programs such as self-defence classes. You can participate in strengthening





lists for emergencies. medicines, keys, money, address and phone your important documents, clothes, You can prepare a crisis kit containing all

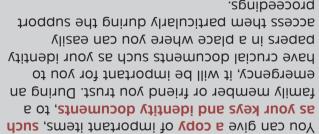












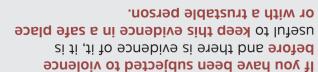














placement process works.

out how women's shelters / housing

If you have to leave the house in an

(a) **(** Ex) ..

suitable to ask for outside help.

you are unable to find anyone, you should find

friend or family member you can stay with. If

emergency, you should plan ahead which

network signal, and whether it would be

which areas have a strong stable phone

protection, which rooms can be locked,

good look through your home to identify

When preparing a safety plan, have a

which areas can provide you with







preparing a safety plan.

hear any arguments or pleas for help. neighbours to call the police if they ever can also pre-emptively ask your to ask for help during an emergency, you Consider the people that you will be able

You can ask women's MGOs for support in





mobile phone free of charge. download the KADES application to your details included in this brochure and help. You can save the emergency contact will be able to provide you with urgent various emergency assistance hotlines who contact details of family and friends and You can prepare a list containing the







UN

IN THE EVENT OF BEING SUBJECTED TO VIOLENCE OR IF YOU FEEL IN DANGER. A SAFETY PLAN IS A PRECAUTIONARY SET OF SAFETY MEASURES THAT YOU CAN PUT INTO PLACE TO HELP YOU ACT QUICKLY

WHAT IS A SAFETY PLAN?

SOME ORGANISATIONS THAT CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE:























LEGAL SUPPORT AND VICTIM SERVICES DIRECTORATES https://magdur.adalet.gov.tr/Home//harita

TOGETHER WE STAND IN THE FIGHT OPPOSING **VIOLENCE AGAINST** WOMEN

The Roadmap to Seeking Justice



THE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES THAT CAN BE TAKEN UNDER THE SCOPE OF LAW NO. 6284 ON THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY AND THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND ALL ITS RELATING LEGISLATION INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

Injunctions are decisions made by judges, law enforcement officers and civil authorities concerning victims and perpetrators of violence upon request.

PROTECTIVE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

These are the decisions made by the authorities regarding the protection of the victim and, if any, their children.



If you fulfil certain criteria, you could benefit from free legal aid. The legal aid application form can be accessed via the E-Gov (E-Devlet) website.

PREVENTIVE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

These are the decisions taken to prevent the perpetrator from committing any violent behaviour.

POLICE GENDARMERIE GOVERNOR DISTRICT GOVERNOR



- You can request accommodation.
- If you believe your life is under threat, you can request temporary protection.

GOVERNOR DISTRICT GOVERNOR

- You can request temporary financial assistance.
- You can request psychological, professional, legal and social guidance and counselling services.
- If you fulfill certain criteria, you can request daycare support for any children under your care.

COURT

- You can request a change of your workplace
- If you are married, you can request a separate accomodation be arranged so you will no longer have to share the same household.
- If certain criteria are fulfilled, and upon your request, a family residence annotation may be placed at the land registry.
- **Note:** When the family residence annotation is issued, your spouse cannot make any purchase, sale or mortgage transactions related to the residence without your knowledge.
- If there is a threat to your life and it is understood that other measures will not be sufficient to prevent this danger, a decision may be taken to change your identity and other relevant information, with your consent.

Note: If you have been granted a protection order and you cannot benefit from any health insurance, you can access healthcare using a general health insurance irrespective of income.







GOVERNOR





If any previous court decisions granted the perpetrator child visitation rights, the children to be accompanied by a chaperone during these interactions. Additionally, these visitation rights can

POLICE GENDARMERIE COURT

residence to be allocated to you.

be limited or completely denied.

relationships.

COURT

your residence, school or workplace.

If deemed necessary, the perpetrator to be

The perpetrator to be prevented from engaging in

threatening, insulting, humiliating or belittling.

 The perpetrator to be removed immediately from any shared residence or location. The shared

The perpetrator to be prohibited from approaching

prohibited from approaching you, your relatives,

witnesses, and your children, without prejudice to situations related to the establishment of personal

any words or behaviours that would be construed as

- The perpetrator to be prohibited from damaging your belongings or items in the property.
- To not distress you by trying to contact you or by any other means.
- To surrender all legally permitted weapons carried by him or under his possession to law enforcement.
- Ban his consumption of alcohol, drugs or stimulants in in close proximity to you, or to prohibit him from approaching you or your children whilst under the influence of these substances.
- If diagnosed with a substance addiction, the perpetrator to be provided with treatments and examination, including but not limited to hospitalisation.
- The perpetrator to participate in a rehabilitative program, particularly one that provides anger management services.

In life threatening circumstances, you can request that the police, gendarmerie, SÖNİM or the court issue electronic monitoring to guarentee the effective implementation of these measures.

WHAT CAN YOU DO **AGAINST** THE PROBABILITY **OF VIOLENCE?**

- Be informed of the different forms of violence and what each of these entail.
- Be aware of and pay close attention to the different signs and indicators of violence. Without being aware you might already be in an abusive cycle.
- Know your rights.
- Identify the NGOs that support women.
- If you have any dependents or anyone under your care (children, elderly, etc.) consider making a safety plan that also takes them into consideration.
- If you have a smartphone, download the KADES mobile application.



WHAT SHOULD YOU DO DURING OR **IMMEDIATELY AFTER BEING SUBJECTED TO VIOLENCE?**

- Try to immediately remove yourself from the environment where you are experiencing violence and commence putting your safety plan into action.
- Call the emergency services. When you call 112 they will ask for certain information such as your telephone number, your address and your reason for calling.

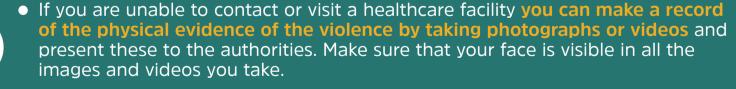
Emergency Services Number

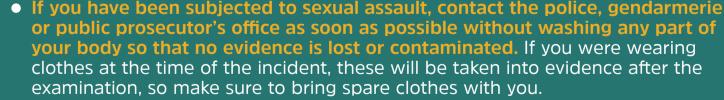


 If you have just experienced sexual or physical assault, contact your nearest healthcare provider, the police or gendarmerie, or the public prosecutor's office (Cumhuriyet savcılığı) to avoid any loss of evidence.



- You can apply to the Bar Association in your province for legal aid. The Bar Association is a professional association of lawyers located in each province. Contact details and other information on the Bar Association can be found on the Union of Turkish Bar Associations' website (www.barobirlik.org.tr). When you contact your local Bar Association a lawyer will provide you with all the necessary guidance to take urgent measures.
- When you seek assistance from the police, gendarmerie or public prosecutor's office, you can request that a lawyer be appointed by the Bar Association. You can request a copy of your statement after the interviews.





- If you seek assistance directly from a healthcare facility, be sure to inform the relevant persons that you have been assaulted and request that a forensic medical examination be performed and a forensic medical report is issued.
- If the assault included consuming drugs or medical substances without your consent or awareness, express this suspicion at the medical facility and request blood and urine tests.



How can you take legal action?



• The criminal investigation and prosecution processes after being subjected to violence are in some circumstances contingent on you filing a complaint and meeting specific deadlines. You can seek legal advice by contacting a lawyer to ensure that you do not lose your rights. If your financial situation is not sufficient and you fulfil the criteria, you can receive legal aid and benefit from free support at the bar association in your vicinity.



- If you choose to first contact the police, gendarmerie, or public prosecutor's office for assistance, you can request that a lawyer be appointed to you by the bar association.
- If you choose first to contact the bar association, the lawyer that may be appointed to your case will guide you on how to approach the police or gendarmerie to file a complaint. When you visit the police or gendarmerie, you can request that they provide you with a copy of your statement and state that this is your legal right under Law No. 6284.
- You can also seek assistance from the public prosecutor's office at your local courthouse instead of the police or gendarmerie. You can get information by contacting the courthouse's Legal Support and Victim Services Directorate.
- The authorities you meet will direct you to the Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centre (SÖNİM) in your province so that you can receive additional support during the proceedings that follow after filing a complaint.
- You can also request an injunction is made for your children.



What can you do regarding your housing/shelter and financial support needs?

- You can get information from Alo 183, ŞÖNİM, Alo 144 or any civil society organization that support women survivors of violence.
- For housing assistance they will direct you towards ŞÖNİM or your local municipality's shelter services.
- Regarding financial aid, you can apply for assistance with the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation in your province or via the E-Gov (E-Devlet) website.
- Alternatively, you can seek assistance at your municipality's women's advice and social support centres.





- Lawyers can provide you with legal support. If your financial resources are limited and you meet specific criteria, you could be eligible to receive free legal aid from the bar association near you.
- You can access information regarding all the documents required to apply for legal aid by contacting the bar association in your province or via the Union of Bar Associations' website.
- You can access the application form for state-provided legal aid via the e-devlet website or from the Legal Support and Victim Services Directorate at your local courthouse.

What can you do in the long-term / how can you be self-sufficient?



- If needed, SÖNİM can direct you towards vocational training programs. Your progress and results will be monitored by \$ONIM who can also guide you in finding employment.
- Civil society organisations and municipal women's support centres can offer you free psychological counselling support when requested.



You can apply to IŞKUR to find employment.





