

DO NOT STAY SILENT TO VIOLENCE

IN CASE OF **EMERGENCIES:**



IN NON-URGENT CASES, FIND INFORMATION FROM:



You can find information on the judicial process from the Legal Support and Victim Services Directorates within your local courthouse (Adliye).



The legal aid offices and, if applicable, women's rights commissions within them provide legal support free of charge.

REPORT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, BE PART OF THE SOLUTION!



WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU NOTICE SIGNS THAT INDICATE A WOMAN IS BEING SUBJECTED TO VIOLENCE?

SOMEONE'S LIFE MAY BE IN DANGER, REPORT, SAVE A LIFE.



If you are a public official and have become aware of a crime that relate in any capacity to your duties, it is your legal responsibility to report it!

Some signs and indicators that a woman
has been or is being subjected to violence:



- The presence of various **bruises and/or scars** on her body,
- Feeling **anxious and restless**, experiencing momentary emotional changes,
- **Looking withdrawn** despite being usually energetic and lively,
- Being **unusually aggressive or passive**,
- **Agitated and appears anxious** when talking about their spouse, partner or other individuals,
- Asking for information or help by **referencing a situation including an unnamed third party**,
- Speaks in contradictory ways or uses **self-accusatory** statements,
- Unexpected or unexplainable **changes in behaviour** or personality,
- Experiencing low morale or appears confused, and has **vfrequent minor accidents**,
- **Unexpected changes** in her children's behaviour or personality
- **Loss of self-confidence**.

Indicators that someone is being abusive,
and is a perpetrator of violence include:



- **Constantly embarrassing or criticizing** the victim in front of others,
- **Trying to control** the victim's movements, **preventing her from going out, meeting with her family or friends**,
- **Mistreating** the woman and **threatening** her in various ways,
- Attempts to **convince her that his controlling behaviour is for her own benefit** and is in her best interest,
- **Tries to justify his violence** using positive sentiments or emotions for example citing love, affection and jealousy as reasons behind his actions,
- **Trying to control the economic situation of the woman**, for example, forcing her to work, confiscating her earnings or engaging in behaviours such as borrowing without her consent,
- **Blaming and judging** the woman for his own mistakes,
- Usually being suspicious, damaging objects around him and **displaying destructive behaviour**.

The presence of one or more of these symptoms may indicate that there is a woman near you who has been or is being subjected to violence!

The perpetrator may also use less visible types of violence, such as psychological, economic or sexual violence against the victim.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO?



Marks, scars and bruises are the clearest indicators of physical or sexual assault. In these circumstances, try to comfort the woman you suspect is being subjected to violence and try to support her compassionately.



Encourage her to **get support from the relevant authorities or individuals** and accompany her to these places if necessary.



Establishing a safe environment for the victim is essential. Try to support her, and if applicable, her children's **transition into a new safe space.**



If a victim wants to talk about her experiences, **listen to her sincerely.** After listening to her, assess together which organisations will best be able to provide her with support.



If you are worried that you are not able to provide sufficient support to the victim, contact **the relevant support agencies** and inform them about the approach you are planning to take.



Help the victim search for **counselling centres and sources of information** she may need.



Let **the victim make her own decisions.** If she rejects your offer of help, respect her decision. Remind her, without forcing her, that you are there for her at any time she might need your help.

WHAT YOU SHOULD NOT DO?



The person you need to help is the woman who has been subjected to violence. Do not try to contact the perpetrator. If you find yourself in a circumstance that forces you to encounter him, avoid actions that put yourself or the victim at risk.



Do not ask the woman who has been subjected to violence questions consecutively. Empathize and provide the appropriate environment for her to tell her story when she is ready. If you notice that she is stressed or agitated, postpone the conversation or take a break.



Do not share her account of the experience with any third parties, except with the organisations that can provide you and the survivor with support and advice.



Even if your suspicions of any violence are confirmed, **avoid using critical, judgmental, or condescending statements and personal comments** toward the survivor.



Avoid conversations, statements or opinions that would cause the victim to blame herself.



Unless it is necessary to clarify the events that occurred during the incident and help develop an action plan, **avoid asking very detailed questions about the incident.**



When supporting the woman, **do not pressure her in any way.** Instead, focus on reassuring and making her feel that you are simply there to help.

IF YOU **WITNESS** A WOMAN BEING PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED;

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?



- Contact **112** immediately. This number is **active 24/7**.
- If you have a disability, you can use the **Accessible 112** mobile application.
- Should you wish, you can contact the police station or gendarmerie anonymously to report the incident.



112 Emergency Call Centre

112

7/24

When you contact the **112 Emergency Call Centre**, they will request the following information from you:



YOUR PHONE NUMBER

(In case the emergency services personnel need to contact you back if the conversation is disrupted)



THE ADDRESS WHERE THE INCIDENT HAS OCCURRED

(In order for the relevant units to reach the address quickly)



OTHER CASE SPECIFIC INFORMATION



When you call **112**, your call will be kept confidential, except for with the emergency dispatcher and the relevant law enforcement units that are deployed.



If the act of violence you have witnessed is occurring next to you, but you are unable to call 112, you can use **the KADES application** on your mobile phone to ask for emergency assistance. This will only be possible if you had already downloaded the application.



You can **record the event you have witnessed in the form of photographs or videos** so that the authorities can understand the incident better. However, do not share these recordings with anyone other than the authorities.

WHAT YOU SHOULD NOT DO?



- Do not intervene during the incident that will **put yourself or the victim of violence at risk**.
- At the time of violence, **avoid behaviors that may escalate the violence** (such as inciting the perpetrator).

HOW DOES THE PROCESS OF REPORTING VIOLENCE GO?

IF YOU HAVE WITNESSED AN ACT OF VIOLENCE DEPENDING ON YOUR LOCATION, YOU CAN REPORT IT TO THE NEAREST POLICE STATION (OR GENDARMERIE) OR TO THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN COURTHOUSES.



If you want to report violence by phone, you can call **112**.

Then, the relevant security and, if necessary, health units will intervene in the situation.

After your notification, the incident is reported to the relevant units without delay and **protective and / or preventive measures** will be taken as soon as possible, if necessary.