90 312 157 0000. As the project and opening of 157 is coordinated by the Turkish officials, before getting operational 157 operators are trained by Turkish law enforcement people and 155 operators. In addition, helpline operators from La Strada, which is one of the well known and active NGO in the field of trafficking, came to Turkey to share their experiences with the 157 operators twice, says Allan Freedman¹³², the coordinator of IOM Turkey’s counter trafficking projects. 157 helpline is working like an information bridge between the victim or the caller and the Turkish Law Enforcement officials. The primary aim of 157 is to rescue victims, to have the information from the victim and pass that information to law enforcement officials, but also giving information on the risk factors of trafficking. 157’s main aim for being operational is to assist the rescues process of victim. Ms.Lindstom also underlined the need for 157 helpline separate from the other emergency lines like 155 and 156 as; the victim profile of Turkey is the third country citizens

¹³² Allan H. Freedman, started working as a strategic consultant for combat trafficking projects then assigned as the Coordinator of IOM Turkey’s counter trafficking projects. After the first interview conducted on 15.05.2006, he left IOM Turkey.

which most of them are from Russian speaking countries. First reason was to pass the language barriers between the victim and the helper, second reason as mentioned by Allan Freedman, referring to the interviews conducted by IOM direct assistance that most of the victims are frightened that if they go to ask help from police or gendarmerie, they will be taken to prison because they are illegal in Turkey. Because of that, many victims mentioned that they are afraid of going to police or gendarmerie. Moreover, although it is not 157's prior objective, 157 is also providing consultancy on working permits, marriages with Turks and foreigners, visa regulations... Since from May 2005, 52 victims are rescued through 157, and 63 in 2006 as of 17 November 2006. In total, through Turkey's 157 helpline, 115 lives of victims of trafficking have been rescued through 157 and 157 is accepted as another source providing information on rescuing victims besides law enforcement, 155 and 156.

Table 4 Calls reported by 157 helpline operators in 2005 and 2006

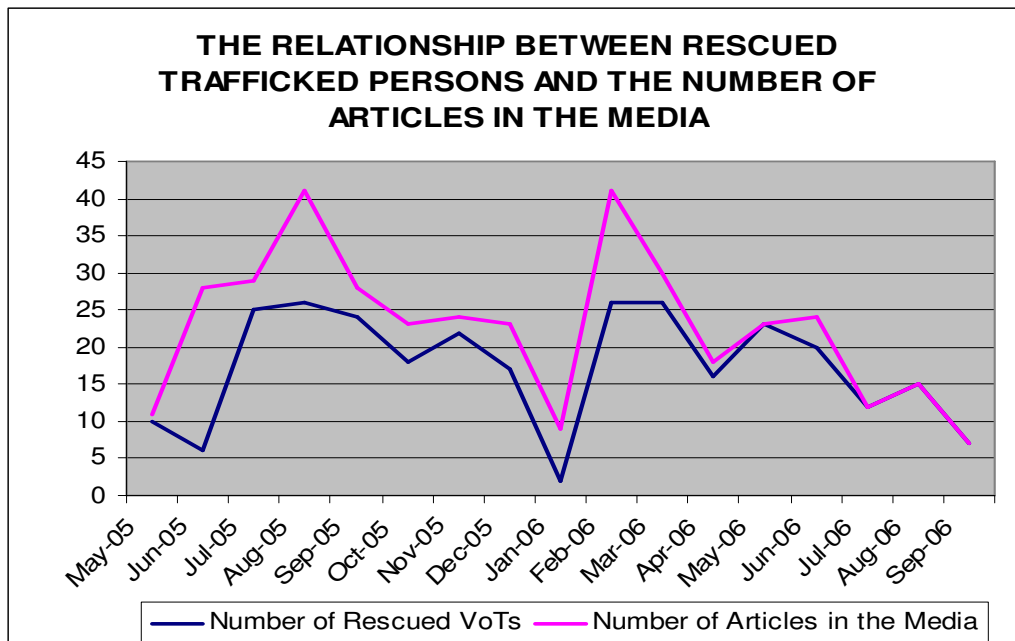
Helpline Calls & Rescues of Confirmed VoTs			
Year	Rescued Individuals	Reported Rescue Requests	Non-reported rescue requests*
2005	52	254	91
2006	63	507	112
Grand Total	115	761	203

* Calls giving incomplete information related to rescue requests.

During the campaign period, media put great attention to 157. According to IOM media report, more than 69 articles published and programs shown on Turkey's new helpline both national and international visual and written press. The relation between articles published dates and rescue of victims, as you can see from the graph on the dates of covered on media is very parallel and related to each other, which says us the importance of public awareness and the role of media. Sema Erder and Selmin Kaska says that, many journalists in the Turkish media are

sensitive to t humanitarian issues, but they rarely report on the deception, dire working conditions and other hardship suffered by the women involved. However a small step would be enough to activate this group for the issues to change its place within the newspapers from the sensational or lurid, to serious reporting on situation that calls for urgent attention and action¹³³. It really happened like that, after IOM’s public awareness and information campaigns, when the social effects and the victims appeared on the media, journalists and producers at first, then through media public seems that they have seen the unseen side of human trafficking, which is effecting societies.

Figure 1 Relation between rescued trafficked persons and the number of articles published in the media



¹³³ Erder, S., and Kaska S., “Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Women: The case of Turkey”, IOM publication, November 2003 p:29.

During interview conducted by the 157 coordinator¹³⁴, most of the calls, nearly every 3 of 4 call, to helpline are coming from 3rd people, who are mostly the “clients” who went to have sex service not from the victim, as %94 of the victims are forced into prostitution in Turkey in 2005¹³⁵. Ms.Lindstrom underlines the Turkish public response to 157, as she says there is no other country than Turkey whose public has given such rescue calls. She adds,

“...in most common way, victims are threaten, their passports are taken away from them, never leave alone, always escorted by a trafficker even they go to toilet, and they don’t have access to reach a phone or any communication tool, at that point victim is asking help from their clients and clients responding very positively moreover are recalling 157 to follow up the rescue!”.

It might be because of the mother figure in Turkish culture and ethical values as being is very important, she adds. It is seen from the IOM statistics related 157 that, 157 is known in nearly many of the big cities of Turkey, which shows the success of 157 public information campaign.

¹³⁴ Because of the security reasons, it is not possible to mention the name or any other information on the helpline coordinator or operators as mentioned that sometimes they are having threat calls.

¹³⁵ “Turkey, Trends and Trafficking Report”, IOM, 2005.

Figure 2 Reported rescue requests in Turkey, as of November 2006



Second campaign conducted by IOM was a public awareness campaign, “*Have you seen my mother?*” The slogan of the campaign coming from 2005 data of IOM, says Allan Freedman. According to data’s of IOM, every one out of three women who are identified as victims of trafficking in Turkey are mothers with children. The IOM’s campaign was focused to highlight the unseen side of the trafficking which affects not only the victims but also families and societies. Both of the campaigns a 30 second commercials was produced and through support of Radio and Television Supreme Court (RTUK), it is distributed to 28 Turkish TV channels¹³⁶, including Turkish National Television (TRT), to be broadcasted as free. 157 commercial which was aiming to reach the victim and was in Russian with Turkish subtitles, IOM offices in source country offices have coordinated the broadcasting of the commercial in Moldova and in Ukraine. Ms.Lindstrom’s mentions the importance of the private sector on combating efforts, as the private management campaigns of the Istanbul airports and also the General Directorate of State’s Airport Authority (DHMI), land border managements and port managements of Turkey supported the campaigns by placing the stands and

¹³⁶ TRT, ATV, BASKENT TV, CINE 5, CNBC-E, CNN-TURK, E TV, EXPO CHANNEL, FLASH TV, HABER TURK, KANAL 6, KANAL 1, KANAL 7, KANAL A, TRABZON ZIGANA TV, KANAL B, KANAL D, KANAL TURK, KRAL TV, NTV, OLAY TV, SHOW TV, SKY TURK, STAR, STV, TGRT, TV 5, TV 8.

billboards of 157 and Have you seen my mother?. The entry points of Turkey are very strategic to reach to the victim. In most cases trafficker waits the victim at the airport and later it might not be possible to reach her. Being aware of this situation IOM office focused on advertising the 157 at borders of Turkey with the support and coordination of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Interior. 157 and Have you seen my mother campaign printed material and posters are also placed and distributed by gendarmerie officials at the borders, through municipalities of Ankara, Istanbul, Antalya, Trabzon and Izmir. (Please see Appendices L for IOM's media report and public awareness activities). Under the coordination of the Ministry of Interior 500.000 passport inserts which are created and published by IOM Turkey office, distributed at passport entry points for potential victims (See Appendices M, for 157 card). Information card of 157, is also distributed at Turkish Embassies at source countries and at Moldova and Ukraine through NGO's. "Have you seen my mother?" commercial is also shown at 25 cinema theaters in 6 cities of Turkey¹³⁷ with the support of Fida Film and Sinefekt companies, moreover Channel D and Star TV¹³⁸ became sponsors of the campaign and have shown the commercial at prime times. Additionally, a total of 150.000 leaflets were printed and distributed in Turkish, English and Russian by the General Command of Gendarmerie. Gendarmerie also prepared 9000 counter trafficking brochures in 2003 for their officials and civilians.

IOM also worked on awareness activities to NGO's in Turkey and to media people. NGO's are very important for local response towards any combating activities but NGO's in Turkey are not very informed on trafficking. "Civil society in Turkey is very young and under-funded, and only very few NGOs operate on the level of professionalism that is common in Western Europe and USA" says Galma Jahic¹³⁹. Media is the strongest and the easiest way to reach public, and an important means of raising public awareness, if it is used in right

¹³⁷ Cinema theaters in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Trabzon, Antalya and Adana, these are the cities where victims of trafficking in Turkey most identified in.

¹³⁸ Channel D and Star TV are one of the most popular private TV channels in Turkey.

¹³⁹ Combating Trafficking in Women: Turkey, Awareness Raising, July 2005.

and objective way. Media should need to be very well informed on trafficking, as cases including sex services, forced prostitution but the most important thing is, they include human right abuse. Another key challenge is to educate public and state authorities, shifting their perception of human trafficking from a national-security threat associated with organized crime and illegal migration to an understanding that trafficking is also a gross abuse of the victim's human rights¹⁴⁰. In the early 1990's, media attention was mostly directed at the "Natasha's" in the Black Sea Region of Turkey. Even the term Natasha used in articles or news to refer to women from ex-Soviet countries and their involvement in prostitution was reproduced by the media says Sema Erder and Selmin Kaska and add that, although cases of trafficking were already reported in the mid 90's, it became an important news item only after 1999, when the fight against the infiltration of foreign prostitutes began to be recognized as an important public issue and to be treated as such by the police¹⁴¹. After IOM's public awareness campaign focusing on the social affects of trafficking, media as well as the public more directed at victims of trafficking and started seeing trafficking as a social fact affecting generations.

4.4 Prosecution Activities of Counter Trafficking Projects and Legal Framework:

Due to its nature, human trafficking remains a difficult crime to prosecute. Even if the recruiters are captured, their bosses are elusive. Many of the trafficked are reluctant to testify. Most women are poorly educated, with little or no skills to earn their livelihoods. Many have been previously abused. Some of them simply yearn for a luxurious life. Consequently, they end up falling easy prey to traffickers. As mentioned in introduction part, no legal regulations directly related to trafficking before August 2002. Before 2002 both foreign and domestic traffickers were prosecuted under forced prostitution statutes 436/7. Although Article 436/7 remained in use until recently, the adoption of 201b and its

¹⁴⁰ OSCE Charter for European Security, Istanbul 1999, p:19.

¹⁴¹ Erder S., and Kaska S., "Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Women: The case of Turkey", IOM publication, November 2003 p:28.

trafficking-specific elements was a positive step; in the first year 27 cases involving 74 defendants and 86 victims were prosecuted under the new law. Application of 436/7 remained consistent, regularly impacting domestic victims. On 3 August 2002, the Turkish National Assembly passed two amendments to the Penal Code which specifically concerned trafficking and human smuggling. Article 201b of the Turkish Criminal Code was adopted in accordance with the Palermo Protocol on Transnational Organized Crime and its definition of trafficking and exploitation. And in June 2005, a new Criminal Code came into force and three separate codes were again introduced to encompass all elements of trafficking. Articles 80, 91, and 227 are in place to punish trafficking in women, organ trafficking, and recruiting women from abroad, respectively.

4.1.1 Previous Counter-Trafficking Legislation

Before the introduction of the revised penal code, attempts to prosecute trafficking under related provisions were the norm. A review of these statutes is useful for evaluating how counter-trafficking perspectives and capacities have evolved. These laws are also important to understand because all present statistics reflect the application of these laws for any crimes committed prior to June 2005.

Article 436/7: Encourage To Prostitution

“Whoever, with the purpose of prostitution, seduces, provides or sends from one place to another for another person, a virgin girl or a woman who has not completed the age of twenty one, even by obtaining her consent, or a virgin girl or a woman over twenty-one years of age by using force, violence, threat or applying influence or fraud, shall be imprisoned from one year to three years and ordered to pay a heavy fine of nine thousand to ninety thousand Turkish liras.”

“Where the above mentioned wrongs are committed against a virgin girl or a woman who has not completed the age of twenty-one, by using force,

violence or threat or by applying influence, or where such wrongs are committed by the victim's brother or sister, ascendant, ascendant by affinity, husband, natural or appointed guardian, teacher, tutor, servant or supervisor, the offender shall be imprisoned from two to ten years."

"Whoever commits the preparatory actions of the offenses embraced in this Chapter shall be punished by one sixth of the punishment prescribed for the main offence."

The provisions of this law fail to incorporate a definition of exploitation, only consider sex crimes, and do not combine the recruitment, transportation, and harboring elements completely and explicitly. These limitations led to the adoption of an explicit trafficking statute.

Article 201/B: Trafficking in Human Beings

"Those who provide, kidnap, take or transform from one place to another and house individuals with the intention of making them work or serve by force, subject them to slavery or similar treatment, threaten, pressure, use force or coercion to persuade them to give up their bodily organs, use undue influence, secure their consent by deception or by exploiting the desperation of such individuals shall be sentenced to five to ten years of heavy imprisonment and a heavy fine of not less than one billion Turkish liras.

If the actions that constitute a crime are attempted with the intentions described in the first paragraph, the victim is assumed not to have given his/her consent. If children below the age of eighteen are procured, kidnapped, taken or transferred from one place to another or housed with the intentions specified in paragraph one, even when no intermediary actions relating to the crime are committed, the penalties foreseen in paragraph one shall still be applied to the perpetrator.

If the crimes listed in the paragraphs above are committed as an organization, the penalties foreseen for the perpetrators shall be doubled.”

Turkish government and its institutions made considerable efforts to promote this law. Sustained training efforts have led to increase awareness and improved prosecution rates. Beginning in June 2005, a new Criminal Code was introduced in accordance with European standards as part of efforts to harmonize the judicial system with *acquis* standards for European Union accession. The new code is compatible with new changes in the legal system. Article 80 of the New Turkish Penal Code, which was added to Article 201/B also seeking to align Turkey’s Penal Code with the requirements of “Trafficking Protocol”¹⁴². The new code has separate articles for *Tissue or Organ Trafficking in Article 91* and also defined *prostitution in Article 227*. New statutory baselines demand eight to twelve year prison sentences for traffickers, or ‘traders’ as they are now defined; security and victim protection measures are also a new introduction of Article 80.

Article 80: Human Trafficking

(1) A person who procures or kidnaps persons or who takes or transports persons from one place to another or who harbors persons with a view to force them to work or to provide a service or to subject them to slavery or similar practices or to donate their organs by exerting threats, pressure, force or violence, by abusing his authority, by deceit or by obtaining their consent through taking advantage of the opportunities they have to control them or of their helplessness shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years and to an judicial fine of up to ten thousand days.

¹⁴² “Combating Human Trafficking in Turkey: A Strategic Approach to Law Enforcement” Report, Cetin Arslan, 2006 p:5.

- (2) *In the event of actions which are undertaken for the purposes referred to in the first paragraph and which constitute an offence, the consent of the injured party shall be deemed void.*
- (3) *Where juveniles under eighteen years of age are procured, kidnapped, taken or transported from one place to another or harbored for the purposes referred to in the first paragraph, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to the penalties referred to in the first paragraph, notwithstanding that none of the acts instrumental to the offence has been resorted to.*
- (4) *Security measures shall be taken for legal entities on account of the above-mentioned crimes.*

Article 91: Tissue or Organ Trafficking

- (1) *A person who takes an organ without the legal consent of the person giving the organ would be penalized by a prison sentence from 5 years to 9 years. If the subject of the case is tissue not organs then the prison sentence would be from 2 years to 5 years.*
- (2) *A person who takes organs or tissues from a dead person's body would be penalized by a prison sentence of up to one year.*
- (3) *A person who buys, sells, or negotiates the transaction of organs or tissues would be penalized by the punishment of first the article.*
- (4) *The situation of implementation including the first and third articles around an organized group of defendants will be penalized by prison sentence from 8 years to 15 years or they will be penalized by a judicial fine of up to ten thousand days.*

- (5) *A person who keeps, transfers, or vaccinates the organ or tissue illegally would be penalized by a prison sentence from 2 years to 5 years.*
- (6) *A person who advertises about assurances of an organ or tissue or a person who publishes the advertisements for his/her interest would be penalized by prison sentence up to one year.*
- (7) *If the guilt defined in the 6th article is applied within a juridical person, that person would be penalized by rules which are special to their security provisions.*
- (8) *If the victim dies during the implementation of the guilt in 1st article, the rules about intentionally murder will be applied.*

Acts of human trafficking committed for the purpose of “forced prostitution” are instead defined as falling within the scope of the crime of “forcing to engage in prostitution” under Article 227 of the Turkish Penal Code¹⁴³. This constitutes the weakest link in Turkish Law with regard to counter trafficking¹⁴⁴. Marielle Lindstrom has also mentioned her concerns on the application of the Articles 80 and 227. In this regard she highlighted the conflict between articles on content, the need for more training for the judges and prosecutors which Human Resource Development Foundation organized trainings and IOM participated on counter trafficking both to law enforcement to assist on the identification of the victims and to judges and prosecutors to find the gaps on the practice and for adopting the

¹⁴³ Arslan, C., “İnsan Ticareti Sucu (TCK md.201/b)”, The journal of the Department of Law, Ankara University Department, volume 53, 2004, p:19-83.

¹⁴⁴ Kocsakal, U., “İnsan Ticareti Sucu”, The journal of the Department of Law, Galatasaray University, Iss1, 2003, p:71-72.

new laws¹⁴⁵. She added that increase in cases does show that awareness-raising and trainings can reflect in improvement of official responses to trafficking.

Article 227: Prostitution

- (1) *A person who encourages a child to prostitution, facilitates this way, procures or shelters for this aim or mediating the prostitution of the child, would be penalized by a prison sentence from 4 years to 10 years and judicial pecuniary punishment up to 5,000 days. An attempt to this crime is an offense and would be punished as an executed crime.*
- (2) *The person, who promotes to prostitution, facilitates the way of this or mediates for prostitution or a procuring place for this, would be penalized by a prison sentence from 2 years to 4 years and judicial pecuniary punishment up to 3,000 days. The person who is forced to prostitution and who makes earnings from this either partially or as a whole is recognized as encouragement for prostitution.*
- (3) *The person, who imports or exports people for prostitution, would be penalized according the articles above.*
- (4) *The punishment, which would be given due to the articles above, of the person who provides and encourages someone doing prostitution by using force, coercion and ruse or benefiting from her desperation would be increased from the half to double.*
- (5) *If the crimes, which are defined in the articles above are committed by a spouse, lineal ancestors, brother, adopter, guardian, and the other people who have educational, supervisor and care responsibilities or by abusing the public employment and the*

¹⁴⁵ 9 trainings on counter trafficking: Legal Implamantations for Ministry of Justice and for National General Directorate of Security. In total 219 participants attended. Trainings held in Istanbul, Antalya, Ankara, Izmir, Bursa and Erzurum.

prestige that is provided from business relations, the punishment would be increased the half amount more.

- (6) *If these crimes are committed in the frame of a crime organization, which is organized for committing a crime, the punishment would be increased the half amount more.*
- (7) *The security procedure, which is applied for legal entities, would be applied to everybody because of these crimes.*
- (1) *The person that is a victim of prostitution undergoes a medical examination and therapy cure.*

* Just before the publication of this thesis, the government of Turkey made an important change in the articles to eliminate the confusion of trafficking definition and it's reflection in the laws. This development seems to affect the legislation very positive, as most importantly *prostitution* word is included under article 80.

ARTICLE 3- Article 80 (1) of the Law no.5237 has been amended as follows:

“(1) Those who recruit, abduct, transport or transfer or harbour persons for the purpose of subjecting to forced labour or service, prostitution, enslavement or for removal of body organs, by getting their consent by means of threat, oppression, coercion or using violence, of abusing influence, of deceit or of abusing their control over or the vulnerabilities of these persons shall be sentenced to imprisonment up to eight to twelve years and a fine corresponding to 10,000 days.”

ARTICLE 9- The phrase « shall be subjected to therapy or treatment » included in Article 227(8) of the Law no. 5237 has been amended as « shall be subjected to treatment or psychological therapy »

ARTICLE 45- Article 73(8) and article 227(3) of the law no. 5237 dated 26/9/2004 have been repealed.

As women need to be registered in Turkey to work as prostitute, they need to be a Turkish citizen; therefore if a foreign woman involved in prostitution and detained by police or gendarmerie will be checked for sexually transmitted diseases, and possibly deported, as provided for under the General Public Law, Article 106 (TPC article on Threat). Because the police can arrest the ones who are involved in covert prostitution in the interest of public morality and health, not for a criminal offence¹⁴⁷. Especially in last decades due to the increase of uncontrolled sex market, caused in increase of unregistered sex workers, which includes foreigners who are mostly coming from Former Soviet Union countries. In parallel to that the risk of sexually transmitted diseases for public health is also increased. Victims could represent little proportion of the actual prostitution figures; however it needs to be kept in mind that it is a possibility that victims exist in those figures, who are waiting to be rescued.

4.4.3 Other Relevant Legislations on Trafficking:

4.4.3.1 Law on Work Permit for Aliens;

law dated 27 February 2003 no.4817, regulates the conditions and durations of work permits granted to aliens to work in Turkey. The law vests the authority for granting work permits solely with the Ministry of and Social Security, also includes regulations on domestic work as well.

4.4.3.2 Citizenship Law;

law dated 4 June 2003 no 4866, in order to prevent legalization of acts that involve human trafficking, amendments have been made to the Citizenship Law. Instead of giving automatically the citizenship to an alien who marries a Turkish citizen, citizenship for alien will only be possible after the parties have been married for at least 3 years. On the other hand, in order to prevent aliens from

¹⁴⁷ Erder S., and Kaska S., “Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Women: The case of Turkey”, IOM publication, November 2003 p:27

obtaining a work permit by way of acquisition of citizenship, a new requirement has been introduced in which spouses and children are required to have resided in Turkey for at least five years before they are able to work in the country¹⁴⁸.

4.4.3.3 Turkish Passport Law;

law dated 15 July 1950 no.7564, is a norm that can serve to prevent acts of human trafficking by saying; those, whose occupations involve earning money by soliciting women to prostitution, and those who are involved in white slave trafficking and all kinds of smugglers are banned from entry into Turkey.

4.4.3.4 Free Treatment of Victims of Trafficking;

in order to provide free treatment for victims of trafficking identified in Turkey, with the aim to provide to patients with foreign nationality who have been identified as a victim of trafficking and who do not have the means to meet the expenses for health services are given the opportunity to get free health services from state health institutions and organizations. The Circular of the Ministry of Health, dated 26.04.2004 and numbered 6679 (2004/62), on the subject was sent to relevant Ministries, public agencies and organizations, non-governmental organizations, and all governorates.

4.4.3.5 Residence with Short-Term Visa for Victims of Trafficking;

no. 4804, Turkey is one of the few countries in Europe offers humanitarian visa to victims of trafficking. The implementation of the Application of Humanitarian Visa and Short-term Residence, for six months but can be extended for further period., is started for the purpose of residing the victims of human trafficking identified in Turkey, for a specific time period during their treatment, care, and legal processes. The Ministry of Interior has authorized governorships to issue humanitarian visas and temporary residence permit to victims. Issuances of humanitarian visas are not conditional on the victim's cooperation with law

¹⁴⁸ “Combating Human Trafficking in Turkey: A Strategic Approach to Law Enforcement” Report, Cetin Arslan, 2006 p:25

enforcement agencies against the traffickers. According to IOM data 35 humanitarian visas have been issued in 2005.

4.4.3.6 Highway Transport Law and Regulations;

came into force in 19 July 2003 and Highway Transport Regulations in 25 February 2004. Law regulates, in case where there is a finalized court decision convicting persons of either trafficking or smuggling, the authorization certificates of these persons are cancelled and no new authorization are granted for at least three years¹⁴⁹.

4.5 Protection Activities of Counter Trafficking Projects:

Protection facilities in Turkey, as being a destination country, are focusing on transit shelters for the victims of third country citizens. In accordance with the National Action Plan, it was decided to establish shelters where victims can get psychological, legal and medical counseling. It might be important to mention that in Turkey the assistance programs for the victims of trafficking identified in Turkey are for foreigners, it is because of the profile of victims identified in Turkey;

¹⁴⁹ http://www.mfa.gov.tr/mfa_tr visited on 15 October 2006.

Table 6 Nationalities of the victims of human trafficking identified in Turkey in 2005.

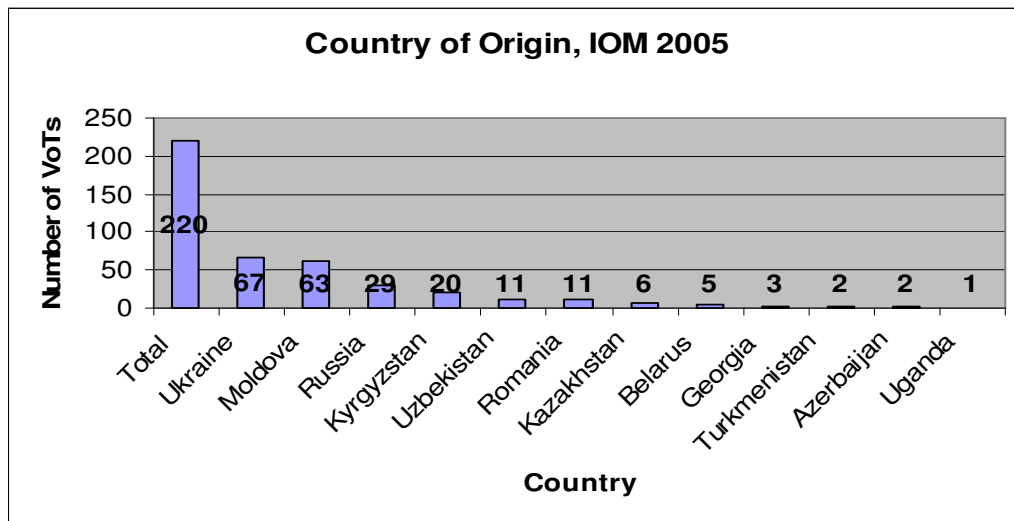
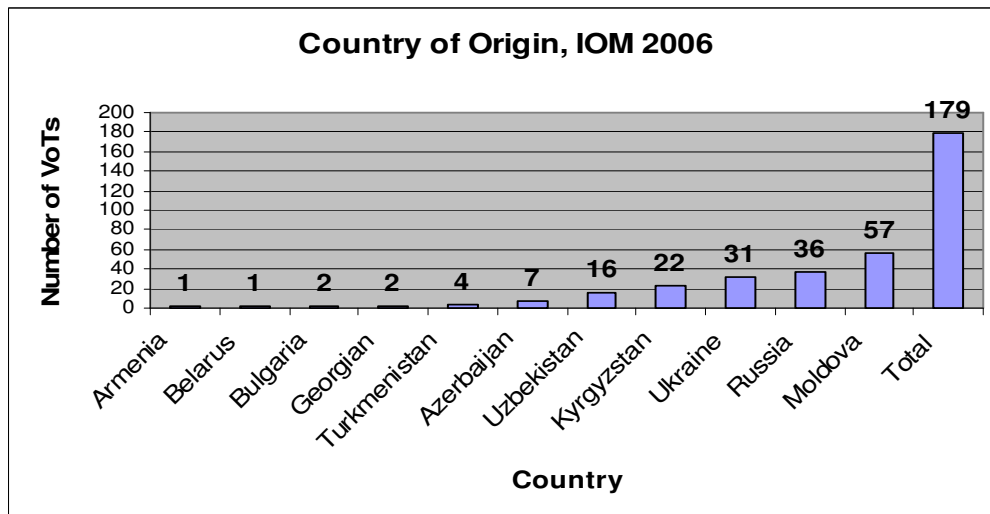


Table 7 Nationalities of the victims of human trafficking identified in Turkey in 2006



In Turkey referral mechanism is taking place as; when a foreign women¹⁵⁰ is rescued whether through 157 helpline, or by law enforcement raids, or with the help of third party or found, she is taken to the foreigners department of the General Directorate of Security in that city. The first interview is conducted by the foreigner department's officials to understand her situation. If she is identified as a victim of trafficking, then IOM is contacted, IOM direct assistance people conduct the second interview to identify her needs, to see whether she is acceptable for IOM's volunteer return program and to provide her transfer to the shelters. There are only 2 shelters existing in Turkey working in the field of trafficking which are located in Ankara and Istanbul.

The first shelter for victims of trafficking in Turkey is opened with the support of Municipality of Greater Istanbul¹⁵¹, in Istanbul in November 2004 by **Human Resources Development Foundation (HRDF)** which is the first NGO member of the "*National Task Force on Combating Human Trafficking*". The Beyoglu Municipality in Istanbul provides food aid¹⁵², and is now run through HRDF's own fundraising efforts and they received 150.000 Turkish lira supports from Prime Minister Social Found. Shelters in the field of trafficking have some prior goals; first and the most purpose for shelters is, provide safe stay for the victim stays during her stay in Turkey which the length of stay might change depending on the case, says Marielle Lindstrom. Moreover shelters are required to collect data and information on human trafficking, assist victims to reach health or legal assistance, participating and/or organizing trainings for law enforcement units or to prosecutors. According to information gathered from IOM¹⁵³, At Istanbul, HRDF managed shelter, 250 victims of human trafficking have stayed.

¹⁵⁰ Instead of mentioning people, I rather wrote women as all the victims of trafficking identified in Turkey are women, according to IOM statistics as included in the study.

¹⁵¹ A protocol is signed on establishing a shelter for victims of trafficking, on the 29 June 2004 between Municipality of Greater Istanbul and HRDF in accordance to the national Action Plan prepared by the National Task Force for Combating Human Trafficking held under the coordination of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

¹⁵² Human Resources Development Foundation, June 2005, p:12.

¹⁵³ At the interview conducted with Meltem Ersoy, the Project Manager, on 2 November 2006.

The second shelter is being managed by the **Women's Solidarity Foundation (WSF)** Ankara in September 2005, with the financial support from the project supported by SIDA and the US government, and support of Municipality of Greater Ankara, which is responsible for the maintenance of the fixtures at the Center, and meets yearly the natural gas expenditures up to 3000 m³ and water expenditures up to 500 m³ and by technical support provided by IOM. WSF became the second member of "*National Task Force on Combating Human Trafficking*" after HRDF. At Ankara shelter, in total 79¹⁵⁴ victims of human trafficking have been assisted. IOM's projects are covering the management cost of Ankara shelter, plus Prime Minister Social Fund provided 75.000 Turkish Lira for 2006. Cooperation with NGOs and other international organizations working in the field of counter-trafficking should be part of program development and implementation, in order to make better and more cost-effective use of resources through a coordinated approach. NGOs should be strengthened so as to ensure sustainable assistance to victims of trafficking. IOM has organized a workshop in Istanbul for 50 representatives of NGO's from different cities. Second NGP Capacity Building Workshop was held in Trabzon, 45 participants attended from NGO's and media, on 12 13 October 2005.

NGO With the purpose on the create awareness among NGO's in Turkey and focused to identify NGO partners in different cities of Turkey. For instance, 157 helpline is planned to turnover a NGO, or to transfer to an existing NGO says Meltem Ersoy, however when an open tender organized for selection of a NGO to run the 157 helpline, there were no successful application from NGO's which are fulfilling the requirements. Ms.Ersoy continues; it is still in progress and with the government partners transfer or turn over of 157 is a continuing work.

Victims are taken to shelters after being identified. During IOM's direct assistant's first interview¹⁵⁵, if the victim mentions herself as willingly to go back

¹⁵⁴ As of 15 November 2006, from IOM data.

¹⁵⁵ IOM's offices are located in Ankara and in Istanbul. Direct assistance of IOM can do the face to face interview with the victims, which is their first interview, only if the victim is identified in Ankara or Istanbul. If the victim is identified in an other city, then the first interview is conducted

to her country, then IOM starts preparing the documents needed for travel¹⁵⁶. Direct assistance also learns whether she would like to participate the rehabilitation process in her country or not. Rehabilitation is very important, as most of the victims are suffering from trauma and IOM offices at main source countries have rehabilitation centers; in Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Mental conditions, like post-traumatic stress, can take years to overcome and many women never fully recover. Victims are provided free health service in Turkey, and nearly all victims stayed in the Ankara shelter had health assistance says the shelter manager¹⁵⁷. Besides psychological depressions or traumas, victim's medical condition which was reported by IOM in 2005 is really expressing the very bad side of the trafficking crime. 8% of the victims had brain damage, 9% had digestive diseases, 10% had hepatitis A, B and C, 31% had damaged of their reproductive health organs, 36% had sexually transmitted diseases and 6% of them had ear-nose-throat infections. Mental health disorders of the victims were; 71% had post-traumatic stress disorder, 16% had anxiety, depression, and other personality problems, and 13% had multiple personality disorders¹⁵⁸. In this regard, rehabilitation process is very essential for the victims says Meltem Ersoy, and adds that victims are normally staying in shelters around 10 days, which is the process for the preparation of her travel documents and arrangements. But this process could last longer depending on the case, if she has serious health problems requires for her to stay in hospital, or if she is giving testimony to the law enforcement officials to arrest the traffickers, this process might take longer. Legal side of the combating activities has important role, normally victims do not prefer to appeal against traffickers; as

on the phone. After she is taken to the shelters direct assistance of IOM becomes able to do the face to face interview. In some cases, victims are not referred to the shelters and directly send to her home country from the place of rescue. This happens very few, depending on the movement schedule, says Marielle Sander Linstrom.

¹⁵⁶ Traffickers usually take their passports or any kind of ID from the victims, to make them more dependent and limit their movement. That's why, IOM is usually getting in contact with victims countries embassy for travel documents.

¹⁵⁷ Due to security reasons, it was asked not mention personal information of shelter staff. The interview is conducted on 1st of November.

¹⁵⁸ "Turkey, Trends and Trafficking:2005", Cost and Impact chapter, IOM.

they are threaten, had very difficult experiences, just feel themselves very lucky of being rescues and immediately go back to their homes. But their contribution to police investigation will definitely help arresting of traffickers; in this regard victims should be aware of their rights. Starting from this point IOM with Bar Associations, contacted 2 workshops on trafficking and on new penal code, in Ankara and in Istanbul. The workshop “Counter Trafficking Seminar on Legal Arrangements” was held in Ankara on 12 and 13 November 2005 for Ankara Bar Association, where 44 lawyers participated. Istanbul workshop for Istanbul Bar Association with same title was held on 29 and 30 April 2006, where 37 lawyers participated. It was suggested to create a group of lawyers who are experienced in trafficking area to deal with trafficking cases; this is still a continuing work.

When she returns to her home country, reintegration and rehabilitation is important. Reintegration assistance should be an integral part of voluntary return programs to address the root causes of trafficking and avoid potential re-trafficking of victims after return. Reintegration elements to be included are as; medical and psychological assistance, security protection, vocational training, job referral, subsidized employment, self-employment and micro-credits tailored to each individual case, with a view to empowering victims in their country of origin. As if the victim is left to the same conditions, then it is a huge possibility of her to look for ways to survive or take care of her family, unfortunately to be re-trafficked as well. IOM source countries are monitoring the victims from 3 to 6 months periods.

4.6 Cooperation Activities in the International Arena;

For the purpose of combating human trafficking, as mentioned in the introduction, Turkey has signed cooperation protocols with Belarus in 2004, with Georgia and Ukraine in 2005, and with Moldova in 2006. As it's been obviously mentioning by the authorities that combating trafficking activities should require cross border cooperation, in this regard bilateral agreements, which are formed through internationally accepted protocols, are gaining strategically important role. Turkey

also proposed cooperation protocols to the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Uzbekistan, Romania and Kyrgyzstan. Negotiations are still continuing with Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation; however no response has yet been received from the other countries. In addition to these bilateral agreements, Turkey also supports the international activities carried out under NATO, OSCE¹⁵⁹, the Council of Europe, BSEC¹⁶⁰, the Budapest and Bali processes, SECI¹⁶¹ and the Bern Initiative, and works actively in these areas. In cooperation with IOM, Turkey has also initiated a project for establishing a regional information hub for collecting information on victims of trafficking in the Black Sea Region¹⁶².

4.7 Profile of victim of human trafficking identified in Turkey 2005 and 2006:

If we look at the data on victims of human trafficking identified in Turkey and assisted by IOM in years 2005 and 2006 in total, we see that most of the trafficked women are from Moldova, then Ukraine. Victims are young, mostly between ages of 18-24 but also 16 minor cases, see table 7 and 8. All the identified person are women, which could come up with a question, as; is there a gender inequality included in trafficking crime which is taking place mostly through selling of women's body? See table 9 and 10.

¹⁵⁹ Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

¹⁶⁰ Black Sea Economic Cooperation.

¹⁶¹ Southeastern European Cooperative Initiative.

¹⁶² Arslan, C., "Combating Human Trafficking in Turkey: A Strategic Approach to Law Enforcement" Report, 2006 p:24.

Table 8 Age Profile of Victims of Human Trafficking Identified in Turkey in 2005

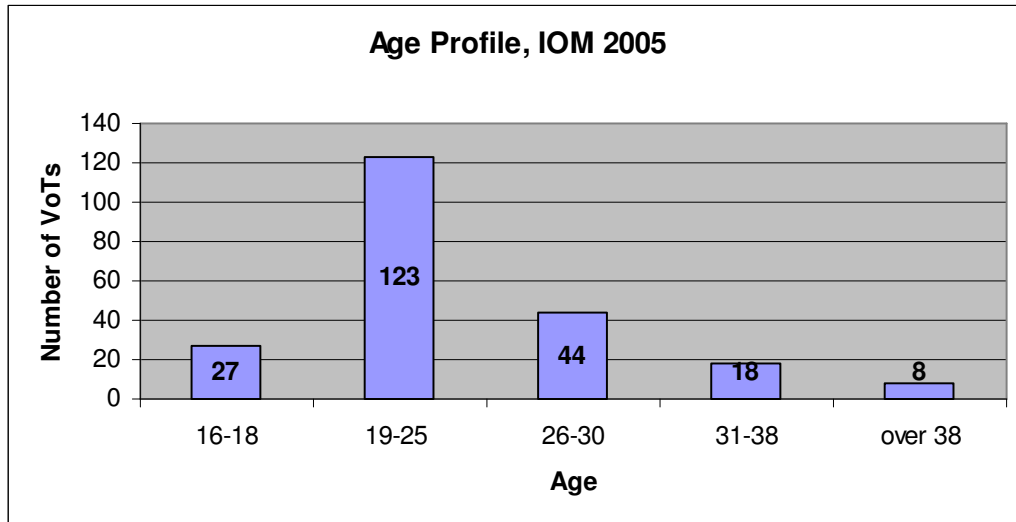
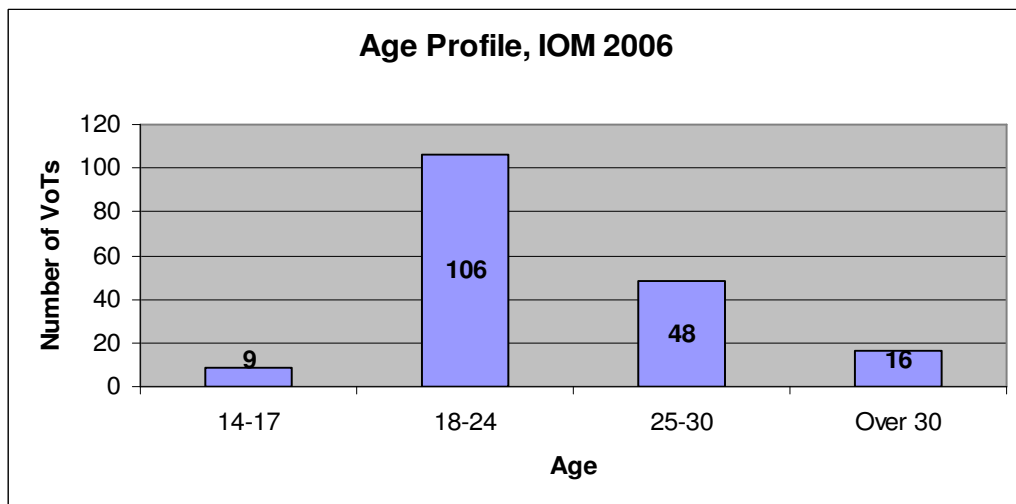


Table 9 Age Profile of Victims of Human Trafficking Identified in Turkey in 2006



Istanbul is seen as the top port of entry point, but most of the victims are identified in Antalya in 2006. Besides Turkey's advanced level of economic prosperity by people from source countries in its vicinity, another important factor making Turkey a target country is the relatively unhindered travel to our country stemming from its character as a popular tourist destination.

Table 10 Gender Profile of victims of Trafficking Identified in Turkey, in 2005

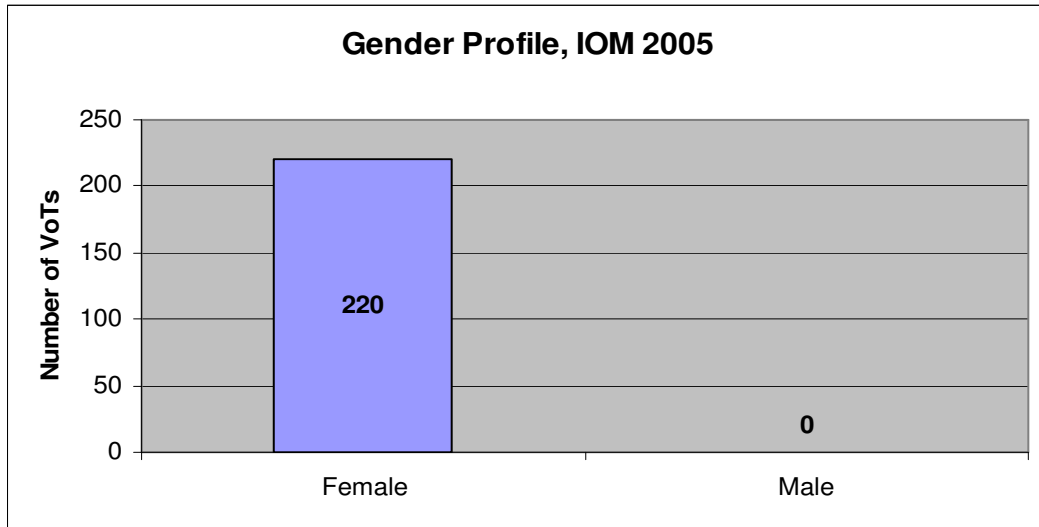


Table 11 Gender Profile of victims of Trafficking Identified in Turkey, in 2006

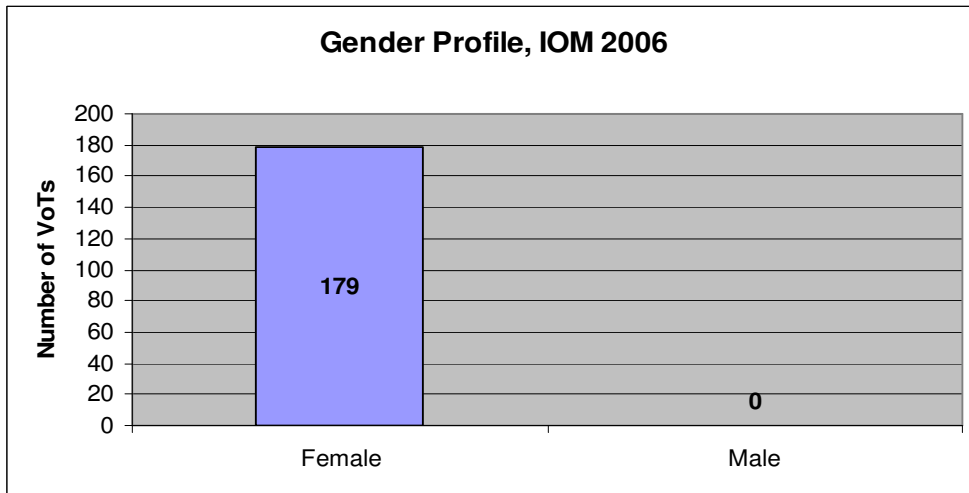
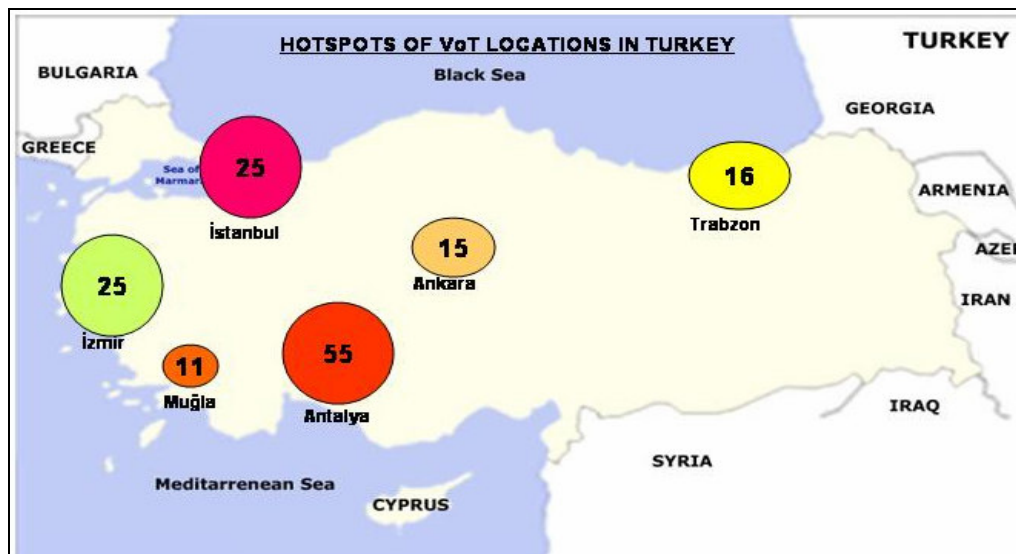


Table 11 shows the hot spots of the cities where Victims of human trafficking have been identified in Turkey in 2006. As it is also seen, most of the trafficking cases are taking place in big cities of Turkey. Antalya, Istanbul and Izmir are the top cities where trafficking cases have occurred. These 3 cities have another common point from trafficking perspective; which is they all are touristic cities of Turkey. According to Meltem Ersoy, trafficking cases are happening in big cities but also at their districts like Alanya, Kusadasi. Karadeniz region; as being close to source countries could be considered as one of the most expected city on trafficking cases, however according to statistics Trabzon comes after than Izmir and Istanbul.

Figure 3 Top six locations where Victims of Trafficking, as of 17 November 2006



Turkey is a big country; in this regard victim's entry point to Turkey differs. Most of the victims, as they are deceived by traffickers enter Turkey legally, most often they travel by air and met with the other trafficker at the airport. Sometimes, victims have been told and forced to pay the amount paid for the ticket, accommodation, meal and even the amount paid for cigarettes for the victim are

listed to as which they must pay, says Marielle Lindstrom.

As seen on the tables, Istanbul is the top entry point for the victims of trafficking. If we compare the tables of 2005 and 2006, we see that in table 2006 the entry points differentiated. The reason could be because of the successful actions taken by the law enforcement officials and placed posters and billboards at main entry points, traffickers might have started to look for alternative entry points where there is less actions taken.

Table 12 Ports of Entry Points of Victims to Turkey, in 2005

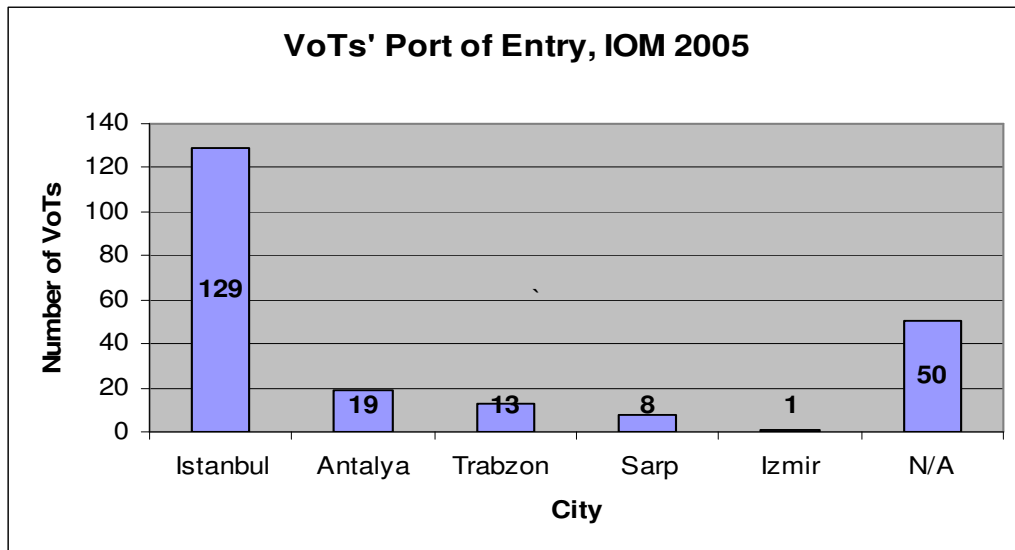
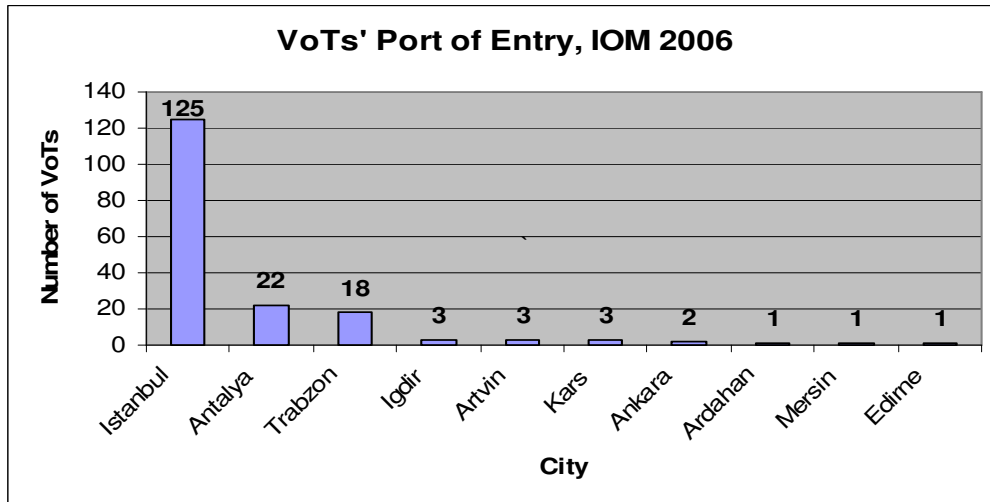


Table 13 Ports of Entry Points of Victims to Turkey, in 2006



Victims might be sold many times, says Marielle Lindstrom. They even sold and taken more that 5 cities in few months. She has explained one example as; one of the victims is taken from one of the big city to counties because she couldn't be solved to the amounts desired by the traffickers, she was older that 25 and could be considered as fat.

Table 14 Cities where Victims of Trafficking have been rescued in Turkey in 2005

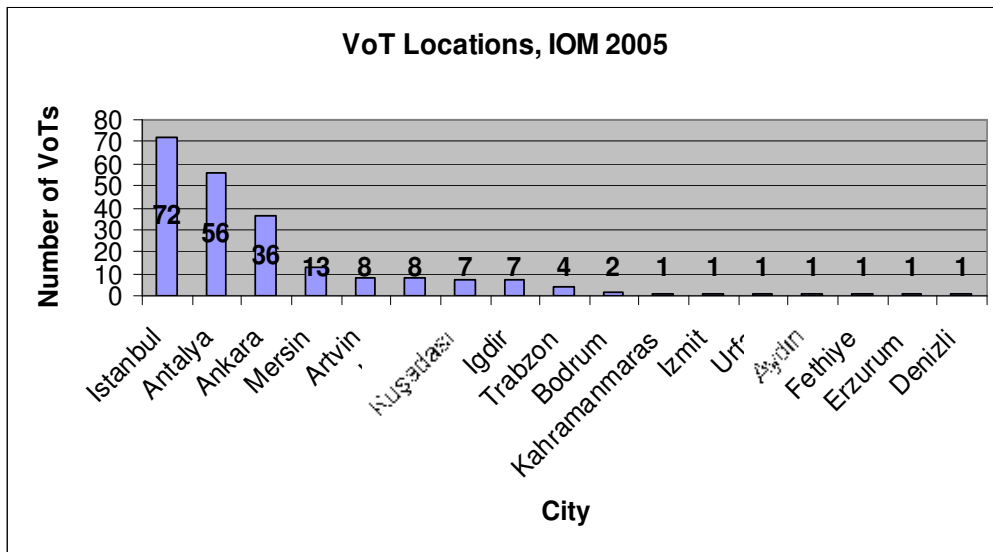
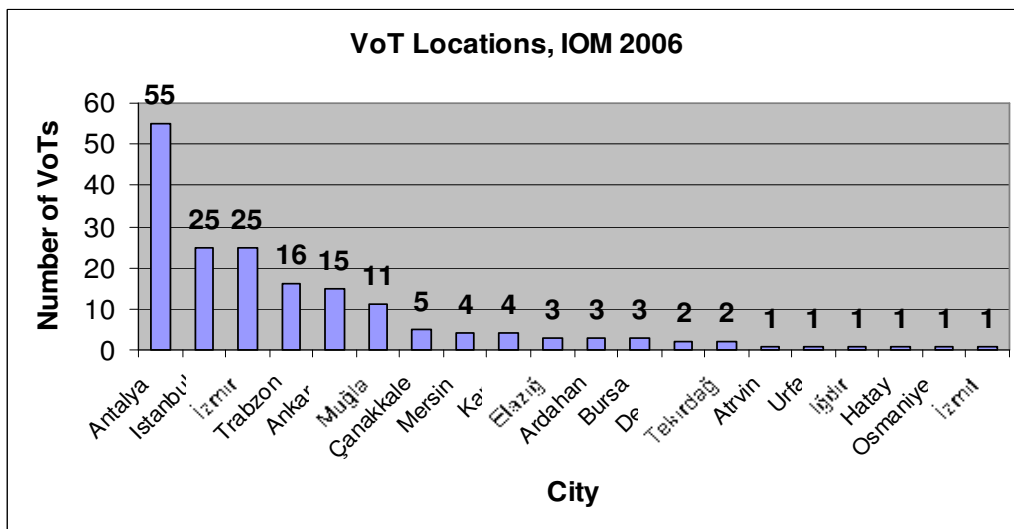


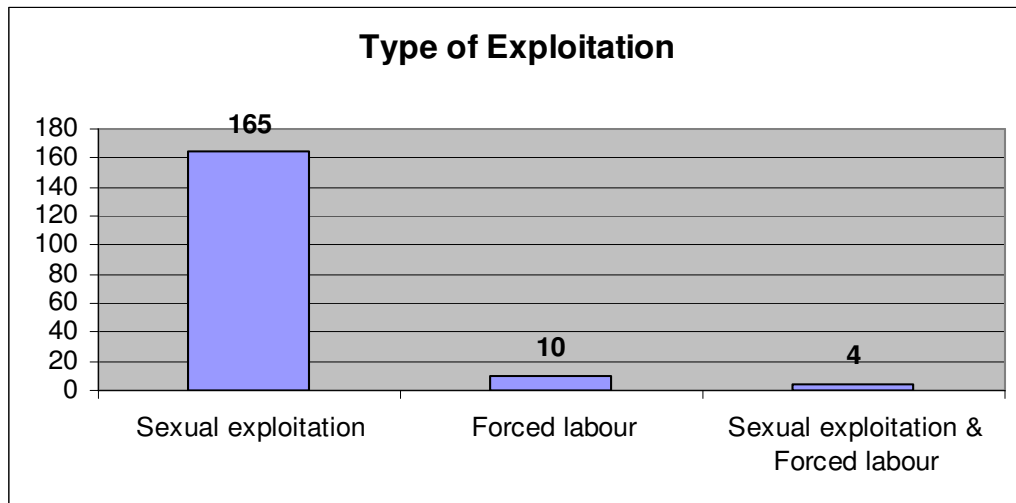
Table 15 Cities where Victims of Trafficking have been rescued in Turkey in 2006



Besides as it thought by the public, the education level of victims are not expected as good and high says Marielle Lindstrom and refers to a survey of 86 individuals trafficked to Turkey and assisted by IOM in 2005, published in 2005 Turkey, Trafficking and Trends report; they found that just half had not more than a middle school education, completes the picture of a trafficked population with limited income and skills.

Most common exploitation form of trafficking is forced prostitution which there is also forced labour as well. Victims are forced to prostitution, according to IOM 2005 report; parents of the victims are also pay high prices, like as victim who might suffer for long years maybe till end of her life.

Table 16 Type of Exploitation of the Victims of Trafficking in Turkey in 2006



4.8 Strengths, Constraints and Recommendations:

Although trafficking is a complex issue, and an organized crime besides being a human rights violation, actions taken by the Turkish Government in nearly 2 years are really progressing. There are some issues which could be mention as areas needed to be improved in combating trafficking. First of all, data is very essential.

All the strategies, programs or actions needs to be taken against trafficking are depending on proper data; so proper data collection has strategically important on Turkish government's projects both on trafficking, and migration as well. For instance, data that are collecting at borders on the numbers of foreigners entering Turkey is not including gender or age¹⁶³. Where data on gender could provide officials to see the migration related trends on economy, labour or tourism. As also mentioned in he publication of European Parliament¹⁶⁴ that the data in many European Union countries are unreliable, which an anti-trafficking legislation, proper data collection system and funds for data collection is essential. As mentioned, anti-trafficking legislation needs to be very clear and close to confusion. Unfortunately, even with the new Penal Code of Turkey trafficking is defined in Article 80; however in Article 227¹⁶⁵ prostitution is included. When the judges consider a women brought from abroad and forced into prostitution, they may charge the case to Article 227, where "forcing to engage in prostitution" is mentioned in instead of Article 80. Another point could be the identification of the victims of human trafficking. As the Turkish officials are doing the identification, the gap occurring here could be is of all the language issue. As the victim profile of Turkey is mostly from Former Soviet countries, the person who conducts the identification interview should o officials know at least Russian, ideally more than one language of Former Soviet countries. So; language issue should be solved by assigning full time translators for combating trafficking departments, or ideally teaching at least Russian to officials. However besides the language gap, although IOM is conducted a language training for police official, the system makes them to be subject of promotion or rotation. It is also related to security reasons. However General Command of Gendarmeries system is different, the ones who are trained in trafficking and became expert on the issue, even if they are assigned to another city, they again work at combating smuggling and trafficking department. I would like refer to IOM's 2005 publication once more on the

¹⁶³ State Statistic Institution datas are checked.

¹⁶⁴ Study on National Legislation on Prostitution and the Trafficking in Women and Children, European Union, August 2005 p:45.

¹⁶⁵ Article 80 and 227 are on pages 17 and 19 of this chapter.

identification numbers outside of Turkey, which in other words report is saying that; victims, who became subjects of trafficked in Turkey, couldn't been identified by Turkish officials, but by source country NGO's and by other organizations. The figures are extremely high, nearly the same amount of victims identified in Turkey. According to me, these figures are open for discussion, and should be solved through cross border cooperation. For identification, person with possibility of being a victim of trafficking should given a time, and should be psychologically supported at that period, because of the trauma she might have.

Directorate General of Turkish National Police Organization (TPNO) and General Command of Gendarmerie are the officials conduct the rescue of victim and also arresting the criminals. Efforts of General Command of Gendarmerie are definitely being accepted as strengths in the combating activities. On 8 July 2003, special teams have been set up with the mandate of researching and investigating crimes of human trafficking in 24 provinces¹⁶⁶ where incidents of human trafficking are more common. Moreover, General Command of Gendarmerie has established a *Human Trafficking Division* in order to ensure effective follow-up on issues of Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration, with a staff arrangement at the Headquarters. In addition Gendarmerie established a *Follow-Up Team on Combat against Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking*. To make efforts stable, Gendarmerie included the *Importance of Combating Human Trafficking and Counter Trafficking Measures*, in their curriculum program at Gendarmerie Command of Schools. Besides Gendarmeries own seminars and training programs in its organizations, seminars have been carried out jointly with IOM for Gendarmerie personnel on combating human trafficking. The seminars was organized in 6 cities; in Istanbul on 14-16 April 2004, in Rize on 31 May-03 June 2004, in Adana on 23-26 November 2004, in Istanbul on 21-24 March 2005, in Antalya on 15-18 May 2005, and in Istanbul on 16-18 November 2005, In total 240 Gendarmerie personnel attended those seminars.

¹⁶⁶ Istanbul, Ankara, Antalya, Aydin, Izmir, Mugla, Adana, Mersin, Gaziantep, Artvin, Ardahan, Igdır, Kars, Trabzon, Giresun, Rize, Ordu, Samsun, Balıkesir, Yalova, Diyarbakir, Van, Elazig, Canakkale.

The National Police Organization carries out its combating human trafficking efforts primarily through the Department of Foreigners, Borders and Refugees, Department of Public Order, Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime. All three departments have counter trafficking teams in them, but the officials are subject for rotation, which should be turned into a system as Gendarmerie. TPNO have been participated the “Task Force on Human Trafficking” meetings in Moldova in June 2004, and in Romania in September 2004. TPNO, is also organizes courses and workshops on Combating Human Trafficking to staff members. Public Order Department published “Human Trafficking Report” in 2004 and in 2005 which includes the evaluation of activities. Both General Command of Gendarmerie and National Police Organization participated Turkey’s public awareness activities, which is implemented by IOM under coordination of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey. General Directorate of Security and General Command of Gendarmerie at the main entry points to Turkey placed 1700 posters are placed at the borders, moreover distribution of 157 passport inserts. National Police Organization coordinated the distribution of 157 cards at passport control points.

One point which could be mention as constraint is; all combating trafficking projects are mainly looking for funding. Turkish Government only contributed to the run of 157 helpline, and supported shelters, which was not covering all management costs, and contributions of the government was for a specific period of time. However human trafficking is a human rights issue, and governments should have separate funds for activities on combating such crimes. However Marielle Lindstrom says, IOM can’t be able to support the governments forever, IOM is consulting and assisting governments on the subject then turnovers all management to governmental bodies. But like as many other governments, in Turkey the activities are depending on projects to be looking funds from donors. Just having funds is also not enough for proper counter trafficking activity. The bodies to implement the activities or national NGO’s to manage shelters and helpline should also need to be qualified and aware of trafficking crime in all aspects, where in Turkey there are only 2 NGO’s working in the combat

trafficking field and none NGO was able to be selected to run the 157 helpline. This part is a continuing issue for destination, source and transit countries, which all governments should take action through their national legislation.

IOM Turkey is implementing 1 project in 2006, "*Combating Trafficking in Turkey: Local Action Plan and Direct Assistance*", in 2007 Turkey is planning to receive fund from European Union for 2 years which will be implemented by IOM, in cooperation with General Directorate of Security and General Command of Gendarmerie. AN EU Twinning Project on trafficking in human beings was initiated in 2006, where the overall objective of the project is to set and meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in human beings and strengthen the institutions combating trafficking.

5. CONCLUSION

The main aim of this study is to show the Turkey's efforts on combating trafficking with the support of IOM in the last 2 years. In order to show this, especially chapter 4 is focused on developments held in Turkey through projects implemented by IOM. IOM as being the leading intergovernmental organization on migration and counter trafficking related issue, IOM shared its experiences with Turkish officials and assisted developing and implementing the projects on counter trafficking. It is seen from the activities held and progress gathered that IOM has positive affects on Turkey's counter trafficking efforts. IOM has also contributed Turkey's progress on upgrading to Tier 2 at TIP reports. Before 2004, in 2003 IOM Turkey published a research, "Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Women: The Case of Turkey" which supported that Turkey is a destination country, says Meltem Ersoy. After IOM's membership to Turkey, projects focusing on counter trafficking started to be implemented, and as seen from the activities in prevention, protection and prosecution especially beginning of 2005 Turkey showed positive progress.

Trafficking involves a continuum of actors and actions. It include recruitment, abduction, transport, harboring, transfer, sale or receipt of persons through various types of coercion, force, fraud or deception for the purpose of placing persons in situations of slavery or slavery like condition servitude, coerced prostitution, domestic servitude, bonded sweetish labor or other debt bondage. Trafficking in human beings is a gross human rights violation, and is a human right issue. As seen from the sources, trafficking victims suffer extreme physical and mental abuse, including rape, torture, starvation, imprisonment, death threats and physical brutality. Victims of human trafficking are also exposed to deadly diseases including AIDS. Besides trafficking as a human rights violation; it is also affecting and affected by economics and migration issues. Victims are lured into trafficking networks through false promises of well paid works, mostly domestic

works, factory worker, nannies or waitresses. They are migrating from their homes to earn money, to look after their self's and their families. However, their travel ends up as they had never thought of. According to IOM 2005 report¹⁶⁷, in most cases traffickers pocket all money and give very less to victim, sometimes none. So even if they are rescued, some of them says that they were in prison during the period that they were abroad, because they don't have money to give to their family, or they couldn't even find chance to call them.

Countries are taking actions to protect the fundamental human rights of their citizens, and the foreigners living in their countries. Trafficking has been started taking place in international arena in the beginnings of 2000, especially after publication of Trafficking in Persons Report. In addition, after TIP reports, trafficking started to be politically strategic. Like as in international arena, trafficking is also a new area in Turkey, although it could have been considered under migration issues. Turkey is responding successfully to the needs and gaps needed to be addressed against trafficking. In 2004 Turkey became member of IOM, to get consultation and assistance on migration related issues and combating human trafficking. Before 2004, nor Turkish media neither Turkish public were much aware of human trafficking and effects of it. Stories on trafficking were appearing mostly as a prostitution case, and no one was questioning deeply the issue. Now it is easy to say how essential was the need for a program and an awareness campaign, but the international arena started questioning the issue as a human right violation in the beginning of 2000, then trafficking became strategically and politically important for Turkey, like as other countries. Turkey's prosecution part was the criticized part in TIP reports like as prevention part, however prosecution part was said in 2006 as "...Turkey made modest, but uneven, progress in its efforts to punish trafficking crimes over the last year", especially after June 2005, with the new Turkish Penal Code, trafficking is included in Article 80 defines human trafficking which was added to Article 201/B also seeking to align Turkey's Penal Code with the requirements of "Trafficking Protocol" describes trafficking as a crime and stipulates

¹⁶⁷ Turkey, Trafficking and Trends 2005 report, IOM.

imprisonment of 8 to 12 years and legal fine corresponding ten thousand days. It also prescribes security measures for the legal entities which are involved in human trafficking. Definition part and imprisonment part is well defined, however there are some debate on application of article 80 and 227. As article 80 defines trafficking but not includes sexual harassment, which really needs to be revised. The Government of Turkey is aware of the conflict and actions will be taken under coordination of Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Ministry of Justice as soon as possible, says Meltem Ersoy and adds that, Ministry of Foreign Affairs recommended a revision regarding article 80 and 227 for the next law package. Another point which requires revision in system is, like as police department, judges and prosecutors are also subject of rotation. Although the law first changed in 2001, while adaptation was not fully accomplished, law has changes second time in 2005. Training is very crucial at that point. In order judges and prosecutors get used for the new articles and changes IOM supports and participates trainings. However, taking into consideration the rotation or promotion factor, the trainings needs to be continuous or expertise system in law should need to be developed, as in police system as well.

Actions are taken in all over the world; however organized groups are looking for new ways to find new victims, as trafficking is very much related with people's honor, women involved in prostitution most often prefers to keep their silence. They feel guilt, however they are told lies and became victims of an international crime, says Marielle Lindstrom. All these points make governments to take actions and Turkey starting from end of 2004, shows real and successful progress in combating trafficking. Turkey both nationally and internationally followed and following the developments. Trafficking crime involves human in it, it is a crime against to individuals. In this regard, efforts taken against trafficking are taken into account the crucial human rights dimensions of the problem, Turkey assumed a victim-oriented approach in tackling the problem besides administrative and legal responses¹⁶⁸.

¹⁶⁸ Akif Ayhan, Deputy Director General for Expect Turks, Migration, Asylum an Property Issues at Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, mentioned at his speech at Bali Workshop on Combating Trafficking between 6-9 November.

Though its nature, trafficking involves cooperation to act against it. National counter trafficking endeavors can only be succeed by the collective will and efficient collaboration of countries of origin, transit and destination. Therefore, as seen from the developments took place in Turkey, The Government of Turkey both trying to develop its legal framework, focusing on bilateral agreements with the source countries, supporting public awareness campaigns, providing free health assistance, supporting shelters for victims of trafficking and follows new trends of traffickers with international and with source country law enforcement officials. IOM is assisting and consulting the Turkish Government, as seen from the interviews conducted, Turkish officials and IOM has very successful cooperation.

157 helpline, is very important development for Turkey, which is another source for identification of victims and has very strategic role in Turkey's counter trafficking efforts. Protection, which is an essential need for victims, became addressing the needs and demand more properly after second shelter in Ankara has opened. Victims psychological and mental conditions require very deep care; so although victim get rehabilitation in their source countries-in case of they willingly to participate- at shelters in Turkey, both the social workers and Turkish hospitals are trying to address the prior needs of the victims. Public awareness activities, which is criticized in TIP reports before 2005, after two successful campaigns implemented by IOM with Turkish Government support, took great attention of public, which is seen from media responses and calls to 157. In order to implement international standards to the national legislations, Turkish Government participate in the related activities of various international organizations and initiatives; such as the OSCE, the Council of Europe, NATO and since the beginning of 2006, Turkey has assumed the Chairmanship of the Budapest Process, a major platform where the migration-related challenges have been dealt with, says Akif Ayhan.

Trafficking is very profitable for criminal groups, which they put very less but earn very much. In this regard, traffickers will keep looking ways to recruit new victims. Moreover, as soon as the economic disparities and poverty exists, there will be some people being exploited by the system, which will search ways to survive. Contributing factors for continuous of trafficking crime¹⁶⁹ is listed by Arzu Kilercioglu as;

From victims perspective;

- lack of viable economic opportunities at home
- some cultural practices
- women's low status in all societies
- lack of prevention information

From traffickers perspective;

- globalization of trade
- low risk of prosecution
- enormous profit potential
- improved international transportation infrastructures
- official corruption
- weak visa and border controls

Trafficking crime is very difficult crime to stop, however the actions taken in last two years in Turkey, with the support of IOM, contributed positively for Turkey's counter trafficking efforts. The governments as being the coordinator of national legislation should first have political will to combat trafficking. Then all related ministries and institutions, non-governmental authorities and international organizations related to crime should be involved in strategy planning, which the name of the meeting becomes National Task Force. The strategies where the needs and gaps, plus strengths and weakness are discussed create National

¹⁶⁹ Kilercioglu, A., "Trafficking in Women and Children", November 2003 p:84.

Referral Mechanisms. National Action Plan including activities and goals to be reached in specific period of time are written in the plan. Turkish government theoretically following steps to combat trafficking, moreover in practice all related ministries and institutions are involving in cooperation. IOM is participating the National Task Force meetings as an observer to since from 2005 to consult and assist authorities to take actions.

Turkey, especially in last two years time, has shown great political will and efforts. Akif Ayhan, mentions very openly the Turkey political will to combat human trafficking by saying "...Turkey fully dedicated to making efforts a true success so that people, women and children in particular, no longer suffer from this evil".

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APPENDICES

- A: Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP)
- B: Trafficking in Persons Report's Turkey Related Parts
- C: Acceptance of the Amendments to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Constitution
- D: Bilateral Protocols with Turkey and Moldova, Belarus, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia
- E: Trafficking (Palermo) Protocol
- F: IOM Field Locations
- G: Ratification List of Palermo Protocol
- H: IOM Project List on Counter Trafficking
- I: Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (HASM) Form
- J: Convention and Protocol to the Status of Refugee
- K: Press Release Copy of IOM's Public Awareness Campaign
- L: IOM's Public Awareness Activity Chart
- M: 157 Passport Insert Card

Appendices A: Trafficking in Persons Report 2006

Tier Placements

TIER 1			
AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	MALAWI	SOUTH KOREA
AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MOROCCO	SPAIN
BELGIUM	HONG KONG	THE NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
CANADA	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
COLOMBIA	ITALY	NORWAY	UNITED KINGDOM
DENMARK	LITHUANIA	POLAND	
FINLAND	LUXEMBOURG	SINGAPORE	
TIER 2			
AFGHANISTAN	EAST TIMOR	LATVIA	RWANDA
ALBANIA	ECUADOR	LEBANON	SENEGAL
ANGOLA	EL SALVADOR	MACEDONIA	SERBIA-MONTENEGRO
AZERBAIJAN	ESTONIA	MADAGASCAR	SIERRA LEONE
BANGLADESH	ETHIOPIA	MALI	SLOVAK REPUBLIC
BELARUS	GABON	MALTA	SLOVENIA
BENIN	THE GAMBIA	MAURITIUS	SRI LANKA
BOSNIA/HERZ.	GEORGIA	MOLDOVA	SURINAME
BULGARIA	GHANA	MONGOLIA	TAJIKISTAN
BURKINA FASO	GREECE	MOZAMBIQUE	TANZANIA
BURUNDI	GUATEMALA	NEPAL	THAILAND
CAMEROON	GUINEA	NICARAGUA	TUNISIA
CHAD	GUINEA-BISSAU	NIGER	TURKEY
CHILE	GUYANA	NIGERIA	UGANDA
CONGO (DRC)	HONDURAS	PAKISTAN	UKRAINE
COSTA RICA	HUNGARY	PANAMA	URUGUAY
COTE D'IVOIRE	JAPAN	PARAGUAY	VIETNAM
CROATIA	JORDAN	PHILIPPINES	YEMEN
CZECH REPUBLIC	KAZAKHSTAN	PORTUGAL	ZAMBIA
DOMINICAN REP.	KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	ROMANIA	
TIER 2 WATCH LIST			
ALGERIA	CHINA (PRC)	JAMAICA	OMAN
ARGENTINA	CYPRUS	KENYA	PERU
ARMENIA	DJIBOUTI	KUWAIT	QATAR
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	LIBYA	RUSSIA
BOLIVIA	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	MACAU	SOUTH AFRICA
BRAZIL	INDIA	MALAYSIA	TAIWAN
CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	MAURITANIA	TOGO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	ISRAEL	MEXICO	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
TIER 3			
BELIZE	IRAN	SAUDI ARABIA	UZBEKISTAN
BURMA	LAOS	SUDAN	VENEZUELA
CUBA	NORTH KOREA	SYRIA	ZIMBABWE

Appendices B: TIP REPORTS, Turkey related parts.

Turkey (Tier 3) 2001

Turkey is a destination and transit country for trafficking of persons. Women and girls, mostly from Romania, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, are trafficked to or through Turkey.

The Government of Turkey does not meet the minimum standards and has not yet made significant efforts to combat trafficking; however, the Government does acknowledge a problem of trafficking in the country and has taken some steps in response. There is no specific law prohibiting trafficking; however, prosecutors can use various provisions of the Penal Code against incitement to prostitution, rape, compulsory labor, child labor, and document fraud. According to government statistics, the authorities arrested 850 members of organized gangs for trafficking during 2000. Statistics on prosecutions are unavailable because there is no single statute involved. The Government does not actively support prevention or protection programs, and there are no NGO's working on the issue. The Government generally deports victims, along with other illegal aliens, within a few weeks of their detention. Law enforcement officials cooperated with film teams from Ukraine and Moldova in making educational documentaries designed to discourage women and girls from those countries from being lured to Turkey by traffickers. The Turkish National Police receive special training, funded by the EU and administered by UNHCR, in areas such as visa fraud, passport forgery, and illegal entries. The Government cooperates with other countries and international organizations in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking. The Government has signed various conventions on trafficking, including the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime Protocol on trafficking, which is not yet ratified, and ratified ILO Convention 182, in early 2001. Turkey actively participates in the Stability Pact Working Group on Trafficking.

TURKEY (Tier 3) 2002

Turkey is a minor country of destination, and transit to other European destinations, for women and girls trafficked into sexual exploitation. Most come from countries of the former Soviet Union, including Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia, Ukraine, and Moldova.

The Government of Turkey does not fully comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so. Turkey has no law against trafficking, although draft anti-trafficking legislation is on the Parliamentary agenda. Other laws against organized crime, pimping, child prostitution, and forced labor can be used against traffickers. Police in Istanbul report that operations against traffickers have led to scores of arrests. In one case, police freed 15 victims of trafficking in the Black Sea region. The Ukrainian government reported that Turkish cooperation led to the arrest of a trafficking ring in Ukraine. Some law enforcement officials tolerate foreigners working in commercial sex, but no evidence shows official involvement in trafficking *per se*. With respect to protection of victims, the government provides no social services or shelters for victims. Foreign trafficking victims may use one of the eight government battered-women shelters for Turkish citizens, but in practice have difficulty gaining access. Trafficking victims are generally detained and deported, although they may be held longer to give testimony for an investigation. Regarding prevention, the government is working on a National Action Plan to study the problem and offer remedies; however efforts thus far have been limited to a few *ad hoc* public education campaigns at the local level. The government's current prevention strategy involves strict regulations for immigrants, including deporting all foreigners found in commercial sex work and prohibiting their re-entry into the country; however, the government makes no effort to screen deportees for possible trafficking victims, and thus to protect trafficking victims.

TURKEY (Tier 3) 2003

[*Please note: [Turkey](#) was updated to Tier 2 per President George W. Bush, Presidential Determination No. 2003-35, September 9, 2003.]

Turkey is a destination country for persons trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and labor. It is also a country of transit to other European destinations, for women and girls trafficked into sexual exploitation. Most victims come from countries of the former Soviet Union, including Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Russia, Ukraine, and Moldova.

The Government of Turkey does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and it is not making significant efforts to do so. Overall, the government is to be commended for the new anti-trafficking criminal article and the law enforcement efforts, including strengthening immigration laws, which were made within a relatively short amount of time. However, the government's progress was slow in the past year, particularly in the areas of prevention and protection -- namely, deportation without screenings -- and those areas need significant improvement.

Prevention

The government did not implement any trafficking-specific preventive campaigns, but it evidenced some increased political will to address the trafficking issue. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs chairs an inter-agency task force on trafficking. The task force does not meet regularly but drafted a national action plan that the government adopted in April 2003. The government amended its law on foreigners to allow a centralized system of work permits for foreign nationals entering Turkey under legitimate programs. The new law will authorize foreigners to work as domestics, something currently practiced illegally. The government actively monitors its borders, but they are long and porous and difficult to monitor in some regions. Turkey's cooperation with source countries was reportedly limited, although improvement efforts were initiated in the spring of 2003.

Prosecution

The government amended its criminal code in the past year to prohibit trafficking in persons (Article 201/b). The law prescribes serious penalties that are increased with aggravating circumstances. As of April 2003, six trafficking cases were opened in Turkish Penal Courts pursuant to the new article, against a total of 17 suspects. In two cases, the court ruled for acquittal, finding three defendants not guilty and determining that the two alleged victims had not been illegally trafficked. The other four cases are ongoing. In these cases, 14 suspects will be on trial and 12 people have filed a complaint against them. More trafficking-related arrests were made in the past year and referred to the courts, but no convictions were reported under previously existing laws. The Ministries of Justice and Interior conducted training on the anti-trafficking legislation.

Protection

The government does not have a system for victim identification and protection; however, according to the Ministry of Interior, seven foreign citizens exposed to trafficking were issued a humanitarian visa (one month temporary residence permit). Five additional people were offered the humanitarian visa but declined and requested to leave Turkey. The government supports shelters for Turkish victims of domestic violence and while it claims they can be used to serve trafficking victims, this has not yet occurred in reported cases. Some local law enforcement officers reportedly find accommodation for victims out of their personal expense. Turkey's cooperation with source countries was reportedly ineffective, and the government continued to deport potential victims as criminals without consistently ensuring their true nationality and without proper screening as victims. The government does not have a repatriation program, and its discussions with IOM were unsuccessful.

Turkey (Tier 2 – Watch List) 2004

Turkey is a country of destination for women and girls trafficked primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation, as well as domestic service. Most victims come

from Eastern European countries and the former Soviet Union, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine and Moldova. To a lesser extent, Turkey is a transit country to Western Europe.

The Government of Turkey does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Turkey's actions merited a Tier 2 designation in September 2003 for conducting focused legal reform and law enforcement actions. The government is placed on Tier 2 Watch List because many of its efforts, especially in the area of protection, began early in 2004 and require time to show adequate results. While it showed some follow-through on prosecutions and convictions, it did not conduct any preventive information or education programs for the public-at-large. The government should fully implement its new victim referral protocol, aggressively execute joint investigations with source countries, and provide tangible evidence that it has discontinued its practice of "dumping" victims across borders without screening.

Prosecution

Trafficking for any purpose is specifically criminalized in Turkey, with penalties exceeding 20 years' imprisonment if conducted as part of an organized activity. There were some reports of government officials involved in trafficking. During the reporting period, the government sentenced six defendants for trafficking, including two police officers, up to four years and two months in prison. The officers were expelled from the force. The government also initiated eight prosecutorial investigations. While the government's cooperation agreements previously focused primarily on smuggling, its focus on trafficking improved. Police and judicial personnel participated in NGO training sessions and an inter-agency police task force based in Istanbul was established to investigate trafficking as a part of organized and financial crimes.

Protection

The government improved its protection efforts late in the reporting period. Authorities conducted few ad hoc repatriations until it signed a formal agreement

with the IOM in April 2004. The government established a protocol with an NGO whom it agreed to notify before conducting raids and upon identification of potential victims, but it failed to fund the shelter aspect of the protocol. The government's previous practice of returning victims to source countries without proper screening or notification was expected to improve through implementation of the repatriation and NGO cooperation agreements. Despite the central government's efforts to institute the protocol, some local authorities failed to follow victim protection guidelines; the central government took some remedial measures during the reporting period. The government adopted a new policy to provide full medical assistance to victims of trafficking and extended humanitarian visas from one to six months.

Prevention

The government initiated some prevention efforts in spring of 2004, but efforts required focusing and strengthening. According to local experts, the government's previous practice of "dumping" victims in neighboring countries made them vulnerable to re-trafficking by local recruiters and traffickers. The government amended Turkish labor laws to mandate that contracts for foreign entertainers be prepared in the entertainer's language. The government also began reviewing work contracts to identify potential trafficking. The Prime Minister's Directorate on Women's Issues conducted a seminar for journalists and NGOs to increase awareness amongst advocate communities, but the public remained largely uninformed about trafficking in Turkey. In April 2004, the government drafted agreements with two source countries to promote greater cooperation on trafficking.

Turkey (Tier 2) 2005

Turkey is a transit and destination country for women and children trafficked primarily for sexual exploitation. Some men, women, and children are also trafficked for forced labor. There has been increasing evidence of internal trafficking of Turkish citizens for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Most

victims come from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, including Moldova, Ukraine, Russia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Romania, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Belarus.

The Government of Turkey does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking: however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Over the last year, the government stepped up its training of law enforcement personnel to increase victim identification and end the automatic deportation and removal of victims. As a result, Turkish officials have improved their screening and identification of victims. However, the government needs to take more preemptive steps to ensure that there is a corresponding increase in convictions and sentences for traffickers. Despite the government's increased efforts to raise understanding of the trafficking phenomenon, the level of awareness among some members of the judiciary and the general public remains low. The Turkish Government should continue to strengthen its efforts to actively pursue a focused public awareness campaign reaching out to victims, law enforcement, and customers.

Prosecution

The Government of Turkey has taken substantial measures over the past year to improve its enforcement efforts. In October and December 2004, Turkey made significant revisions to its penal code and code of criminal procedures, including expanding investigative tools in trafficking cases and increasing punishments for traffickers. The government funded domestic and international anti-trafficking operations, specifically for training. In 2004, this covered more than 400 police, 120 Jandarma, and 160 judges. The government reportedly initiated 142 prosecutions for suspected trafficking crimes during 2004, a large increase over 2003 figures. Five cases for which information was provided produced convictions. The government failed to provide detailed follow-up information on the remaining cases. There were some reports of law enforcement officials receiving bribes that facilitated illegal prostitution. No officials were arrested or prosecuted for involvement in trafficking in 2004, though two police officers in

Istanbul were charged with trafficking in March 2005. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Turkish Government and Belarus came into effect in September 2004 to allow for anti-trafficking joint investigations and cooperation. The MOU facilitated a successful operation leading to arrests in both countries.

Protection

The Government of Turkey has taken significant steps to halt past practices of automatic deportation of victims. The police and Jandarma are actively cooperating with an NGO shelter and implementing a protocol for victim referrals. As a result of training and awareness campaigns, law enforcement successfully identified 265 victims in 2004, an exponential increase over the handful identified in 2003. Furthermore, IOM repatriated 62 foreign victims in 2004, up from only two the previous year. The government has implemented a new policy to provide full medical assistance to victims of trafficking. In addition, the government issued humanitarian visas to 13 victims, allowing them to stay in Turkey and receive government services.

Prevention

The Turkish Jandarma printed and distributed 9,000 anti-trafficking brochures to police precincts and citizens throughout Turkey. Although the government established a hotline for trafficking victims in 2004, it has not yet implemented a large-scale, targeted information campaign. Most recently, the government publicly launched its 2005 counter-trafficking campaign, which is too recent to show results.

Turkey (Tier 2) 2006

Turkey is a major destination and transit country for women and children trafficked primarily for sexual exploitation and, to a lesser extent, forced labor. In 2005, IOM's office in Turkey reported that 60 percent of cases identified involved victims from Ukraine and Moldova; other victims are trafficked from throughout

Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Reports of trafficking within Turkey continued. Turkish traffickers used violence to control their victims, often using threats against victims' families as a powerful form of coercion.

The Government of Turkey does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The Turkish Government actively investigated cases of trafficking in 2005 and continued to screen potential trafficking victims, increasing the number of identified and repatriated victims during the year. However, the application of this screening appeared uneven; IOM reported that many trafficking victims were not identified prior to their deportation by Turkish authorities. The number of government prosecutions decreased in 2005 and courts acquitted or dismissed cases against a significant number of suspected traffickers. The Turkish Government should improve the screening of potential victims and ensure they are fully informed of their rights. The government should take steps to improve its investigations and judicial awareness of trafficking, fully implement the revisions to the penal code to strengthen punishments for trafficking, and encourage victims to assist in investigations.

Prosecution

The Government of Turkey made modest, but uneven, progress in its efforts to punish trafficking crimes over the last year. Turkish authorities investigated 166 trafficking cases against 241 suspects in 2005. The government prosecuted 48 cases involving 144 suspects during the reporting period, a decrease from 142 cases in 2004. Turkish courts increased the number of trafficking convictions to a total of 29 traffickers in 2005, nine of whom received sentences of four to five years' imprisonment. The remaining 20 convicted traffickers received probation or fines. Seventy-five of the suspected traffickers prosecuted were acquitted and 40 other cases were dismissed or remanded to other courts. Of the 379 suspects arrested for trafficking, 134 were released and 105 escaped in 2005. The government continued to train its police to improve its law enforcement response to trafficking. During the reporting period, the Jandarma trained 206 new officers in targeted trafficking districts. In addition, 120 officers attended training that

focused on investigative techniques, sensitive treatment of victims as witnesses and ways to cooperate with NGOs. The government improved its capacity to cooperate on trafficking cases with source countries by signing anti-trafficking protocols with Georgia, Ukraine, and Moldova. During the reporting period, some source country governments reported that the Turkish Government failed to respond to requests for bilateral assistance. Reports of Turkish law enforcement officials facilitating illegal prostitution and trafficking continued, although there were no reported investigations of official complicity in trafficking in 2005. The government continued its prosecution of two police officers charged with trafficking in March of 2005.

Protection

The Turkish Government improved protection for victims of trafficking over the last year. In October 2005, Ankara authorities renovated and opened a second trafficking shelter in the country. Local government officials continued to provide the rent and administrative costs for its shelter in Istanbul. Combined, both shelters reported assisting 134 victims in 2005. International organizations and NGOs reported repatriating a total of 220 victims in 2005, a significant increase from 62 in 2004. The government issued eight humanitarian visas to allow victims to stay in Turkey and receive government services, a decrease from 13 issued the previous year. The government continued to provide full medical assistance to victims of trafficking. Although the government has a screening and referral system in place, IOM reported 249 trafficking victims were identified outside Turkey after their likely deportation in 2005. Notably, the Ministry of Interior is investigating IOM's claims that some victims of trafficking are not provided with legal alternatives to their removal to countries where they face hardship or retribution.

Prevention

The Turkish Government launched a national multi-lingual anti-trafficking hotline in May 2005. This hotline helped rescue 52 victims from their traffickers. Throughout the reporting period, Turkish authorities at key border crossings and

consular officials abroad distributed small passport inserts to travelers to publicize the hotline and warning signs of trafficking. The Turkish Jandarma printed and distributed an additional 150,000 copies of their anti-trafficking brochures to police precincts and citizens throughout Turkey in 2005.

Appendices C: Constitution to IOM

Acceptance of the amendments to the IOM Constitution

<u>State</u>	<u>Notification of acceptance received on:</u>
1. Slovak Republic	8 February 1999
2. Denmark	16 April 1999
3. Finland	23 April 1999
4. Korea, Republic of	26 May 1999
5. Czech Republic	2 June 1999
6. Bulgaria	20 July 1999
7. Tunisia	17 January 2000
8. Thailand	26 January 2000
9. Greece	10 March 2000
10. Croatia	3 May 2000
11. Hungary	19 May 2000
12. Japan	23 May 2000
13. Algeria	8 August 2000
14. Norway	28 August 2000
15. Tanzania	26 October 2000
16. Romania	4 April 2001
17. Latvia	8 October 2001
18. Sierre Leone	12 October 2001
19. Lithuania	19 March 2002
20. France	20 March 2002
21. Azerbaijan	18 June 2002
22. Mali	13 September 2002
23. Mauritania	13 June 2003
24. New Zealand	13 June 2003
25. United States of America	1 July 2003
26. Malta	3 May 2004
27. Afghanistan	4 June 2004
28. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 June 2004
29. Bahamas	30 November 2004
30. Estonia	30 November 2004
31. Brazil	30 November 2004
32. Turkey	30 November 2004
33. Netherlands	16 December 2004
34. Jamaica	9 June 2005
35. Bosnia and Herzegovina	9 June 2005
36. Morocco	10 June 2005
37. Cameroon	29 November 2005
38. Ghana	29 November 2005
39. Belarus	29 November 2005
40. Togo	29 November 2005
41. Slovenia	1 February 2006
42. Mauritius	8 June 2006
43. Spain	8 June 2006

15 June 2006

Appendices D: Bilateral Protocols with Source Countries

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL
ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS
TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
AND THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
ON COOPERATION AGAINST CRIME AND
ENSURING PUBLIC SECURITY

Considering the provisions of the Agreement between the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Turkey and the Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic on Cooperation Against Crime and Ensuring Social Security, signed in Bishkek, on 23rd July 1992, the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Turkey and the Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic hereinafter referred as 'Parties';

Deeply concerned by the fact that trafficking in human beings, which constitutes one of the transnational organized crimes and is spread out every other day in the world and in their region, generates significant huge profits to organized crime networks and is, also related to narcotics and arms trafficking, as well as smuggling of migrants;

Realizing that trafficking in human beings can be coped with, through timely and effective international cooperation;

Emphasizing the importance of providing judicial, humanitarian, psychological and medical assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings, facilitating their return to their countries and taking the necessary measures in arresting the perpetrators and creating public awareness;

Recognizing the importance of the efforts in stopping the trafficking in human beings by bringing to light the crime networks;

Stressing the need to strengthen the co-operation and coordination between the Republic of Turkey and the Kyrgyz Republic in combating trafficking in human beings;

Have agreed to promote measures, in accordance with their respective national legislation and procedures with a view to:

1. Exchanging information for experiences gained in the struggle against trafficking of human beings as well as on administrative and judicial matters. -
2. Providing assistance for physical: psychological and social rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.
3. Ensuring assistance, in accordance with national legislation trafficking and providing protection in order to allow them to testify about offences and crimes related o trafficking in human beings.

4. Raising public awareness on the issue of trafficking in human beings and stimulating awareness on this question within the relevant institutions, including scientific research and mass media.

5. Exchanging data regarding the competent authorities in their respective countries which information on victims of trafficking in human beings will coordinate the issue of trafficking in human beings and sharing the collected information on victims of trafficking with the other Party;

6. Training law enforcement agents in combating trafficking in human beings, organizing joint training programmes, exchanging experts of each country and increasing co-operation opportunities;

7. Maintaining co-operation between the scientific and academic institutions exchanging experts in order to benefit from each other's experiences and knowledge;

8. Ensuring necessary conditions for identification of the persons participating in trafficking in human beings and their criminal punishment by the Parties, according to their national legislation and international commitments of their states;

9. Exchanging statistical data, national legislative acts, booklets, publications in addition to sharing results of scientific examinations on the topics of the present Protocol;

10. Convening expert-level meetings in case of necessity for examining urgent problems of common interest;

The Parties have also agreed that the competent authorities for co-operation in the framework of the present Protocol will be:

a) For the Ministry of Interior of Government of the Republic of Turkey:

1. Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Security, Department for Foreigners, Borders, Asylum

Tel : +903124123210,+903124123305

Fax : +90 312 466 90 11

E-mail : illegalmig@egm.gov.tr

vhidb@egm.gov.tr

b) For the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic:

1. Department of Criminal Investigation

Tel : +996 312 62 51 04

Fax : +996 312 62 22 27

E-mail : mail@mvd.bishkek.gov.kg

www.mvd.kg

2. Department of Visa and Passport Control

Tel : +996 312 66 23 29

Fax : +996 312 66 23 29

E-mail : mail@mvd.bishkek.gov.kg

www.mvd.kg

11. Providing cooperation, coordination and facilitation in cases where international human trafficking operations should be conducted in the Parties.

Upon mutual agreement of the Parties, modifications and amendments can be introduced in the present Protocol which will enter into force according to the procedure envisaged in the Protocol.

The Protocol shall enter into force on the date of the last notification regarding the fulfillment by the Parties of all the necessary internal procedures for its entering into force,, through diplomatic channels.

The Protocol shall remain in force (or a period of one year from its entering into force and shall be extended thereafter for the subsequent one year period unless three months before the expiration of the initial or any successive period. Either Party shall notify the other Party through diplomatic channels of its intention to denounce the Protocol.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

Done in Ankara, on 05/09/2006, in two original copies, each in Turkish, Kyrgyz, Russian and English, all the texts being equally authentic.

In case of difference of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
REPUBLIC

Abdullah Gül
Minister of Foreign Affairs and
Affairs

FOR THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE KYRGYZ

Alikbek Djekshenkulev
Minister of Foreign
Deputy Prime Minister

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
AND THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF
BELARUS ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF COMBATING
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND ILLEGAL MIGRATION

The Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Turkey and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, hereinafter referred to as 'Parties

Considering the provisions of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on cooperation in combating international organized crime, international illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and international terrorism, signed in Ankara July, 24, 1996,

Deeply concerned with the growth of global trafficking in human beings and illegal migration,

Realizing the fact that trafficking in human being as well as illegal migration poses a threat to international and national security, economic stability and promotes complicated criminal activity in the territories of the states' Parties,

Understanding that universal approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination, including measures on prevention of the given kinds of crimes and punishment of persons, involved in them, is required for effective counteraction against trafficking in human beings and illegal migration,

Emphasizing the importance of rendering legal, psychological and medical aid to victims of trafficking in human beings, assistance in their return to their states,

Considering interaction on combating illegal migration as one of the (Ta') important means of cooperation of the Parties,

Proceeding from the belief that the present Memorandum, will promote prevention and suppression of such crimes,

Have agreed as follows:

1. The Parties shall take measures to prevent the root causes of trafficking in human beings and illegal migration.

2. Taking into account the national security and the protection of personal data, the Parties shall promote the return and acceptance of victims of trafficking in human beings in the states of their citizenship without unreasonable delays.

3. The Parties shall assist in physical, psychological and social rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in human cooperation with international and non governmental organizations.

4. The Parties, in accordance with their national legislation shall help victims of trafficking in human beings by providing them information on legal and administrative proceedings as well as the means of protection which enable them to give testimony concerning human trafficking offences.

5. The Parties shall carry out measures with the view to facilitating public awareness of the problem of trafficking in human beings and illegal migration, which includes scientific researches, information, campaigns, including those in the mass media.

6. Abiding by the provisions of the national legislation the Parties shall cooperate on information exchange on persons involved in trafficking in human beings and victims of it as well as on means and methods used by the organized criminal groups regarding trafficking in human beings.

7. The Parties shall cooperate in the field of information exchange on migratory control, citizens of the third states, apatrides and citizens of their states illegally crossing border of their states and staying illegally in their territories, as well as on the revealed channels of illegal migration.

8. The Parties shall exchange information on the current national legislation in the field of trafficking in human beings and migration.

9. With the view of proper implementation of the present Memorandum the Parties shall determine the competent bodies:

For the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Turkey:

The Department on Foreigners-Borders-Asylum of Turkish National Police.

(Tel:+90-312-412-32-10, ÷90-312-412-33-05, Fax:+90-3 12-466-90-li, E I mail: iilegalmig@egm.gov.tr, yhidb@egrn.gov.tr),

The Department of Anti and Organized Crime of Turkish National Police.

(Tel:+90-3 12-4 12-71-00/02,Fax:+90 12-417-06-21, E-mail: kom@kom.gov.tr).

For the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus:

The Department on Combating Organized Crime and Corruption (Tel. 375— 17-2297845,375-17-2297636Fax375-17

The Department on Controls on Illegal Trafficking in Drugs and Vices Related Crimes (Tel 375-17 Fax 37547-2278786, E-mail unon_mvdp@mail.belpak.by),

The Department on Citizenship Issues (Tel. 37 2297236, Fax 375-17-229,7602, E-mail upys_mia@tut.by

10. Each Party shall take all the necessary measures to keep the classified data transferred by the other Party if it is of the confidential nature or if the

transferring Party considers undesirable its disclosure. The written approval of the Party transferring these data is necessary in case of need of transfers to the third party of the data received within the present Memorandum.

11. The Parties shall render each other as target persons training on the prevention of trafficking in human beings and illegal migration, which may include the organization of Joint educational programs, except of each in the field of combating trafficking in human beings and illegal migration and shall encourage cooperation among the educational institutions.

12. The Parties shall bear all their expenses, arising in the course of executing the present Memorandum, except any other arrangement has been agreed upon.

13. At the execution of the present Memorandum title will use Russian, Turkish or English language. In case of forwarding information in the state language of the Parties, its translation in English shall be attached.

14. Any disputes regarding interpretation or implementation of the present Memorandum will be settled through consultations.

15. The provisions of the present Memorandum will not be contrary to the rights and obligations of the Parties with regard to other international treaties.

16. The present Memorandum is concluded for an indefinite period and shall enter into force upon notification in written by both Parties to each other that they have completed their national procedures. The Memorandum shall cease to have effect 90 days after reception by one of the Parties written notification about the termination of the validity of the present Memorandum.

There may be changes and amendments to the present Memorandum upon the agreement of the Parties and they enter into force in the same procedure as it is mentioned in the first paragraph of the present point. Such changes and amendments shall be an integral part of this Memorandum.

Signed in Minsk on July 28, 2004 in two original copies each in Turkish, Russian and English languages. All texts are equally authentic. In case of disputes regarding interpretation of the provisions of the present Memorandum the text in English shall prevail.

FOR THE MINISTRY OF
INTERIOR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

FOR THE MINISTRY OF
INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF
REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARTICLE 1 TO THE
COOPERATION AGREEMENT AGAINST CRIME BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE

Pursuant to the Article I of the Cooperation Agreement Against Crime between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of Ukraine, signed in Ankara on 15th of April 1994, the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of Ukraine, hereinafter referred to as 'Parties';

Deeply concerned by the fact, that trafficking in human beings constitutes one of the transnational organized crimes, is spread out in the World and in our region, provides huge profits to organized crime networks and is also related to narcotics and arms trafficking, as well as smuggling of migrants;

Realizing that trafficking in human beings can be defeated with through timely and effective International cooperation;

Emphasizing the importance of providing judicial humanitarian, psychological and medical assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings, facilitating their return to their countries and assuring their social reintegration and creating public awareness;

Recognizing the importance of the efforts in stopping the trafficking in human beings by bringing to light the crime networks and, taking the necessary measures in identifying and bringing perpetrators before justice;

Stressing the need to strengthen the cooperation and coordination between the Republic of Turkey and Ukraine in combating trafficking in human beings;

Expressing the common wish for realization of mutual efforts and measures in this field to the greatest possible extent and effectiveness in accordance with their respective national, legislation and procedures;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Parties shall co-operate for:

1. Completing the national legal infrastructure essential for combating trafficking in human beings and taking the other necessary administrative and institutional measures in this field;
2. Supporting the victims of trafficking in human beings, following the

3. Ensuring the victims to testify in the framework of the national legal system of the Parties, in order to bring the perpetrators before justice and to protect victims;
4. Creating public awareness and awareness in the relevant institutions on suppression of trafficking in human beings;
5. Creating awareness in their respective countries among the persons travelling abroad and might be victim to trafficking in human beings;
6. Designating point of contacts in Parties states, where information on victims of trafficking in human beings will be collected and which will coordinate the Issue of prevention and suppression of trafficking in human beings and share the collected info with the other Party. The Parties shall exchange information on main details of the relevant services to make cooperation more effective;
7. Training of law enforcement officers organizing joint training programs, exchanging experts of each country and increasing cooperation opportunities;
8. Providing cooperation between the scientific and academic institutions, exchanging experts of each country in order to share experience and knowledge.

Article 2

The Parties shall forward the efforts of the competent law enforcement authorities in both countries with the implementation of this Additional Protocol, in particular through:

1. Exchange of information on crime networks organizations and persons, engaged in trafficking in human beings;
2. Exchange of information on victims of such a crime and routes of trafficking and provide mutual assistance in their search, identification and return;
3. Conducting joint operations aiming in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings;
4. Conducting joint financial investigations in the framework of criminal files started against perpetrators of trafficking in human beings in order to investigate facts of money laundering and legalization of illegally earned profits;
5. Other forms of cooperation in accordance to their national legislation.

Article 3

The following authorities shall coordinate the implementation of the tasks set forth in this Additional Protocol:

1. On behalf of the Turkish Party

a) The Department for Foreigners, Borders, Asylum of the General Directorate of Security-Ministry of Interior

Tel: +90.312.41232 10, +90.312.4123 05

Fax: +90312.46690 11

E-mail: illegalmig@egm.gov.tr

yhidb@egm.gov.tr

b) The Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime of the General Directorate of Security -Ministry of Interior

Tel: +90.312.41271 00-02

Fax: +90.312.41706 21

E-mail: kom@kom.gov.tr

2. On behalf of the Ukrainian Party

a) The Department of Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings-Ministry of Internal Affairs

Tel: +38.044.256 17 83, +38.044.254 75 16

Fax: +38.044.25475 16

E-mail: dtymoshenko@ukr.net

b) The Administration of State Border Service

Tel: +38.044.271 8907

Fax: +38.044.271 88 70

E-mail: dtymoshenko@ukr.net

Article 4

The Present Additional Protocol shall enter into force upon the last date of notification in writing by both Parties to each other that they have completed their national procedures for entry into force.

Article 5

Each Party may propose amendments to the Present Additional Protocol. Amendments shall enter into force upon their acceptance by both Parties in accordance with the provisions of the Article 4 of the Present Additional Protocol.

Article 6

Each Party may withdraw from the Present Additional Protocol by written notification to the other Party. The withdrawal shall take effect after 90 days from the date on which the other Party receives the withdrawal notification.

In witness whereof, the undersigned being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the Present Additional Protocol.

Done at Ankara on 7th June 2005, in duplicate in Turkish, Ukrainian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

In cases of discrepancy between the texts, the English text shall prevail.

For the Government
of the Republic of Turkey
Abdülkadir AKSU
Minister of Internal Affairs

For the Government
of Ukraine
Yuriy LUTSENKO
Minister of Interior

PROTOCOL
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF TRAFFICKING IN
HUMAN BEINGS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AGREEMENT ON
FIGHTING AGAINST INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT DRUG
TRAFFICKING, INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND OTHER
ORGANIZED CRIME

The Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Moldova hereinafter referred as “Parties”,

Pursuant to the cooperation in the field of combating trafficking in human beings of the “Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on Fighting against International Terrorism and other Organized Crime”, signed in Chişinău on the 3rd of June 1994;

Deeply concerned by the fact that trafficking in human beings, which constitutes one of the transnational organized crimes and is spread out every other day in the world and in our region, provides huge profits to organized crime networks and is also related to narcotics and arms trafficking, as well as smuggling of migrants;

Realizing that trafficking in human beings can be coped with, through timely and effective international cooperation;

Emphasizing the importance of providing judicial, humanitarian, psychological and medical assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings, facilitating their return to their countries and assuring their reintegration and taking the necessary measures in arresting the perpetrators and creating public awareness

Recognizing the importance of the efforts in stopping the trafficking in human beings by bringing to light the crime networks;

Stressing the need to strengthen the co and coordination between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova in combating trafficking in human beings;

Have agreed to promote measures, in accordance with their respective national legislation and procedures with a view to:

1. Exchanging experiences and no acts in the field of trafficking in human beings and administrative measures undertaken to cease this phenomenon;

2. Supporting the victims of trafficking in human beings, following the ‘ establishment of the conditions by the Parties in the framework of humanitarian, psychological and medical care;
3. Ensuring the victims to testify in the framework of the national legal systems of the Parties, in order to arrest the perpetrators and protecting these victims;
4. Creating public awareness and awareness in the relevant institutions on trafficking in human beings;
5. Creating awareness, in their respective countries, among the persons traveling abroad and susceptible of being trafficked;
6. Authorities in their respective countries, where information on victims of trafficking in human beings will be collected and which will coordinate the issue of trafficking in human beings and sharing the collected information on victims of trafficking with the other Party;
7. Training law enforcement agents in combating trafficking in human beings, organizing joint training programmes, exchanging experts of each country and increasing co-operation opportunities;
8. Maintaining co-operation between the scientific and academic institutions, exchanging experts in order to share experience and knowledge;
9. Ensuring necessary conditions for identification of the persons participating in trafficking in human beings and their criminal punishment by the Parties, according to their national legislation and international commitments of their states;
10. Exchanging information in the area of border control and on the material supplies to the competent control bodies, with the aim of detecting forged documents, of preventing illegal entry of persons suspected of committing offences and migration-related criminal activities;
11. Exchanging statistical data, national legislative acts, booklets, publications in addition to sharing results of scientific examinations on the topics of the present Protocol;
12. Convening expert-level meetings in case of necessity for examining urgent problems of common interest.

The Parties have also agreed that the competent authorities for co-operation in the framework of the present Protocol will be:

a) For the Government of the Republic of Turkey;

1. Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Security, Department for Foreigners, Borders, Asylum

Tel: +90.312.41232 10, +90.312.41233 05 Fax: +90.312.46690 11

E-mail: illegalmi

2. Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Security, Department of Anti Smuggling and Organized Crime

Tel: +90.312.412 71 00-02

Fax: +90.3 12.417 06 21

E-mail: kom@kom.gov.tr

b) For the Government of the Republic of Moldova;

1. Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Directorate of Combating Organized Crime

Tel: +373 22 577 218, +373 22 577 219

Fax: +373 22 577 220

2. Ministry of Internal Affairs, Center for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

Tel: +373 22 577 209, +373.22 577 234

Fax: +37322577 150

Upon mutual agreement of the Parties, modifications and amendments can be introduced in the present Protocol which will enter into force according to the procedure envisaged in the Protocol.

The Protocol shall enter into force on the date of the last notification, through diplomatic channels, regarding the fulfillment by the Parties of all the necessary internal procedures for its entering into, force.

The Protocol shall remain in force for a period of five years from its entering into force and shall, be extended thereafter for the subsequent five years period, unless six months before the expiration of the initial or any successive period, either Party. notifies the other Party through diplomatic channels of its intention to denounce.the Protocol.

Appendices E: Trafficking Protocol

**PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN
AND CHILDREN, SUPPLEMENTING THE UNITED
NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL
ORGANIZED CRIME**



**UNITED NATIONS
2000**

**PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING
IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
SUPPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST
TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME**

Preamble

The States Parties to this Protocol,

Declaring that effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination that includes measures to prevent such trafficking, to punish the traffickers and to protect the victims of such trafficking, including by protecting their internationally recognized human rights,

Taking into account the fact that, despite the existence of a variety of international instruments containing rules and practical measures to combat the exploitation of persons, especially women and children, there is no universal instrument that addresses all aspects of trafficking in persons,

Concerned that, in the absence of such an instrument, persons who are vulnerable to trafficking will not be sufficiently protected,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, in which the Assembly decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration of, inter alia, an international instrument addressing trafficking in women and children,

Convinced that supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with an international instrument for the prevention, suppression and punishment of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, will be useful in preventing and combating that crime,

Have agreed as follows:

I. General provisions

Article 1

*Relation with the United Nations Convention
against Transnational Organized Crime*

1. This Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It shall be interpreted together with the Convention.
2. The provisions of the Convention shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to this Protocol unless otherwise provided herein.
3. The offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol shall be regarded as offences established in accordance with the Convention.

2. Each State Party shall also adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences:

(a) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system, attempting to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article;

(b) Participating as an accomplice in an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article; and

(c) Organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

II. Protection of victims of trafficking in persons

Article 6

Assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons

1. In appropriate cases and to the extent possible under its domestic law, each State Party shall protect the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons, including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential.

2. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal or administrative system contains measures that provide to victims of trafficking in persons, in appropriate cases:

(a) Information on relevant court and administrative proceedings;

(b) Assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders, in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.

3. Each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including, in appropriate cases, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society, and, in particular, the provision of:

(a) Appropriate housing;

(b) Counselling and information, in particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that the victims of trafficking in persons can understand;

(c) Medical, psychological and material assistance; and

(d) Employment, educational and training opportunities.

4. Each State Party shall take into account, in applying the provisions of this article, the age, gender and special needs of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care.

5. Each State Party shall endeavour to provide for the physical safety of victims of trafficking in persons while they are within its territory.

6. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal system contains measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered.

Article 7

*Status of victims of trafficking in persons
in receiving States*

1. In addition to taking measures pursuant to article 6 of this Protocol, each State Party shall consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures that permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in its territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases.

2. In implementing the provision contained in paragraph 1 of this article, each State Party shall give appropriate consideration to humanitarian and compassionate factors.

Article 8

Repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons

1. The State Party of which a victim of trafficking in persons is a national or in which the person had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall facilitate and accept, with due regard for the safety of that person, the return of that person without undue or unreasonable delay.

2. When a State Party returns a victim of trafficking in persons to a State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had, at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party, the right of permanent residence, such return shall be with due regard for the safety of that person and for the status of any legal proceedings related to the fact that the person is a victim of trafficking and shall preferably be voluntary.

3. At the request of a receiving State Party, a requested State Party shall, without undue or unreasonable delay, verify whether a person who is a victim of trafficking in persons is its national or had the right of permanent residence in its territory at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party.

4. In order to facilitate the return of a victim of trafficking in persons who is without proper documentation, the State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall agree to issue, at the request of the receiving State Party, such travel documents or other authorization as may be necessary to enable the person to travel to and re-enter its territory.

5. This article shall be without prejudice to any right afforded to victims of trafficking in persons by any domestic law of the receiving State Party.

6. This article shall be without prejudice to any applicable bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement that governs, in whole or in part, the return of victims of trafficking in persons.

III. Prevention, cooperation and other measures

Article 9

Prevention of trafficking in persons

1. States Parties shall establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures:

(a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons; and

(b) To protect victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from revictimization.

2. States Parties shall endeavour to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

3. Policies, programmes and other measures established in accordance with this article shall, as appropriate, include cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.

4. States Parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.

5. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking.

Article 10

Information exchange and training

1. Law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of States Parties shall, as appropriate, cooperate with one another by exchanging information, in accordance with their domestic law, to enable them to determine:

(a) Whether individuals crossing or attempting to cross an international border with travel documents belonging to other persons or without travel documents are perpetrators or victims of trafficking in persons;

(b) The types of travel document that individuals have used or attempted to use to cross an international border for the purpose of trafficking in persons; and

(c) The means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking in persons, including the recruitment and transportation of victims, routes and links between and among individuals and groups engaged in such trafficking, and possible measures for detecting them.

2. States Parties shall provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons. The training should focus on methods used in

preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of the victims, including protecting the victims from the traffickers. The training should also take into account the need to consider human rights and child- and gender-sensitive issues and it should encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.

3. A State Party that receives information shall comply with any request by the State Party that transmitted the information that places restrictions on its use.

Article 11
Border measures

1. Without prejudice to international commitments in relation to the free movement of people, States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent possible, such border controls as may be necessary to prevent and detect trafficking in persons.

2. Each State Party shall adopt legislative or other appropriate measures to prevent, to the extent possible, means of transport operated by commercial carriers from being used in the commission of offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol.

3. Where appropriate, and without prejudice to applicable international conventions, such measures shall include establishing the obligation of commercial carriers, including any transportation company or the owner or operator of any means of transport, to ascertain that all passengers are in possession of the travel documents required for entry into the receiving State.

4. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, in accordance with its domestic law, to provide for sanctions in cases of violation of the obligation set forth in paragraph 3 of this article.

5. Each State Party shall consider taking measures that permit, in accordance with its domestic law, the denial of entry or revocation of visas of persons implicated in the commission of offences established in accordance with this Protocol.

6. Without prejudice to article 27 of the Convention, States Parties shall consider strengthening cooperation among border control agencies by, inter alia, establishing and maintaining direct channels of communication.

Article 12
Security and control of documents

Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary, within available means:

(a) To ensure that travel or identity documents issued by it are of such quality that they cannot easily be misused and cannot readily be falsified or unlawfully altered, replicated or issued; and

(b) To ensure the integrity and security of travel or identity documents issued by or on behalf of the State Party and to prevent their unlawful creation, issuance and use.

Article 13

Legitimacy and validity of documents

At the request of another State Party, a State Party shall, in accordance with its domestic law, verify within a reasonable time the legitimacy and validity of travel or identity documents issued or purported to have been issued in its name and suspected of being used for trafficking in persons.

IV. Final provisions

Article 14

Saving clause

1. Nothing in this Protocol shall affect the rights, obligations and responsibilities of States and individuals under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law and, in particular, where applicable, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the principle of non-refoulement as contained therein.

2. The measures set forth in this Protocol shall be interpreted and applied in a way that is not discriminatory to persons on the ground that they are victims of trafficking in persons. The interpretation and application of those measures shall be consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination.

Article 15

Settlement of disputes

1. States Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol through negotiation.

2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol that cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration. If, six months after the date of the request for arbitration, those States Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those States Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

3. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Protocol, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of this article with respect to any State Party that has made such a reservation.

4. Any State Party that has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 16
Signature, ratification, acceptance,
approval and accession

1. This Protocol shall be open to all States for signature from 12 to 15 December 2000 in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.

2. This Protocol shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Protocol in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

3. This Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval if at least one of its member States has done likewise. In that instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, such organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to the matters governed by this Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

4. This Protocol is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party to this Protocol. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the time of its accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

Article 17
Entry into force

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, except that it shall not enter into force before the entry into force of the Convention. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date this Protocol enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later.

Article 18
Amendment

1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Protocol, a State Party to the Protocol may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The States Parties to this Protocol meeting at the Conference of the Parties shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties to this Protocol present and voting at the meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Protocol. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa.

3. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Parties.

4. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force in respect of a State Party ninety days after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such amendment.

5. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have expressed their consent to be bound by it. Other States Parties shall still be bound by the provisions of this Protocol and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved.

Article 19
Denunciation

1. A State Party may denounce this Protocol by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to this Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it.

Article 20
Depositary and languages

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Protocol.

2. The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

Appendices F: IOM Field Locations



IOM International Organization for Migration
 OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
 OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

IOM FIELD LOCATIONS, SEPTEMBER 2006

AFGHANISTAN			
1	Bamyan		
2	Faizabad		
3	Gardez		
4	Herat		
5	Kabul		
6	Kandahar		
7	Kunduz		
8	Maimana		
9	Mazar		
10	Panjab		
ALBANIA			
11	Tirana		
ANGOLA			
12	Cazombo		
13	Huambo		
14	Luanda		
15	Menongue		
16	Mungo		
ARGENTINA			
17	Buenos Aires		
ARMENIA			
18	Gyumri		
19	Yerevan		
AUSTRALIA			
20	Canberra		
21	Melbourne		
22	Sydney		
BELGIUM			
31	Brussels		
BOLIVIA			
32	La Paz		
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA			
33	Banja Luka		
34	Mostar		
35	Sarajevo		
BULGARIA			
36	Burgas		
37	Kjustendil		
38	Plovdiv		
39	Rousse		
40	Sliven		
41	Sofia		
42	Vidin		
CAMBODIA			
43	Battambang		
44	Phnom Penh		
45	Poipet		
CAMEROON			
46	Yaoundé		
CANADA			
47	Ottawa		
CHILE			
48	Santiago		
CHINA			
49	Hong Kong Special		
		61	Monteria
		62	Neiva
		63	Ocaña
		64	Pasto
		65	Pereira
		66	Popayan
		67	Puerto Asis
		68	Quibdo
		69	Santa Marta
		70	Sincelejo
		71	Turbo
		72	Villavicencio
		CONGO	
		73	Brazzaville
		COSTA RICA	
		74	San Jose
		COTE D'IVOIRE	
		75	Abidjan
		76	Duekoue
		77	Guiglo
		CROATIA	
		78	Osijek
		79	Split
		80	Zagreb
		CUBA	
		81	Havana
		CZECH REPUBLIC	
		82	Prague

AUSTRIA	Administrative Region	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
23 Vienna		83 Kinshasa
AZERBAIJAN		84 Lubumbashi
24 Baku	COLOMBIA *	85 Pweto
25 Mingachevir	50 Apartado	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
26 Nakhichevan	51 Armenia	86 Santo Domingo
BANGLADESH	52 Barrancabermeja	ECUADOR
27 Chittagong	53 Bogota	87 Lago Agrio
28 Dhaka	54 Bucaramanga	88 Quito
29 Sylhet	55 Cali	89 San Lorenzo
BELARUS	56 Cartagena	90 Tulcan
30 Minsk	57 Cucuta	
	58 Florencia	
	59 Medellin	
	60 Mocoa	

* IOM Colombia also employs consultants in a number of other locations

EGYPT	HONDURAS	JAPAN
91 Cairo	119 Tegucigalpa	153 Tokyo
EL SALVADOR	HUNGARY	JORDAN
92 San Salvador	120 Budapest	154 Amman
ESTONIA	INDIA	KAZAKHSTAN
93 Tallinn	121 Hyderabad	155 Almaty
ETHIOPIA	INDONESIA	KENYA
94 Addis Ababa	122 Banda Aceh	156 Dadaab
95 Jijiga	123 Bireun	157 Kakuma
FINLAND	124 Bogor	158 Nairobi
96 Helsinki	125 Calang (Aceh Jaya)	KUWAIT
FRANCE	126 Denpasar	159 Kuwait City
97 Paris	127 Jakarta	KYRGYZSTAN
GAMBIA	128 Jantho (Aceh Besar)	160 Bishkek
98 Banjul	129 Kupang	LATVIA
GEORGIA	130 Kutacane (Aceh Tenggara)	161 Riga
99 Batumi	131 Langsa (Aceh Timur)	LEBANON
100 Gurjaani	132 Lhoksumawe (Aceh Utara)	162 Beirut
101 Kutaisi	133 Mataram	LIBERIA
102 Tbilisi	134 Meulaboh (Aceh Barat)	163 Monrovia
GERMANY	135 Nias (Gunung Sitoli)	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
103 Berlin	136 Pontianak	164 Tripoli
104 Nuremberg	137 Sigli (Pidie)	LITHUANIA
GHANA	138 Singkil	165 Vilnius
105 Accra	139 Situbondo	MEXICO
106 Immuna	140 Surabaya	166 Mexico City

107	Sogakope
GREECE	
108	Athens
GUATEMALA	
109	Guatemala City
GUINEA	
110	Conakry
111	Nzerekore
GUINEA BISSAU	
112	Bissau
HAITI	
113	Cap-Haitien
114	Gonaives
115	Les Cayes
116	Petit Goave
117	Port-au-Prince
118	Saint-Marc

141	Takengon (Aceh Tengah)
142	Tapaktuan (Aceh Selatan)
143	Yogyakarta
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	
144	Tehran
IRAQ	
145	Baghdad
146	Basrah
147	Erbil
148	Hillah
IRELAND	
149	Dublin
ITALY	
150	Lampedusa
151	Rome
JAMAICA	
152	Kingston

MONTENEGRO	
167	Podgorica
MOROCCO	
168	Rabat
MOZAMBIQUE	
169	Maputo
MYANMAR	
170	Mawlamyne
171	Yangon
NAURU	
172	Yaren
NEPAL	
173	Kathmandu
NETHERLANDS	
174	Den Bosch
175	Schiphol
176	The Hague
177	Zwolle

NICARAGUA	
178	Managua
NIGER, THE	
179	Niamey
NIGERIA	
180	Abuja
181	Lagos
NORWAY	
182	Oslo
PAKISTAN	
183	Islamabad
184	Mansehra
185	Muzaffarabad
186	Peshawar
PANAMA	
187	Panama City
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	
188	Lorangau (Manus Island)
PERU	
189	Lima
PHILIPPINES	
190	Manila
POLAND	
191	Warsaw

SAUDI ARABIA	
199	Riyadh
SENEGAL	
200	Dakar
SERBIA	
201	Belgrade
<i>Kosovo:</i>	
202	Gjilani / Gnjilane
203	Mitrovice / Kosovska Mitrovica
204	Peje / Pec
205	Pristina
206	Prizren
SIERRA LEONE	
207	Freetown
SLOVAKIA	
208	Bratislava
209	Kosice
SLOVENIA	
210	Ljubljana
SOUTH AFRICA	
211	Cape Town
212	Durban
213	Pretoria
SPAIN	

SUDAN	
226	Aweil
227	El Fashir
228	Juba
229	Kadugli
230	Khartoum
231	Kosti
232	Malualkhon
233	Nyala
234	Rumbek
235	Wau
SWITZERLAND	
236	Bern
SYRIA	
237	Damascus
TAJIKISTAN	
238	Dushanbe
THAILAND	
239	Bangkok
240	Chiang Rai
241	Lopburi
242	Mae Hong Son
243	Phang Nga
244	Ranong

PORTUGAL	214 Madrid	245 Ratchburi
192 Lisbon	SRI LANKA	246 Samutsakorn
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	215 Ampara	247 Tak
193 Seoul	216 Batticaloa	THE FYR MACEDONIA
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	217 Colombo	248 Skopje
194 Chisinau	218 Jaffna	TIMOR LESTE
ROMANIA	219 Kaleniya	249 Baucau
195 Bucharest	220 Kalutara	250 Dili
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	221 Kilinochchi	251 Lospalos
196 Kaliningrad	222 Mannar	252 Viqueque
197 Krasnodar	223 Matara	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
198 Moscow	224 Trincomalee	253 Port of Spain
	225 Vavuniya	TUNISIA
		254 Tunis

Appendices G: Ratification List of Palermo Protocol

Country	Signature	Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)
Afghanistan		
Albania	12 December 2000	21 August 2002
Algeria	6 June 2001	09 March 2004
Angola		
Argentina	12 December 2000	19 November 2002
Armenia	15 November 2001	01 July 2003
Australia	11 December 2002	14 September 2005
Austria	12 December 2000	15 September 2005
Azerbaijan	12 December 2000	30 October 2003
Bahamas	09 April 2001	
Bahrain		7 Jun 2004 a
Barbados	26 September 2001	
Belarus	14 December 2000	25 June 2003
Belgium	12 December 2000	11 Aug 2004
Belize		26 September 2003a
Benin	13 December 2000	30 Aug 2004
Bolivia	12 December 2000	18 May 2006
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 December 2000	24 April 2002
Botswana	10 April 2002	29 August 2002
Brazil	12 December 2000	29 January 2004
Bulgaria	13 December 2000	5 December 2001
Burkina Faso	15 December 2000	15 May 2002
Burundi	14 December 2000	
Cambodia	11 November 2001	
Cameroon	13 December 2000	06 February 2006
Canada	14 December 2000	13 May 2002
Cape Verde	13 December 2000	15 Jul 2004
Central African Republic		06 October 2006 a
Chile	08 August 2002	29 Nov 2004
China		
Colombia	12 December 2000	4 Aug 2004
Congo	14 December 2000	
Costa Rica	16 March 2001	09 September 2003
Côte D' Ivoire		
Croatia	12 December 2000	24 January 2003
Cuba		
Cyprus	12 December 2000	06 August 2003
Czech Republic	10 December 2002	

Democratic Republic of the Congo		28 October 2005 a
Denmark 1	12 December 2000	30 September 2003
Djibouti		20 April 2005 a
Dominican Republic	15 December 2000	
Ecuador	13 December 2000	17 September 2002
Egypt	01 May 2002	05 March 2004
El Salvador	15 August 2002	18 March 2004
Equatorial Guinea	14 December 2000	07 February 2003
Estonia	20 September 2002	12 May 2004
Ethiopia		
European Community	12 December 2000	06 September 2006 AA
Finland	12 December 2000	07 September 2006 A
France	12 December 2000	29 October 2002
Gambia	14 December 2000	05 May 2003
Georgia	13 December 2000	05 September 2006
Germany	12 December 2000	14 June 2006
Greece	13 December 2000	
Grenada		21 May 2004 a
Guatemala		01 April 2004a
Guinea		9 Nov 2004 a
Guinea-Bissau	14 December 2000	
Guyana		14 Sep 2004 a
Haiti	13 December 2000	
Honduras		
Hungary	14 December 2000	
Iceland	13 December 2000	
India	12 December 2002	
Indonesia	12 December 2000	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		
Ireland	13 December 2000	
Israel	14 November 2001	
Italy	12 December 2000	02 August 2006
Jamaica	13 February 2002	29 Sep 2003
Japan	09 December 2002	
Kazakhstan		
Kenya		5 Jan 2005 a
Kiribati		15 September 2005 a
Kuwait		12 May 2006 a
Kyrgyzstan	13 December 2000	2 Oct 2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic		26 September 2003 a

Latvia	10 December 2002	25 May 2004
Lebanon	09 December 2002	05 October 2005
Lesotho	14 December 2000	24 September 2003
Liberia		22 Sep 2004 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 November 2001	24 Sep 2004
Liechtenstein	14 March 2001	
Lithuania	25 April 2002	23 June 2003
Luxemburg	13 December 2000	
Madagascar	14 December 2000	15 September 2005
Malawi		17 Mar 2005 a
Mali	15 December 2000	12 April 2002
Malta	14 December 2000	24 September 2003
Mauritania		22 July 2005 a
Mauritius		24 September 2003 a
Mexico	13 December 2000	04 May 2003
Monaco	13 December 2000	5 June 2001
Montenegro 2		23 October 2006 d
Morocco		
Mozambique	15 December 2000	20 September 2006
Myanmar		30 March 2004 a
Namibia	13 December 2000	16 August 2002
Nauru	12 November 2001	
Netherlands 3	12 December 2000	27 July 2005 A
New Zealand 4	14 December 2000	19 July 2002
Nicaragua		12 Oct 2004 a
Nigeria	13 December 2000	28 June 2001
Niger	21 August 2001	30 Sep 2004
Norway	13 December 2000	23 September 2003
Oman		13 May 2005 a
Pakistan		
Panama	13 December 2000	18 Aug 2004
Paraguay	12 December 2000	22 Sep 2004
Peru	14 December 2000	23 January 2002
Philippines	14 December 2000	28 May 2002
Poland	04 October 2001	26 September 2003
Portugal	12 December 2000	10 May 2004
Republic of Korea	13 December 2000	
Republic of Moldova	14 December 2000	16 September 2005
Romania	14 December 2000	04 December 2002
Russian Federation	12 December 2000	26 May 2004
Rwanda	14 December 2000	26 September 2003
Saint Kitts and Nevis		21 May 2004 a
Saint Vincent and the	20 November 2002	

Grenadines		
San Marino	14 December 2000	
Sao Tome and Principe		23 August 2006 a
Saudi Arabia	10 December 2002	
Senegal	13 December 2000	27 October 2003
Serbia	12 December 2000	6 Sep 2001
Seychelles	22 July 2002	22 Jun 2004
Sierra Leone	27 November 2001	
Singapore		
Slovakia	15 November 2001	21 Sep 2004
Slovenia	15 November 2001	21 May 2004
South Africa	14 December 2000	20 February 2004
Spain	13 December 2000	01 march 2002
Sri Lanka	13 December 2000	
Sudan		
Swaziland	08 January 2001	
Sweden	12 December 2000	1 July 2004
Switzerland	02 April 2002	27 October 2006
Syrian Arab Republic	13 December 2000	
Tajikistan		08 July 2002 a
Thailand	18 December 2001	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12 December 2000	12 Jan 2005
Togo	12 December 2000	
Trinidad and Tobago	26 September 2001	
Tunisia	13 December 2000	14 July 2003
Turkey	13 December 2000	25 March 2003
Turkmenistan		28 Mar 2005 a
Uganda	12 December 2000	
Ukraine	15 November 2001	21 May 2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 December 2000	09 February 2006
United Republic of Tanzania	13 December 2000	24 May 2006
United States of America	13 December 2000	03 November 2005
Uruguay	13 December 2000	4 Mar 2005
Uzbekistan	28 June 2001	
Venezuela	14 December 2000	13 May 2002
Vietnam		
Yemen		
Zambia		24 April 2005 a
Zimbabwe		

Appendices H: IOM Project List on Counter Trafficking

IOM Projects on CT

- A Capacity Building Project Targeting the Staff of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova (CBMFAMD)
- A Multi Agency Model of Cooperation for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Bulgaria (MAMC)
- Anti-Trafficking and Psychosocial Assistance Project, Phnom Penh (ATPA)
- ASPIDDA (SHIELD): Combating Exploitation - Creating Perspective
- Assessment of Trafficking in Persons in Belize (ATPB)
- Assistance to Restaveks in Haiti (ARH)
- Assistance to TIP Victims in USA (TIPV-US)
- Assistance to Victims of Trafficking (VOT-UA)
- Assistance to Victims of Trafficking from Lithuania (AVTL)
- Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Mexico (CTMAV)
- Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Turkey (AVTT)
- Assisted Return & Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children (ARR) Nepal
- Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration for Victims of Trafficking in Poland (TPO)
- Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Ghanaian Children Victims of Trafficking for Labour Exploitation in Yeji Fishing Communities (LEYE)
- Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking from Italy (VRTI) - Phase II
- Assisted Voluntary Return Programme for Victims of Trafficking (AVRVOT)
- ATSEC - Global Civil Society Strengthening Project, Dhaka (GCSS)

- Awareness Raising about Trafficking in Syria (ARTS)
- Baseline Research on Korean Victims of Trafficking in Japan (BRVT)
- Bilateral Law Enforcement Training (BLET)
- Building Networks of Support for Trafficked Persons in Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam (TPQN)
- Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Officials in Lithuania: Development of a Counter-Trafficking Training Manual (CTTM)
- Capacity Building for Lawyers and Students in FYR Macedonia (HTLPS)
- Capacity Building for the Consular Personnel in Counter Trafficking: Armenia (CPARM)
- Capacity Building for the Prevention of Trafficking in the Caribbean (CB-PTC)
- Capacity Building in Counter-Trafficking in Afghanistan (CCAF)
- Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Pakistan (LEAPA)
- Capacity Building on Counter Trafficking in Argentina (CBCTAR)
- Capacity Building on Protection and Prevention against Trafficking of Children in Yemen (CBPTC)
- Capacity Building on the Protection of Victims of Trafficking: Laos and Thailand (CALT)
- Capacity Building: National Partnership Network to Combat and Prevent Trafficking in Persons in Bulgaria (NPNB)
- Capacity-Building Program for Medical and Psycho-social Care of Victims of Trafficking (CBVOT)
- Combating Human Trafficking in Indonesia through Law Enforcement (CTLE) - Phase III
- Combating Trafficking in Central Asia: Prevention, Protection and Capacity Building (CTCA)
- Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Belarus Phase III (CTHB-BL III)
- Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in South East Europe and Balkan Region (CTHB)

- Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Turkey: Core Support for Direct Assistance to Victims of Trafficking (DATRI)
- Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Turkey: Direct Assistance to Victims of Trafficking and NGO Capacity Building (DAVT)
- Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine (CTHB-UA)
- Combating Trafficking in Humans in Armenia: A Social Mobilization Project (CTSMP)
- Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia (CTPCA)
- Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia: Prevention, Prosecution, Protection (ASPPP)
- Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia: Prevention, Protection and Capacity Building
- Combating Trafficking in Persons in Kazakhstan (CTPKZ)
- Combating Trafficking in Persons in Mexico (CTPM)
- Combating Trafficking in Persons in Tajikistan: Shelter for Assistance to Victims (SAV)
- Combating Trafficking in Turkey: A Strategic Approach to Law Enforcement (CTSAL)
- Combating Trafficking in Women in Moldova - Protection and Reintegration: Rehabilitation Centre Upgrade (RCMO)
- Combating Trafficking in Women: (CTW) Ukraine
- Combating Trafficking in Women: Belarus (Prosecution and Criminalization and Protection and Reintegration Assistance)
- Combating Trafficking in Women: Turkey - BSEC Capacity Building for Data Collection (BSEC-Turkey)
- Combating Trafficking in Persons in Tajikistan: Educational Prevention and Protection (TEPP)
- Comprehensive Training for Law Enforcement Authorities Responsible for Trafficking in Children/Minors (CTLEA)
- Conference on Prevention of and Fighting against Trafficking in Human Beings With Particular Focus on Enhancing Cooperation in the Process to Enlarge the European Union (CECEE)

- Cooperation-Action-Investigation-World-vision (CAIW) - ACTION 1
- Coordination and Documentation Center (CDC)
- Counter-Trafficking Activities in Roma Communities in FYR Macedonia (CTPRC)
- Counter-Trafficking Activities for Earthquake Affected Areas of Pakistan (CTAPK)
- Counter-Trafficking In Kenya: A Capacity Building And Awareness Raising Initiative (CTKEN)
- Counter-Trafficking Interventions in Prevention, Protection and Prosecution for Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Bangladesh (PVOT)
- Counter-Trafficking project in Quang Ninh (CTPQN)
- Countering Trafficking in Persons: Ukraine (CTP-UA)
- Counter-Trafficking Activities Implementation Modules with Pilot in the Caribbean (CTIM)
- Counter-Trafficking Activities in Romania 2004 (CTAR 2004)
- Counter-Trafficking Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Activities for Officials in the Baltic States (CTCBAR)
- Counter-Trafficking Moldova: Comprehensive Mental Health Assistance and Psychosocial Support (HAPS)
- Counter-Trafficking of Women and Children for Exploitation Purposes in the Caribbean - Phase II (CTCAR II)
- Counter-Trafficking of Women and Children for Exploitation Purposes in the Caribbean (TWCEC) (Group II: Netherlands Antilles)
- Counter-Trafficking Training Programme for Religious Personnel (REPE) - Phase II
- Counter-trafficking Training to Migration Authorities of the Regional Conference on Migration Member Countries (CTTMA)
- Counter-Trafficking Workshop in Bavaria (CTW-BAV II)
- Creation of an Anti-Trafficking Law Enforcement Unit; A Model Shelter Home; and Counter-Trafficking Information Campaigns (ATLE)
- Criminalization and Prosecution : Measures Addressing Non-sexual Forms of Trafficking - Ukraine (CTUCP)

- CT Training for Afghan Consular Officials (CTACO)
- Daycare Center and Playground for Child Victims of Trafficking and Children of Victims of Trafficking (DCPVOT)
- Developing Best Practices in Agencies Working on the Trafficking of Women and Girls for the Purposes of Sexual Exploitation (DBPA)
- Development of a Conceptual Framework and Strategies to Combat Trafficking (DCFS)
- Development of NGOs to Provide Effective Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Kyrgyz Republic (AKR II)
- Development of Reliable and Functioning Policing Systems and Enhancing of Combating Main Criminal Activities and Police Cooperation (DRFPL)
- Economic and Social Stabilization Programme for Potential Victims of Trafficking in the Border Regions of FYR Macedonia (ESS-MAC)
- Economic Rehabilitation of Survivors of Trafficking (ERST) Project
- Enabling Communities to Combat Trafficking through Education (ENABLE)
- Establishment of the Network of and a Joint Training for Operational Law Enforcement Officers, NGOs and International Organisations, in Fighting Human Trafficking
- Expanding and Consolidating Reintegration Assistance to Former Albanian Victims of Trafficking (FAVT)
- Fighting Trafficking in Persons in the Republic of Moldova (FTP-RM)
- Fostering the Regional Network of Prosecutorial Structures in Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Montenegro for Enhanced Cooperation in the Fight Against Trafficking and Smuggling
- Global Assistance Counter Trafficking Database (GATD)
- High Level Counter Trafficking Media Workshop in Central America (CTMW)
- In-Depth Applied Research to Better Understand the Demand Side of Trafficking in Persons in the Central European Region and the EU as a Whole (IDAR)
- Information Campaign to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children in

Cambodia (ICCC)

- Information Mechanism and Reference Systems for the Protection of Migrant Non-accompanied Children in Central America and Mexico (IMARS)
- Inter Agency Referral System (IARS) Project for Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficking Victims in Malaysia
- International Trafficking in Women for the Sex Industry in Peru (ITSIP) - Phase II
- IOM Rehabilitation Centre, Moldova: Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration through Comprehensive Care (RRR-CC)
- Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Unaccompanied Minors in Romania and Moldova (IMTUM)
- Legal Assistance for Victims of Human Trafficking (LAVT)
- "Let's Make a Difference" (Preventing Trafficking through Counselling Services)
- Long Term Recovery and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficked Women and Children (LTRRA)
- Measures to Counteract Trafficking in Human Beings, in particular Women and Minors from/via the Balkan and Adriatic Regions (CTSEE) - Phase I
- Measures to Counteract Trafficking in Human Beings, in particular Women and Minors from/via the Balkan and Adriatic Regions (CTSEE) - Phase II
- Media and Trafficking Workshop in Mekong (MTW-Mekong)
- MFA Greece - CT Program (MFACT)
- National Anti Trafficking Strategic Plan for Action (NATSPA)
- Nexus Institute to Combat Human Trafficking (NEXUS)
- Open Labour Market for Women, Latvia (OLM)
- Performing Arts Against Trafficking in Persons (PAAT)
- Pilot Program of Assistance for the Return, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Trafficked Persons in Indonesia: 2005-2006 (PPAR)
- Pilot Project: Promotion of the Human Rights of Victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation through Enhanced Legal & Policing Support at

the Grass-Roots Level (PHRV)

- Pilot Research Project for the Improved Collection of Data on Trafficking in Persons Among ASEAN Countries 2004-2005 (ICDTIP)
- Poipet Transit Center - Pilot Project (PTC)
- Preventing Trafficking in Women in Moldova (Lilja 4 Ever)
- Prevention and Capacity Building Activities in Kosovo and FYROM (PCBA)
- Prevention and Combating Child Trafficking: Continuous support to the Mother and Child Friendly Wing of the IOM Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Trafficking (MCFW)
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons in the Dominican Republic (PTDR) - Phase III
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking of Women in the Dominican Republic (PTDR) - Phase II
- Prevention and Protection for Trafficking Victims in Puntarenas, Costa Rica (PPTP)
- Prevention of All Forms of Trafficking in Women and Children in Cambodia, A Capacity Building Project for the Ministry of Womens and Veterans Affairs (CB-MWVA)
- Prevention of Human Trafficking in the Russian Federation (PHTRU)
- Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings - Triple Border (Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay) (PTTB)
- Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Western Balkans through Educational Activities and Capacity Building of Schools (PTHBWB)
- Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings: Republic of Moldova (THBMD)
- Prevention of Trafficking in Persons in Belarus (PTPB)
- Prevention of Trafficking in Women - Moldova (PTWM)
- Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children in Tehran (PTWCT)
- Prevention of Trafficking in Women in the Baltic States: Training for Police Officials and Social Workers (PSW)

- Prevention of Trafficking of Kosovar and Albanian Women (PTKA)
- Prevention of Trafficking: Information for Youth in the Baltic States (PTIY)
- Program for Prevention, Assistance and Reintegration of Trafficking Victims in Colombia - Phase II (PARS II)
- Programme Against Human Trafficking in Eastern and South Eastern Europe (AHTESE)
- Programme d'assistance au Retour des enfants victimes de la traite dans la Region de la CEDEAO
- Programme d'assistance au Retour volontaire des enfants victimes de la traite dans la Region de la CEDEAO
- Programme for the Prevention, Assistance and Reintegration of Trafficking Victims in Colombia (PARS)
- Programme of Assistance for the Protection and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children (APRT)
- Programme of Assistance for the Protection, Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in the FY Republic of Macedonia (PAPR)
- Promotion of Safe Migration and Prevention of Human Trafficking
- Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Lebanon (TRALEB)
- Reception and Reintegration of Trafficked and Other Vulnerable Vietnamese Women and Children (RTVV)
- Regional Prevention of Trafficking and Smuggling in Children and Adolescents and Reinforcing Their Knowledge about Sexual and Reproductive Health in the Andean Region (PTSCA)
- Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking - Strengthening of National Supporters (RVOT)
- Repatriation and Reintegration Assistance for Unaccompanied Minors Victims of Trafficking (UAM) Bulgaria
- Repatriation and Social Reinsertion of Street Children at Risk Affected by Migrant Trafficking (SRSC) - Costa Rica
- Research Assessment and Baseline Information Of Trafficking In Persons

In Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi (RATIP)

- Research on Infiltration of Trafficking Networks (ITNO)
- Research, Information and Legislation on Trafficking in Women in the Baltic States (RILBS)
- Return and Reintegration of Trafficked and Other Vulnerable Women and Children between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region (RTWME)
- Return and Integration of Trafficked Women and Children Between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region - Phase II (RTWME II)
- Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficked Victims in Japan (RATVJ)
- Return Assistance for Afghan Trafficked Victims (RAATV)
- Return Assistance for Victims of Trafficking, Stranded in Switzerland (RAVTS)
- Shattered Dreams - Raising Awareness Among Vulnerable Adolescents and Others on the Risks and Consequences Associated with People Trafficking (SDRA)
- Shelter for Victims of Trafficking in El Salvador (SVTES)
- Southern African Counter-Trafficking Assistance Programme (SACTAP/PRM)
- Strengthening Coordination For Combating Trafficking In Bangladesh (SCCT)
- Strengthening of an Operational Network in the EU (SONE)
- Support in the Prevention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents and the Assistance for the Victims in Chile - Stage II (CSECA)
- Survey of Trafficking in Persons from Central Asia (STCA)
- Survey on Counter-Trafficking in Germany (SCTG)
- Survey on Trafficking in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay (STMR)
- Technical Assistance to the Government of Tajikistan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (TAGT)
- Trafficking Assessment and Counter Trafficking Capacity Building Project for the Kaliningrad Oblast (TACTKO)

- Trafficking in Human Beings in Greece - Voluntary Return (THBVR)
- Trafficking in Persons: Prevention and Protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina (PPBH)
- Trafficking in Women: Belarus
- Trafficking Information Campaign in Central America, Mexico and Dominican Republic (IC-CAMDR)
- Trafficking of Turkish Citizens: Preparing a Strategic Framework (TTCSF)
- Trafficking of Women and Minors in Bolivia for Exploitation (TWMBE)
- Trafficking Prevention and Victim Protection Project (TPP)
- Trafficking Prevention in Albania and Romania (TPAR)
- Training of Border Guards, Border Police and Customs Officials in Identifying and Providing Assistance to VOTs (TBGVOT)
- Training on Counter-trafficking for International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA)
- UBS Empowerment of Vulnerable Communities to Prevent Human Trafficking in Nias, Indonesia (EVCLI)
- Victim Assistance for Minors: Capacity Building Via Training and Exchange of Information/Best Practices between EU, Candidate and Third Countries
- Victims Assistance Project (VAP)

Appendices I: Sample AVR Form



IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

For IOM use only
Rec'd: ____ / ____ / ____
AVR No: _____
PF: ____ / ____ - ____
DOD: ____ / ____ / ____
339-CFI
Co-ordinator: _____

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN

VAPAAEHTOINEN PALUU (AVR)

Special Form for AVR to IRAQ Only
KAVAKE VAIN IRAKIIN PALUUTA VARTEN

**FORM
Finland**
IRAQ
Updated on
November 2004

A Personal Data / HENKILÖTIEDOT

Family Name / SUKUNIMI _____
First Name / ETUNIMI _____
Father's Name / ISÄN NIMI _____ **Grandfather's Name / ISOISÄN NIMI:** _____
Date of Birth / SYNTYMÄÄIKÄ _____ **Male / Female** _____ **MIES / NAINEN**
day / PÄIVÄ month/ KUUKAUSI year / VUOSI
Place of Birth / SYNTYMÄPAIKKA _____ **Nationality / KANSALAISSUUS** _____
City / KAUPUNKI country / MAA
Marital Status Circle one / **SIVIILISÄÄTY** YMPYRÖI **Single / Married** _____ **NAIMATON / NAIMISSA**
Divorced / Widow _____ **ERONNUT / LESKI**
Contact Address and Tel. Number in Finland / OSOITE JA PUHELINNUMERO SUOMESSA

Return Address and Tel. Number in Iraq / PALUUSOITE JA PUHELINNUMERO IRAKISSA

Date of Entry in Finland / SAAPUMISPÄIVÄMÄÄRÄ SUOMEEN: _____

Legal Status in Finland / LAILLINEN STATUS SUOMESSA

- Withdrawing Asylum Process / TURVAPAIKKAHAKEMUKSEN PERUUTTAVA TURVAPAIKANHAKIJA**
 Rejected Asylum Seeker / KIELTEISEN TURVAPAIKKAPÄÄTÖKSEN SAANUT TURVAPAIKANHAKIJA
 Refugee returning Home, Permanent Resident / PALUUMUUTTAJA, PYSYVÄN OLESKELULUVAN HALTIJA
 Other / MUU: _____

B Documentation & visas / MATKUSTUSASIAKIRJAT & VIISUMIT

Document type / ASIAKIRJATYYPPI	Date & place issued / MYÖNTÄMISPÄIVÄMÄÄRÄ JA -PAIKKA	Number / NUMERO	Valid until/ VOIMASSAOLOAIKA
Iraqi Passport / IRAKIN PASSI			
EU Laissez Passer			
Finnish Travel Document / SUOMEN MATKUSTUSASIAKIRJA			
Visa(s) / VIISUMI(T)			



IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

C Dependents Returning Home with Applicant / HAKIJAN KANSSA MATKUSTAVAT LAPSET/ALAIKÄISET

No.	Family Name / SUKUNIMI	First Name / ETUNIMI	Relationship / PERHESUHDE	Sex / SUKUP	Nationality / KANSALAIKUUS	Passport No. / PASSIN NUMERO
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						



No.	Date of Birth / SYNTYMÄAIKA	Place of Birth / SYNTYMÄPAIKKA	Father's Name / ISÄN NIMI	Grandfather's Name / ISOISÄN NIMI
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Important: Please provide information on father's name, grandfather's name and place of birth for all dependents/children! All adults must fill in and sign a personal AVR application, also spouses.

Huom: Ilmoitathan kaikkien lasten/alaikäisten syntymäpaikat sekä isän ja isoisän nimet! Kaikkien aikuisten, myös puolisoiden, pitää täyttää ja allekirjoittaa oma kaavake.

D Relatives in Iraq / SUKULAISET IRAKISSA

Name / NIMI	Relationship / PERHESUHDE	Contact Address / OSOITE	Telephone No. / PUHELINNUMERO

E Travel Information / MATKUSTUSTIEDOT

Date when you are ready to travel? / MILLOIN OLET VALMIS MATKUSTAMAAN?
Do you need IOM travel assistance or medical assistance during travel? / TARVITSETKO IOM:IN AVUSTUSTA TAI TERVEYTEEN LIITTYVÄÄ APUA MATKAN AIKANA? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / KYLLÄ <input type="checkbox"/> No / EI

Language Skills / KIELITAITO

	Command / TÄSO		
	Excel. / ERINOM.	Good / HYVA	Poor / HEIKKO
Mother tongue / _____ ÄIDINKIELI			
Other language / _____ VIERAS KIELI			
Other language / _____ VIERAS KIELI			

Other notes / LISÄTIETOJA



IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

: **Certification of Voluntary Return / HAKIJAN VAKUUTUS:**

بيان العودة الاختياري

أنا الموقع أدناه

مولود في _____ بتاريخ _____

وأصل وثيقة سفر _____، وأرغب بالعودة طوعاً إلى بلدي الأم، وعليه فإني و بمطلق حريتي أطلب وأرجو من مكتب المنظمة الدولية للهجرة مساعدتي للعودة إلى بغداد - الجمهورية العراقية.

I, the undersigned _____ born in _____

On _____ and holder of a/an _____ Travel document/passport, express my willingness to return peacefully and voluntarily to my country of origin and request International Organization for Migration (IOM) assistance for my return to Iraq.

أدرك أن مكتب المنظمة الدولية للهجرة سيؤمن لي المواصلات إلى بغداد - العراق ولن أتمكن من التوقف في أي بلد آخر.

I understand the IOM will provide the transportation up to Baghdad - Iraq and I will not be able to stop over in any transit country.

أدرك أن الأوضاع غير آمنة للعودة إلى الجمهورية العراقية في الوقت الحالي ومع ذلك فإني أرغب في العودة الطوعية إلى العراق.

I acknowledge that conditions in Iraq may not be yet safe but still wish to return voluntarily to Iraq.

وأدرك أن المنظمة الدولية للهجرة لا تتحمل أية مسؤولية حال وصولي إلى الأراضي العراقية وعليه فإني أخلي طرف المنظمة الدولية للهجرة من أية مسؤولية أو مخاطر قد أتعرض لها بهذا الخصوص.

I also acknowledge that IOM has no responsibility for me once I return to Iraq territory and hereby release IOM from any liability in this respect.

المفوض عن المنظمة الدولية للهجرة
IOM Representative

المستدعي
Applicant

الاسم الكامل Full Name

الاسم الكامل Full Name

اللقب Title

التوقيع Signature

التوقيع Signature

التاريخ والمكان Date and place

التاريخ والمكان Date and place



IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

G Interviewer / Refugee Advise Centre / HAASTATTELIJA / PAKOLAISNEUVONTA

IOM / Refugee Advise Centre (circle one) IOM / PAKOLAISNEUVONTA (YMPYRÖI)

I have reviewed this Voluntary Return Application and discussed it with the applicant. She/he understands that the return is voluntary and that neither IOM nor the Finnish Government can be held responsible for her/him once she/he has returned to the Iraqi territory.

OLEN LUKENUT TÄMÄN VAPAAEHOTISEN PALUUN KAAVAKKEEN LÄPI JA Keskustellut siitä hakijan kanssa. Hän ymmärtää, että paluu on täysin vapaaehtoista, ja ettei IOM tai Suomen Valtio ole vastuussa hänestä hänen palattuaan Irakin alueelle.

(Signature of Interviewer / Haastattelijan allekirjoitus)

(Name of Interviewer / Haastattelijan nimi)

(Telephone number / Puhelinnumero)

(Fax Number / Faksinumero) (E-mail / Sähköposti)

(Place and date / Paikka ja päivämäärä)

STAMP
LEIMA

H Reimbursement of all travel costs to IOM Helsinki by/ KAIKKI MATKAAN LIITTYVÄT KULUT MAKSAA IOM HELSINGILLE SEURAAVA SUOMALAINEN VIRANOMAINEN

Ministry of Labour / The Local Municipality (Social Office) TYÖMINISTERIÖ / KUNTA (SOSIAALITOIMISTO)

Ministry of Interior / The Aliens Police (Social Office) SISÄMINISTERIÖ / ULKOMAALAISSPOLIISI

Self/Other _____ ITSE / MUU: _____

Signature / _____ Place & Date / _____
ALLEKIRJOITUS PAIKKA & PÄIVÄMÄÄRÄ

Name / _____ Office Name / _____
NIMI TOIMIPAIKKA

Telephone / _____ E-mail / _____
PUHELIN SÄHKÖPOSTI

I Attachments to this application / HAKEMUKSEN LIITTEET:

1. Photo of the applicants (attached to the application form) / VALOKUVA HAKIJASTA (LIITETTYNÄ HAKUKAAVAKKEESEEN)
2. Photocopy of travel documents / KOPIO MATKUSTUSASIAKIRJOISTA
3. Original flight ticket for the return journey (if available) / ALKUPERÄINEN PALUULIPPU (MIKÄLI TALLESSA)
4. Statement of payment commitment (Needed only from the local municipality) / MAKSUSITOUMUS (TARVITAAN AINOASTAAN MIKÄLI MAKSAJANA ON KUNTA)

Return to IOM Helsinki / LÄHETÄ IOM:N OSOITTEESEEN: Fax: +358-9-684-11 511

IOM International Organization for Migration
Regional Office for the Baltic and Nordic States
P.O.Box 851, FI-00101 Helsinki, Finland

Appendices J: Definition of Refugee

CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES

Article 1. Definition of the term "refugee"

A. For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "refugee," shall apply to any person who:

(1) Has been considered a refugee under the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and 30 June 1928 or under the Conventions of 28 October 1933 and 10 February 1938, the Protocol of 14 September 1939 or the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization;

Decisions of non-eligibility taken by the International Refugee Organization during the period of its activities shall not prevent the status of refugee being accorded to persons who fulfil the conditions of paragraph 2 of this section;

(2) As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

In the case of a person who has more than one nationality, the term "the country of his nationality" shall mean each of the countries of which he is a national, and a person shall not be deemed to be lacking the protection of the country of his nationality if, without any valid reason based on well-founded fear, he has not availed himself of the protection of one of the countries of which he is a national.

B. (1) For the purposes of this Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood to mean either (a)

"events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951"; or (b) "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951"; and each Contracting State shall make a declaration at the time of signature, ratification or accession, specifying which of these meanings it applies for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention.

(2) Any Contracting State which has adopted alternative (a) may at any time extend its obligations by adopting alternative (b) by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

C. This Convention shall cease to apply to any person falling under the terms of section A if:

(1) He has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or

(2) Having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily reacquired it; or

(3) He has acquired a new nationality, and enjoys the protection of the country of his new nationality; or

(4) He has voluntarily re-established himself in the country which he left or outside which he remained owing to fear of persecution; or

(5) He can no longer, because the circumstances in connection with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist, continue to refuse to avail himself of the protection of the country of his nationality;

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a refugee falling under section A (I) of this article who is able to invoke compelling reasons arising out of previous persecution for refusing to avail himself of the protection of the country of nationality;

(6) Being a person who has no nationality he is, because the circumstances in connection with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist, able to return to the country of his former habitual residence;

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a refugee falling under section A (I) of this article who is able to invoke compelling reasons arising out of previous persecution for refusing to return to the country of his former habitual residence.

D. This Convention shall not apply to persons who are at present receiving from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees protection or assistance.

When such protection or assistance has ceased for any reason, without the position of such persons being definitively settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, these persons shall ipso facto be entitled to the benefits of this Convention.

E. This Convention shall not apply to a person who is recognized by the competent authorities of the country in which he has taken residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country.

F. The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that.

(a) He has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;

(b) He has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee;

(c) He has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 2. General obligations

Every refugee has duties to the country in which he finds himself, which require in particular that he conform to its laws and regulations as well as to measures taken for the maintenance of public order.

Article 3. Non-discrimination

The Contracting States shall apply the provisions of this Convention to refugees without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin.

Article 4. Religion

The Contracting States shall accord to refugees within their territories treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to their nationals with respect to freedom to practise their religion and freedom as regards the religious education of their children.

Article 5. Rights granted apart from this Convention

Nothing in this Convention shall be deemed to impair any rights and benefits granted by a Contracting State to refugees apart from this Convention.

Article 6. The term "in the same circumstances"

For the purposes of this Convention, the term "in the same circumstances," implies that any requirements (including requirements as to length and conditions of sojourn or residence) which the particular individual would have to fulfil for the enjoyment of the right in question, if he were not a refugee, must be fulfilled by him, with the exception of requirements which by their nature a refugee is incapable of fulfilling.

Article 7. Exemption from reciprocity

1. Except where this Convention contains more favourable provisions, a Contracting State shall accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to aliens generally.
2. After a period of three years' residence, all refugees shall enjoy exemption from legislative reciprocity in the territory of the Contracting States.
3. Each Contracting State shall continue to accord to refugees the rights and benefits to which they were already entitled, in the absence of reciprocity, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for that State.
4. The Contracting States shall consider favourably the possibility of according to refugees, in the absence of reciprocity, rights and benefits beyond those to which they are entitled according to paragraphs 2 and 3, and to extending exemption from reciprocity to refugees who do not fulfil the conditions provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3.
5. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 apply both to the rights and benefits referred to in articles 13, 18, 19, 21 and 22 of this Convention and to rights and benefits for which this Convention does not provide.

Article 8. Exemption from exceptional measures

With regard to exceptional measures which may be taken against the person, property or interests of nationals of a foreign State, the Contracting States shall not apply such measures to a refugee who is formally a national of the said State solely on account of such nationality. Contracting States which, under their legislation, are prevented from applying the general principle expressed in this article, shall, in appropriate cases, grant exemptions in favour of such refugees.

Article 9. Provisional measures

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent a Contracting State, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, from taking provisionally measures which it considers to be essential to the national security in the case of a particular

person, pending a determination by the Contracting State that that person is in fact a refugee and that the continuance of such measures is necessary in his case in the interests of national security.

Article 10. Continuity of residence

1. Where a refugee has been forcibly displaced during the Second World War and removed to the territory of a Contracting State, and is resident there, the period of such enforced sojourn shall be considered to have been lawful residence within that territory.

2. Where a refugee has been forcibly displaced during the Second World War from the territory of a Contracting State and has, prior to the date of entry into force of this Convention, returned there for the purpose of taking up residence, the period of residence before and after such enforced displacement shall be regarded as one uninterrupted period for any purposes for which uninterrupted residence is required.

Article 11. Refugee seamen

In the case of refugees regularly serving as crew members on board a ship flying the flag of a Contracting State, that State shall give sympathetic consideration to their establishment on its territory and the issue of travel documents to them or their temporary admission to its territory particularly with a view to facilitating their establishment in another country.

Appendices K: Press Release

EMBARGOED

Hold For Release:

1 June, 2005

IOM Launches International Trafficking Prevention Campaign

Turkey-based counter-trafficking effort promotes
prevention across Black Sea region

The International Organization for Migration, in close coordination with the Turkish government, today launches the first major multi-country prevention campaign to combat human trafficking across key nations in Eastern Europe, Turkey and the former Soviet countries.

IOM's coordinated campaign is targeted towards providing rescue and prevention for actual and potential trafficked individuals in Turkey from neighboring nations, including Turkey's top trafficking source countries of Moldova and Ukraine.

The multi-country media campaign will promote Turkey's new 157 helpline for the rescue of trafficked individuals. It will also cross-promote prevention telephone hotlines in Moldova and Ukraine that provide information on the danger signs of trafficking to potential victims.

"Trafficking in human beings is a problem that cuts across international borders," said IOM Turkey Chief of Mission Marielle Sander-Lindstrom. "This campaign recognizes that fact by taking a comprehensive regional approach to preventing human trafficking."

In Turkey, authorities are distributing small handouts, or passport inserts, to travelers entering the country at key border crossings. The passport inserts publicize the 157 number and include warning signs of trafficking. Billboards and other advertising are also included in the campaign.

Similar handouts will be distributed by non-governmental organizations in Ukraine to those on their way to Turkey and who may be at risk for trafficking. The distribution is centered at Odessa and Crimea sea ports and regional airports used for transport to Turkey.

In addition, 30-second television commercials publicizing the 157 helpline as well as locally-based prevention hotlines will run in Ukraine and Moldova, Turkey's two top source countries for trafficked persons. An additional commercial publicizing the 157 number will run on Turkish channels.

Today's announcement is in the framework of the Turkish-government coordinated and IOM-implemented campaign to combat human trafficking. The campaign includes increased public awareness activities, stepped up training for

law enforcement and medical, psychological and direct assistance to trafficked individuals. The \$700,000 USD project is funded by the U.S. Government with co-funding from the Turkish government. Major support for IOM counter-trafficking programs is also provided by the Italian and Swedish government.

Appendices L: IOM's Media Report and Public Awareness Activities

MEDIA REPORT

On 31.01.06, IOM launched an information campaign, 'Annemi Gordunuz Mu?' to raise the public awareness in Turkish society about human trafficking. This campaign emphasizes the fact that 'One out of three women trafficked to Turkey are mothers with children.' The aim of campaign is bringing up the lives of victims of trafficking that they had to leave behind. The materials of this information campaign are a commercial, a statistics book 'Turkey, Trafficking & Trends, 2005', posters.

The press strategy included a press conference at 11 a.m. on January 31st held at the Galip Balkar Conference Room in Ministry of Foreign Affairs building and a reception was organized for embassy contacts, press and government contacts in order to introduce the information campaign 'Annemi Gordunuz Mu?'. Twenty one journalists (see list in Appendix A) attended the press conference. The press conference and IOM press communications resulted in the following coverage.

WRITTEN PRESS DETAILED REPORT, 31.01.06-25.07.06

Newspaper: Radikal
Date: 31.01.06
Author: Hilal Koçlu
Title: 'Save the Mothers from Difficult Condition'
Placement: 7th page
Length: 231 words

Newspaper: The New Anatolian
Date: 31.01.06
Author: Senem Çağlayan
Title: 'IOM to Save Mothers Who are Victims of Trafficking'
Placement: 3rd page
Length: 445 words

Newspaper: Turkish Daily News
Date: 31.01.06
Author: Ankara
Title: 'Campaign to Reveal Impact of Human Trafficking on Children'
Placement: 7th page
Length: 369 words

Newspaper: Milliyet
Date: 31.01.06
Author: Utku Cakirozer
Title: '1 Billion Dollars Profit from Human Trafficking'
Placement: 15th page
Length: 198 words

Newspaper: Sabah
Date: 31.01.06
Author: Ceren Akdag
Title: 'Report from UN'
Placement: 1st, 17th page
Length: 399 words

Newspaper: Hurriyet
Date: 01.02.06
Author: Ugur Ergan
Title: 'Women Brought from Prostitution are Educated'
Placement: 3rd page
Length: 290 words

Newspaper: Milliyet
Date: 01.02.06
Author: Utku Cakirozer
Title: 'Sex Slaves in Turkey'
Length: 333 words

Newspaper: The New Anatolian
Date: 02.02.06
Author: Senem Caglayan
Title: 'Turkey Joins Forces with IOM for Human Trafficking'
Placement: 1st, 10th page
Length: 2130 words

Newspaper: Turkish Daily News
Date: 05.02.06
Author: Fatma Demirelli & Fulya Ozerkan
Title: 'Turkey Builds Up Strategy to Fight Trafficking'
Placement: 1st, 3rd page
Length: 2356 words

Newspaper: Sabah
Date: 05.02.06
Author: Balcicek Pamir
Title: 'Men's Conscience in Prostitution Sector'
Placement: 4th page
Length: 262 words

Newspaper: Hurriyet
Date: 05.02.06
Author: Gila Benmayor
Title: 'Mostly the Turkish Men who had relation with the woman save them by calling 157'
Placement: 9th page
Length: 757 words

Newspaper: Turkish Daily News
Date: 04.02.06
Author: Gila Benmayor
Title: 'If Only We Can Free Ourselves from This 'Natasha' Obsession'
Placement: 9th page
Length: 510 words

Newspaper: Milliyet
Date: 10.02.06
Author: Mehmet Ciftci
Title: 'Have You Seen My Mother?' Campaign in Turkey
Length: 285 words

Newspaper: Hurriyet
Date: 10.02.06
Title: 'Mothers are Victims of Trafficking'
Placement: 4th page
Length: 95 words

Newspaper: Milliyet
Date: 11.02.06
Author: Mehmet Ciftci
Title: 'The Campaign called 'Have you seen my mother?''
Placement: 2nd page
Length: 203 words

Newspaper: Vatan

Date: 11.02.06
Title: 'Have You Seen My Mother?'
Placement: 3rd page
Length: 610 words

Newspaper: Milliyet
Date: 13.02.06
Author: Derya Sazak
Title: 'Have You Seen My Mother?'
Placement: 19th page
Length: 290 words

Newspaper: Tercuman
Date: 26.02.06
Author: Sevil Kucukkosum
Title: 'There are sex slaves'
Placement: 1st & 7th page
Length: 2.020 words

Newspaper: Vatan
Date: 27.02.06
Author: Meltem Gunay
Title: '238 women were rescued'
Placement: 5th page
Length: 375 words

Newspaper: Sabah
Date: 13.03.06
Author: Sinan Aygun
Title: 'Turkey has become the base for modern-day slaves'
Placement: 4th page
Length: 264 words

Newspaper: Milliyet
Date: 23.03.06
Author: Sukran Pakkan
Title: '200 women were rescued'
Placement: 5th page
Length: 604 words

Newspaper: Cumhuriyet
Date: 02.04.06

Title: ‘Mothers in Collusion’
Placement: 3rd page
Length: 896 words

Newspaper: Laleli Journal
Date: April 2006
Placement: 64th page
Length: 8 pages

Newspaper: Antalya Ekspres
Date: 18.04.06
Author: Yilmaz Kilickaya
Title: ‘Women Receive Help’
Placement: 3rd page

Newspaper: Vatan
Date: 30.04.06
Author: Tugce Tatari
Title: ‘They are begging to their clients “Please help me, I am so desperate”
Placement: 3rd page
Length: 390 words

Newspaper: Vatan
Date: 08.10.06
Author: Meltem Günay
Title: ‘The calls from customers rescue trafficked individuals’
Placement: 4th page
Length: 847 words

VISUAL PRESS DETAILED REPORT, 31.01.06-24.07.06

Channel	Name of the Program	Date	Time(Around)
TV8	Gundem	31/01/2006	08.10 / 12 minutes
CNN-Turk	Cigdem Onat ile Gundem	31/01/2006	13.25 / 5.5 minutes
CNN-Turk	Yeni Gun	31/01/2006	14.30 / 3.5 minutes
NTV	Haberler	31/01/2006	19.30 / 4 minutes

TRT2	Gunun Konusu	1/2/2006	17.15 / 20 minutes
TRT1	Ana Haber	1/2/2006	19.40 / 6 minutes
Star TV	Gunaydin Ankara	3/2/2006	08.15 / 11 minutes
TRT2	Haberler	2/2/2006	22.15 / 2.5 minutes
TRT1	Haber	3/2/2006	19.30 / 3.5 minutes
TRT2	Yurttan Haberler	3/2/2006	18.00 / 4 minutes
NTV	Haberler	10/2/2006	19.30 / 3 minutes
Baskent TV	Habercinin Konugu	13/02/2006	13.30 / 1 hour
Show TV	Haber Ozel	15/02/2006	23.40 / 22 minutes
Show TV	Haber Ozel	16/02/2006	08.30 / 20 minutes
NTV	Haber Aktuel	14/04/2006	11.30/ 20 minutes
TGRT News	News	27/04/06	15.00/ 13 minutes
SKY Turk	Rustem Batum ile Soylenmeyenler	08/05/06	21.00/22.00 1 hour
Star TV	Desifre	04/07/2006	23.30/ 45 minutes
Star TV	Ana Haber	11/10/2006	20.00/8 minutes
Satr TV	Morning Program	12/10/2006	6 minutes

RADIO PROGRAMS, 31.01.06-24.07.06

Radio	Date	Around
TRT1 Radio	24/01/2006	4.5 minutes
Diyarbakir Radio	8/02/2006	4 minutes
TRT1 Radio	01/03/2006	6.5 minutes
TRT GAP	11/03/2006	6 minutes
TRT Ankara	16/05/06	10 minutes
BBC Radio	07/07/2006	10 minutes
TRT 1 Radio	08/07/2006	10 minutes

IOM's Awareness Raising Activities

IOM AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES 2005

H. IOM LOCATED STANDS AND BILLBOARDS, AND DISTRIBUTED POSTERS AND PASSPORT INSERTS FOR AWARENESS RAISING AT HOTSPOTS

BILLBOARDS LOCATED

STAKEHOLDER	ACTIVITY / SUBJECT
MOLDOVA AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ISTANBUL AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING

STANDS LOCATED

STAKEHOLDER	ACTIVITY / SUBJECT
ISTANBUL ATATURK AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ISTANBUL SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ANTALYA CELEBI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ANTALYA BAYINDIR AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
TRABZON AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ISTANBUL KARAKOY SEAPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
TRABZON SEAPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
MUGLA AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
BODRUM AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
KUSADASI SEAPORT AND NATIONAL PARK	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
IZMIR FAIR, BASMANE TRAIN STATION AND ADNAN MENDERES AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING

POSTERS DISTRIBUTED

STAKEHOLDER	ACTIVITY / SUBJECT
TURKISH EMBASSIES IN SOURCE COUNTRIES THROUGH MFA (ROMANIA, UKRAINE, MOLDOVA, RUSSIA, ETC.	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
IGDIR GENDARMERIE	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ARTVIN-HOPA GENDARMERIE	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
İZMİR GENDARMERIE	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
MUGLA GENDARMERIE	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
BODRUM GENDARMERIE	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
KUSADASI GENDARMERIE	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
TRABZON MUNICIPALITY TO BE PLACED ON BUSES	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ERZURUM GOVERNORSHIP	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING

PASSPORT INSERTS DISTRIBUTED

STAKEHOLDER	ACTIVITY / SUBJECT
ISTANBUL ATATURK AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ISTANBUL SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ISTANBUL KARAKOY SEAPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ANTALYA BAYINDIR AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ANTALYA AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
TRABZON AIRPORT	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
TRABZON MUNICIPALITY TO BE DISTRIBUTED WITH INVOICES	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
IGDIR GENDARMERIE	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING

ARTVIN-HOPA GENDARMERIE	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
CRIMEA	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ODESSA	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
TURKISH EMBASSIES IN COORDINATION WITH MFA	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING
ERZURUM GOVERNOR	AWARENESS RAISING ON COMBAT TRAFFICKING

IOM NEW INFORMATION CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES 2006

**L. BY THE SPONSORSHIP OF FIDA FILM AND SINEFECT FIRMS 30
SECOND COMMERCIAL OF THE NEW INFORMATION CAMPAIGN
WILL BE SHOWN IN 20 CINEMA THEATERS AS FOLLOWS:**

NAME OF THE CINEMA THEATER	REGION	CITY
KADIKOY CINEBONUS (TEPE NAUTILUS)	KADIKOY	ISTANBUL
ISTANBUL MEGAPLEX CEVAHIR	MECIDIYEKOY	ISTANBUL
CINEMALL	ISTINYE	ISTANBUL
CAPITOL SPECTRUM 14	ALTUNIZADE	ISTANBUL
BONUS PREMIUM CINECITY TRIO	KOZYATAGI	ISTANBUL
OLIVIUM CINECITY	ZEYTINBURNU	ISTANBUL
FERIYE EURIMAGES	ORTAKOY	ISTANBUL
TOWERSIDE MOVIE THEATERS	FULYA	ISTANBUL
CINEBONUS FLYINN	FLORYA	ISTANBUL
ARMADA	SOGUTOZU	ANKARA
METROPOL	KIZILAY	ANKARA
CINEBONUS BILKENT	BILKENT	ANKARA
CINEBONUS ARCADIUM	CAYYOLU	ANKARA
TUZE ON CINEMA	BAHCELIEVLER	ANKARA
IZMIR KIPA CINECITY	CIGLI	IZMIR
IZMIR CINEBONUS	KONAK-PIER	IZMIR
CINEBONUS (M1 TEPE)	-	ADANA

CINEBONUS	-	ANTALYA
WHITE WORLD CENTER MULTIPLEX	-	ANTALYA
ROYAL	-	TRABZON

**M. JOM LOCATED LIGHT BOXES AND DISTRIBUTED POSTERS TO
BE PUT IN BUSES FOR NEW INFORMATION CAMPAIGN WITH
SUPPORT OF LOCAL AUTHOROTIES AT SOME HOTSPOTS AS
FOLLOWS:**

CAMPAIGN TOOL	PLACE	NUMBER	SUBJECT
LIGHT BOXES	ANKARA	100	WILL BE LOCATED IN SEVERAL PLACES IN ANKARA
POSTERS	ANKARA	700	WILL BE PUT IN BUSES IN ANKARA BY ANKARA MUNICIPALITY
POSTERS	ISTANBUL	500	WILL BE PUT IN BUSES IN ISTANBUL BY ISTANBUL MUNICIPALITY
POSTERS	ISTANBUL ATATURK AIRPORT	50	WILL BE LOCATED SEVERAL PLACES
POSTERS	IZMIR	250	WILL BE PUT IN BUSES IN IZMIR BY IZMIR MUNICIPALITY
POSTERS	IZMIR/SEAPORT	15	WILL BE PUT IN IZMIR SEAPORT BY IZMIR MUNICIPALITY
POSTERS	ANTALYA	15	WILL BE PUT IN BUSES IN ANTALYA BY ANTALYA MUNICIPALITY
POSTERS	ANTALYA AIRPORT	35	WILL BE LOCATED SEVERAL PLACES

POSTERS	TRABZON AIRPORT	35	
POSTERS	TRABZON	500	WILL BE PUT IN BUSES IN TRABZON BY TRABZON MUNICIPALITY

Appendices M: 157 Passport Insert

welcome to Turkey!

Turkey fights for your rights.

If anyone takes away your passport, your freedom or forces you to perform work of any kind without pay.

call the helpline 157

Free of charge, any time, any phone, including your mobile.

Immediate help available

The only call you have to make.

Turkey works to protect you against the international crime of human trafficking.

добро пожаловать в Турцию!

Турция борется за права человека!

Если у тебя отобрали паспорт, тебе угрожают или заставляют работать бесплатно, если ты оказалась в опасной ситуации

Набери линию помощи 157

звонок бесплатный, в любое время, с любого телефона, даже с мобильного. Сделай звонок, который тебе поможет!

By 2016, 143,000 Turkish citizens were, 143,000 Turkish citizens were victims of human trafficking. This project coordinated by the Turkish Government, funded by the U.S. Government and implemented by the International Organization for Migration.

bine ati venit in Turcia!

Turcia lupta pentru drepturile omului

Dacă cineva ți-a luat pașaportul, te amenință sau te impune să lucrezi fără remunerare, dacă te simți în pericol sau ai nevoie de un stat.

sună la linia fierbinte 157

apel gratuit

la orice oră de la orice telefon, inclusiv de la mobil. Formează numărul care te va ajuta!

Türkiye'ye hoşgeldiniz.

İnsan Ticareti, kişilerin tehdit ve baskı ile çalıştırılmalarıyla işlenen uluslararası bir suçtur.

Benzer bir olayla karşılaştığınızda, 157

acil hattını arayarak yardım isteyebilirsiniz.

Bu hat, cep telefonları da dahil Türkiye'nin her yerinden ücretsizdir.