



Bu proje Avrupa Birliği ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti tarafından finanse edilmektedir
This project is co-funded by the European Union and the Republic of Turkey

CIVIL SOCIETY DIALOGUE BETWEEN EU AND TURKEY – IV
**THE POWER OF CIVIL SOCIETY TO
COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING
PROJECT
NONGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS
SOP-STANDARD OPERATIONAL
PROCEDURES**

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January 2017-Antalya



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The Power of Civil Society to Combat Human Trafficking Project is supported under Civil Society Dialogue Programme. The Programme aims to bring together civil society organisations from Turkey and the EU around common topics, to exchange knowledge and experience, and to build a sustained conversation between them. The Ministry for European Union Affairs is the responsible institution for the technical implementation of the programme, while the Central Finance and Contracts Unit is the Contracting Authority of the Programme.

“This report is produced with financial support of the European Union and the Republic of Turkey. Family Counsellors Association is responsible for the content of this report and can in no way be interpreted as the opinion of the European Union and / or the Republic of Turkey.”

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Printing Press

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THE POWER OF CIVIL SOCIETY TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING PROJECT SOP- STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Victims of human trafficking should be supported in a multifaceted way. Them being subjected to human rights violations at an advanced level, and at the same time the existence of criminal organizations with the potential to harm them make an environment in which is different from other oblige that human trafficking victims are supported in an environment different from other victims. For this reason, while developing the Standard Operational Procedures, while fulfilling the duties and responsibilities of the NGOs that will be included in the system and the institutions related to the support for the victims of human trafficking; It is necessary to have a system that will support the victim and free

it at the same time. NGOs appear to be a significant contributor at every stage when the strong programs on prevention, detection, identification and protection of trafficked victims are examined. It is important that non-governmental organizations provide expertise in their fields with professional-based staff, with a rights-based approach rather than a charitable purpose.

Before developing Standard Operational Procedures, it is useful to look at the roles and functions of NGOs.

ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- Non-governmental organizations that carry out rights-based work

focus on protecting people's rights and thus work for the protection and spread of human rights. The most basic need of trafficking victims is their rights that are violated to be protected and to be supported with confidence to maintain the life they deserve.

- Another issue that NGOs focus on is the awareness-raising efforts for the problems and sensitivities of the individual or the community in the area of NGOs' specialization. Human trafficking is not a known concept in society, and is often confused with human trade. In addition, many issues that need to be considered as human trafficking are considered ordinary problems or cultural behaviors. For example: children to be forced to marry in exchange for money, children to be taken away from families and forced to beg, children to be used in criminal or terrorist organizations etc.

NGOs are operating in a highly flexible manner in various problem areas. Victims of trafficking can be everywhere, every age and every aspect. When civil society organizations are engaged in their work or are working in the field of trafficking; they can reach them in all the circumstances that the victim may have. Thus, NGOs can

take responsibility for identifying and supporting victims of trafficking in an effective manner by directly taking part in the identification and support of trafficking victims.

With an approach in which victim is centered on trafficked victims, the victim should be approached with the understanding of soul, body and social health as the subject of the problem. In addition, each victim is unique, and the problems experienced by victims are affected by the victim's potential, and how the victim is supposed to be supported is also possible with the professional approach embracing the victim's uniqueness. It requires quick and initiative intervention. NGOs are quicker to reflex than the public in this regard and take risks for the well-being of the victim.

NGOs provide shelter services with specialization in the field, focused on the needs of the victim and promoting the self-determination of the victim, accelerating the victim's independence.

The vast majority of human trafficking victims are being exploited by being brought from another culture or experiencing significant psychological problems due to the influence of the exploitation. Victims need integration if they have come from another culture and if they need to

live in culture they do not belong to. In some cases it may be necessary for the victim to be sent to a third country taking into account the safety of the victim, in which case he or she may need integration for the third country as well. Again, in some cases, the victim may need integration to survive with the negative impact of exploitation. In all cases integration is time consuming and requires regular support. Non-governmental organizations that are accredited in all these processes are indispensable for the victims.

For the recovery of the victims, the restoration of the sense of justice, and the punishment of the criminals justice system needs to be well functioning. The victim's access to justice is of particular importance for the prevention of crime. Another issue is that traffickers use their income as a major force to defend themselves within the justice system because they have gained huge amount of money from human trafficking. In this case, the victim may be the weakest link in the system. NGOs can provide support to victims in their access to justice, they can take an active role in monitoring the case and they can accompany the victim at every stage.

Human trafficking is a dynamic process traffickers constantly change their actions and forms.

Since NGOs are close and together with the victim in a long-term, they obtain important information from the victims. Thus, non-governmental organizations can follow the traffickers' actions in the fastest way possible. They are able to evaluate the information they receive and reflex to understand the different forms of human trafficking. They are doing successful work in understanding, evaluating and making visible the different forms of human trafficking.,

It was stated that human trafficking is a very actively dynamic process, so it is important to conduct research on this subject. Non-governmental organizations can take important responsibilities in the field of surveying, making researches, interpreting these researches, interpreting them with existing information, conveying information to interested parties.

One of the most fundamental functions of NGOs is policy making. Non-governmental organizations have significant potential in developing policies, advocating and lobbying on how to prevent human trafficking, on the protection of victims and on the many other issues.

Another strength of NGOs is the exchange of experience and knowledge on topics that they specialize. In human trafficking, there is a great need for informing

the public with the staff on the field. By sharing the expertise of non-governmental organizations, the victims will be supported more strongly and the system will be more functional in order to address their needs.

When it comes to who are victims and what are the characteristics of trafficked persons, it seems that sexual abuse of women and girls is more up front. This shows the existence of the gender problem. Non-governmental organizations have come a long way over the years about gender. They will also provide a significant contribution on human trafficking.

They will also make significant contributions to the pursuit of compliance with international standards of services that have and are to be carried out.

In the capacity analysis study carried out within the scope of the project, what the role of non-governmental organizations should be in combating human trafficking was asked, and NGOs participating in the survey from Turkey regarded their role and function as; "The power of NGOs to raise awareness is high, but their power of sanction is very low." They stated the role of NGOs in human trafficking as: to actively and effectively take part in the state's mechanisms,

to distribute the tasks to provide multi-directional support to the victims and to become specialized accordingly; Mutual knowledge and experience sharing within the trust relationship; To be independent of the material and spiritual, to do advocacy and follow-up studies, to develop policies and make the problem visible, and so on. .

STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES/SOP DEVELOPED FOR TURKEY

NGOs should be involved in all phases of the Standard Operational Procedures in five steps, developed in 2016, taking into account the characteristics and needs of trafficked persons, within the scope of the Project for the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking, carried out by the International Organization for Migration and General Directorate of Immigration and which the Family Counselors Association was beneficiary of. What is important here is to define which NGO will take which responsibilities on which stages in the system. Five steps that have developed are;

Step 1. Reaching the Victim, Pre-identification and Referring

Individuals who have the characteristics in Human Trafficking

Indicators and therefore are thought to be victims should be identified and their basic needs should be met.

How and by whom the reaching the victim process can be performed is: him/herself, his/her family, relatives, third persons, the public workers (law enforcement, health, immigration, education, inspection etc.) who carry out the work that is mentioned in detail in the 4th chapter of this study named Organizations on Combat Against Human Trafficking in Turkey and Their Responsibilities, Professional members, non-governmental organization representatives, emergency hotlines (112, 155, 156, 157, 183).

Meeting the emergency basic needs of the victim; by taking into account the present situation of the victim, the emergency basic needs of the institutions are covered in a coordinated manner. These include: eliminating health problems if there is a need for urgent health care such as eating, dressing, sleeping, cleaning; eliminating the safety risk (If the victim is near the trafficker, moving the victim away from the trafficker), providing a reliable interpreter if the local language is not known, and controlling the documents that may be evidence.

Thus, according to the person's characteristic who has the human trafficking indicators; For example, if there is a doubt as to whether or not a person is likely to be a victim of human trafficking, he or she must be directed to the appropriate commission / mobile team in the case, if the person has strong indications of a trafficking victim, he or she must be directed to the law enforcement. If of the relevant commission or mobile team assume that the person is a victim of human trafficking, you should direct him/her to the law enforcement unit.

Step 2. Law enforcement process and referral

The process of law enforcement must be carried out with a victim-centered approach; The victim should not be instrumentalized for information. The importance should be given to trust relationship and expert support for trust establishment should be taken when it is necessary. The trafficker should not be in the same environment as the victim, but if there is a language problem, it must be eliminated.

If the victim can not cooperate because he/she is negatively affected by the events he / she has experienced, and if he/she can not express himself / herself; the

victim should use the right of 30 days to rest and recovery. In this case, the magistrate case manager / counselor should be appointed in cooperation with the coordination agency, the Provincial Migration Directorate, and the victim's information should be obtained if the victim is ready to cooperate after the support. If the victim has a safety risk during this period, necessary measures should be taken in cooperation with the law enforcement and accommodation service provider.

Step 3. Identifying the victim and referral

To provide the necessary support to the person who is supposed to be the victim and to plan what to do with the victim, it is necessary to make an interview about whether the person is a victim and to give the person victim status in case of the presence of the necessary indicators. If it is decided that the person in this interview who is to be made by the provincial immigration director is the victim, an authorized case manager / counselor should be appointed and the victim's future life should be planned by using the victim's right to decide about him / herself.

If the victim is foreign and needs it, a 30-day residence permit should be issued.

If the victim is in need of shelter and protection, and is a foreigner, he or she should be placed in a shelter house connected to NGOs specializing in human trafficking, and if the victim is a citizen, he or she should be placed in a shelter of the Ministry of Family and Social Policy. If the victim does not have a request for a shelter or if he/she wants to set up an independent life for him/herself, necessary empowerment should be done.

Step 4. Supporting the victim in a short and long term:

After the social review of the victim has been made and the risk assessment has been done about the victim; the victim should be assisted in reaching the rights recognized and making utmost use of the services provided by the institutions in order to contribute to the return of the victim to normal life. In this process, it is to provide psychological support, to meet health needs, to provide access to social services, to provide social assistance and compensation, to support the victim during the legal process, to provide the victim to gain occupation and employment, to support adaptation of victim to society and to strengthen individual independence.

If the victim is a foreigner and wants to go to his country or if he has to

go to the third country because of security risk, it is necessary to support the traveling to the victim's country or the third country in cooperation with international organizations and to ensure communication and coordination.

Step 5. Judicial Process

The victim is a very important source of information in the understanding of the crime. For this reason, investigation and evidence gathering process should be done in cooperation with law enforcement and case manager. The risk should be assessed to help the victim to complain during the hearing or to provide information as a witness, compensation claim should be assessed and free legal aid should be provided.

If the victim is a child; Taking the Emergency Protection Decree in the first place in line with the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Child Protection Law No. 5395, taking into account the child's high benefit principle at all stages; The cooperation with the Provincial Directorate of Immigration under the coordination of the Ministry of Family and Social Policy should be followed and the cooperation with the relevant non-governmental organizations should be carried out. If the child is foreign, he or she

should be assisted by international organizations to improve the quick and effective functioning of the child.

RESPONSIBILITIES THAT CAN BE TAKEN WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT BY THE NGOS WHICH HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE "PROGRAM OF CONSTITUTING A NATIONAL NGO NETWORK"

One of the major outputs of the project is to create a national network to fight against human trafficking. At every stage of the project, it is discussed how civil society organizations do what they do and do about human trafficking, and what each civil society organization can do. For this reason, the representatives of the non-governmental organizations who participated in the National Networking Program came prepared. In relation to the matter, the following are the subjects which they declare that they can do about the prevention of human trafficking, the identification of victims, the protection, support and empowerment of identified victims, the prosecution of trafficking agents and the investigation. Non-governmental organizations have identified the brief description of

their organizations, the importance of the region in terms of human trafficking and what they can do about human trafficking. With roles defined, the roles of Non-Governmental Organizations can be renewed and changed.

The address information of each Non-Governmental Organization to be included in the Standard Operational Procedures developed for Turkey and the contact information of the authorized person will also be included in this section. Some institutions may have more than one appointed unit and more than one appointed person.

1. ASSOCIATION FOR SOLIDARITY WITH ASYLUM SEEKERS AND MIGRANTS, ASAM- SGDD - ANKARA

- ASAM was established in 1995 in Ankara to provide solutions to the problems faced by asylum seekers and refugees living in Turkey, to provide support in accessing basic rights and services, and to raise awareness of public about refugees and asylum-seekers.
- ASAM is the first organization in Turkey to use the concept of “**asylum seeker**” in its name.
- Today, ASAM provides psycho-social support and social & legal counseling services with

its 41 offices and 3 warehouses and over 1,500 employees (Social worker, field worker, health trainer, mobile outreach team, psychologist, translator, lawyer, integration specialist, disability specialist, language and skill trainers, volunteers, administrative staff), and organizes social, cohesion and skill-building activities for refugees.

- ASAM serves all groups of asylum seekers and refugees regardless of language, religion, gender, race, sexual orientation and political opinion.
- *Groups we serve: Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians, Syrians, Somalis and asylum seekers and refugees from more than 50 nations,*
- *Our Principal Partners: UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, GIZ, IMC, PRM NRC, EU, Handicap International, DRC and British Embassy*
- ASAM is the implementing partner of UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA Turkey Offices, and is a member of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures, UNITED for Intercultural Action, ECRE and UN Global Compact.

How Can We Contribute to Process of Human Trafficking as ASAM?

Headquarters Ankara (REPRESENTATIVE İPEK CAMLI)

- a. We can train employees in field offices through a team to be set up at headquarters on indicators and interview techniques on Human Trafficking,
- b. We can add Human Trafficking as a new focal point under the protection unit for new asylum seekers and migrants, refugees and immigrants who have been newly registered to the United Nations in Ankara headquarters and are currently in consultation in Ankara,
- c. C. ASAM Ankara, as UNHCR implementation partner, makes the first registration of asylum seekers on behalf of UNHCR. For this reason, we can actively participate in the victim detection process, claim advocacy, referral and file tracking. We can share the information of registered trafficked victims with UNHCR urgently and contribute to speed up the process (such as status determination, third country placement).
- d. We can give short and long term counseling about all the resources that the victim can reach..
- e. The mobile team at ASAM, working on 66, is engaged in field work and home visits, and is making precise file detection. For this reason, we can increase the potential for employees to reach victims during home visits.
- f. We can provide interpreter support to any institution.
- g. We can prepare informative notes / brochures / posters and share them with relevant institutions and counsellors.
- h. We can do research and provide support for research.
- i. By sharing the phone of ASAM's newly established call center with other NGOs and institutions, we can make it possible for victims to reach us 24/7.
- j. We can provide psycho-social support on a regular basis at all stages of contact with the victim.
- k. We can take part in the beginning of the judicial process and we can follow the process.
- l. We may be included in the network and commissions to be created.
- m. We can play an active role in the related policy development processes.

2. ASAM ŞANLIURFA BRANCH (REPRESENTATIVE BESTE OKAN)

As Şanlıurfa Asam; we work on the field with 1 psychologist, 1 lawyer, 1 field worker, 2 Arabic-Kurdish interpreters and 1 support staff. Şanlıurfa is a region with many refugees and asylum seekers because of its location on the border of Turkey. It is a city especially where the Syrians live intensively; there are also vulnerable groups. Among these; Forced sex work, forced marriage at early ages, forcing children to work and fraud are very common. About the human trafficking in Şanlıurfa;

- a. In case of doubt of human trafficking among the asylum seekers and refugees who are counseled, we can identify and direct necessary guidance as interview techniques training.
- b. Through the field worker, lawyer and psychologist in our office, we can determine the immediate need of the victim and meet the initial needs.
- c. We can provide active support through legal process and reporting to law enforcement, through lawyers and interpreters.
- d. In order to receive the status of the victim, we can support

by contacting the provincial directorate of immigration.

- e. We can provide interpreter support to each area where the victim needs it.
- f. Psychological interviews can be provided for the victim by office psychologists.
- g. Organizations working in the province of Şanlıurfa can organize the training of universities and NGOs and coordination meetings with provincial directorates in the field of human trafficking can be done.
- h. In different languages for refugees and asylum seekers living in Şanlıurfa, the creation and distribution of human trafficking information brochures and materials can be contributed.

3. ASAM VAN BRANCH (REPRESENTATIVE ELİF YILDIZ)

As Van Asam; we work on the field with 1 psychologist, 1 lawyer, 1 field worker, 1 Persian interpreter and 1 support staff. In addition, we have workers who speak Kurdish. Van is located on the transit route of refugees and asylum seekers as it is a province on the border of Turkey. However, it is a city where human traffickers work with different

forms of exploitation and abuse in a coordinated way. Especially, there are forced prostitution, forced marriages at early ages and forced labor for children. Therefore, there are NGOs and international organizations working in this field in Van. (Such as IKGV, UNHCR Van Office)

- a. We can hold provincial coordination meetings with other NGOs and institutions in Van and raise awareness about human trafficking.
- b. We can offer psycho-social, legal and interpreting support to the persons identified as human trafficking victims, and we can accompany the victim by making necessary directives.
- c. We can organize training programs in the field of “human trafficking and migration” with Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van Barosu and other related institutions and we can work on the continuity of these trainings.
- d. We can contribute to the creation and distribution of human trafficking information brochures and materials in different languages for refugees and asylum seekers living in Van.
- e. We can cooperate with other NGOs in Van and carry out joint projects.

4. ASAM ÇANAKKALE BRANCH (REPRESENTATIVE GÖZDE ŞEYMA TOKYAY)

As Çanakkale Asam, we work on the field with 1 psychologist, 1 lawyer, 1 field worker, 1 Arabic interpreter, 1 Persian interpreter and 1 support staff. Çanakkale is a province where border crossings to European countries are concentrated; human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases are very common. For this reason, we can hold a coordination and harmonization meeting with the Coast Guard, law enforcement agencies, the return center and the directorate of provincial of migration management.

- a. During border crossings, we may inform and provide information to the army and other units about possible human trafficking crime in the case of catching and boat accidents in relation to the refugees who are trying to make an irregular transition from Ayvacık to Mytilene Island or in the city.
- b. In case of human trafficking, we can help the victim psychologically first and meet their urgent needs.
- c. We can hold provincial coordination meetings with other NGOs and institutions in the province of Çanakkale and

create awareness on human trafficking.

- d. Since possible victims can be detected in the return center, in the gendarmerie, in the Coast Guard, Ayvacık state hospital, we can take part in the training of employees, training of awareness and interview techniques.
- e. We can provide psychological interviews for the victim by the office psychologist.

5. NETWORK AGAINST COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION CHILDREN (ÇTCS)-ANKARA (REPRESENTATIVE ZEYNEP MUTLU)

Network Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation Children, was established in 2007 to work against the sale of children, child prostitution, pornography and all kinds of commercial sexual exploits of children in Turkey, and is a network composed of non-governmental organizations such as voluntary organizations, associations, professional organizations, university units and provincial bars, working at different local and national levels, with a current membership of 68. In addition, ÇTCS Youth Network has been established in the network to provide child and youth

participation. The network is also a member of the ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) and works in partnership with the Partnership Network to Prevent Violence Against Children, the Children's Field Attorneys Network and the No to Child Brides Platform.

ÇTCS Network in the direction of Power of Civil Society to Combat Human Trafficking Project;

- a. The network will be able to lead and contribute to the creation of a template containing risk analysis indicators for all of the steps identified in standard operational processes, which will serve to prevent human trafficking due to past experiences and current working experience in this area.
- b. Taking into account that network members are members and professionals currently active in their field, those who have the trafficked person indicators will be actively involved in identifying trafficked persons as victims of trafficking.
- c. In particular, children victims of human trafficking will be able to provide counseling support in the short and long term, primarily in terms of providing

- psychosocial support and returning to normal life.
- d. It will be able to conduct advocacy work to make human trafficking and child trafficking visible, keeping it on the agenda, collecting data on the violations of the rights people are facing, and increasing their fight against human trafficking.
 - e. Network will be able to conduct lobbying activities to ensure that policies are implemented to prevent human / child trafficking..
 - f. It may be included in a network to prevent human / child trafficking. In addition, our members will be able to transfer the international experience of ECPAT to the work to be done in Turkey.
 - g. It will continue its training of its network members in combating human / child trafficking and will be able to train and support ongoing trainings such as awareness building, awareness raising, lobbying and advocacy activities for other Networks, or NGOs.
 - h. It will be able to support and advise Networks, NGOs or public institutions that are working on human / child trafficking.

- i. The network will be able to conduct research, reporting and analysis studies on many topics such as the fight against child trafficking and determination of the current situation with the contributions of field workers, academicians and various university units in the Network.
- j. Due to the fact that it has a youth network, it can provide child and youth participation if it is necessary in the work to combat human / child trafficking..

6. PARTNERSHIP NETWORK TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (ÇKŞÖO Network)- ANKARA (REPRESENTATIVE ZEYNEP MUTLU)

Objective of the Partnership Network to Prevent Violence Against Child: To facilitate and support rights-based monitoring and advocacy activities of national or local NGOs, universities and professional organizations operating in Turkey for the benefit of children to prevent violence against children. The Partnership Network works to strengthen the monitoring and advocacy role of civil society in preventing violence against children. The network is based on national and international laws, particularly

the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which legally guarantees children's rights in their work and directs them to work. The network, which is currently 76 members, is also cooperating with the Network for Combating Commercial and Sexual Exploitation Against Child, Network of Child Advocates for Lawyers and No to Child Brides Network.

ÇKŞÖO Network in the direction of Power of Civil Society to Combat Human Trafficking Project;

- a. Due to the profile variety of network members currently active and their current working experience, they can contribute to the creation of a template containing risk analysis indicators for all steps identified in standard operational processes.
- b. Taking into account that network members are members and professionals currently active in their field, those who have the trafficked person indicators will be actively involved in identifying trafficked persons as victims of trafficking.
- c. It will be able to support advocacy work to make human trafficking visible, on the agenda, to gather data on the violations of the rights of persons, to increase their fight

against human trafficking, and to contribute to the work of other Networks.

- d. It will be able to support lobbying efforts to ensure that policies for the prevention of human trafficking are produced.
- e. It will be able to take part in a Network for the prevention of human trafficking and will also support the work, activities, projects, research and applications to be carried out in this Network. It will enable its members to participate in these activities in order to enhance and support the effectiveness of their work.
- f. It will be able to provide support for awareness-raising and detection in the fight against human trafficking.

7. ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN TURKEY (REPRESENTATIVE UMUT YANARDAĞ)

The Association of Social Workers is a professional organization of social workers founded in 1988 and having 21 branches and 2500 members throughout Turkey. The Association of Social Workers is actively involved in the implementation of projects for disadvantaged groups, which is both an extension of the capacity of social workers and an implementation tool of the social

service profession. One of these disadvantaged groups is victims of human trafficking.

Social Work Specialists are professionals who work in institutions and organizations such as Ministry of Family and Social Policy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, General Directorate of Security, Social Security Institution, Universities, AFAD, General Directorate of Immigration and in disadvantaged groups, especially women, disabled, elderly, children, refugees, and who are in direct contact with disadvantaged groups applying for public services.

They will take active responsibilities in identifying and supporting victims of human trafficking, primarily identifying victimized children and interviewing trafficked children and; in the Ministry of Justice, they will take active responsibilities in Detection of human trafficking victims of crime victims, such as theft, manslaughter, drug dealers, cases of illegal adoption or custody; Identification of possible victims of human trafficking in emergency services, identification of victims of cases related to pregnancy or carrier maternity, identification of illegal transplant victims and solving the problems experienced by all victims of trafficking in health services; they will take active responsibilities in Ministry of Family and Social Policy,

in all areas of service, especially organizations like prevention and monitoring violence centers, First Acceptance Units, detection of trafficking victims.

In this framework, the Association of Social Workers Headquarters and 21 branches of it conduct the following activities directly or indirectly in the fight against human trafficking:

- a. Within the framework of direct work, mobile teams are established to carry out street work, make detections for human trafficking, and evaluate victims. It also carries out the work for the implementation of services for the victims of human trafficking, such as the provision of consultancy services and shelters.
- b. In the context of indirect work, it carries out efforts to inform public about public services for trafficking and trafficking victims.
- c. The Association of Social Workers conducts advanced vocational training and supervision studies to increase the application capacity of 4625 social service specialists working in public institutions and organizations in combating trafficking in human beings.

- d. It is the stakeholder of all organizations involved in human trafficking. It will participate in all workshops, especially the training activities. It will serve on commissions and platforms.

8. ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS TRABZON BRANCH - TRABZON (REPRESENTATIVE DAVUT KARAMAN)

Trabzon Branch of Association of Social Workers is the Eastern Black Sea branch of the Association of Social Services Workers which was established in 2007 and has 70 members and Rize, Giresun, Artvin, Bayburt, Gümüşhane are connected. The Association of Social Workers will carry out various projects related to especially the sex trade in the region, the labor trade, which has been formed in a relatively intense form over Afghan immigrants in recent times, human trafficking through Syrian immigrants, which is accepted as a social problem throughout Turkey, asylum seekers and refugees under temporary protection in Trabzon, a province in which the victims of labor trade can be found in the agriculture sector, coming from different regions of Turkey, especially over children who are employed as seasonal workers in the nuts collection season, and in neighboring provinces.

- a) In Trabzon province, it will carry out awareness studies on institutions providing services on human trafficking.
- b) Non-governmental organizations and professional organizations in the province of Trabzon and related public institutions will be actively involved in the work to combat human trafficking.
- c) Due to the fact that the number of trainees in Trabzon province is sufficient, the studies will carry out on consulting and monitoring activities related to the cases of victims of trafficking.
- d) It will organize trainings to increase the professional capacity of its members in combating human trafficking.
- e) It will carry out studies to prevent Syrian children from being victimized through labor trafficking.
- f) The association will carry out studies aiming at the victimization of children who work in seasonal workers in nut season, coming from different regions of Turkey through labor trade.
- g) In the near future, it will intensively work on the victims of labor trafficking in Afghan immigrants in the service sector.

9. ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS HATAY BRANCH - HATAY (REPRESENTATIVE CEMİLE GÜVERCİN SAYIN)

Hatay Branch of Association of Social Workers is the 15th branch of the association, founded in 2013, and it has 60 members. Association of Social Workers Association Hatay Branch will be able to carry out various projects with asylum seekers and refugees under temporary protection in Hatay because it is a province where possible Arabian-speaking human trafficking victims, especially Syrians, can be found.

- a) The association will conduct an awareness study on the institutions providing services on human trafficking in the province of Hatay.
- b) The association will actively take part in the work carried out by non-governmental organizations and professional organizations in the field of combating human trafficking in Hatay.
- c) Due to the fact that the number of workers in Hatay province is sufficient, it will provide counseling and follow-up studies on human trafficking cases.
- d) It will organize trainings to increase the professional

capacity of its members in combating human trafficking.

- e) The Association will provide support for verbal communication and understanding of cultural differences studies in the other branches of Association of Social Workers for Arabic-speaking applicants.
- f) The association will undertake studies to prevent under-aged marriage of Syrian children.

10. CAPPADOCIA WOMEN SOLIDARITY ASSOCIATION – NEVŞEHİR (REPRESENTATIVE HAYRİYE DEMİRBİLEK)

The Cappadocia Women Solidarity Association, established on November 19, 2006 in Nevşehir, has been working at provincial and national levels to raise awareness on economic, legal, political, solidarity and assistance, education, health and family planning issues of women and children. The aim of the association is to raise the quality and level of women in all kinds of platforms, to participate in decision making in the city administration, to develop society, family, individual consciousness and to ensure that women are aware of their rights and human rights. It also works on the human rights issues of asylum seekers, migrants and refugees.

Work to be done for victims of human trafficking:

In the Nevşehir region, there are satellite urban settlements where asylum seekers / immigrants and refugees live, as well as tourism and agricultural workers. This causes labor exploitation, under-aged marriages, sexual exploitation and human trafficking to be widespread. For this reason, the Cappadocia Women's Solidarity Association will be able to do the following to prevent human trafficking;

- a. It will be able to make informing, counseling, referral to the services needed by the victim and performed by non-governmental organizations and other public organizations, in order to prevent the sexual exploitation of women / children in tourism, labor exploitation in agriculture, early marriages and sexual abuse.
- b. In order to contribute to the prevention of human trafficking, it will be able to make efforts to inform and to raise awareness on this issue and to identify human trafficking.
- c. Where resources / funds are available, it will be able to open shelters / homes for persons affected by trafficking to provide accommodation, information, individual and legal

counseling, empowerment, occupational and skill-building and monitoring efforts.

11. LIFE, WOMEN, ENVIRONMENT, CULTURE AND BUSINESS COOPERATIVE (YAKA-KOOP) VAN (REPRESENTATIVE GÜLNAY GÜMÜŞHAN)

Life, Women, Environment, Culture and Business Cooperative (Yaka-Koop) is the first women's organization in Van, which was founded by 25 women in 2002, and has 31 partners. The general aim of Yaka-Koop is to guide and inform counseling services, awareness and empowerment of women, and to evaluate women's empowerment, to institutions that can receive psychological and legal support for women who are exposed to various types of violence and compulsory nomination in various places in Van and surrounding settlements, and to follow up on cases related to women's occupation.

In line with this goal, various training and informing activities on the issues such as increasing awareness of under-aged marriage prevention, general women's health, women's human rights, communication, organization, development of handicrafts, cooperatives are carried out in Van city center and surrounding areas, and women working with

home-based services are assisted in marketing their products and are supported to establish platforms throughout Turkey. It also participates in the work of other networks working for this purpose throughout the country.

Within the scope of Power of Civil Society to Combat Human Trafficking Project;

- a. In the province of Van, priority will be given to the referral issues, what is human trafficking, information, detection of trafficking victims, work to be done after detection within the activities of “Van, Women’s Child Refugee, Asylum Consultancy and Guidance Service Center Project” which will start in March 2017 and continue until 2020. Community leaders and local managers will be involved in these activities.
- b. Cooperative activities are continuing to prevent child marriages continuing for 5 years in Van and surrounding areas. Significant experiences have been gained in this regard. Experiences about the relationship of child marriages to human trafficking will be shared with other members of the new Network to be created.
- c. Prioritization will be given to the identification of victims

of trafficking in the ongoing fieldwork to prevent child marriages and in the Van Human Resources Center for Women and Children Refugee, Asylum Seekers Consultancy and Guidance Service Center Project that is about to start.

- d. The fieldwork will be conducted in cooperation with the Provincial Directorate of Immigration or the relevant public institutions in order to ensure that the loss of rights is minimized and that the most appropriate services are available for their situation in the case of trafficked victims identified.
- e. Depending on the field experience, the YAKA Cooperative will establish a team of professionals capable of working to identify victims of human trafficking in the event of budget / funding being available and will be able to provide support to all areas such as sheltering service, individual and legal counseling.

**12. MEDICAL CHAMBER
-ANTALYA
(REPRESENTATIVE FATMAGÜL
ASLAN)**

The Turkish Medical Association (TTB), which was established in 1953 by Law No. 6023, has four main organs.

These are; The Medical Chambers, the Central Council, the High Honor Board and the Grand Congress. The Antalya Medical Chamber is one of the Medical Chambers that has reached 65 in number today. As of June 2016 the number of members is 3,228 and it is one of the major Medical Chambers of our country in number. The principal duties and authorities of the Medical Chamber, given by law, are; To protect the rights of physicians, to fight for the acquisition of new rights, to provide the professional development of the physicians (such as post graduation education, continuing education), to protect and develop the medical ethics, to warn and punish the physicians who behave in contradictory behaviors, to provide new ideas on health policies, to communicate these ideas to the authorities, to carry out preventive and developmental activities of public health and to cooperate with other parties of this subject.

Work to be done for victims of human trafficking:

Antalya is a city of tourism and agriculture, and rapid urbanization in terms of both internal and external migration brings the need for human power to work in the construction sector in addition to these sectors. For these reasons socio-demographic structure changes rapidly, crime rates increase, health problems

occur; It is necessary to develop fast local policies, especially about health issues, on the issues such as security, urbanization, human trafficking. While producing local solutions, it is possible to use them all over the country as well.

As the Antalya Medical Chamber on the issue of human trafficking;

- a. Ideas will be produced in the country's health policy development for human trafficking, and these views will be communicated to the authorities.
- b. Co-operation with all parties to this issue will be possible since human trafficking is also a place and a priority in the work of conservation and development of public health.
- c. Under the roof of the Antalya Medical Chamber, the Human Trafficking Commission will be established and efforts will be made to spread these commissions in other chambers. Training will be given to other chambers, or pilot applications can be shown on site by inviting other chambers to work in our chamber.
- d. As a commission, proposals can be made on the introduction of courses on human trafficking in education planning for universities, educational research

hospitals and schools that educate health, legal and administrative students in our city.

- e. All units, including emergency, gynecology, children, forensic medicine and organ transplant units, in hospitals where it is likely victims of human trafficking to be seen, may be trained. Precautions such as securing the privacy of the victim and prioritizing treatment during treatment will be emphasized.
- f. Emergency helpline employees will be informed on this issue, and victims of trafficking victims will be ensured not to be missed when aid calls are being evaluated.
- g. Trafficking victims who have been identified and connected with the Antalya Medical Chamber will be able to receive rapid medical assistance at the request of the victims.
- h. In this regard, the participation in the commission to be established by the Governorships or the participation of physicians who are well-educated physicians or alternating physicians in the mobile team will be supported and sustained. In addition, health statistics can be reported to interested persons by interpreting them in terms

of human trafficking risks and repercussions.

- i. A standard system that describes all the procedures, until the process is complete, as the case of victim of human trafficking applies to the hospital will be able to be proposed.
- j. When forensic practitioner services are provided, training and awareness-raising efforts can be made to further deepen the notion of trafficking victims.
- k. While establishing standards for all health care institutions, trainings will be made to support victims of trafficking and proposals will be made.
- l. Proposals will be made as a commission for the establishment of the Central Coordination to ensure that the concept of trafficking is added to the ÇİM legal arrangements.
- m. The Antalya Chamber of Standards will play a pioneering role in the past by producing projects as the Human Trafficking Commission.

13. KIRKAYAK CULTURAL ASSOCIATION – GAZİANTEP (REPRESENTATIVE ASLI SABAN)

Kirkayak Cultural Association was founded in 2011 by bringing

together people from various fields of art, universities and civil society to support the production and monitoring of culture and art in Gaziantep.

Within the Kirkayak Cultural Association, studies are carried out under three main headings. Under the Middle East Studies, socially and culturally risky and disadvantaged communities are making socio-cultural developments and integrating them in the framework of society, dialogue and solidarity against prejudice and discrimination against these communities.

After the civil war that started in Syria, the majority of Syrian immigrants settled in Gaziantep. The increase in the current population of Gaziantep has led to many problems being visible. Sexual exploitation and exploitation of labor, early marriage and child labor, which are under the titles of human trafficking, are widespread in Gaziantep. Unfortunately, a mechanism in Gaziantep to combat this situation has not been established. In order to combat this situation, NGOs and state institutions need to actively work. The Kirkayak Cultural Association will take part in the national network to fight against trafficking and carry out some studies in the province of Gaziantep.

In Network which will be established on fight against human trafficking;

- a. Syrian associations which are already in cooperation will present the Network.
- b. Will cooperate with the Child Monitoring Center in Gaziantep to provide protective and preventive work and trainings on Syrian NGOs to promote the Child Monitoring Center and to prevent child abuse and sexual exploitation.
- c. The staff to work in the community center, which will be formed with the five NGOs, will be trained in awareness raising on trafficking in human beings.
- d. Syrian women and child-focused NGOs will be in a position to guide the victims to the institutions they should be directed to if they meet with trafficked victims in community centers.
- e. The research output of the project in which the investigation of Syrian Doms in four countries (Lebanon-Jordan-Northern Iraq-Turkey) at the point where human trafficking is being carried out by terrorist organizations and traffickers will be made will be shared with network members.

- f. Field work on child labor which is seen intensively in Gaziantep will be carried out in the coming period. Obtained findings will be shared with Network members.
- g. In order to introduce and develop the network to be established, network will be announced to the partner organizations abroad.

14. LIFE WITH SCHIZOPHRENE AND SIMILAR PSYCHOTIC DISEASES ASSOCIATION-DİYARBAKIR (REPRESENTATIVE REMZİ OTO)

The association was established in 2015 with the participation of lecturers of the Dicle University Department of Psychiatry and the Psychiatrist, Social Worker, Psychologist and other professionals in the Diyarbakir Community Mental Health Center.

On Combating Human Trafficking;

- a. When a network of Anti-Trafficking occurs, it can be tasked with training trainees who are responsible for the process of interviewing and intervening with victims of trafficking.
- b. In cooperation with the University, it may initiate the opening of the Center for

Research and Development of Solution for Human Trafficking.

CONCLUSION

Representatives of non-governmental organizations in the scope of the project are asked to participate in the efforts to eliminate the difficult situations in which victims of human trafficking exist and they also asked to be part of the solution. Considering that the vast majority of human trafficking victims are being exploited by criminal organizations, it is necessary to carefully plan the system, take risks into consideration and eliminate them, taking into consideration the possibility of them harming the victims, and responsibilities should be defined considering these factors. The fight against human trafficking is not a problem that can be solved solely by an institution, a non-governmental organization, an international organization. Solidarity and cooperation are needed. Non-governmental organizations have an important role in this system.

It will be only just to add this text, which was developed in this project and contains the functions of NGOs, to the draft Standard Operational Procedures Program, developed within the scope of

the Project for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking, completed in 2016 by the General Directorate of Migration Administration and

the International Organization for Migration. It is only possible if the proposed activities are included in the national referral mechanism.