



MOR ÇATI
KADIN SIĞINAĞI VAKFI

In Preventing Male Violence

Law No 6284

One of the most important pieces of legislation we may resort to when subjected to male violence is Law No 6284.

This brochure seeks to provide information on how to make use of the Law in general and under emergencies. Let us not forget, it is our right to have all the measures mentioned here implemented!

We do not need a lawyer to exercise our legal rights, though such legal support may prove helpful in achieving results. We may benefit from a free lawyer by applying to the legal aid office of the bar association in our province of residence, submitting a residence certificate, poverty certificate, and a copy of our ID. Do seek support from your bar association even if you are unable to procure these documents. As per the Istanbul Convention, which Turkey is also party to, the state is under the obligation to provide free legal support to women in situations of violence.

What Purpose Does Law No 6284 Serve?

You may be suffering violence from your spouse by religious or official/ civil marriage, divorced spouse, father, brother, uncle, cousin, fiancé, son, ex-boyfriend, current boyfriend, father-in-law, brother-in-law – in short men in your immediate circle or a perfect stranger. Law No 6284 provides vital means to protect you from this violence and prevent perpetrators of violence.

This Law regulates the measures to be taken to protect women, children, family members and stalking victims **subjected to or at the risk of violence**, and to prevent any violence from being directed against them.

When Does Law No 6284 Apply?

The Law defines **violence** as all acts that **result in or are likely to result in** physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm or suffering to you.

Therefore,

Violence is not only battery/physical abuse;

- **insulting,**
- **belittling,**
- **humiliation in front of others,**
- **threats to kill, harm or injure,**
- **coercing a person into unwanted sexual acts at unwanted times,**
- **cutting one off from neighbours, friends and relatives,**
- **denying adequate money for basic needs,**
- **appropriation of income,**
- **constant scrutiny of spending,**
- **insistent phone calls,**
- **interfering in one's choice of friends,**
- **stalking**

are all acts of violence according to the law, and you may resort to its protection whenever subjected to any of this behaviour. This violence may be harming your immediate relations such as your children, mother or sister along with you individually. They are also under the protection of the Law.

Keep in mind that you do not actually need to have been subjected to violence in order to apply for the measures provided in this Law, the existence of a **risk** or **threat** of violence is sufficient.

The country of origin or legal status of a woman is of no consequence in the implementation of Law No 6284. Any and all women subjected to or at risk of violence may take advantage of this law.

What Are Your Rights Under this Law?

1. You may request shelter.

Let us assume that you have been subjected to violence and urgently need a safe place to stay in that isn't your own home or a relation's. In such a case, you may request adequate shelter for yourself and your children in your own town **or another**.

If you are a migrant, you may be asked to present documentation of your legal status in Turkey to be admitted into a shelter. A woman's country of origin is irrelevant to the application of Law No 6284, all women subjected to or at the risk of violence have the right to be placed in a shelter. Having a document registering you in Turkey such as an international protection ID or a residence permit will, however, facilitate your access to basic services such as healthcare and judicial mechanisms. Also, if you are not allowed outside the province you are registered in, you may ask your provincial Directorate of Migration Management for a relocation on grounds that you have been subjected to violence.

If you are in an urgent situation facing serious violence and do not have a safe place to stay, a women's shelter will be the safest option for you. The locations of shelters are strictly confidential, and nobody can contact you unless you want them to.

You do not need to lodge an official complaint, have an injunction issued or obtain proof of violence such as a medical report in order to be placed in a shelter.

Where to Apply:
The nearest Police Station,
Violence Prevention and Monitoring
Centers (VPMCs),
The Chief Public Prosecutor's Office,
Province/District Governors,
Family Courts

Please note!

VPMCs, police stations and district or province governor's offices are obligated to transfer you to a shelter without delay. No Family Court order is necessary.

Do not forget, even if you go to a police station in the middle of the night or during the weekend, the police* are required to take you to the nearest women's shelter. If there is no shelter in the area or existing shelters have run out of space, the police must immediately escort you to a safe place (such as a hotel or police facilities) and ensure your protection.

*The law dictates that the gendarmerie has the same duties and powers as the police in every manner, effective in territories falling outside the geographical jurisdiction of the police.

2. You may request Temporary (Close) Protection.

If you are worried of being harmed by a perpetrator or possible perpetrator, you may request to be allocated a police officer to accompany you when going outside, on your way to work, etc.

Where to Apply:

The nearest Police Station,
Violence Prevention and Monitoring
Centers (VPMCs),
The Chief Public Prosecutor's Office,
Province/District Governors,
Family Courts

Please note!

Your province or district governor's office may assign you a close protection officer without referring you to a prosecutor or family court.

If the situation is urgent and requires immediate intervention the nearest police or gendarmerie officer is responsible for providing you with close protection - a decision which they will then submit to the district or province governor for approval on the first business day following the incident.

3. You may request the offender to be barred from entering your shared home and prevented from approaching you.

You may obtain a barring/restraining order to remove the domestic violence offender from your shared home. They will be banned from approaching your home, workplace, your child(ren)'s school and you while the order is in effect. You, on the other hand, may continue living at this residence.

If, however, you have any reason to believe you are in a serious, life-threatening situation, moving to a shelter may be a quicker and safer option for you.

Where to Apply:

The nearest Police Station,
Violence Prevention and Monitoring
Centers (VPMCs),
The Chief Public Prosecutor's Office,
Family Courts

Please Note!

In cases that are urgent and require immediate intervention the police have the power and responsibility to remove the perpetrator or possible perpetrator from the residence without requiring any barring/restraining order from a court. If the police are unwilling to use their powers and carry out this duty, insistently remind them of their responsibility and explicitly ask them to remove the perpetrator of violence from your domicile and prevent him from approaching you.

4. You may have the perpetrator prevented from disturbing you.

You may request the perpetrator of violence to be stopped from contacting you via phone, mail, social media or through any other channel.

Where to Apply:

The nearest Police Station,
Violence Prevention and Monitoring
Centers (VPMCs),
The Chief Public Prosecutor's Office,
Family Courts

5. You may have your address concealed.

If your life is under threat and/or you are fleeing a perpetrator of violence you may ask for your personal data and address to be kept undisclosed in all official records. For the perpetrator may obtain your address through the national population register, health insurance records, the school records of your child or any other official record you may have. Clearly state in your application that you request your address and personal data to be kept concealed, and ask for this confidentiality order to be written out explicitly and in detail in the ruling by the family court.

If you are a migrant and your legal status is dependent on the perpetrator of violence or if the perpetrator is included as a family member in your DGMM (Directorate General of Migration Management) application, you may request your files to be separated and your address to be kept undisclosed in DGMM records. Moreover, if you have been subjected to or are at risk of violence, you must be prioritized in DGMM procedures such as ID applications and the state must provide you with the necessary medical care (LIPF art. 67).

If you are in Turkey on a family residence permit and have a court decision establishing that you are a victim of domestic violence, you may apply for a short-term residence permit in 60 days before your family residence permit expires even if you have divorced from the perpetrator.

In addition to this, even in cases where there is no direct perpetrator of violence but a potential threat to your life, as in, if you are pregnant from your boyfriend and would face life-threatening violence if your family were to find out, you may still request your personal information and address to be kept undisclosed in all official records without designating a specific perpetrator of violence (an opposing or hostile party).

Where to Apply:

The nearest Police Station,
Violence Prevention and Monitoring
Centers (VPMCs),
The Chief Public Prosecutor's Office,
Family Courts

6. You may request your identity and other relevant information to be changed.

If you are facing a life-threatening situation, you may request an identity change, which means you will be assigned a new name and surname. Keep in mind that this decision may alter your life radically, as you may also lose certain previously acquired rights. We therefore suggest that you apply for an identity change as a last resort if you have no other means to escape violence and your life is under threat, and be sure to request all of your acquired rights to be transferred to your new identity.

If you are a migrant, your request for an identity change may be refused on grounds that it falls under the jurisdiction of your country of origin. If your application is accepted, having the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management where you are registered informed of your identity change will allow you to keep your legal status in Turkey.

Where to Apply:

Be sure to make your
application directly to a family
court with assistance from a
lawyer.

7. You may request to have the perpetrator surrender his firearms to the police.

You may have the perpetrator or possible perpetrator surrender his firearms to the police. Even in cases where the perpetrator has a profession that requires him to carry weapons such as being a gendarmierie or police officer, you may still request that they be made to relinquish their firearms.

Where to Apply:

The nearest Police Station,
Violence Prevention and Monitoring
Centers (VPMCs),
The Chief Public Prosecutor's Office,
Family Courts

8. You may request temporary custody and temporary alimony.

If you have children and haven't yet filed for divorce, this law allows you to obtain temporary custody. As long as the marriage continues, custody is held jointly by both parents. If, however, your spouse is violent towards you or your children, a family court may grant you temporary custody.

If you are a migrant, you are subject to Turkish law in terms of temporary precautionary measures, which means that you are entitled to rights such as temporary alimony.

Also, if you do not have an already settled alimony deal, you may request alimony for yourself and your children.

Where to Apply:

Directly to family courts

9. You may request temporary financial aid.

Temporary financial aid is a form of material support available to you under Law no 6284 in order to meet needs that may arise after suffering violence. You may be told that you are not eligible for temporary financial aid if you are receiving in-kind or cash support from municipalities or district or province governor's offices. This information is wrong and against the law. Temporary financial aid is a separate entitlement provided to you under Law no 6284 because you have been subjected to violence, and it is independent from any other form of social aid. You may apply to a municipality, district or province governor's office for in-kind or cash support whilst receiving temporary financial aid or vice versa. If you have accompanying children, you may also request additional payments for them.

Where to Apply:

District Governors,
Violence Prevention and Monitoring
Centers (VPMCs) or Provincial
Directorates of Family, Labour and
Social Services
Family Courts

10. You may request a family residence annotation to be put on the title deed of your home.

A family home or family residence is the home you inhabit with your spouse during your marriage. If the title deed of the house you live in is in your husband's name (as in, your husband has legal ownership of the house), you may have a family residence annotation put on the deed at a Land Registry Office with your marriage certificate, residence certificate and copy of your ID card. If there is any dispute regarding whether your home is indeed a family residence, then you may apply by petition to a family court for a family residence annotation to be put on the deed according to Law no 6284 and the Civil Code. Once a family residence annotation has been put on the deed, your spouse may not sell the said residence without your consent or limit your rights over the residence. This will also protect and guarantee the equal share you are entitled upon divorce.

Where to Apply:

Land Registry Offices – if
rejected, then Family Courts

11. You are entitled to free general health insurance under this law if you are not otherwise covered.

If you have had a protection order issued under this law, you are considered insured no matter whether you are uninsured or have unpaid insurance premiums. As long as your protection order is in place, you may benefit from health care and purchase your medication under this insurance.

How Should You Apply for These Measures?

You may apply to a family court by petition. You may seek legal assistance from a lawyer in filing the petition.

In this petition, you must explain in detail the violence you are suffering and express your wish to escape this violence. Once complete, hand in the petition to the family court on duty in the courthouse closest to you. You may also submit your petition to public prosecutors, police stations, district governors and VPMCs. Yet since it will take a certain amount of time for these offices to send your petition to a family court for approval, applying to the court directly will expedite the process.

In practice, while applying to a family court directly gets your order issued the next day at the latest, petitions filed via police stations or prosecutor's offices may take up to a couple of days to be approved.

Once you apply to a family court you will be given a file number. It is important that you note this number down somewhere. Your order should be issued within a maximum of two business days from your application. You may find out the outcome by querying back at the court with your file number.

It is not necessary for you to apply to a family court in order to request close protection or shelter placement. All you need to do for this is go to a VPMC or police station and say that your life is under threat, asking your request to be taken down in writing.

To lodge a request for temporary financial aid, you must go to the nearest district governor's office and file a petition detailing your economic situation. The petition should include your monthly expenses (rent, electricity, water, etc.), as well as the expenses of your dependants (children, parents, etc.).

It is a good idea to follow up on your applications to district governor's offices, police stations or VPMCs either by phone or in person. If your application and the protective measures you have requested are denied, you have the right to appeal against this decision to the authority responsible for it within 2 weeks.

Points to Keep in Mind When Applying:

It is beyond doubt of critical importance to have legislation in place to protect you from violence and punish perpetrators in case of violence. Yet it is unfortunately hardly possible to say that everything is implemented as spelled out in the law in Turkey. When seeking help at a police station, district governor's office, prosecutor or court you may be given incorrect or incomplete information or outright dismissed at times out of a lack of knowledge on the part of public officials, at times out of their laziness, at times the lack of adequate resources, and most often because they do not consider violence against women to be a veritable violation of rights. In order to be able to exercise your rights you must, therefore, first be aware of what these rights are and then be adamant.

Here are some points you must keep in mind when going to an authority (a police station, district governor's office, court, VPMC or lawyer):

1. If your situation is not unbearably urgent, talk to a lawyer first. If you cannot afford a lawyer, seek assistance from the legal aid office of the bar association in your province. The bar association will ask you to provide a residence certificate, poverty certificate, a copy of your ID and will then appoint you a lawyer free of charge.
2. If you are to apply on your own without a lawyer, bring this brochure with you and indicate to those in charge what your rights are and what they have to do.
3. Submit all of your applications and requests in writing. Do not accept the outcome to be communicated to you verbally, make sure to ask for a written document.
4. If you are in a police station, make sure everything you request has been written into the police report. Read the report before signing, and if it contains anything you have not said ask for it to be corrected. There must be two copies of your application. Keep one copy and leave one with the police. Ask for the police officer filing your application to write "received" on the copy you shall keep with their name and signature underneath. Tell them that they must provide you with a document registration number and write it on the copy you are keeping. You will thus be able to keep track of your application using this number.
5. If there are any *marks of violence* on your body when you go to the police station, do not forget that the Turkish Penal Code defines battery as a crime. The police must immediately refer you to a hospital, meanwhile reporting the crime. If they fail to refer and report, remind them that they are obligated to do so.
6. If possible, have a friend or relation accompany you when applying.
7. Note down the date and time of your visit, the name and surname or physical description (height, weight, eye and hair colour, etc.) of the person dealing with you.
8. If you are not cared for as necessary in the police station, dial 155 and report that "you were subjected to violence and came to seek help at a police station, but nobody paid attention to you," saying that "the officers therefore committed an offence in violation of their lawful duties."

What Can You Do if a Protective/Preventive Order Issued Under This Law is Violated?

Let us say that you have sought recourse from violence and the court issued an order banning the person being violent towards you from approaching your vicinity, disturbing you on the phone or through messages. The abuser, however, did not abide by the order and came to your home, called you or texted you. No matter what the content of the texts he sent you or his reason for calling or coming to your home may be, these actions of his are in violation of the court order. His messages may not contain threats or insults or he may have come home only to see the children. The rationale behind his actions does not change the fact that he has violated the order.



In this case, you must write a petition to the prosecutor's office or court notifying them of the date, time and manner in which the perpetrator of violence violated his court order – supported by evidence if possible. If you report the violation as such, there is a chance that the perpetrator will be jailed from 3 to 10 days.

Regulations Regarding Foreigners

There may be many reasons for you to be in Turkey as a foreign woman. The protective mechanisms you may benefit from vary according to your legal status in Turkey, but the rights provided under Law No 6284 and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (known, for short, as the "Istanbul Convention") are for all women. According to the Istanbul Convention, Turkey must guarantee "the implementation of the provisions of this Convention, in particular measures to protect the rights of victims, shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, gender, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, state of health, disability, marital status, migrant or refugee status, or other status."

If you have no official record in Turkey:

If you have arrived in Turkey as a migrant due to violent events taking place in your home country or fear of violence against you but have no official document legalizing your stay here, you may apply to the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management in your province explaining your situation and requesting international protection. As soon as your international protection request is received you are directed to a satellite city (outside the big cities) in which you must reside. You must remain in this province during and after your status determination procedure, registering yourself with the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management. If staying in this assigned province will put you at risk (for instance, if you may suffer violence from others coming from your home country or have already been subjected to violence during your stay here), you may – at any stage – request your Provincial Directorate of Migration Management to change your province of residence.

As per the Istanbul Convention and the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, you may apply for international protection if you have been subjected to violence in your home country due to being a woman or would risk facing violence if you were to be returned. Also, since you either have suffered or are at risk of suffering violence, you must be prioritized in all internal protection application procedures.

If you are a victim of human trafficking, you may be given a 30-day residence permit as a reflection period in order to recover from your traumatic experiences and decide whether you will cooperate with the authorities. This residence permit may be extended on the basis of an evaluation of your situation, but may not exceed 3 years in any case.

Also, if your application for international protection has been denied on various grounds, but any of the following circumstances applies to you, a deportation order cannot be issued against you and you may be granted a humanitarian residence permit for your stay in Turkey:

- If there are serious indications that you may face a death sentence, torture, inhumane or degrading treatment in the country you are returned to
- If it is risky for you to travel due to serious health problems, age or pregnancy
- If you are undergoing treatment for a life-threatening disease, but have no access to such treatment in the country you will be returned to
- If you are a victim of human trafficking in a victim support programme
- If you are a victim of psychological, physical or sexual violence and your treatment is ongoing.

If you are registered in Turkey as an International Protection Applicant or Temporary Protection Status holder:

You are directly entitled to the rights provided under Law No 6284. You are also subject to the laws of the Republic of Turkey in terms of divorce and custody proceedings.
If you are in Turkey on a Family Residence Permit:

If you are staying in Turkey on a family residence permit, if you are married to a Turkish citizen and are in the process of divorce, you may apply for a short-term residence permit after your divorce given that you have been married for a minimum of 3 years. **IF, HOWEVER, YOU HAVE A COURT DECISION ESTABLISHING THAT YOU HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO VIOLENCE, YOU ARE CONSIDERED EXEMPT FROM THE 3-YEAR MARRIAGE REQUIREMENT FOR A SHORT-TERM RESIDENCE PERMIT.** It is **IMPORTANT** that you do not miss the 60-day extension period allowed by the law for transferring to a short-term residence permit in order to be able to take advantage of this right. You can only apply for a short-term residence permit **BEFORE** your family residence permit has expired.

Also, according to the Istanbul Convention, all women whose residence status depends on that of their spouse should be granted an autonomous short-term residence permit irrespective of whether they are married to a Turkish citizen or not.

Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers (VPMC)

Violence prevention and monitoring centers have been founded under the name of KOZA ("Cocoon"), pursuant to Law No 6284. VPMCs are operational in all 81 provinces at the time of publication of this brochure.

In addition to police stations, district governor's offices and **family courts**, you may apply to Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers at any time of the day in order to exercise any of your rights provided under the law. These centers are responsible for referring you to the relevant institutions for you to be able to claim your rights under Law No 6284 if you have been subjected violence and for coordinating the various support mechanisms you may need.

VPMCs are also obligated to assist you and give you guidance in finding employment, attending vocational courses, and obtaining psychological support.

Provincial Directorates of Family, Labour and Social Services have the same powers and responsibilities as VPMCs. You may therefore seek support from these Provincial Directorates in provinces where VPMCs are not yet in operation.

A list of provinces with VPMCs and their contact details is provided below.

ADANA

Address: Huzurevleri Mah. 77139. Sok. No:4 Çukurova/Adana
Tel: 0 322 247 08 35 / 0 322 239 99 59

ADIYAMAN

Address: Altınşehir Mah. Gölbaşı Karayolu 5. Km'si No:28 Adıyaman
Tel: 0 416 223 12 62

AFYON

Address: Zafer Mahallesi Kanuni Caddesi Müze Arkası No:15 Merkez/Afyonkarahisar
Tel: 0 272 213 17 83

AĞRI

Address: Fırat Mahallesi 950 Sokak ATSO Arkası Merkez/Ağrı
Tel: 0 472 215 21 20

AKSARAY

Address: Kılıçaslan Mah. Bediüzzaman Bulv. No:83 Aksaray
Tel: 0 382 222 04 34

AMASYA

Address: 55 Evler Mahallesi Mehmet Varinli Caddesi No:119/Amasya
Tel: 0 358 222 00 51

ANKARA

Address: Anafartalar Caddesi No:66 Ulus/Ankara
Tel: 0 312 348 36 86, 0312 351 65 63

ANTALYA

Address: Kültür Mah. 3844. Sok. No:8 Kepez/Antalya
Tel: 0 242 227 20 62

ARDAHAN

Address: Kaptanpaşa Mahallesi İnönü Caddesi No:9 Kat:4 Ardahan
Tel: 0 478 211 38 40

ARTVİN

Address: İl Müdürlüğü - Çarşı Mahallesi İnönü Caddesi Ata İş ve Yaşam Merkezi No:10 Artvin
Tel: 0 466 212 42 82

AYDIN

Address: İl Müdürlüğü - Veysi Paşa Mahallesi Hükümet Bulvarı No:65 Efeler/Aydın
Tel: 0 256 214 64 00

BALIKESİR

Address: Altı Eylül İlçesi Bahçelievler Mahallesi Teknik Lise Caddesi No: 121/A Balıkesir
Tel: 0266 249 29 73

BARTIN

Address: Demirciler Mah. Ali Gama Sokak No:47/2 Merkez Bartın
Tel: 0 378 227 81 44

BATMAN

Address: Belde Mahallesi 3210 Sokak, No: 26, Merkez/Batman
Tel: 0 488 214 38 14

BAYBURT

Address: Veysel Mahallesi Su Deposu Sokak No:42- Bayburt
Tel: 0 458 211 46 01

BİLECİK

Address: Tefik Bey Caddesi Arz Birlik Apartmanı Merkez/Bilecik
Tel: 0228 212 20 37

BİNGÖL

Address: Yenişehir Mah. Selahattinkaya Cad.No:33 Bingöl
Tel: 0 426 213 83 80

BİTLİS

Address: 8 Ağustos Mahallesi 413 Sok. Merkez/Bitlis
Tel: 0434 226 97 78

BOLU

Address: Kültür Mahallesi Şehitler Caddesi No:61 Bolu
Tel: 0 374 270 50 30

BURDUR

Address: Bahçelievler Mahallesi Stadyum Caddesi No:29 Burdur İl Müdürlüğü 3. Kat Burdur
Tel: 0 248 233 19 99

BURSA

Address: Muradiye Mh.Kayabaşı Sk. No:7 Osmangazi/Bursa
Tel: 0 224 223 03 68

ÇANAKKALE

Address: Barbaros Mah. Atatürk Cad. No:209/5 Çanakkale
Tel: 0 286 218 09 82

ÇANKIRI

Address: İl Müdürlüğü Cumhuriyet Mah. Namık Kemal Parıltı Cad. No:22 Kat:2 Merkez/Çankırı
Tel: 0 376 213 26 89

ÇORUM

Address: Üçtutlar Mah. Üçtutlar Cad. No:57 Çorum
Tel: 0 364 224 67 63

DENİZLİ

Address: Kervansaray Mah. Barbaros Cad. No:145 Bağbaşı/Denizli
Tel: 0 258 266 41 66

DİYARBAKIR

Address: Diclekent Villaları 252.Sok. No:37-39 Kayapınar/Diyarbakır
Tel: 0 412 257 21 50/ 0 412 257 18 90

DÜZCE

Address: Kiremitocağı Mh İstanbul Cd No:109 Merkez/Düzce
Tel: 0 380 524 69 96

EDİRNE

Address: Şükrü Paşa Mahallesi Turan Dursun Caddesi No:7 Merkez/Edirne
Tel:0 284 214 34 40

ELAZIĞ

Address: Cumhuriyet Mah. Fathi Ahmet Baba Bulv. No:96 Elazığ
Tel: 0 424 247 35 43

ERZİNCAN

Address: İnönü Mah. Hükümet Konağı C Blok No:12 Erzincan
Tel: 0 446 226 60 68

ERZURUM

Address: Rabiana Mah. Atatürk Lisesi Cad. No:1 Yakutiye/Erzurum
Tel: 0 442 215 14 00

ESKİŞEHİR

Address: Huzur Mahallesi Yıldızlar Sokak No:49/A Odunpazarı Eskişehir
Tel: 0 222 237 80 48 / 0 222 237 72 24

GAZİANTEP

Address: Düğmecı Mahallesi Türkocağı Sokak No: 5/B Şahinbey/Gaziantep
Tel: 0 342 220 78 01 / 0 342 220 71 10

GİRESUN

Address: İhsaniye Mahallesi Fatih Caddesi No:89 Kat:1 ve 4 Giresun
Tel: 0 454 316 00 90

GÜMÜŞHANE

Address: Özcan Mahallesi Süleyman Sungurlu Sokak No:7 Kat:2 Gümüşhane
Tel: 0 456 213 19 10

HAKKARİ

Address: Dağgöl Mahallesi Pegan Caddesi No:10 Merkez/Hakkari
Tel: 0 438 211 99 19-20

HATAY

Address: Akevler Mah. Ayşe Fitnat Hanım Cd. No: 33 / 2 Antakya /Hatay
Tel: 0 326 216 61 33

İĞDIR

Address: SöğütlüMahallesi İrfan Caddesi No:20 Merkez/İğdir
Tel: 0 476 226 40 27

ISPARTA

Address: Pirimehmet Mah. 107. Cad. No:15 Isparta
Tel: 0 246 223 49 00

İSTANBUL

Address: Yeşilköy Mah. Halkalı Cad. No:30 İstanbul
Tel: 0 212 465 21 96 - 97 Faks: 0 212 465 21 20

İZMİR

Address: Soğukkuyu Mah. 1847/15 Sok. No:11 Bayraklı/İzmir
Tel: 0 232 363 33 41

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

Address: Mimar Sinan Mah. 48026. Sok. No:3/1 Onikişubat/Kahramanmaraş
Tel: 0 344 215 16 26

KARABÜK

Address: İl Müdürlüğü Yeşil Mahallesi Taşkent Caddesi No:3 Merkez /Karabük
Tel: 0 370 412 29 04

KARAMAN

Address: Ziya Gökalp Mahallesi Ahmet Yesevi Cad No:46 Merkez /Karaman
Tel: 0 338 213 75 16

KARS

Address: Orta Kapı Mah. Resul Yıldız Cad. No:5 Kat:4 Kars
Tel: 0 474 214 14 75

KASTAMONU

Address: İl Müdürlüğü Candaroğulları Mahallesi Alparslan Türkeş Bulvarı No:39/A Kastamonu
Tel: 0 366 214 92 17-18

KAYSERİ

Address: Fatih Mahallesi Oğuz Caddesi No:27/Kocasinan/Kayseri
Tel: 0 352 222 29 50

KIRIKKALE

Address: Yeni Mahalle Sağlık Caddesi No:52 Merkez/Kırıkkale
Tel: 0 318 224 07 19

KIRKLARELİ

Address: MerkezKaracaibrahim Mah. Cumhuriyet Çıkılmaz Sokak No:6 Kırklareli
Tel: 0 288 214 38 34

KIRŞEHİR

Address: AhievranMahallesi 729. Sokak Rafi Erdal İş Merkezi No:7 Merkez/Kırşehir
Tel: 0 386 213 40 77

KİLİS

Address: İsmet Paşa Mh. Ali Metin Dirimtekin Cd. No:48 K:2 Kilis
Tel: 0 348 813 11 24

KOCAELİ

Address: Saraybahçe Kozluk Mah. Ruşen Hakkı Cad. No:13 Kocaeli
Tel: 0 262 321 02 06

KONYA

Address: Aksinne Mahallesi Pirebi Sok. No:14 Meram/Konya
Tel: 0 332 321 01 83

KÜTAHYA

Address: Fatih Mahallesi Fevzi Çakmak Caddesi No:1 Merkez /Kütahya
Tel: 0274 223 02 32

MALATYA

Address: Özalper Mah. Gülümser Cad. No:15 Yeşilyurt/Malatya
Tel: 0 422 212 32 25 / 0 422 212 32 26

MANİSA

Address: Tefikiye Mahallesi 3316 Sok. No:15/1 Yunus Emre/Manisa
Tel: 0 236 232 46 84

MARDİN

Address: Yenişehir Mahallesi Karakol Caddesi No:68 Artuklu/Mardin
Tel: 0 482 213 33 83

MERSİN

Address: Gazi Mah.1323. Sok. No:5 Yenişehir/Mersin
Tel: 0 324 328 66 35

MUĞLA

Address: Emir Beyazıt Mahallesi Dr. Baki Ünlü Caddesi No:71/Muğla
Tel: 0 252 212 11 50

MUŞ

Address: Yeşilyurt Mahallesi Emekliler Caddesi No:28 Muş
Tel: 0 436 216 28 07

NEVŞEHİR

Address: 350 Evler Mahallesi Ali Dirikoç Bulvarı No:1/2 Merkez/Nevşehir
Tel: 0 384 215 20 59 / 215 00 64

NİĞDE

Address: Nar Mahallesi Osmanlı Sokak No:1 Merkez/Niğde
Tel: 0 388 232 34 86

ORDU

Address: Akyazı Mahallesi 15 Temmuz Milli İrade Caddesi No:30 Altınordu/Ordu
0 452 233 93 77

OSMANİYE

Address: Raufbey Mahallesi Atatürk Caddesi No: 418/Osmaniye
Tel: 0 328 802 07 74

RİZE

Address: Merkez İlçesi Paşakuyu Mahallesi Zübeyde Hanım Caddesi No:3 Rize
Tel: 0 464 216 00 12

SAKARYA

Address: Sakarya Mah. İnönü Cad. Hamam Sok. No:1 Adapazarı/Sakarya
Tel: 0 264 270 10 35

SAMSUN

Address: Ulugazi Mah. Kaplanoğlu Sok. No:4 İlyardıym/Samsun
Tel: 0 362 431 11 87

ŞİİRT

Address: Yeni Mahalle Hami Efendi Caddesi No: 33 Merkez/Siirt
Tel: 0 484 223 22 77

SİNOP

Address: Gelincik Mahallesi Zübeyde Hanım Caddesi No:4 / 3 Sinop
Tel: 0 368 261 96 66

SİVAS

Address: Gökçebostan Mah. Höllülük Cad. No:22 Sivas
Tel: 0 346 225 40 14

ŞANLIURFA

Address: Paşa Bağı Mahallesi 765. Sok. No:42/B Şanlıurfa
Tel: 0 414 313 56 31

ŞİRNAK

Address: İl Müdürlüğü - Vakıfkent Mahallesi Şehit Mehmet Esin Caddesi No/32-Şırnak
Tel: 0 486 216 29 83

TEKİRDAĞ

Address: Gündoğdu Turgut Mah. Şehit Yüzbaşı Mayadağlı Cad. No:38 Süleymanpaşa/Tekirdağ
Tel: 0 282 261 20 48

TOKAT

Address: İl Müdürlüğü - Hızırhane Caddesi. SHÇEK İş Hanı No:4 Merkez/Tokat
Tel: 0 356 214 15 56

TRABZON

Address: Soğuksu Mah. Soğuksu Cad. Huzur Sok. No:10 Çamlık/Trabzon
Tel: 0 462 231 40 12

TUNCELİ

Address: Esentepe Mahallesi Nelson Mandela Caddesi No:23 Merkez/Tunceli
Tel: 0 428 212 12 77

UŞAK

Address: Atatürk Mah. Çivril Cad. No:48 Uşak
Tel: 0 276 223 98 27

VAN

Address: Cumhuriyet Cad. Hükümet Konağı C Blok Kat:3 VAN
Tel: 0432 216 16 23

YALOVA

Address: Kazım Karabekir Mahallesi, Fulya Sokak, No:8 Merkez/Yalova
Tel: 0 226 811 57 77

YOZGAT

Address: İl Müdürlüğü - Karatepe Mahallesi Hoca Ahmet Yesevi Cad. Yeni Hükümet Konağı
Hizmet Binası Kat:1 (ASPiM kat:4) Yozgat
Tel: 0 354 212 10 47

ZONGULDAK

Address: Meşrutiyet Mah. Yeni Sok. No:1 Zonguldak
Tel: 0 372 222 12 14

Support Services and their Contact Details

You may call the Alo 183 hotline, the police at Alo 155 and gendarmerie at Alo 156, VPMCs, as well as the Domestic Violence Emergency Hotline (0212 656 96 96) in emergency situations at all hours. You may also call the Bar Association Helpline (444 26 18) for legal support in Istanbul at all hours of the day.

In addition to these, you may contact women's organizations in your area active in the field of violence against women for solidarity, as well as counseling centers run by municipalities.

Women's Organizations that Provide Support Against Violence**Adana Women's Solidarity Center and Shelter Foundation (AKDAM)**

Tel: 0 322 453 53 50

Address: Turhan Cemal Beriker Bulvarı No: 19 Adana İş Merkezi K: 11 D: 60 Seyhan/Adana
E-mail: akdam.adana@yahoo.com

Adıyaman Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 416 214 44 53

Address: Kayalık Mahallesi Zey Caddesi No:73 Daire:1 Merkez/Adıyaman
E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Ağrı Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 472 215 10 15

Address: Eski Karakol yanı Efeler Plaza Kat:1 No:4 Merkez/Ağrı
E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Ankara Women's Solidarity Foundation

Tel: 0 312 430 40 05 - 0 312 432 07 82

Address: Mithatpaşa Cad. No:10/11 Sıhhiye - Ankara
Email: kadindv@yahoo.com.tr

Antalya Women's Counseling Center and Solidarity Foundation

Tel: 0 242 248 07 66

Address: Şarampol Cad. 106. Sokak Sezer Apt. No:2 Daire:4 Antalya
E-mail: antalyakadinmerkezi@gmail.com

Aydın Söke Women's Shelter Association

E-mail: sokekadinsiginma@hotmail.com

Batman Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 488 213 96 77

Address: Ziya Gökalp Mahallesi 80. Yıl Caddesi Ömür Apartmanı No: 6 Zemin Kat Merkez /
Batman

Bingöl Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 426 214 50 01

Address: Haydar Ünsal Caddesi. Tuma Apartmanı 3/6 Yenişehir/Bingöl

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Bitlis Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 434 226 20 57

Address: Hüsrev Paşa Mahallesi Ahmet Eren Bulvarı Kahyaoğlu Plaza No: 37 Kat: 2 Daire:12 Bitlis

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Bodrum Women's Solidarity Association

Tel: 0555 291 97 67

Address: Yeniköy Mah. Turgutreis Cad. No 112/1 Bodrum/Muğla

E-mail: bodrumkadindayanisma@gmail.com

Bursa Mor Salkım Women's Solidarity Association

Tel: 0 531 033 88 44

Address: Nilüfer Belediyesi Dernekler Yerleşkesi, Konak Mh. Seçkin Sk. 23/1 Pk:16110 (Konak pazarı altı) Nilüfer/BURSA

E-Mail: morsalkimdernegi@hotmail.com

Bursa Koza Women's Association

Address: Nilüfer Belediyesi Dernekler Yerleşkesi, Konak Mh. Seçkin Sk. 23/1 PK:16110 /Nilüfer Bursa

Tel: 0224 451 9920

E-mail: kozakadin16@gmail.com

Çanakkale Association for Women's Handicrafts (ELDER)

Tel: 0 286 217 06 03

Address: Cevatpaşa Mah. Celal Atik Sokak Kent Apt. D:2 Çanakkale

E-mail: elderkdm17@gmail.com

Disabled Women's Association

Address: Meşrutiyet Mahallesi Atatürk Bulvarı Sanlı İş Merkezi No: 105/515 Kat:5 Kızılay Çankaya/Ankara

Tel: 0312 362 31 50, 0549 362 31 50

E-mail: engellikadindernegi@gmail.com

Diyarbakır Rosa Women's Association

Tel: 0552 466 86 21

Address: Diclekent Mah. 257 Sk. Diclekent Villaları No:10 D:1 Kayapınar/ Diyarbakır

E-mail: rosakadindernegi@gmail.com

Diyarbakır Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 412 228 10 53

Address: Ali Emiri 3. Sok. Es-Şal Apt. Kat:1 No:1 Yenişehir/Diyarbakır

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Elazığ Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 424 237 85 51

Address: İzzetpaşa Mah. Kazım Bayar Cad. Demet Apt. No:9 Kat:1 No:1 Merkez / Elazığ

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Erzurum Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 442 213 00 33

Address: Aşağı Mumcu Cad. Otel Dilaver Karşısı Hürriyet İş Merkezi Kat: 1 No: 5 Yakutiye / Erzurum

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Gaziantep Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 342 343 97 67

Address: 5. Yıl Mahallesi Yeşilvadi Bulvarı No: 316/A Şahinbey/Gaziantep

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Hakkari Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 438 211 00 07

Address: Pagan Cad. Ahmet Korkmaz Apt.Kat: 2 No:3 Merkez / Hakkari

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

İğdır Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 476 227 19 94

Address: Cumhuriyet Mahallesi 503. Sokak No:11 Daire:8 Merkez/İğdır

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Istanbul International Migrant Women's Solidarity Association

Address: Merkez Mah. Kocamansur Sok. Mükerrer Berksoy İş Merkezi No: 49/9 Şişli/İstanbul

E-mail: info@ugkdd.org

Istanbul Mor Çatı Women's Shelter Foundation

Tel: 0 212 292 52 31- 292 52 32

Address: Katip Mustafa Çelebi Mah. Anadolu Sok. No:23 Daire:7-8 Beyoğlu/İstanbul

E-mail: morcati@morcati.org.tr

Istanbul Women's Solidarity Foundation (KADAV)

Tel: 0 212 251 58 50

Address: Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Halkalı cad. No:195 D:11/12 Sefaköy Küçükçekmece/İstanbul

E-mail: kadinarladayanisma@gmail.com

İzmir Buca Evka 1 Women's Cultural and Solidarity Association

Address: Türkmənistan Cad. Murathan Mah. 3/7 Muhtarlık Binası Buca/İzmir

Tel: 0 (232) 420 82 06

E-mail: bekev Kadın@hotmail.com

İzmir Çiğli Evka 2 Women's Cultural Association (ÇEKEV)

Tel: 0 232 370 23 07

Address: 6800 Sokak No:9 Çocuk Kütüphanesi Üstü Evka 2 Çiğli/İzmir

E-mail: cekevizmir@yahoo.com

İzmir Women's Solidarity Association

Tel: 0553 938 02 88

Address: 1471 Sokak Ahmet Sezer Apt. No:9 /41 Kat 4 Alsancak Konak / İzmir

E-mail: kadindayanisma@gmail.com

Kahramanmaraş Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 344 231 31 30

Address: Yavuz Selim Mahallesi Hacı Murat Caddesi. No:136 A Dulkadiroğlu/K. Maraş

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Kapadokya Women's Solidarity Association

Tel:0 384 212 34 51 / 0 535 657 99 38

Kars Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 474 212 80 59

Address: Ortakapı Mah. Karadağ Cad. No: 60 Duygu Apt. Kat: 3 Daire: 3 - Kars

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Kızıltepe Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 482 312 80 14

Address: Bahçeli Evler Mah. Bahattin Sertkaya Apt. Kat:1 No:1 Kızıltepe/Mardin

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Malatya Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 422 324 05 67

Address: Saray Mh. Sarayım Sk. Demirel Apt. No:2 Kat:3 Daire: 3 Battalgazi/Malatya

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Mardin Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 482 212 23 53

Address: 13 Mart Mah. 13 Mart Cad. Yağmur Apartmanı Kat:1 No:2 Yenişehir/Mardin

E-mail: kamerMardin47@gmail.com

Mersin Independent Women's Solidarity Association

Tel: 0 324 337 20 21

Address: Mesudiye Mah. Fabrikalar Cad. No:110 Kat:3/2 Akdeniz/Mersin

E-mail: mersin_bkd@hotmail.com

Muğla Labour is Mine Women's Association

Tel: 0536 877 32 59

E-mail: mebkad48@gmail.com

Muğla Fethiye Women's Counseling and Solidarity Association

Tel: 0554 756 00 23

E-mail: fethiyekadindayanisma@hotmail.com

Siirt Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 484 224 34 94

Address: Yeni Mah. Cengiz Topel Cad. Andera Park Karşısı, 1563. Sok. Özer İnşaat B/Blok Kat:6

No:18 Merkez/Siirt

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Tunceli Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 428 212 44 31

Address: Moğultay Mah. Hamam Sok. Atölyeler karşısı Merkez / Tunceli

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Urfa Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 414 313 95 56

Address: Selehattin Eyyübbi Mahallesi. 221. Sokak. Polat Kan Sitesi 1/B Kapı No: 22 Haliliye/

Şanlıurfa

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Urfa Living Space Women's Solidarity Association

Tel: 0414 315 17 25

Address: Bahçeli Evler Mah. 8 Sok. Yılça Apt. K:2 D:5 Valilik, Şanlıurfa Merkez, Şanlıurfa

Email: yasam_evi@hotmail.com

Van Kamer Foundation Women's Counseling Center

Tel: 0 432 212 16 65

Address: Şerefiye Mah. 6. Sok. İrfan Baştuğ Cad. Faruk Levent İş Merkezi A Blok, Kat:4, No:30 Van

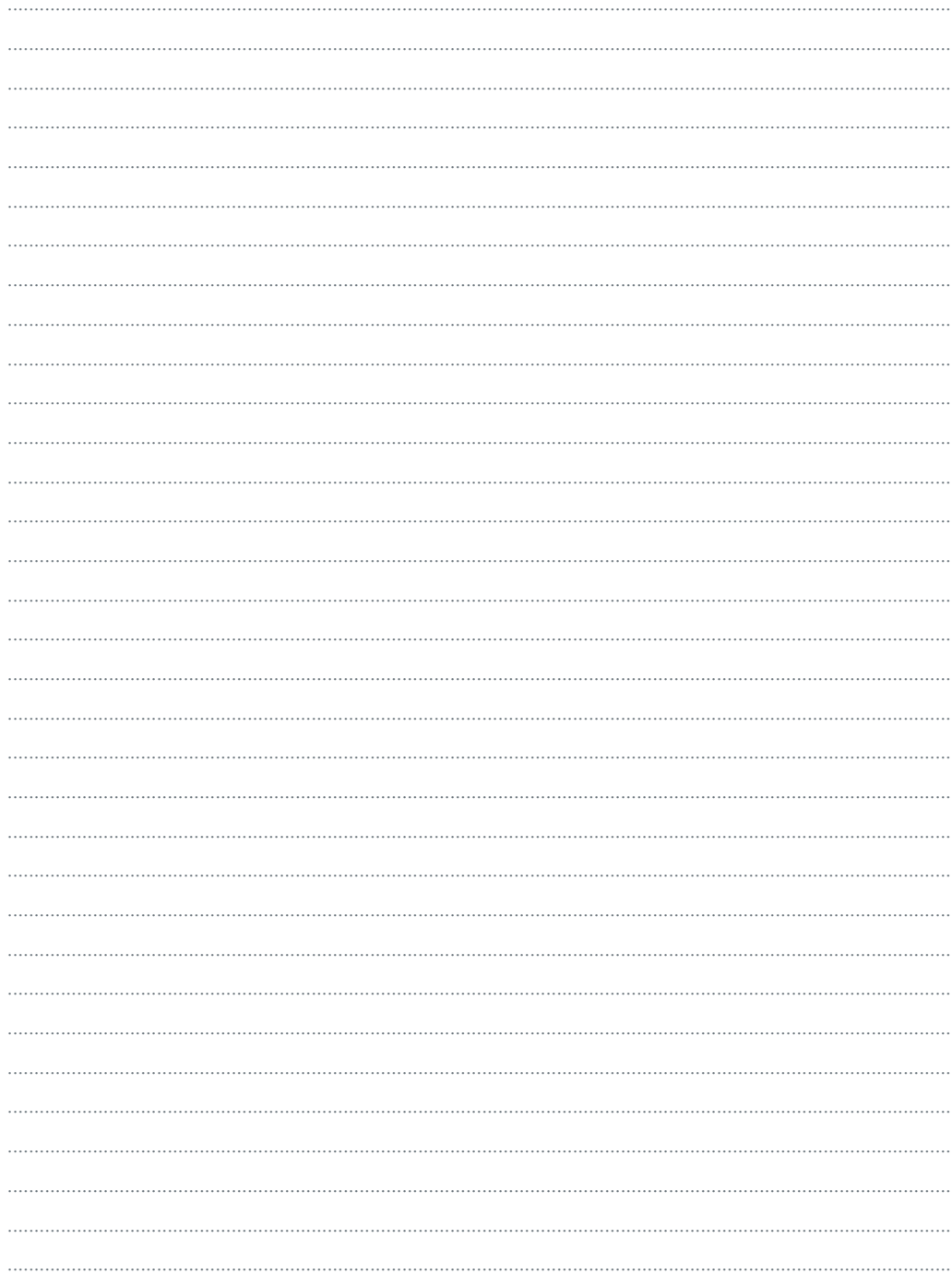
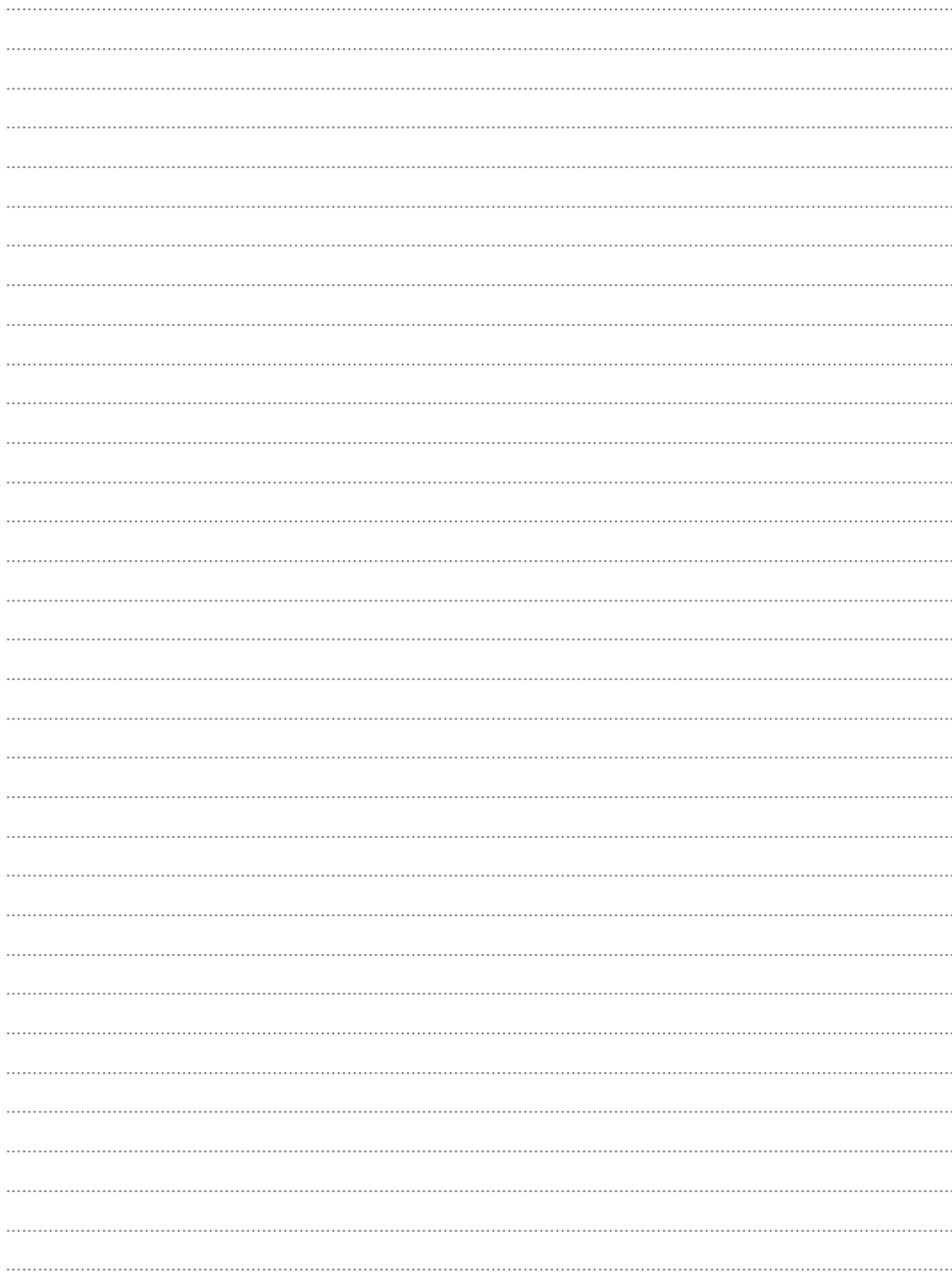
E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Van Life Cooperative for Women, Environment, Culture and Enterprise (YAKA-KOOP)

Tel: 0506 354 31 91

Address: Vali Mithat Bey Mah. Büyükşehir İş Merkezi Kat:2 No:6 Van-Merkez

E-mail: yaka.koop@gmail.com



**Be more than a bystander to violence,
take action. You too can alert the police
and report the perpetrator !**

If you hear or witness anybody being subjected to violence, you may - according to Law No 6284 - report this incident and notify the authorities by calling 155. The person suffering violence may be your neighbour or simply a stranger on the street.

Do Not Forget!

All application procedures are free of charge.

You may apply at the nearest office, even if this is not in your area of residence.

You must clearly write down in your petition all of the supports you require under this Law.

Protection orders are generally issued for a duration of 6 months.

After the order expires, if you are still in danger of violence, you will have to re-apply for the order to be extended. To do this, you must submit a petition detailing your extension request to the authority that issued the original order.

No kind of EVIDENCE, DOCUMENT, WITNESS, DOCTOR'S REPORT etc. is necessary for such orders.

You have the right to request your address and other ID information provided in your application to be kept confidential. You must state this clearly in your petition as well.

Carry your court order with you at all times.

You may dial **183** and **155** in emergency situations.

You may contact the women's organizations featured in this brochure to ask for support.



MORÇATI
WOMEN'S SHELTER
FOUNDATION

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Sok. No:23 Daire:7-8 Beyoğlu-Istanbul
Tel: 0 212 292 52 31- 292 52 32
E-mail: morcati@morcati.org.tr
www.morcati.org.tr