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**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES**

**SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP, EMPOWERMENT AND COHESION IN
REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN TÜRKİYE PROJECT (SEECO)
ACTION PLAN TO PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
(V3)**

December 2022

Ankara

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ABBREVIATIONS

CIP - Community Implementing Partner

CoC – Code of Conduct

DA –Development Agency

DGMM - Directorate General for Migration Management

ESMF - Environmental and Social Management Framework

EUD - European Union Delegation to Türkiye

GBV – Gender Based Violence

GPN – Good Practice Note

GM – Grievance Mechanism

LMP - Labor Management Procedure

MoIT - The Ministry of Industry and Technology

MoFSS – Ministry of Family and Social Services

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

PIU – Project Implementing Unit

SEA – Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

SEECO - Social Entrepreneurship, Empowerment and Cohesion in Refugees and Host Communities in Türkiye Project

SEP - Stakeholder Engagement Plan

SH – Sexual Harassment

WB – World Bank

1. Introduction

The Social Entrepreneurship, Empowerment and Cohesion in Refugees and Host Communities in Türkiye Project (hereafter will be referred as “SEECO”) is being implemented by Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT) and Development Agencies (DAs) located in the target provinces through three components. The social enterprise, livelihoods facilities, and institutional support components together meet the following economic, social, and institutional goals: (i) to expand economic opportunities for mostly women refugee and host community members through support for social enterprises and vital livelihoods facilities; (ii) to improve social cohesion between refugees and host communities through social enterprise development and participatory engagement in livelihoods facilities; and (iii) to enhance the institutional capacities of the MoIT, DAs, local authorities, other relevant government agencies, and local development partners to support women’s social enterprises.

As specified in the World Bank’s Good Practice Note on GBV in Major Civil Works¹, a SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan is recommended for the projects with moderate, substantial and high-level SEA/SH risk rating. Considering the contextual risks and increased GBV incident rates among both refugees and host population women in Türkiye (as analyzed in following sections), the SEA&SH risk rating of the Project is assessed as Moderate and therefore this Action Plan to Prevent Gender-Based Violence is prepared by SEECO PIU to serve as a guidance document for handling SEA/SH risks in project implementation.

1.1. Objectives and Scope

The objective of this Action Plan is to address management of SEA/SH risks in SEECO project, by defining necessary protocols and mechanisms to address the SEA/SH risks, identifying SEA/SH risks and relevant mitigation measures, mapping of possible service providers and defining responsible parties and monitoring mechanism for the implementation of this plan.

SEECO PIU has the overall responsibility for the timely and participatory implementation, monitoring and reporting of this action plan while other implementing agencies such as DAs and Community Implementing Partners (CIPs) will also have roles and responsibilities for handling SEA/SH risks and allegations.

While implementing this Action Plan, the key principles defined in the World Bank’s GBV Task Force Action Plan² will be considered:

Be survivor-centered: Approach considerations related to GBV prevention, mitigation and response through a survivor-centered lens, protecting the confidentiality of survivors, recognizing them as principle decision-makers in their own care and treating them with agency, dignity and respect for their needs and wishes.

Emphasize prevention: Adopt risk-based approaches that aim to identify key risks of GBV and to undertake measures to prevent or minimize harm.

Build on existing local knowledge: Engage community partners -local leaders, civil society organizations, gender and child advocates- as resources for knowledge on local level risks, effective protective factors and mechanisms for support throughout the project cycle.

Be evidenced-based: Build on existing global research and knowledge on how to address GBV effectively.

¹ <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/741681582580194727-0290022020/original/ESFGoodPracticeNoteonGBVInMajorCivilWorksv2.pdf>

² <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/206731510166266845/pdf/121031-WP-PUBLIC-Gender-Based-Violence-Task-Force-Action-Plan.pdf>

Be adaptable: Operational guidance presented in this note provides the foundation for an effective GBV risk management approach; adapt and adjust mitigation measures to respond to the unique drivers and context in any given setting.

Enable continuous monitoring and learning: Ensure operations integrate mechanisms for regular monitoring and feedback to track effectiveness and to build internal knowledge of what works to prevent, mitigate, and respond to GBV.

1.2. Definitions of GBV/SEA/SH

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is described as “an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially attributed gender differences”. GBV includes;

- behaviors that causes physical, mental, sexual harm or suffering;
- threats of such acts;
- coercion and other deprivations of liberty,

whether occurring in public or in private life.

Particularly women and girls are affected from GBV across their lifespan. GBV takes many forms, including sexual, physical, and psychological abuse. It may occur at home, on the streets, in schools, workplaces, farm fields, and refugee camps; during times of peace as well as in conflicts and crises.

In order to designate an act of violence as an act of GBV, it should be considered whether the act reflects and/or reinforces unequal power relations between males and females. Turkish laws and legislation consider all forms of GBV as criminal acts.

The risk of gender-based violence is one of the most critical adverse social impacts that the Project needs to consider thoroughly. Since the main GBV risks associated with the Project are Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH), this document focuses on SEA and SH.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is defined as any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another³. Sexual abuse is further defined as “the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions⁴.”

Sexual Harassment (SH)

Sexual Harassment (SH) is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, request for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of sexual nature. SEA occurs against a beneficiary or member of the community. On the other hand, SH occurs between personnel/staff of an organization or company and involves any unwelcome sexual advance or unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. The distinction between the two is important so that agency policies and staff trainings can include specific instruction on the procedures to report each.

Consent

Consent is a key consideration in SEA and SH. Consent is the choice behind a person’s voluntary decision to do something. Consent for any sexual activity must be freely given, There is no consent when agreement is obtained through:

- the use of threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, manipulation, deception, or misrepresentation
- the use of a threat to withhold a benefit to which the person is already entitled, or; a promise is made to the person to provide a benefit

³ UN Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2017, pg. 6

⁴ UN Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2017, pg. 5)

2. Country Context

2.1. Analysis of Data Relating to the GBV, SEA/SH in Türkiye

Gender-based discrimination and violence against women affect lives and well-being of women on a global scale. Worldwide, almost one third (30 percent) of women who have been in a relationship report that they have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner in their lifetime. Globally, as many as 38 percent of murders of women are committed by a male intimate partner. **Situations of conflict, post conflict and displacement may exacerbate existing violence, such as by intimate partners, as well as and non-partner sexual violence, and may also lead to new forms of violence against women**⁵. According to European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) Research covering 28 EU member states (2014), one in three women (33 percent) has experienced physical and/or sexual violence since she 15 years of age. Out of all women who have a (current or previous) partner, 22 percent have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner since the age of 15⁶. Lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic and its social and economic impacts have **increased the exposure of women to abusive partners and known risk factors, while limiting their access to services**. (WHO, 2021) **31% of women in ECA report that wife beating is justifiable at least sometimes** (World Bank 2019). The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) has found that **women do not report the vast majority of GBV** and that a majority of women **do not know what to do if they experience violence**. World Bank data shows that 47% of women in ECA would seek help or tell someone to stop the violence (World Bank 2019).

According to the **National Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Türkiye (2014)**⁷:

Throughout the country, the proportion of ever-married women who are reported to have been subjected to physical violence is 36 percent. In other words, approximately 4 out of every 10 women have been subjected to physical violence by their husbands or intimate partners. 6 out of every 10 women who have been subjected to violence had been injured 3 times or more. The fact that nearly half of these injuries had been severe which is enough to require treatment reveals that violence poses a serious threat to women's physical health. 12 percent of ever-married women reported having been subjected to lifetime sexual violence. The proportion of lifetime emotional violence/abuse that women have been subjected to is 44 percent.

Throughout Türkiye, nearly 3 out of every 10 women have been subjected to stalking at least one time in their lives. The most common types of stalking are constantly calling (19 percent), texting, sending letters or e-mails (8 percent) or following through social media (6 percent) and disturbing by showing up to woman's workplace or where she lives (6 percent).

Percentage of childhood sexual abuse reported is 9 percent. Ten percent of the women living in urban areas have been exposed to sexual abuse before the age of 15, while it is 6 percent in the rural areas. Childhood sexual abuse is reported the most in Central East Anatolia with 12 percent followed by East Marmara and İstanbul with 11 percent.

26 percent of women were married before the age of 18. Physical violence is 48 percent among women who were married early, 31 percent among women who were married after the age of 18. The lifetime physical violence is 48 percent among women married before the age of 18, while it is 31 percent for those married after the age of 18. Similarly, women who are married before the age of 18 again constitute the disadvantaged group in terms of physical violence experienced within the last 12 months, with the percentages of 10 (under 18) and 8 (over 18). 19 percent of women married before

⁵ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>

⁶ FRA (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights). (2014). Violence against Women: An EU-Wide Survey: Main Results. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

⁷ Research on Domestic Violence Against Women in Türkiye (2014) http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/siddet2014/rapor/english_main_report.pdf (These data are taken directly from the research)

the age 18 and, 10 percent of women married after the age of 18 reported having been exposed to sexual violence at any point in their lives.

The proportion of women who agree with the statement “if a woman does not agree with her husband about something, she should not argue with her husband and be quiet” is 39 percent in urban areas, and 57 percent in rural areas. The proportion of women who agree with the statement of “male family members are responsible for the attitudes and behaviors of the woman” is 38 percent in urban areas, and 56 percent in rural areas.

The research found that 48.5 percent of women cannot tell anyone about the violence they have experienced. **Overall, the majority (89 percent) of women who have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence did not sought help through institutions or organizations such as police, hospital, ŞÖNİM or women counselling centers.** Most of the applications, though very low in number, were made to the police.

It is seen that even in the urban areas where women more prevalently talk about the violence and apply to official or non-official institutions/individuals compared to the rural areas, there is a substantial difference between the percentage of telling about the violence (59 percent) and **the percentage of seeking institutional help (11 percent)**. Institutional application (help seeking) is the highest in West Marmara with 19 percent and **the lowest in Southeast Anatolia with 3 percent.**

The project beneficiaries are vulnerable women from refugee and host communities who are more exposed to SEA&SH risks both in public spaces and in their homes and have limited access to the service providers. Evidence from research points to the fact that women and girls from displaced households are more vulnerable than others to gender-based violence, including rape and forced/child marriages. Domestic violence, early marriages, and polygamist marriages are frequently observed among Syrians in Türkiye living inside and outside the camps. UNFPA’s program data show that the risk of gender-based violence among the Syrian population has increased significantly over recent years.⁸ A Needs Assessment Study of UN Women⁹ showed that 73% of Syrian refugee women do not know where to turn if violence or harassment threatens their safety. Syrian women appear to be poorly informed about their rights to protection and legal support services available to them.

According to the results of **Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in 2018;**

In Türkiye, 38% of Syrian migrant women aged 25-49 get married by the age of 18, 55% by the age of 20 and 12% before their 15th birthday.

In Türkiye, 39% of the adolescent (15-19 age group) Syrian women already have children or are pregnant with their first child. One-fifth of Syrian migrant women aged 15-17 are either mothers or pregnant with their first child. 54% of eighteen-year-old women and 68% of 19-year-old women have started giving birth.

A very small percentage (8%) of currently married Syrian women in the 15-49 age group are working within 12 months, while 89% of their spouses in the 15-49 age group are working. While the main reason for never-married Syrian women to work is being a student and their spouses or families do not allow them to work (33% and 24%, respectively), being a housewife and childcare (50% and 27%, respectively) are the main reasons for currently married Syrian migrant women not to work.

2.2. Legal Framework on GBV in Türkiye

The laws in force in Türkiye related to SEA/SH issues are listed below with publication dates and numbers. All activities to be carried out within the scope of the action plan will be in compliance with the laws. Detailed information on these laws is provided in the Annex-1.

- Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye
- The Civil Code (Law Number:4721, Publication Date: 22/11/2001)
- Labor Law (Law Number:4857, Publication Date: 22/5/2003)

⁸ <https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/UNFPA%20Journal%20sits%27s%20Handbook%20Small%5B6%5D.pdf>

⁹ <https://eca.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ECA/Attachments/Publications/Country/Turkey/The%20Needs%20AssessmentENGWEBcompressed.pdf>

- Turkish Criminal Law (Law Number:5237, Publication Date: 26/9/2004)
- Turkish Code of Obligations (Law Number: 6098, Publication Date: 11/01/2011)
- Law of Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence Against Women (Law Number: 6284, Publication Date: 08/3/2012)
- Law On Foreigners and International Protection (Law Number:6458, Publication Date: 4/4/2013)

The Foreigners and International Protection Law No. 6458 and the Temporary Protection Regulation address women and girls within the scope of “groups with special needs”.

Rights of refugee women in Türkiye:¹⁰

- Refugees have the right to benefit from the basic education and health and social assistance services provided in Türkiye.
- Persons who take refuge in Türkiye and who are international protection applicants, refugees, conditional refugees or those with temporary protection status can work with the permission of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security.
- Refugee women, including Syrian refugees, cannot be forced into marriage at an early age in Türkiye. The marital status of these people in their country of origin is also recognized in Türkiye, but the Turkish Civil Code applies to the marriage or divorce of refugees in Türkiye. Marital status must be documented.
- Refugees in Türkiye can have themselves represented in the courts with a lawyer. If the conditions are suitable, they can request a free lawyer from legal aid. They can benefit from compulsory legal assistance in criminal proceedings free of charge and can benefit from interpreter support in courts. They can make individual applications to the Constitutional Court.

Violence against refugee women, including Syrian asylum seekers, is also a crime in Türkiye and those who commit these crimes are punished according to the penal code. Within the scope of Law No. 6284, it may be requested from the relevant family court judge, local authority or law enforcement officer to issue protective injunctions for survivors of violence and preventive injunctions for perpetrators.

2.3 GBV Service Providers in Türkiye

2.3.1 Helplines

In Türkiye, the police (155), the gendarmerie (156), emergency medical / ambulance service (112), and help line for foreigners - YIMER (157) can be accessed free of charge 24 hours 7 days. There is a telephone line specialized for consulting services for women: 183 Social Support lines affiliated to the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services offer support in many areas, including violence against women. In addition, there is an emergency hotline run by Federation of Turkish Women's Associations (0549 656 9696 - 0212 656 96 96). The Gelincik (poppy) hotline of the Ankara Bar Association was launched in 2011 and can be reached 24 /7 at 444 43 06. Based on Law No.6284, the hotline provides legal aid to individuals, children, and other disadvantaged groups facing with physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence. Alo 170, affiliated to the Ministry of Family, Labor, and Social Services, provides all kinds of information about citizens' working life and social security. It was established to resolve questions, suggestions, criticisms, notices, complaints, applications, and requests in an effective and rapid manner. 170 Hotline can be used for mobbing and sexual harassment cases. ŞÖNİMs (Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers) affiliated to the Ministry of Family, Labor

¹⁰ Mülteci Kadınlara Yönelik Toplumsal Cinsiyet Temelli Şiddetle Mücadele, Kadın Dayanışma Vakfı, 2019.

<https://www.kadindayanismavakfi.org.tr/yayinlar/multeci-kadinlara-yonelik-toplumsal-cinsiyet-temelli-ayrimcilik-ve-siddetle-mucadele-2019/>

and Social Services and women's counseling centers of women's organizations and municipalities also provide counseling and guidance over the phone.

2.3.2 Security and Protection Services

Security and protection services are provided by police and gendarmerie forces affiliated to the Ministry of Interior. Those who want to use the services regulated under Law No. 6284 can apply to the police or gendarmerie, the prosecutor's office, or the family court.

Since 2015, Bureaus of Combating Domestic and Violence Against Women have been operational in Provincial Police Directorates. 1025 offices are available in all provinces today. These offices are responsible for the coordination of the police's provincial work related to violence against women. In addition, there are specialized units focusing on violence against women, especially domestic violence. In these units, trained personnel, mostly dressed in civilian clothes and mainly women, work.

Ninety three percent of land area in Türkiye and 21 percent of the population fall under the jurisdiction of the Gendarmerie General Command in terms of the provision of security and safety services. Since 2016, the Child and Woman Section Offices have been operational in the Gendarmerie Commands and are responsible for preventing incidents of domestic violence and violence against women, carrying out procedures related to the incidents that occurred, and ensuring that trustees/legal counsels are appointed for survivors of domestic violence and violence against women - when necessary. Child and Woman Section Offices are operational in all provinces and trained on Violence Against Women (VAW)- mostly female- personnel are employed in these units.

Online notification can be made from the website of Directorate General for Police (EGM); <https://onlineislemler.egm.gov.tr/Sayfalar/Ihbar.aspx>. With the "Woman Support Application (KADES)" operated by the Ministry of Interior, the survivor can reach out to the police through their mobile phones. KADES can be downloaded from Google Play Store and Apple Store applications. The applicant has to provide her Republic of Türkiye ID Number and then the application is activated with the activation code from the EGM servers. A "quick dial" option can be activated by pressing a single button that connects to the 155 Police Emergency Call Center. By reaching the location information, the nearest team or patrol unit is dispatched to the scene and intervene as needed. A woman who has been subjected to violence can directly apply to specialized Domestic and Violence against Women units of the Police. If a woman applies to the police station in her neighborhood, she is directed to the specialist unit and, if required, is transferred to the specialist unit by a vehicle. If the applicant does not speak Turkish, the police are obliged to find translators in any language that may deem needed.

2.3.3 Shelters and Psycho-Social Support Services

Women exposed to VAW can apply to ŞÖNİMs operated by the MoFLSS, as well as women's CSOs and women's solidarity centers operated by local administrations to receive face-to-face, telephone or on-line counseling and support. While ŞÖNİMs provide services 24/7, women's solidarity centers affiliated to municipalities and women's organizations provide services during weekdays only. All these centers offer support to women and their children in obtaining access to shelters, psychological support, legal counseling, and employment.

Women exposed to violence can access free psychological support provided by public hospitals if they have social security coverage. Women without social security can also benefit from this service provided by health institutions free of charge under Law No. 6284. Medical Social Service Units have been established in public hospitals with an aim to support psycho-social and socio-economic needs that patients may experience during their treatment process, with a specific focus on the disabled, homeless, poor, health insecure, elderly, refugees, asylum-seekers, survivor of domestic violence and out of town patients. These units are in charge of coordinating psycho-social support services. In addition, women can access psycho-social support through ŞÖNİMs and Social Service Centers affiliated with MoFLSS, women's solidarity centers affiliated with municipalities and women's

organizations. Survivor residing in shelters can also benefit from psychosocial support services free of charge.

Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers (ŞÖNİM) have become operational pursuant to Law No. 6284 on Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence against Women. These centers provide the following services: accommodation for violence survivors, temporary financial assistance, counselling and guidance, risk assessments, applications for interim protection orders and their follow-up, daycare support, legal assistance, medical assistance, employment support, scholarships for children and education and training for women and children. MoFLSS provides regular trainings on violence against women and other relevant issues for the staff working at ŞÖNİMs. ŞÖNİMs are available 24/7 and can be reached by phone or in person. The 183 Hotline, police, gendarmerie, prosecution, and women's counseling centers refer VAW cases to ŞÖNİMs. Likewise, ŞÖNİMs can also refer applicants to other institutions and organizations in line with the needs of the survivor.

Women's counseling centers have been established by women's organizations and municipalities in many provinces across the country. Applications can be made to women's counseling centers by phone, by person or by e-mail. The centers provide services during working hours (mostly between 10.00-18.00 on workdays). The centers provide: counseling and psychological services, legal and support find a job. Applicants are referred to other relevant service providers related to security, shelter, judicial proceedings, and employment agency. Some women's counselling centers operated by municipalities provide household goods support for women leaving shelters.

Social Services Centers where protective, preventive, supportive, developing services and guidance and counseling services are provided to children, young people, women, men, the disabled, elderly individuals and their families together and in the most accessible manner, by identifying the needy people, performing social service intervention and monitoring. Recently, ŞÖNİM contact points have been established in Social Services Centers. Thus, specialized services for women exposed to violence have become accessible to more women. Asylum seekers units have been established in some social service centres.

Women's shelters are residential social service institutions where women exposed to physical, emotional, sexual, economic, and verbal abuse or violence can be temporarily accommodated with their children, if any, and their needs are addressed in an environment free from violence. They provide women with support and strength to solve their psycho-social and economic problems. Application for women's shelters affiliated with MoFLSS should be made to ŞÖNİM. When the application is made to another institution, the application must be referred to the ŞÖNİM in that province. Applications for municipal women's shelter can be made to ŞÖNİM or, if available, to the women's counseling center of the municipality. Applications to the Purple Roof (Mor Çatı) Women's Shelter should be made directly to the Purple Roof women's solidarity center.

2.3.4 Medical Treatment and Health Care Services

There is no specialized mechanism in the health care system in Türkiye for sexual violence. However, with the Presidential decree published this year, an important step was taken towards the establishment of these mechanisms. According to Presidential Decree No. 63 published in June 2020: "Centers serving sexual crime victims are established by the Ministry of Health in order to prevent the repeated victimization of sexual crime victims and to ensure that forensic and medical procedures are carried out at once by trained officials in this field. These centers can also be established by universities."

Hospitals, family health centers, community health centers, migrant health centers, emergency services of hospitals and 112 emergency response lines are the health institutions that women who are exposed to violence can apply to. In addition, women who are subjected to violence are referred to the Forensic Medicine Institute upon their application to law enforcement or the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Türkiye has established **Migrant Health Centers (MHC)** affiliated to the district's community health center for being able to provide basic health and preventive health services more effectively and efficiently to temporarily protected individuals, to overcome the problems caused by language and cultural barriers, and to increase access to health services in areas mainly inhabited by these people. In addition to the Syrian healthcare personnel, MHCs employ bilingual (Arabic-Turkish) patient guidance and support services staff. Strengthened MHCs are operational in settlements where more than 20.000 Syrians reside. In these Strengthened MHCs, in addition to primary health care services, internal medicine, children, gynecology, oral-dental health and psychosocial support services are provided. Thirty **Women's Health Counseling Centers** have been established within the Migrant Health Centers. Women's Health Counseling Centers provide services on safe motherhood, prenatal and postnatal care, health education, sexually transmitted infections, nutrition and female and reproductive health. Primary healthcare data provided in MHCs are recorded using the "Examination Information Management System". These centers receive applications for violence against women and process the application as a primary health care center. In these centers, migrant women are provided with counseling, information, empowerment, and psychological support in addition to health services.

2.3.5 Legal Services

Domestic violence cases are heard by the Family Courts established in 2003. In cases where family courts are not available, the Civil Courts of First Instance deal with these cases. Criminal courts of first instance are tasked with hearing simple assault and molestation cases. According to Turkish Penal Court Art.103, Assize courts, which are the courts of first instance that have general civil jurisdiction for crimes that correspond to severest punishments as per law, are responsible for the criminal proceedings related to all sorts of sexual assault cases, except for the concussion and simple sexual assault crimes, which fall under the jurisdiction of regular criminal courts. According to Art.20 of Law 6284, Ministry of Family, Labour, and Social Services can, if deems necessary, participate in an administrative, punitive and judiciary lawsuit or ex parte proceeding opened due to the violence or violence threat against women, children and family members.

Judicial Support and Victim Services Directorates (ADM) have been established within Ministry of Justice to provide information, guidance and psycho-social support services for victims of crimes. Psychologists and social services specialists work in these centers established within courthouses. These experts prepare a support plan for victims who are severely traumatized due to the effects of the crime they are subjected to, who are exposed to sexual assault or abuse, who are more affected by the crime due to their age or gender, and who lack family or other social support. These centers can be applied directly or be referred by the prosecutor's office.

Forensic Interview Rooms (FIR) have been established by the Ministry of Justice since 2017 in order to receive the statements of the victims pertaining to vulnerable groups, whose confrontation with the perpetrator deemed inconvenient, in special settings. The aim of the FIR practice, is primarily the protection of survivors, witnesses, juveniles pushed to crime, survivors of sexual crime and domestic violence and survivors of other vulnerable groups while contributing to the reveal of material truth.

Child Advocacy Centers (CAC) are established to evaluate suspected child sexual abuse cases in a child friendly environment with a multidisciplinary approach. CACs contains many professionals including a prosecutor and a lawyer for forensic evaluations, medical doctors and nurses to provide health services, forensic interviewers to perform forensic interviews and social workers to determine social needs. One of the most important aims of CACs is to prevent recurrent testimonies of the abused children at forensic process.

Legal Aid Centers are a bar service for those who need legal assistance but cannot afford to benefit from legal services. This service is regulated through the Türkiye Bar Association Legal Aid Regulations. In addition, some bar associations have created their own implementation guidelines. A list of lawyers who want to provide legal aid services is compiled by the legal aid offices, and a lawyer is assigned from the list for the approved legal aid requests.

Translation Support Hotline Türkiye Bar Association and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, established to provide legal aid in talks interpretation support their application and interpretation support line lawyers' offices were opened. With the translation line that will serve in Arabic and Persian languages, the application procedures of asylum seekers, refugees and persons under temporary protection who want to apply for legal aid to the bar associations will be facilitated, and support will be provided in meetings with lawyers and clients. The bar association staff who cannot communicate with the person who comes to the bar association to apply for legal aid through the established translation support line and the lawyers who have difficulties in communicating with their clients in their offices will be provided with consecutive translation services in Arabic and Persian if they call the support line. The line, which can be reached on the phone number 0312 292 59 59, will only serve bar associations and lawyers between 09.30 - 12.30 and 13.30 - 17.00.

Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Center, which provides free legal advice to women, is an exemplary initiative (center and hotline) launched by Ankara Bar Association on 2 April 2011. The center consists of specially trained lawyers specialized on violence experienced by women, children and other disadvantaged groups exposed to physical, psychological, economic and sexual violence. The center can also mobilize assistance from psychologists and social workers if needed. Gelincik Center can be reached at "444 43 06" 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In order to get legal support from the center, it is necessary to apply personally and provide documents proving poverty. The center refers applicants to the relevant institutions for their other needs, if any.

Women's Rights Commissions carry out information, advocacy and consultancy activities for the advocacy on women's human rights and the prevention of violence against women. Türkiye Bar Association Commission on Women (TÜBAKKOM) provides coordination and cooperation among women's commissions of the Bar Associations. The child rights commission and refugee commission established within the bar associations are structures that can be reached out for support when needed in cases of violence against women.

2.3.6 Education, Employment and Empowerment Services

The Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), under the scope of its active labor services scheme, provides vocational training courses, on-the-job training programs, community benefit programs, and other courses, programs, projects and special measures with the aim of protecting and increasing employment, supporting skills development of the unemployed, alleviating unemployment and focusing specific attention on the entry into the labour force of specific groups (women, youth, people with disabilities).

Public Education Centers of Ministry of National Education: Illiterate women and those interested in obtaining professional skills can enroll in public education courses provided by the Ministry of National Education. An identity card is sufficient to attend public education courses.

Vocational Training Courses of Municipalities: Provincial and district municipalities provide vocational skills and hobby courses. At the end of these free courses, the participants receive a certificate. Each municipality announces the course registration deadlines and application criteria on its website. The websites of the municipality can be looked into for more information on the courses offered at these centers.

Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations provide support and aid to women willingly leaving the women's shelter, and their accompanying dependents. In addition, emergent needs of women, in particular the transportation costs of women and their accompanying children in cases where they need to change provinces based on life threatening risks, are covered by provincial / district level SAFs mobilized through Provincial Directorates. Other costs covered in this scope are rent support, furniture support, etc.

Healthy Life Centers (HLC) are affiliated with the Ministry of Health and were established in order to protect individuals and society from health risks, to promote a healthy lifestyle, to strengthen primary healthcare services and to facilitate access to these services. HLCs operate as an additional service unit

affiliated to the community health center. Free mental health counseling service can be obtained from the centers.

2.3.7 Complaint Mechanisms

The Ombudsman Institution is affiliated with the Turkish Grand National Assembly and is centrally located in Ankara. It offers a complaint mechanism regarding public services. Natural and legal persons, including foreign nationals, may lodge complaints to the Ombudsman Institution.

Parliamentary Commission on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men (KEFEK) examines applicants' claims on rights violations in the employment sphere, including sexual harassment, mobbing and gender discrimination. Petitions may be sent via mail, email ((kefek@tbmm.gov.tr) or fax. Petitions should contain the subject matter of the claim, as well as the name, address, and signature of the applicant. The Committee informs the applicant of the process and result of the application within three months.

The Presidency Communication Center (CIMER) collects and resolves complaints. Applications received through CIMER are evaluated and transferred to the relevant institution. CIMER responds to complaints the resolution of which be monitored on the "CIMER application tracking" screen.

The Human Rights and Equality Institution aims to protect and promote human rights, to prevent discrimination, to remedy violations, and to cooperate with international organizations, public institutions and agencies, non-governmental organizations, professional organizations, and universities working in the field of protection of human rights. It investigates discrimination complaints, upon application and of its own accord. Complaints can be submitted in person, by mail, email, fax or via its electronic system (<https://ebasvuru.tihek.gov.tr/Giris.aspx>). If an application is made to the institution by e-mail or fax, the original petition must be submitted to the institution within 15 days. The original petition is not required to be submitted for applications made through the website of the institution.

2.4 Analysis of GBV Context and Available Service Providers in Project Provinces

2.4.1 GBV Prevalence in Project Provinces

The project will be implemented in 11 provinces near the Syrian border: Gaziantep, Adiyaman, and Kilis; Hatay, Osmaniye, and Kahramanmaraş; Sanliurfa and Diyarbakir; Adana and Mersin; and Mardin. **According to the National Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Türkiye (2014)**¹¹, In the TR6 Region, which includes the provinces of Adana, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, and Osmaniye:

- 36.5% of women reported that they were exposed to physical violence by their husbands or intimate partners.
- 14.7% of women reported that they were exposed to severe physical violence by their husbands or intimate partners.
- 11.8% of women reported that they were exposed to sexual violence by their husbands or intimate partners.
- 42.2% of women reported that they were exposed to emotional violence/abuse by their husbands or intimate partners.
- 32.5% of women who reported that they were exposed to economic violence by their husbands or intimate partners
- 27.3% of women reported that they were injured as a result of physical and/or sexual violence from their husbands or intimate partners at any point in their life.

¹¹ Research on Domestic Violence Against Women in Türkiye (2014)
http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/siddet2014/rapor/english_main_report.pdf (These data are taken directly from the research)

- 9.4% of women reported that they were exposed to physical violence during pregnancy by their husbands or intimate partners.
- The rate of women who stated that they did not tell anyone about the physical or sexual violence they experienced was 49.3%.
- 11% of women who reported the physical and/or sexual violence they have been subjected to by their husbands or intimate partners and have not applied to an institution/organization.

According to the National Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Türkiye (2014)¹², In the TRC Region, which includes Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, and Şanlıurfa;

- 32.5% of women reported that they were exposed to physical violence by their husbands or intimate partners.
- 11.4% of women reported that they were exposed to severe physical violence by their husbands or intimate partners.
- 11.4% of women reported that they were exposed to sexual violence by their husbands or intimate partners.
- 40.5% of women reported that they were exposed to emotional violence/abuse by their husbands or intimate partners.
- The rate of women reporting that they have been exposed to economic violence by their husbands or intimate partners is 27.1%.
- 22% of women report that they have been exposed to physical and/or sexual violence from their husbands or intimate partners at any point in their life.
- 8,9% of women reported that they were exposed to physical violence by their husbands or intimate partners during pregnancy.
- 50.6% of women reported that they did not tell anyone about the physical or sexual violence they experienced.
- 3% of the women who reported the physical and/or sexual violence they have been subjected to by their husbands or intimate partners and apply to an institution/organization.

Attitudes towards women's work are closely related to domestic violence, especially economic violence. **According to the Türkiye Family Structure Survey of TurkStat (2021)¹³:**

- The rate of those who say that the main duty of women is childcare, and housework is 35.8% in Türkiye; Mediterranean Region 39.4%; Southeastern Anatolia is 40.0%.
- The rate of those who say that if a woman works, she neglects her household responsibilities is 27.7% in Türkiye; Mediterranean Region 32.3%; Southeastern Anatolia Region is 31%.

2.4.2 GBV Service Providers in the Project Provinces

In all project provinces; emergency hotlines, security services (police and gendarmerie), health services, legal aid, shelter/guesthouse, ŞÖNİM services can be accessed. Available service providers in the project provinces are shown in the table below.

¹² Research on Domestic Violence Against Women in Türkiye (2014)

http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/siddet2014/rapor/english_main_report.pdf (These data are taken directly from the research)

¹³ Türkiye Family Structure Survey, 2021 https://www.tuik.gov.tr/media/announcements/turkiye_aile_yapisi_arastirmasi_2021.pdf

	Police/ Gendermerie	VPMC (ŞÖNİM)	Women Shelter	Women's Counselling Center	Social Service Center	Training and Research Hospital	Child Monitoring Center	Migrant Health Center	Legal Aid Center	Judicial Support and Survivor Services Unit	Women's Rights Center of Bar	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations	Community Centers (Red Crescent)	Women and Girls Safe Space (UNFPA)
Adana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adıyaman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diyarbakır	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Gaziantep	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hatay	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kahramanmaraş	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kilis	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Mardin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mersin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Osmaniye	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Şanlıurfa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

3. Project Context

3.1. Brief Project Description

The objective of the SEECO Project is to improve women’s livelihoods and social cohesion for refugees and host communities in target areas in Türkiye. Its beneficiaries will include refugees and host community members in provinces with high numbers of ESSN beneficiaries, with a special emphasis on female beneficiaries. Institutional beneficiaries will include MoIT, participating Development Agencies and local public bodies, primarily those with high refugee populations. Non-governmental organizations familiar with target communities will also benefit from their role in implementation. The project provinces (and relevant development agencies) are Adana (Cukurova), Mersin (Cukurova), Gaziantep (Silkroad), Adiyaman (Silkroad), Kilis (Silkroad), Mardin (Tigris), Hatay (East Mediterranean), Osmaniye (East Mediterranean), Kahramanmaraş (East Mediterranean), Diyarbakır (Karacadag) and Şanlıurfa (Karacadag) as depicted below.



Figure 1: Proposed Target Provinces and Development Agencies

Turkish society has demonstrated resilience and innovation in the way it has absorbed displaced Syrians. Türkiye has adopted a developmental approach to forced displacement, pursuing policies that have granted displaced Syrians access to services and to the labor market. In addition, the Directorate General for Migration Management under the Ministry of Interior introduced the country’s first framework on “harmonization” in 2019, promoting the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees. This National Harmonization Strategy Paper and Action Plan (2019) identifies priorities for ministries, central government agencies, local authorities, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) on the inclusion of Syrians in municipal services, education, healthcare, social services, and local economies. These approaches have been largely effective in avoiding the marginalization and spatial segregation of refugees so often seen in other hosting environments. It has also kept levels of intercommunal violence relatively low. Strong economic growth and significant foreign aid flows also contribute to a relatively stable environment. The aim of the project is to empower women socio-economically and to provide social cohesion with a focus on social entrepreneurship. The target audience of the project is women and young entrepreneurs under the age of 30. The budget of the project is 39,500,000 Euros. The Project, which was started in 2021, is planned to be completed in 2025.

Component 1: Social Entrepreneurship for Women in Refugee and Host Communities

Component 1 will finance activities to support social entrepreneurship in refugee and host communities in the selected target provinces abovementioned. This component will directly benefit those receiving start-up support services, subgrants and employment in social enterprises; indirect beneficiaries are the buyers of goods and users of services provided by the social enterprises.

Subcomponent 1A will finance support services for social entrepreneurs and subcomponent 1B will fund the subgrants for incubation or acceleration of social enterprises. The elements of this approach aim to maximize the potential for success of the project-supported social enterprises and enable the participation of less privileged women and youth in social entrepreneurship.

The program of incubation support services will target approximately 2,200 beneficiaries and accelerator support services 190 (refugee and host community members in equal numbers), 1,800 new social enterprises will receive subgrants and 180 existing enterprises will receive acceleration sub-grants. At least 70 percent of beneficiaries of social entrepreneurship support services and subgrants will be women, and 30 percent will be youth (both women and men, aged 18-29).

Component 2: Community livelihoods-related facilities in refugee and host communities

To address gaps in facilities, support the efforts of refugee and host community women to earn-income, and promote dialogue and engagement of refugees, host communities and municipal authorities around social enterprises, component 2 will finance: (i) the capacity building and facilitation activities for refugees and host communities to engage in participatory decision-making processes over local needs and priorities for livelihoods-related facilities; and (ii) the cost of establishing/renovating selected livelihoods-related facilities.

Component 3: Institutional Capacity Strengthening and Project Management

This component will finance project management, M&E and communications (and visibility) as well as targeted capacity building of national (MoIT, DAs) and local actors (municipalities, local authorities, NGOs, and other stakeholders) to strengthen their capabilities to support women's livelihoods development in this project and the future.

The Ministry of Industry and Technology will be the recipient and implementing agency for the project, delegating responsibilities for the implementation of Components 1 and 2 to five regional Development Agencies (DAs).

3.2. Assessment and Management of GBV Risks in The Project

GBV-related issues concern the project beneficiaries and workers based on their socioeconomic status, vulnerability, gender, gender identity, human rights, sexual orientation, labour and working conditions, health and safety and participation in decision making. The assessment of risks is based on current and/or recent information, and baseline data, including gender-disaggregated data, at an appropriate level of detail.

3.1.1. GBV Risk Analyses for The Project

No	Risks	Probability	Impact	Explanations	Mitigation Strategies
1	The prevalence of domestic violence against women	High	High	Indicates an elevated risk of other forms of GBV and affects women's participation in employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness raising activities on GBV ▪ Informative activities about legal regulations and GBV service providers
2	The prevalence of SEA/SH in working life	High	High	With widespread discrimination against women, causing vulnerability to exploitation and a lack of resources to seek help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of a SEA/SH grievance mechanism ▪ Developing a Code of Conduct (CoC) and informing employees about it ▪ Awareness raising activities on GBV
3	Prejudices on women's participation in working life	High	High	With widespread discrimination against women, causing vulnerability to exploitation and a lack of resources to seek help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness raising activities on GBV
4	Expecting the care of children, the elderly, the sick and the disabled from women	High	Moderate	Particularly in poor communities, where women have difficulties over access to public resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of baby and childcare services in the livelihood facilities within the scope of the project ▪ Referring survivors to local government institutions for care services
5	Low level of knowledge among women and men about Laws and GBV mechanisms	High	Moderate	Increasing people's vulnerability to exploitation and restricting their access to information and resources to seek help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informing employees and beneficiaries about GBV, relevant laws and mechanisms
6	Refugees' limited access to services (due to various reasons such as language barrier, low level of education, poverty etc.)	High	Moderate	Increasing people's vulnerability to exploitation and restricting their access to information and resources to seek help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Referral to responsible organizations providing services to refugees and informing survivors about these available service providers and their response mechanisms ▪ Ensuring that all services and materials on GBV are multilingual ▪ Applications to facilitate safe access of women to project activities (e.g. transport card) ▪ Informative activities for community representatives (such as mukhtars) about GBV and project' response mechanisms
7	Low awareness on GBV and women's GBV-related problems and needs at the local level	High	Moderate	Knowledge on GBV is weak or entirely lacking, or existing laws are weakly enforced, meaning perpetrators of GBV can act with impunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informing all units of the project implementing parties and relevant stakeholders about the GBV, SEA/SH response and grievance mechanism ▪

9	Insufficient GBV responsive urban services such as safe transportation, lightening, caring services, consultancy and support services etc.	Moderate	Moderate	Knowledge on GBV is weak or entirely lacking, or existing laws are weakly enforced, meaning perpetrators of GBV can act with impunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informing all units of the project implementing parties and relevant stakeholders about the GBV, SEA/SH response and grievance mechanism ▪
10	Unavailable and/or insufficient GBV service providers in project provinces	Moderate	Moderate	Restricting people's access to information and resources to seek help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapping of GBV service providers ▪ Cooperation with NGOs specialized in GBV as they provide significant services such as informing, legal and psychological counseling/support etc.
11	Low rate of GBV survivor application to service providers / under-reporting of GBV	High	Moderate	The prevalence of unreported GBV cases, remaining unmanaged and resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informative activities about GBV service providers and Project's grievance mechanism
12	The fact that provision of grant and employment processes can be used for sexual exploitation	Low	Low	With widespread discrimination against women, causing vulnerability to exploitation and a lack of resources to seek help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informing everyone involved in the grant provision and employment processes about GBV, SEA/SH and CoC
13	Lack of dedicated/separate channels in grievance mechanism for handling SEA/SH cases	Low	Low	The prevalence of unreported GBV cases, remaining unmanaged and resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishing a SEA/SH focused grievance mechanism, informing employees and beneficiaries about the project's grievance mechanism ▪ Encouraging/supporting the development of grievance mechanisms for the workplaces to be established and/or supported by the project.
14	Failure to ensure confidentiality of sensitive data (e.g. survivor application)	Low	Low	Weakens on Project policies and procedures and often increases other GBV risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Define procedures for registration and security of SEA/SH complaints and specific roles and responsibilities for handling these cases ▪ Define information sharing procedures with GBV service providers ▪ Include in the Code of Conduct for all employees the sanctions for violating the confidentiality rules defined in the procedures

15	Undefined GBV policies and procedures	Low	Low	Weakens on Project policies and procedures and often increases other GBV risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integration of the project's GBV policy into the Safeguarding policy ▪ Supporting CIPs to create GBV policy documents and procedures
16	Lack of coordination between project implementing agencies and GBV services providers and other key stakeholders on GBV	Low	Low	Weakens on Project policies and procedures and often increases other GBV risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informing GBV service providers about the project, SEA/SH responsive grievance mechanism and action plan ▪ Periodic meetings with GBV key stakeholders (eg. Provincial Directorates of MoFSS, Municipalities, Women Organizations, Kızılay, UN Agencies)
17	Security problems related to project facilities	Low	Low	Increasing people's vulnerability to exploitation and restricting their access to information and resources to seek help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of the location and physical conditions of the project facilities in terms of GBV risks and making the necessary arrangements
18	Not including GBV in project monitoring processes	Low	Low	Weakens on Project policies and procedures and often increases other GBV risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updating the indicators of the project to gather data on SEA/SH issues ▪ Disaggregation of all data to be collected within the scope of the project by gender ▪ Integrating GBV activities and their results into project progress reports

3.1.2. Existing SEA/SH Risk Management Measures in Project Documents

The SEA/SH risks directly related to the Project were deemed to be low at the initial stages of Project, the risk rating was then increased to Moderate considering the contextual risks and increased GBV incident rates among both refugees and host population women in Türkiye. Although the SEA/SH risks directly related to the Project were deemed to be low at the initial stages of Project preparation, it was evaluated in the Project documents that the domestic/intimate partner violence commonly reported among Syrian refugees may be unintentionally exacerbated as a result of changes in intra-household relationships as a result of the Project. Therefore, project E&S documents (ESMF, SEP and LMP) included some mitigation/management measures for such risks.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan highlights that the project will complement gender-related efforts by focusing on awareness-raising and education campaigns. The Grievance Mechanism defined in the SEP includes specific provisions on handling SEA/SH cases along with responsible parties and response mechanisms. The Labor Management Plan (LMP) includes provision on having separate uptake channels in the worker's GM and project' GM for the sensitive grievances related to SEA/SH at workplace. The plan requires a Code of Conduct for all project workers as a measure to prevent any potential risks related to SEA/SH. Code of Conduct that promotes good behaviors is defined as required for all project workers (including contracted workers) to be signed. ESMF also notes that SEA/SH risks will be mitigated through monitoring of the Code of Conduct, training sessions on SEA/SH and SEA/SH sensitive GM.

3.1.3. Mitigation Measures for Minimizing SEA/SH risks in the project

Staffing: The Social Expert at SEECO PIU, who is GBV focal point for the Project, plays a key role in enforcing GBV awareness in the project activities, managing grievance mechanisms and minimizing project-related SEA/SH risks. The social expert will be key and responsible for ensuring that the recruitment or promotion processes are free of unconscious bias and discrimination against women. She/he will organize/supervise the informative events on GBV and other awareness-raising activities which will be held for Project beneficiaries and other stakeholders. These events include training and workshops on a wide range of gender equality topics (e.g., sexual harassment and violence, women's health, the equal representation and visibility of all gender identities and the use of gender-sensitive language). She/he will contribute to the implementation of the GBV Action Plan at the Project level, including working with Project stakeholders, and beneficiaries and contribute to the development of tools and indicators for monitoring and evaluation. Lastly, the social expert will coordinate with appropriate stakeholders in all aspects of activities planning, monitoring, and implementation.

The DAs and CIPs will also have a responsible staff for handling SEA/SH cases and allegations and undertaking other activities defined in this action plan. These experts will be responsible for taking and recording the complaints and conveying to the relevant parties as defined in this plan, as well as supporting the GBV awareness raising activities in coordination with SEECO PIU. All staff responsible for management of GBV issues will receive training on GBV, WB standards and project' documents, SEA/SH response mechanisms defined in this plan, particularly on the confidentiality of the cases.

Trainings: The key staff of SEECO PIU/MoIT, DAs, CIPs, CCs and Local Authorities will be provided rather comprehensive training on SEA/SH by an institution¹⁴ having experience in SEA/SH. There will be refreshment trainings for the key PIU, DA and CIP staff when it is needed. These key trained staff will then provide these trainings to all Project beneficiaries and workers at certain intervals.

Trainings will include the following issues but are not limited to:

- Definition of SEA/SH
- Prohibited behaviors related to SEA/SH and the sanctions for violations
- Roles and responsibilities of actors involved in the Project
- SEA/SH incident reporting mechanism, accountability structures, and referral procedures within agencies and for community members to report cases related to project staff
- Legislations concerning SEA/SH
- Services provided for SEA/SH survivors

SEA/SH Responsive Grievance Mechanism: Managing grievances related to SEA/SH and other forms of GBV requires a different approach than other types of concerns raised through project-level grievance mechanisms due to the topic's sensitive nature; the potential for survivors to experience stigma, rejection, or harm; and because of the reluctance of many survivors to come forward and report cases. The specific nature of SEA and SH necessitates tailored measures for the reporting and safe and ethical handling of such allegations through grievance mechanisms. In response to this need, the SEECO project has adapted the Project-level grievance mechanism to allow for the uptake of sensitive grievances with dedicated operating procedures and response protocols for SEA/SH related grievances. The details of SEA/SH responsive GM including step by step procedure to be followed along with responsible parties are given in the Grievance Mechanism Manual prepared for the project.

While handling SEA and SH complaints, the GM will ensure; (i) referral to survivor-support services (health, psychological, legal aid, etc.), based on the consent, needs, and wishes of the survivor; (ii) linkage to the domestic legal system; and (iii) internal inquiry by the MoIT, its contractors and sub-contractors to determine the likelihood that the allegation relates to the SEECO project. When individuals or groups raise these kinds of sensitive issues, the responsible SEECO personnel will ensure that these grievances are filed safely and confidentially in the GM. The SEECO project will

- ¹⁴ In Türkiye, there are several NGOs which provide training on SEA/SH; such as Cinsel Eğitim Araştırma ve Tedavi Derneği (CETAD), Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği, Türk Psikologlar Derneği, UNFPA

ensure that SEA/SH complaints are treated confidentially and that there will be no retaliation against individuals or groups who report such complaints.



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 هذا المشروع تم تمويله من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي

4. GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan is to utilize the management of SEA/SH risks associated with the project, by identifying the GBV risks, actions to mitigate or avoid these risks, timeframe and detailed tasks for responsible parties as well as monitoring indicators and outputs for each defined action.

No	Activity to Address Risk	Time Frame	Tasks	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Outputs
Strategy 1: Establishing policy and procedure for GBV prevention						
1.2	Project management documents (ESMF, SEP, LMP) will be revised within the framework of GBV focused analysis.	December 31, 2022	Project management documents will be revised within the framework of GBV-oriented analyzes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised project management document 	MoIT/PIU with contributions from DAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised ESMF with GBV perspective SEP revised with GBV perspective Revised LMP with GBV perspective
1.3	The GBV policy of the project will be integrated into the Safeguarding policy.	December 31, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV policy text will be created. The GBV policy text will be integrated into the safeguarding policy. All relevant parties will be informed about the current safeguarding policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding policy with GBV policy included Number of men and women informed about the updated safe grading policy 	MoIT/PIU/DA	Safeguarding policy with GBV policy included

1.5	CIPs will be supported to develop GBV policy documents and procedures.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CIPs will be informed about the GBV policy of the project. ▪ CIPs will be counseled in establishing their own GBV policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of CIPs creating GBV policy documents 	MoIT/PIU/DA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GBV policy document
1.6	The project monitoring system will be reviewed in terms of GBV risks and impacts to be monitored and necessary updates will be made.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project monitoring indicators will be reviewed and updated to cover GBV issues. ▪ All data to be collected within the scope of the project will be disaggregated by gender. ▪ Results of GBV activities will be integrated into project progress reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of GBV indicators added to the monitoring system ▪ Number of GBV indicators with data collected 	MoIT/PIU/DA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project' progress reports including GBV aspects
Strategy 2: Raising awareness on GBV, SEA/SH						
2.1	Training materials on GBV, SEA/SH will be prepared.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training materials on GBV, SEA/SH, relevant legal regulations, GBV service providers and Project' SEA/SH grievance mechanism will be prepared for different target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of training materials ▪ Number of training materials prepared in different languages 	MoIT/PIU/DA/CIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educational material prepared in Turkish and other languages ▪ Pilot training report ▪ Pre-test-post-test report

			<p>groups in Turkish and other languages as needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pilot training will be conducted. ▪ In line with the feedback, the training material will be revised and implemented. ▪ Pre-test-post-test questions will be prepared for the trainings. 			
2.2	Information materials such as brochures, posters, etc. about GBV and GBV service providers will be prepared and distributed.	Before the start of project activities on site and during the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brochure, posters content will be created, printed and distributed to all project workers, beneficiaries and other key stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of brochures distributed (with provincial breakdown) ▪ Number of posters posted (with provincial breakdown) ▪ Number of institutions where posters were hung (with provincial breakdown) 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs CCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brochure, poster and other informative materials
2.3	The project implementing units at different agencies, project workers including trainers, beneficiaries and other key stakeholders will be informed about GBV risks, legal legislation, available service providers and project' response mechanism.	Before the start of project activities on site and during the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trainings will be conducted for key staff in different levels of implementing agencies involved in the project (PIU, DAs, CIPs, Contractors etc.) ▪ All project workers will be informed about GBV risks, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of stakeholder consultations where information about GBV was provided (by province) ▪ Number of key staff at PIU, DAs, CIPs and CCs trained on GBV ▪ Number of project workers informed about GBV ▪ Awareness level of women and men who were informed about GBV 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training records and evaluation forms ▪ Training reports

			<p>legal legislation, available service providers and project' response mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholders will be informed about GBV aspects during regular engagement activities, ▪ Pre-test and post-test will be applied in the trainings. ▪ A training evaluation report will be prepared for all trainings. 			
2.4	<p>Trainings will be provided for project beneficiaries on GBV, relevant legal regulations, GBV service providers and project' response mechanism.</p>	<p>During the Project Life Cycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GBV (especially economic violence and SEA/SH) topics will be included in the trainings organized within the scope of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of beneficiaries informed ▪ Awareness level of beneficiaries informed about GBV 	<p>MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training evaluation forms ▪ Training reports
2.5	<p>Information about GBV activities will be disseminated through social media channels of the Project.</p>	<p>During the Project Life Cycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GBV information notes will be created to disseminate in social media accounts (works done, event announcements, information, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of GBV related posts disseminated from social media accounts ▪ Number of interactions with GBV posts shared on social media accounts 	<p>MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GBV information note/announcement published from social media accounts

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information notes will be disseminated from social media accounts. 			
Strategy 3: Ensuring that the grievance mechanism works effectively for SEA/SH complaints						
3.1	A SEA/SH responsive grievance mechanism will be established.	Before the start of any activities on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of SEA/SH grievance mechanisms will be examined. SEA/SH grievance mechanism procedures will be defined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance mechanism directive Number of SEA/SH complaints 	MoIT/PIU DA/CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEA/SH GM Manual SEA/SH grievance records
3.3	The MIS of the project will be configured to secure data recording and sharing of GBV complaints made to GM.	In the first quarter of 2023.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A separate log for registering SEA/SH related grievances will be integrated into MIS. Responsible persons who can access/use this log will be identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEA/SH grievance log integrated into MIS 	MoIT/PIU/DA/CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEA/SH grievance log integrated into MIS
3.4	GM focal points at all levels will be given training on their responsibilities in SEA/SH response mechanism as part of GM.	Before the start of any activities on site and during the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEA/SH complaint registration form usage directive will be prepared. Training will be given to GM focal points and other responsible persons who will use the form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User guideline for SEA/SH grievance registration form Number of women/men trained 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs CCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User guideline for SEA/SH grievance registration form

3.5	Development Agencies and CIPs will be supported to define internal SEA/SH investigation procedures which will be in line with the Project level SEA/SH response mechanism.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DAs and CIPs will be encouraged and supported to define their internal investigation procedures to be followed for the SEA/SH complaints including the responsible staff. ▪ All responsible staff at DAs and CIPs will be trained on GBV, SEA/SH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informing related stakeholder ▪ Number of staff trained 	MoIT/PIU/DA/CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informing related stakeholder ▪ Training evaluation report
3.6	The workplaces to be newly established and/or supported within the scope of the project will be encouraged to establish a SEA/SH grievance mechanism as a part of the SEECO Grievance Mechanism.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workplaces to be newly established and/or supported within the scope of the project will be informed about GBV, SEA/SH and grievance mechanism. ▪ Workplaces to be established and supported within the scope of the project will be supported to establish an SEA/SH grievance mechanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of informed workplaces ▪ Number of workplaces forming a grievance mechanism 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs CCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Records of the informative activities ▪ Grievance mechanism directive for workplaces

Strategy 4. To create a respectful and harassment free workplace

4.1	Recruitment and grant evaluation processes will be reviewed in terms of SEA/SH risks and necessary arrangements will be made (if required).	During the project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone involved in the grant evaluation and employment process will be informed about GBV, SEA/SH and CoC. Discriminatory practices identified during the employment process will be determined and rearranged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people informed 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs CCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information meetings Regulatory document (CoC etc) on the prevention of gender-based discrimination in employment
4.3	A CoC on SEA/SH will be prepared for the project employees and all employees will sign it.	Before the start of any activities on site and during the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoC document will be prepared. Signatures will be required from all employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoC document Number of employees who signed a CoC (women/men) 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoC Documents signed by employees
4.4	Brochures about GBV, CoC and SEA/SH GM will be prepared and distributed to employees.	Before the start of any activities on site and during the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure and poster content will be created, printed and distributed to project employees and will be made available in working places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of brochures distributed (with provincial breakdown) Number of posters posted (with provincial breakdown) Number of establishments/institutions where posters were hung (with provincial breakdown) 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure Poster
4.5	Informative activities on GBV will be conducted for employees on March 8	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informative activities such as e-mail, training, seminar, panel, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of activities held Number of employees participating in the activities (women/men) 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity report Event attendance lists

	(International Women's Day) and November 25 (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women).		<p>on GBV will be organized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The activities/events will be announced to all employees. 			
Strategy 5. To support women's access to GBV services						
5.1	GBV service providers and organizations providing services to refugees and host communities will be mapped.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GBV service providers in the project provinces will be searched. ▪ A list containing the contact information of the service providers will be prepared on a provincial basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Province-based GBV service provider list 	MoIT/PIU with the support of World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Province-based GBV service provider list
5.2	Informative meetings will be held for community representatives including mukhtars and opinion leaders to disseminate information about project activities and GBV.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A presentation about GBV and service providers will be prepared for community representatives. ▪ Community representatives will be informed about GBV and service providers at their meetings. ▪ A report containing the opinions and questions conveyed by the participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of information meetings held ▪ Number of women/men attending the meeting 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation ▪ Participant list ▪ Meeting evaluation report

			at the meetings will be prepared.			
5.3	A transportation cards / services / pocket money will be provided for women's easy and safe access to project activities/facilities.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women who need a transportation card will be identified. ▪ Transport cards will be delivered to women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of women provided with a transportation card 	CIPs / Project Beneficiaries (2B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of women with transportation cards /services / pocket money provided
5.5	The location and physical conditions of the facilities will be evaluated in terms of GBV risks and necessary arrangements will be made.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The location and physical conditions of the facilities will be evaluated in terms of GBV risks, and the facilities will be determined and arranged accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of facilities evaluated 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs/ Project Beneficiaries (2B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project' progress reports to include information on the evaluation of facilities in terms of GBV risks
5.6	For project beneficiaries with children, baby care rooms and playgrounds will be provided at the facilities within the scope of the Project.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A suitable place will be determined for the baby care room and playing room in the facilities. ▪ These spaces will be furnished. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of baby care rooms ▪ Number of playing rooms 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs / Project Beneficiaries (2B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baby care rooms • Playing rooms
Strategy 6: To ensure inter-agency coordination and cooperation on the prevention of GBV						
6.1	Informative meetings about the project, grievance mechanism and GBV action plan will be held with GBV service providers and NGOs working on GBV in the project provinces.	During the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A presentation about the project, SEA/SH grievance mechanism and GBV action plan will be prepared for GBV service providers and NGOs working on GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of information meetings ▪ Number of people informed 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation ▪ Participant list ▪ Meeting report

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GBV service providers in the project provinces will be informed about the project, grievance mechanism and action plan for NGOs working on GBV. 			
6.2	A GBV focal point will be identified in the MoIT PIU, development agencies and CIPs.	Before the start of activities on site and during the Project Life Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preferably, female contact persons with experience in GBV will be determined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of contact person (Women/Men) 	MoIT/PIU DAs CIPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ List of contact persons

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ACTION PLAN

The roles and responsibilities of all parties that will be involved in the implementation of this GBV Action Plan are given in Table 1. below:

Management Level	Role & Responsibility
SEECO PIU/MoIT (Social Specialist)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map out SEA/SH prevention and response actors • Perform stakeholder consultations • Take the GM complaints • Refer the case to Service Provider • Inform World Bank about GM complaints • Inform Focal Point of the related party • Ensure that internal investigation is performed by the related party • Ensure that sanction is imposed • Ensure that information about service providers is available to survivors • Perform internal investigation where GBV incident is related to its employees
Development Agencies (GM Focal Points)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map out SEA/SH prevention and response actors • Perform stakeholder consultations • Take the GM complaints • Refer the case to Service Provider • Ensure that sanction is imposed • Ensure that information about service providers is available to survivors • Perform internal investigation where GBV incident is related to its employee
Community Implementation Partners (GM Focal Points)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform stakeholder consultations • Take the GM complaints • Inform Focal Point of the related party • Inform SEECO Team in case of any SEA/SH-related incident • Perform internal investigation, where SEA/SH incident is related to its employees • Impose sanctions on the perpetrators • Inform SEECO Team about the result of an internal investigation
Construction Contractors (GM Focal Points)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Project's CoC including SEA/SH issues • Provide CoC to all workers to be signed while signing the employment contract • Provide trainings to the workers regarding CoC and prohibition of SEA/SH • Inform SEECO Team in case of any SEA/SH-related incident • Perform internal investigation where SEA/SH incident is related to its employees • Impose sanctions on the perpetrators • Inform SEECO Team about the result of an internal investigation

6. STAKEHOLDERS TO BE INVOLVED IN THE ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Responsible	SEECO PIU/MoIT DAs CIPs CCs
Accountable	SEECO PIU/MoIT DAs CIPs CCs
Supportive	MoIT CIPs CCs DAs NGOs Local Authorities GBV service providers
Consulted	Beneficiaries of the project MoIT CIPs/CCs DAs NGOs Local Authorities GBV service providers
Informed	WB EUD Beneficiaries of the project MoIT CIPs/CCs DAs NGOs Local Authorities GBV service providers

7. COORDINATION AND MONITORING OF THE ACTION PLAN

PIU is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the Action Plan Activities. PIU prepare an annual program for the implementation of the Action Plan, organizes the use of project resources for the implementation of the plan, communicates with the relevant internal and external stakeholders, reports the plan and ensures that it is delivered to the relevant units. The PIU may establish a committee to support the implementation of the action plan.

The GBV action plan is monitored by the project monitoring specialist within the framework of the indicators defined in this document. The project monitoring specialist is responsible for integrating GBV action plan data into Quarterly Project Progress Reports. The PIU will also report on the progress of the implementation of the GBV action plan on a 6-month basis and communicates it to the relevant units. If the PIU deems it necessary, it can meet with relevant stakeholders to evaluate the reports.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Turkish Regulations Related to SEA/SH

Annex 2. Code of Conduct

Annex 3. Mapping of GBV Service Providers in Project Provinces

8. APPENDICES

Annex 1. Turkish Law and Regulations Related to SEA/SH

a. Equal Treatment Principle and Prohibition of Discrimination

Non-discrimination and equality provisions are embedded in the Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye, the Turkish Penal Code, the Labor Code and the Civil Code.

Constitution

ARTICLE 10 - Everyone is equal before the law without distinction as to language, race, colour, sex, political opinion, philosophical belief, religion and sect, or any such grounds.

(Paragraph added on May 7, 2004; Act No. 5170) Men and women have equal rights. The State has the obligation to ensure that this equality exists in practice.

(Sentence added on May 7, 2010; Act No. 5982) Measures taken for this purpose shall not be interpreted as contrary to the principle of equality.

Constitution

ARTICLE 41- (Paragraph added on October 3, 2001; Act No.4709) Family is the foundation of the Turkish society and based on the equality between the spouses.

The State shall take the necessary measures and establish the necessary organization to protect peace and welfare of the family, especially mother and children, and to ensure the instruction of family planning and its practice.

(Paragraph added on May 7, 2010; Act No. 5982) Every child has the right to protection and care and the right to have and maintain a personal and direct relation with his/her mother and father unless it is contrary to his/her best interests.

(Paragraph added on May 7, 2010; Act No. 5982) The State shall take measures for the protection of the children against all kinds of abuse and violence.

Article 90 of the Constitution was amended on May 17, 2004. In this context and in terms of the hierarchy of norms, international treaties duly put into effect, including CEDAW and other related treaties / conventions, have been brought to a superior position against national regulations that may conflict with them.

Constitution

Article 90-International agreements duly put into effect have the force of law. No appeal to the Constitutional Court shall be made with regard to these agreements, on the grounds that they are unconstitutional. (Sentence added on May 7, 2004; Act No. 5170) In the case of a conflict between international agreements, duly put into effect, concerning fundamental rights and freedoms and the laws due to differences in provisions on the same matter, the provisions of international agreements shall prevail.

Turkish Penal Code

Hatred and Discrimination

Article 122 – (Amended on 2 March 2014 – By Article 15 of the Law no. 6529) (1) Any person who (a) Prevents the sale, transfer or rental of a movable or immovable property offered to the public, (b) Prevents a person from enjoying services offered to the public, (c) Prevents a person from being recruited for a job, (d) Prevents a person from undertaking an ordinary economic activity on the ground of hatred based on differences of language, race, nationality, colour, gender, disability, political view, philosophical belief, religion

Turkish Civil Code

Capacity of using rights

ARTICLE 8-Every person is entitled to a vested right. Accordingly, all the persons are equal in using rights and fulfilling obligations within the legal limits.

Turkish Labour Law

The principle of equal treatment

Article 5. No discrimination based on language, race, sex, political opinion, philosophical belief, religion and sex or similar reasons is permissible in the employment relationship.

b. Preventing of Violence against Women

The first Law on the prevention of domestic violence is Law No. 4320, which came into force in 1998. The shortcomings regarding this Law were remedied considerably when Law on the Protection of the Family and the Prevention of Violence Against Women was enacted on 8 March 2012. Law No. 6284 regulates the measures to be taken to protect and prevent potential and / or actual violence against women, children, family members and victims of stalking. Applications to benefit from the measures stipulated in this Law can be made to the police station, prosecutor's office, family court or provincial authority. Persons can apply directly to hospitals and ŞÖNİMs. However, the authority to take preventive and protective measures within the scope of the law belongs only the police and courts. There is no admission fee for applications. Some of the measures that can be taken against the perpetrator of violence on the basis of Law No. 6284 are: to issue restraining orders, to prevent the perpetrator from disturbing the applicant by means of communication, to prevent the perpetrator from approaching the residence, business or other addresses of the applicant, to hide the applicant's personal information, to confiscate the weapon of the perpetrator, to protect the applicant from close contact with perpetrator. Measures such as requesting personal protection, claiming temporary alimony, requesting temporary financial assistance, requesting temporary custody, applying to temporary general health insurance, and putting commentary on the common housing can also be taken.¹⁵

c. Femicides

According to Article 82 / d of the Turkish Penal Code, the crime of deliberate killing committed against the spouse and / or by the motive of customs / honor have been set forth as major offences.

¹⁵ Law 6284 in English is available at <http://dekaum.deu.edu.tr/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/law-6284.pdf>

Turkish Penal Code

Offences against Life Intentional Killing

Article 81 (1) Any person who intentionally kills another shall be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Qualified cases

Article 82 (1) If the act of intentional killing is committed: a) With premeditation, b) Brutally or through torment; c) By causing fire, flood, destruction, sinking, bombing or by using nuclear, biological or chemical weapons; **d) Against a direct ascendant, direct descendant, spouse or sibling;** e) Against a child or against somebody who cannot protect himself physically or mentally; **f) Against a pregnant woman, in knowledge of such pregnancy;** g) Against a person because of the public service he performs ; h) In order to conceal an offence, destroy evidence, facilitate the commission of another offence or prevent apprehension;10 i) (Added on 29 June 2005 – By Article 9 of the Law no. 5377) Out of frustration for not being able to commit another offence;11 j) With the motive of a blood feud; k) With the motive of tradition the offender shall be sentenced to aggravated life imprisonment.

d. Physical violence

Physical violence and injury have been settled by Article 86 of the Turkish Penal Code. In cases where the crime of deliberate injury is committed against the spouse, TPC Article 86/3-a increases the penalty by half independent from the presence of victim's complaint against the perpetrator.

Turkish Penal Code

Article 86 (1) Any person who intentionally causes another person physical pain or who impairs another person's health, or ability to perceive, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

(3) Where an intentional injury is committed: a) against a direct antecedent, direct descendent, spouse or sibling the penalty to be given shall be increased by one half and shall not require a complaint.

According to Article 87 of the Turkish Penal Code, if the crime of injury is committed against a pregnant woman and causes her child to be born prematurely or lose her child, the crime becomes an aggravated form of injury, and the penalty to be imposed for the perpetrator augments compared to the basic form of the crime.

Turkish Penal Code

Aggravated Injury on Account of its Consequences

Article 87 (1) If the act of intentional injury results in:

f) the premature birth of a child, where the victim is a pregnant woman, then the penalty to be determined according to the above article shall be doubled. However, the penalty of imprisonment to be imposed shall not be for a term of less than three years for offences defined

in paragraph one and the penalty to be imposed shall not be for a term of less than five years imprisonment for offences defined in paragraph three,

(2) If the act of intentional injury results in:

e) The loss of an unborn child, where the victim is a pregnant woman, then the penalty to be determined according to the aforementioned article shall be doubled. However, the penalty of imprisonment to be imposed shall not be for a term of less than five years imprisonment for offences defined in paragraph one or not be for a term of less than eight years for offences defined in paragraph three.

Article 96 of the Turkish Penal Code defines that the offence of torment is an aggravating form of offence when committed against spouse.

Turkish Penal Code

Torment

Article 96 (1) Any person who performs any act which results in the torment of another person shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of two to five years (2) Where the acts falling under the above paragraph are committed against: a) a child, a person who is physically or mentally incapable of defending himself or a pregnant women; or b) a direct ascendant, direct descendant, adoptive parent or spouse, a penalty of imprisonment for a term of three to eight years shall be imposed.

Turkish Penal Code

Force

Article 108 (1) Any person who uses force against an individual in order to compel such individual to carry out, or fail to carry out, an act, or to enable himself to carry out a particular act, the penalty that would be imposed under the offence of intentional injury shall be increased by one third to one half.

e. Psychological violence

The Turkish Penal Code, on the other hand, regulated the offence of threat in Article 106, under the heading "Offences Against Freedom". The offence of depriving a person of their liberty is considered as a form of intra-marital psychological violence. According to Article 109/1 of TPC, this offence is defined as "illegally depriving anyone of the freedom of going somewhere or forcing them to stay somewhere". According to Article 109/3-e of TPC, when this crime is committed against the spouse, it is considered as a qualified offence. In addition, if material and moral damages due to psychological violence are demanded by the victim, they can be requested to be compensated by the perpetrator under the Turkish Code of Obligations. If one of the spouses does not fulfill the obligation to care or support stipulated in Family Law, this will constitute an offence under Article 233/1 of TPC. The husband's leaving his wife, who he knew was pregnant, was also punished under the second paragraph of the same article. In addition, Law No. 6284 accepted psychological violence as a form of violence.

Turkish Penal Code

Directing Suicide

Article 84 (1) Any person who incites, or encourages, another person to commit suicide, or who strengthens an existing decision to commit suicide or who, in any way, assists a person in committing the act of suicide, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

Threat

Article 106 (1) Any person who threatens another individual by stating that he will attack the individual's, or his relative's, life or physical or sexual immunity shall be subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of six months to two years. Where the threat relates to causing extensive loss of economic assets or other related harms, there shall be a penalty of imprisonment for a term of up to six months or a judicial fine, upon the complaint of the victim.

Deprivation of Liberty

Article 109 (1) Any person who unlawfully restricts the freedom of a person to move, or to remain, in a particular place shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of one to five years.

(2) Where a person, uses force, threats or deception in order to commit an offence (or during the commission of the offence) then a penalty of imprisonment for a term of two to seven years shall be imposed.

(3) Where this offence is committed: a) with use of a weapon, b) together with more than one person, c) against a public officer as a result of the performance of his public duty, d) by misusing the influence derived from public office, e) against a direct antecedent, direct descendants or spouse, f) against a child or a person who cannot defend himself physically or mentally, the penalty to imposed according to the above paragraphs shall be doubled.

4) Where this offence results in the significant economic loss to the victim, an additional penalty of a judicial fine up to one thousand days shall be imposed.

(5) Where the offence is committed with a sexual purpose, the penalty to be imposed in accordance with the above paragraphs shall be increased by one half.

(6) Where an aggravated injury on account of its consequences is committed in order to commit this offence (or during the commission of this offence), then the provisions relating to intentional injury shall be additionally applied.

Polygamy, Marriage by Deception and Religious Ceremonies

Article 230 (1) Any person who, while already married, marries someone else, by completing the official procedure, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of six months to two years.

2) Any person who, while unmarried, marries someone else, by completing the official procedure, knowing him to be already married to someone else, shall be sentenced in accordance with the aforementioned paragraph.

3) Any person who marries someone else, by completing the official procedure, while concealing his real identity shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of three months to one year.

4) The limitation period in respect of the offences defined in the aforementioned paragraphs shall take effect as of the date on which the decision on annulment of marriage becomes final.

5) Persons who hold a religious marriage ceremony without an official marriage shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of two to six months. However, if an official marriage takes place, the criminal case shall be stayed or the sentence, and all its consequences, shall be set aside.

6) Any person who administers a religious marriage ceremony without observing a document verifying an official marriage has been concluded in accordance with the law shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a period of two to six months.

Treatment

Article 232 (1) Any person who ill-treats a person that they are living together with in the same dwelling, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of two months to one year. (2) Any person who improperly uses the right to enforce discipline, deriving from his right to educate a person who is under his control or for whom he is responsible for this person's growth, education, care, protection or training of a profession or trade, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of up to one year.

Breach of Obligations Derived from Family Law

Article 233 (1) Any person who fails to fulfil the obligations conferred upon them by family law, which provides for the care, education or support of family members, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of up to one year, upon complaint. (2) Any person who abandons his pregnant wife, or a pregnant single woman with whom he lives where he is aware of such pregnancy and he is the biological father, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of three months to one year. (3) Where a mother or father seriously endangers the health, safety or morality of their children as a result of a lack of moral or material care derived from degrading behaviour and actions, alcoholism or the use of narcotics or psychotropic substances, notwithstanding any loss of parental responsibility, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of three months to one year.

Law 6284

Definitions

Article 2- (1) Certain terms used in this law are defined as follows;

d) Violence: The acts which results or will probably result in person's having physical, sexual, *psychological* and financial sufferings or pain and any physical, sexual, psychological, verbal or economical attitude and behavior which include the treat, pressure and arbitrary violation of person's freedom as well and conducted in social, public and private space.

f. Stalking

In the Turkish Penal Code, staking is not regulated as a crime and only acts subject to stalking, such as harassment, violation of privacy, threats and blackmail are prosecuted. In Law No. 6284, the concept of stalking is included, and the concept is defined in the implementation regulation of the Law.

ARTICLE 1- (1) The aim of this law is to protect the women, the children, the family members and the victims of stalking, who have been subject to the violence or at the risk of violence, and to regulate procedures and principles with regard to the measures of preventing the violence against those people

Stalking: Regardless of the family connection or relation, it means all attitudes and behaviours actually, verbally, in writing or using every kinds of communication instruments and restraining the protected person in a way to worry about the security of the protected person and cause fear and despair physically and psychologically.

g. Sexual Violence

Under the heading “Crimes Against Sexual Immunity”, sexual assault, sexual abuse of children, sexual relations with minors and sexual harassment offences are regulated.

Sexual Assault

Article 102 – (Amended on 18 June 2014 – By Article 58 of the Law no. 6545)

(1) Any person who violates the physical integrity of another person, by means of sexual conduct, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of two to ten years, upon the complaint of the victim. If the said sexual behaviour ceases at the level of sexual importunity, the term of imprisonment shall be from two years to five years.

(2) Where the act is committed by means of inserting an organ, or other object, into the body, the offender shall be punished with a term of imprisonment no less than twelve years. If the act is committed against the offender’s spouse, conducting an investigation and prosecution shall be subject to a complaint by the victim.

(3) Where the offence is committed: a) against a person who is physically or mentally incapable of defending himself; b) by misusing the influence derived from a position in public office or a private working relationship; c) against a person with whom he has third degree blood relation or kinship, or by stepfather, stepmother, half-sibling, adopter or adopted child, d) by using weapons or together with the cooperation of more than one person, e) by using the advantage of environment where people have to live together collectively, the punishments imposed according to above paragraphs are increased by one half. the penalties imposed in accordance with paragraphs above shall be increased by half.

(4) Where greater force than is necessary to suppress the resistance of the victim is used during the commission of the offence the offender shall also be sentenced to a penalty for intentional injury in addition.

(5) Where, as a result of the offence, the victim enters a vegetative state, or dies, a penalty of aggravated life imprisonment shall be imposed.

Sexual abuse of children

Article 103- (Amended 1st and 2nd sentences by the article 13 of the law numbered 6763 and dated 24/11/2016)

Any person who sexually abuses a minor shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years. On occasions when sexual conduct remains as molestation, a penalty of imprisonment for a term of three to eight years shall be imposed. (Additional Article: 24/11/2016-6763/13) If the victim has not completed the age of twelve, the punishment to be imposed cannot be less than ten years in the case of abuse, or less than five years in case of molestation. If the perpetrator of the offending crime is a child, the investigation and prosecution shall be subject to the complaint of the victim, his / her parent or his guardian. Regarding the definition of the term sexual abuse: a), Any act of a sexual nature against a minor who has not completed fifteen years of age or, though having completed fifteen years, lacks the

competence to understand the meaning and consequences of such acts, b) Sexual acts conducted against any other minor with the use of force, threat, deception or any other method which affects the will of the child

(2) (Amended: 24/11/2016-6763/13) Where the sexual abuse occurs as a result of the insertion of an organ or an object into the body, a penalty of imprisonment of not less than sixteen years shall be imposed. If the victim has not completed the age of twelve, the penalty cannot be less than eighteen years.

(3) Where the offence is committed by a) by more than one person, b) by taking advantage of the environments where people have to live communally, c) against a person of first, second or third degree blood relationship or a relative by marriage or by step father, step mother, step siblings or the adoptive parent, d) by guardian, tutor, teacher, carer, other persons in charge of providing health services or who bears the obligation for protection or supervision, e) by misusing the influence derived from a position in public office or a private working relationship, then the penalty to be imposed in accordance with the above sections shall be increased by half.

(4) Where the sexual assault is committed against the a minor described in section one (a) by force or threat or a minor described in section two (b) by using weapon, the penalty to be imposed in accordance with the above sections shall be increased by half.

(5) Where any force or violence, used with the aim of sexual assault, leads to any aggravated consequence of intentional injury, the provisions of that offence shall apply in addition.

(6) In case of the victim's death or lapse into a vegetative state, as a result of the crime, aggravated life imprisonment shall be imposed.

Having sexual intercourse - without any coercion, threat, fraud or elements affecting their will, with children over the age of 15 years (but not reached the age of 18) is regulated as an offence (TPC art. 104/1). However, the prosecution of this offence can only be initiated by the complaint of the child who was involved in the relationship, and the applicable sentence for this offence is set as a prison sentence of two to five years, and the amount of punishment was kept low compared to the offence of sexual abuse. Nonetheless, the prosecution is independent of complaint if the crime involves persons who are prohibited from marriage. In cases where the child is above the age of 15, and therefore is "eligible to marry" the prosecution can only be initiated in the presence of a complaint filed by the child involved.

Sexual intercourse with those who have not achieved adulthood

Article 104-

(1) Any person who enters, without any force, threat or deceit, into sexual intercourse with a minor who has completed fifteen years of age shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of two to five years, upon complaint.

(2) If the offense is committed by the person who is prohibited from marriage with the victim, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment from ten to fifteen years without complaint. (3) (Addition: 18/6/2014-6545/ Article 60) Where the offence is committed by the person who takes care of the child before adopting or have the obligation for protection, caring and supervision of the child within the framework of custodial parents relationship, a penalty in accordance with the provision of section two shall be imposed without seeking complaint.

Sexual Harassment

Article 105

(1) If a person is subject to sexual harassment by another person, the person performing such act is sentenced to a term of imprisonment from three months to two years or to a judicial fine; and if the act of sexual harassment is committed against a child, the offender is sentenced to imprisonment from six months to three years upon complaint of the victim.

(2) (Amended on 18 June 2014 – By Article 61 of the Law no. 6545) If the act of offence is committed: a) by undue influence based on public office or employment relationship or by using the advantage of intrafamilial relationships, b) by his/her guardian, tutor, instructor, caregiver, custodial parents or by those who provide him/her with health care or are under an obligation to protect, look after or supervise him/her, c) by using the advantage of working in the same workplace with the victim, d) by using the advantage provided by mail or electronic communication instruments e) by the act of exposing, the punishment to be imposed according to the above paragraph is increased by one half. If the victim was obliged to quit his/her job or leave his/her school or family for this reason, the punishment to be imposed cannot be less than one year.

Obscenity

Article 226 (1) Any person who: a) gives to a child obscene written or audio-visual material; or who reads or induces another to read such material to a child or makes a child watch or listen to such material; b) makes public the content of such material in a place accessible or visible to a child, or who exhibits such material in a visible manner or who reads or talks about such material, or who induces another to read or talk about such material to a child; c) offers such materials for sale or rent in such a manner as to reveal the content of that material; d) offers for sale, sells or rents such materials, in any place other than a specified points of sale; e) gives or distributes such materials along with the sale of other products or services as a free supplement; or f) advertises such products shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of six months to two years and a judicial fine.

(2) Any person who broadcasts or publishes obscene written or audio-visual material or who acts as an intermediary for this purpose shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of six months to three years and a judicial fine of up to five thousand days.

(3) A person who uses children in the production of obscene written or audio-visual materials shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of five to ten years and a judicial fine of up to five thousand days. Any person who conveys such material into the country, who copies or offers for sale such material or who sells, transports, stores, exports, retains possession of such material or offers such material for the use of others shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of two to five years and a judicial fine of up to five thousand days.

(4) Any person who produces, conveys into the country, offers for sale, sells, transports, stores or offers for the use of others written or audio-visual materials of sexual acts performed with the use of force, animals, a human corpse, or in any other unnatural manner shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of one to four years and a judicial fine of up to five thousand days.

(5) Any person who broadcasts or publishes the materials described in paragraphs three and four or who acts as an intermediary for this purpose or who ensures children see, hear or read such materials shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of six to ten years and a judicial fine of up to five thousand days.

(6) Legal entities shall be subject to specific security measures for involvement in these offences.

(7) The provisions of this article shall not apply to academic works. The provisions of this article shall not apply, except for paragraph 3, to artistic or literary works where children are prevented from accessing such.

In the Labor Law, the employer's failure to take the necessary precaution despite the employee's reporting on sexual harassment and sexual harassment in the workplace is considered to be justified ground for the breach of the employment contract. In addition, the obligations of the employer regarding psychological and sexual harassment is regulated in the Code of Obligations.

Labor Law

Employee's right to break the contract for just cause:

Article 24. The employee is entitled to break the contract, whether for a definite or an indefinite period, before its expiry or without having to observe the specified notice periods, in the following cases.

b. If the employer is guilty of any speech or action constituting an offence against the honour or reputation of the employee or a member of the employee's family, or if he harasses the employee sexually

d. If, in cases where the employee was sexually harassed by another employee or by third persons in the establishment, adequate measures were not taken although the employer was informed of such conduct

Turkish Code of Obligations

ARTICLE 417- The employer is obliged to protect worker's personality and to behave respectfully during service relationship and to ensure an organization in the worksite based on honesty principles, to take necessary measures for workers not to come to psychological and sexual abuse and those who have suffered such abuses not to suffer any further damage.

The employer is obliged to take any kind of measures and to keep tools and vehicles available required to ensure occupational health and safety in the worksite; workers as well are obliged to observe any kind of measures taken regarding occupational health and safety. Indemnifying the death of worker, injuring bodily integrity, or any damages depending on violation of personal rights due to any act of the employer contrary to the law and contract including above provisions, are subject to provisions of liability resulted because of being contrary to the contract.

h. Child, early, forced marriage

In order for someone to marry at their own discretion, they must be over 18 years old and have the mental competence. Persons who have reached the age of 17 can get married with the written permission of their parents or guardians (TPC art. 244; Marriage Regulation art. 14 and art.20). Those who do not have parents or guardians can get married with the permission of the guardianship (court of peace). In extraordinary circumstances and in the presence of a very important cause, the judge (family court judge) can allow the marriage of men or women who have turned 16 years old.

Investigations of Possible Crimes and Suspects on Child Marriage, Early Marriage, Forced Marriage Actions¹⁶

i. Female genital mutilation

Since the genital mutilation of women in Türkiye is a rare case, there are no legal regulations pertaining thereto. Nonetheless, in the event of a case, criminal proceedings may be initiated on the basis of criminal offences related to deliberate injuries or the aggravated deliberate injuries regulated in Articles 86 and 87 of the Turkish Penal Code.

j. Forced abortion

Article 99 of the Turkish Penal Code defines illegal / forced / nonconsensual abortion, Article 100 illegal abortion, and Article 101 illegal / forced / nonconsensual sterilization as crimes.

Illegal Abortion, Miscarriage and Sterilization

Article 99

(1) Any person who performs an abortion of a child upon a woman without her consent shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

2) A person who, in the absence of medical necessity, performs an abortion of a child, upon a woman, who is more than ten weeks pregnant and with her consent, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of two to four years. The woman who consents to the abortion in these circumstances shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of up to one year and a judicial fine.

(3) Where the act referred to in the paragraph one causes damage to the physical or mental health of the woman, the person shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of six to twelve years. Where the act results in the death of the woman, a penalty of imprisonment for a term of fifteen to twenty years shall be imposed.

(4) Where the act referred to in paragraph two causes damage to the physical or mental health of the woman, the person shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of three to six years. Where the act results in the death of the woman, a penalty of imprisonment for a term of four to eight years shall be imposed.

5) Irrespective of the consent of the woman; if an unauthorized person performs the abortion of a child, upon a woman, who is less than ten weeks pregnant; a penalty of imprisonment for a term of two to four years shall be imposed. If any of the offences listed in the above paragraphs are committed by an unauthorized person the penalties shall be increased by one half.

(6) Where a woman is pregnant due to an offence that she was a victim of, no penalty shall be imposed upon any person who terminates such pregnancy, where the term of pregnancy is not more than 20 weeks and there is consent from the woman. However this requires the termination of a pregnancy by expert doctors in a hospital environment.

Miscarriage

Article 100

A woman who willingly aborts a child where the term of pregnancy is more than ten weeks shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term up to one year and a judicial fine.

¹⁶ “Child Early and Forced Marriage Training Kit for Law Enforcement” (Draft), Seda Akço Bilen, Bürge Akbulut, UN Joint Program in Türkiye, 2020

Sterilization

Article 101

(1) Any person who sterilises a man or woman, without their consent, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of three to six years. If the act is performed by a person who is unauthorized to sterilise, then the penalty shall be increased by one third. (2) Where the sterilisation is performed by an unauthorized person, even with the person's consent, a penalty of imprisonment for a term of one to three years shall be imposed.

k. Human Trafficking

Article 80 of Türkiye's penal code prohibits both sex and labor trafficking and prescribes penalties of 8 to 12 years' imprisonment. Article 227 of the Turkish Penal Code prohibits the facilitation of child prostitution and prescribes penalties of 4 to 10 years' imprisonment. The 2013 "Law on Foreigners and International Protection" provides a legal definition of trafficking and establishes trafficking victims' eligibility for a special type of residence permit that can be renewed for up to three years. The Regulation on Combatting Human Trafficking and Protection of Victim entered into force in March 2016.

Human Trafficking

Article 80 (1) (Amended on 6 December 2006 – By Article 3 of the Law no. 5560) Any person who procures, kidnaps, harbours or transports a person from one place to another or brings a person into the country or takes a person out of the country, by (1) the use of threat, pressure, force or violence, (2) employing deceit, (3) abusing his influence, or (4) obtaining a consent by exploiting control over another or the desperation of such other, for the purpose of forcing them into prostitution or to work, provide a service, harvest their organs or to subject them to slavery or any similar practice shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years and to a judicial fine of up to ten thousand days

(2) Where an act is undertaken for the purposes referred to in paragraph one and such act constitutes an offence, the consent of the victim shall be presumed to be invalid.

(3) Where a person under eighteen years of age is procured, kidnapped, harboured or transported from one place to another for the purposes described in paragraph one, the offender shall be sentenced to a penalty described paragraph one, notwithstanding the fact that no act instrumental to the offence has been resorted to.

(4) Security measures shall be imposed upon legal entities in respect of the aforementioned offences.

l. Custody

According to Article 336 of the Turkish Civil Code, the mother and father have joint custody as long as the marriage continues. If common life ends or the separation is finalized, the judge may grant the custody to one of the spouses. According to Articles 323 and 324 on visit- establishing a personal relationship, each of the parents has the right to ask for an appropriate personal relationship with the child who is not under his / her custody. Each of the parents is obliged to avoid damaging the other's personal relationship with the child, and neither can avoid the education and upbringing of the child. In cases where the child's peace is compromised due to the personal relationship, or the parents use these rights in violation of their duties stipulated in

the first paragraph, or they are not interested in the child, or if there are other important reasons, the right to establish a personal relationship can be denied or revoked. Within the scope of Law No. 6284 on the Protection of the Family and the Prevention of Violence Against Women, judges are also authorized to decide on custody, trustee, alimony and personal relationship, among other measures.

Turkish Civil Code

ARTICLE 335. - Minor is under the custody of his/her parents. Custody shall not be taken from the parents unless there is a legal reason. Unless the judge requires to appoint a guardian, disabled majors shall also stay under the custody of their parents.

II.If parents are married

ARTICLE 336. - Parents shall use the custody together as long as marriage lasts. If the common life is terminated or separation is realised, the judge may entrust the custody to one of the spouses. Custody shall be entrusted to the party who is alive in the case where one of the parents dies, and to the party with custody in the case of divorce.

III. If parents are not married

ARTICLE 337. - If parents are not married, custody belongs to the mother. The judge, in accordance with the child's interest, appoints a guardian or entrusts the custody to the father in the cases where the mother is minor, disabled or dead or the custody is taken from her.

m. Reporting

Failure to report an offence is regulated as an offence by the Turkish Penal Code. The penalty of the offence varies according to the profession of the person who has acquired the information related to the offence, and the timing of acquiring this information (whether it had been possible to prevent the crime or not). It is mandatory to report any crime that does not require a complaint for prosecution. Accordingly, it is not mandatory to report sexual harassment and sexual assault that involves only groping. Notification is mandatory if the act is committed by inserting an organ or other object into the body. If the act is committed against the offender's spouse, conducting an investigation and prosecution shall be subject to a complaint by the victim.

Failure to Report an Offence

Article 278 (1) Any person who fails to report, to the relevant authority, an offence which is in progress shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of up to one year. (2) Any person who fails to notify the relevant authority of any offence, which has been committed but where it is still possible to limit its consequences, shall be sentenced according to the provisions of the aforementioned paragraph. (3) Where the victim is a child (not having yet attained his fifteenth year) a person physically or mentally handicapped or a pregnant woman who cannot defend herself as a result of her pregnancy, the penalty to be imposed according to aforementioned paragraphs shall be increased by one half.

Failure by a Public Officer to Report an Offence

Article 279 (1) Any public officer who fails to report of an offence (which requires a public investigation and prosecution), or delays in reporting such offence, to the relevant authority, after becoming aware of such offence in the course of his duty, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of six months to two years. (2) Where the offence is committed by a judicial law enforcement officer, the penalty to be imposed according to aforementioned paragraph shall be increased by one half.

Failure by a Member of the Medical Profession to Report an Offence

Article 280 (1) Any member of the medical profession who fails to report of an offence, or delays in reporting such offence, to the relevant authority after becoming aware, in the course of his duty, of any evidence demonstrating that a crime may have been committed shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term up to one year. (2) A member of the medical profession shall include physicians, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, nurses and other persons who provide health services.

Annex 2. Code of Conduct (CoC)

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR CONTRACTOR'S PERSONNEL

All employees, Consultants, Contractors and any 3rd Party acting on behalf of the SEECO Project shall be responsible for compliance with the Code of Conduct and the internal policies and procedures of the SEECO Project. Any person, who believes, suspects or has any question about, in compliance with such rules must speak up and report such matter. Accordingly, such persons, who intend to report, should notify the Grievance Mechanism of the SEECO Project.

This Code of Conduct identifies the behaviour that we require from all Contractor's Personnel. The workplace is an environment where unsafe, offensive, abusive or violent behaviour will not be tolerated and where all persons should feel comfortable raising issues or concerns without fear of retaliation.

The company is committed to ensuring a work environment which minimizes any negative impacts on the local environment, communities, and its workers. The company also strongly commits to creating and maintaining an environment in which Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) have no place, and where they will not be tolerated by any employee, sub-contractor, supplier, associate, or representative of the company. The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to:

1. Create a common understanding of what constitutes Sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment
2. Create a shared commitment to standard behaviours and guidelines for company employees to prevent, report, and respond to SEA and SH, and
3. Create an understanding that a breach of this code of conduct will result in disciplinary action.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): Is defined as any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.

Sexual Abuse: The actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.

Sexual Harassment: Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of sexual nature.

Sexual Harassment versus SEA: SEA occurs against a beneficiary or member of the community. Sexual harassment occurs between personnel/staff of an organization or company and involves any unwelcome sexual advances or unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. The distinction between the two is important so that agency policies and staff trainings can include specific instructions on the procedures to report each.

Consent: is the choice behind a person's voluntary decision to do something. Consent for any sexual activity must be freely given, ok to withdraw, made with as much knowledge as possible, and specific to the situation. If an agreement is obtained using threats, lies, coercion, or exploitation of power imbalance, it is not consent. Under this Code of Conduct, consent cannot be given by anyone under the age of 18, regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally. A mistaken belief regarding the age of the child is not a defense. There is no consent when the agreement is obtained through:

- the use of threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, manipulation, deception, or misrepresentation
- the use of a threat to withhold a benefit to which the person is already entitled, or
- a promise is made to the person to provide a benefit.

While all forms of violence against a community resident or a co-worker are forbidden, this code of conduct is particularly concerned with the prevention and reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse

(SEA) and sexual harassment which constitute gross misconduct, is grounds for termination or other consequences related to employment and employment status.

REQUIRED CONDUCT

1. carry out his/her duties competently and diligently;
2. comply with this Code of Conduct and all applicable laws, regulations and other requirements, including requirements to protect the health, safety and well-being of other Contractor's Personnel and any other person;
3. maintain a safe working environment including by:
 - a. ensuring that workplaces, machinery, equipment and processes under each person's control are safe and without risk to health;
 - b. wearing required personal protective equipment;
 - c. using appropriate measures relating to chemical, physical and biological substances and agents; and
 - d. following applicable emergency operating procedures.
4. report work situations that he/she believes are not safe or healthy and remove himself/herself from a work situation that he/she reasonably believes presents an imminent and serious danger to his/her life or health;
5. treat other people with respect, and not discriminate against specific groups such as women, people with disabilities, migrant workers or children;
6. not engage in any form of harassment, including sexual harassment and in Sexual exploitation with other Contractor's or Employer's Personnel;
7. In World Bank-financed projects/operations, sexual exploitation occurs when access to or benefit from Bank-financed Goods, Works, Consulting or Non-consulting services is used to extract sexual gain;
8. complete relevant training courses that will be provided related to the environmental and social aspects of the Contract, including health and safety matters, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment);
9. report violations of this Code of Conduct; and
10. not retaliate against any person who reports violations of this Code of Conduct, whether to us or the Employer or who makes use of the [Project Grievance Mechanism].

RAISING CONCERNS

If any person observes behaviour that he/she believes may represent a violation of this Code of Conduct, or that otherwise concerns him/her, he/she should raise the issue promptly. This can be done in either of the following ways:

1. Contact [enter the name of the Contractor's Social Expert with relevant experience in handling gender-based violence, or if such person is not required under the Contract, another individual designated by the Contractor to handle these matters] in writing at this address [] or by telephone at [] or in person at []; or
2. Call [] to reach the Contractor's hotline (if any) and leave a message.

The person's identity will be kept confidential unless reporting of allegations is mandated by country law. Anonymous complaints or allegations may also be submitted and will be given all due and appropriate consideration. We take seriously all reports of possible misconduct and will investigate and take appropriate action. We will provide warm referrals to service providers that may help support the person who experienced the alleged incident, as appropriate.

There will be no retaliation against any person who raises a concern in good faith about any behaviour prohibited by this Code of Conduct. Such retaliation would be a violation of this Code of Conduct.

CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATING THE CODE OF CONDUCT

Any violation of this Code of Conduct by Contractor’s Personnel may result in serious consequences, up to and including termination and possible referral to legal authorities.

FOR CONTRACTOR’S PERSONNEL:

I have received a copy of this Code of Conduct written in a language that I comprehend. I understand that if I have any questions about this Code of Conduct, I can contact [enter name of Contractor’s contact person with relevant experience in handling gender-based violence] requesting an explanation.

Name of Contractor’s Personnel: [insert name]

Signature: _____

Date: (day month year): _____

Countersignature of an authorized representative of the Contractor:

Signature: _____

Date: (day month year): _____

Annex 3. Mapping of GBV Service Providers in Project Provinces

ADANA

Hotlines
<p>Police: 155 Gendarmerie: 156 Emergency Hotline: 112 Social Services Hotline: 183 Communication Center For Foreigners: 157 Domestic Violence Hotline: 0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96 Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: 444 43 06 Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: 170</p>
Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services
Şehitler Bulvarı Toros Mah. 78029 Sokak No: 3 Çukurova / ADANA 0 (322) 458 84 24
Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)
Alparslan Türkeş Bulvarı Huzurevleri Mahallesi 77136. Sokak No:4 Çukurova/Adana Tel: (322) 247 08 35 (322) 239 99 59
Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)
Yüreğir: Cumhuriyet Mahallesi 788 Sokak 10/A Yüreğir/Adana Tel: (322) 324 02 42 (sadece çocuklarla ilgileniyor) Ceyhan Ulus Mah. Dr. Mehmet Doğan Sok No:18 Ceyhan/Adana Tel: (322) 611 33 53 Kozan: Karacaoğlan mah. 11053 Sok. No. 2/A Kozan/Adana Tel: (322) 516 54 55 Seyhan: Yenibaraj Mahallesi 68020 Sokak No:2, İç Kapı No: 1, 01150 Seyhan/Adana (0322) 261 16 00- 01
Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality)
Adana Women's Solidarity Centre and Shelter Foundation/ Akdam Gazipaşa Bulvarı Cemalpaşa Mahallesi 63003 Sokak, Gaye Apt. No:1 D:Apt. 7, 01120 Seyhan (0322) 453 53 50 Çukurova Municipality Women Solidarity and Counselling Center / Çukurova Belediyesi Kadın Danışma Merkezi Yurt Mahallesi Atatürk Kadın Yaşam Köyü Çukurova Adana (322) 422 55 39 Seyhan Municipality Women Solidarity Center / Seyhan Belediyesi Kadın Danışma Merkezi Emek Mahallesi, Bakımyurdu caddesi 41019 Sk. Mahalle Kesişimi, No:5 Emek Semt Pazarı Üstü, Seyhan/Adana 0 (539) 840 40 73
Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission
Kadın Hakları Komisyonu/ Women Right Commission Reşatbey Mah. Av. Mahmut Eroğlu Sk. No:17 Seyhan/Adana or Adana Adliye Sarayı Kayalibağ Mah. İnönü Cd. Üzeri Seyhan/Adana Tel: (322) 351 21 21/ 0(322) 359 49 72- 05306669653
Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers
Reşatbey Mah. Av. Mahmut Eroğlu Sk. No:17 Seyhan/Adana 0322 359 22 24 –(It should be updated one month later)
Legal Support Centers (Ministry of Justice)
Seyhan: Adress: Adana Adliye Sarayı Kayalibağ Mah. İnönü Cd. Üzeri Seyhan/Adana (322) 352 09 00 - Dâhili: 1753 – 1755 Ceyhan: Türübaş Mah. Doktor Mahir Alp Boydak Bulvarı No:30 Ceyhan (322) 613 10 03- (322) 613 92 19 Seyhan Adliyesi Ek-1 Hizmet Binası, Aile Mahkemesi: Reşatbey Mahallesi 5 Ocak Caddesi No:54 Seyhan/ADANA 0(322) 352 58 20 Ceyhan: Türübaş Mah. Doktor Mahir Alp Boydak Bulvarı No:30 Ceyhan (322) 613 10 03- (322) 613 92 19
Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)
Adana City Hospital /Adana Şehir Hastanesi Adress: Kışla Mahallesi, Dr. Mithat Özsan Bulvarı, 4522. Sokak No:1, Yüreğir/Adana Tel: (0322) 455 90 00
Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health)
Adana City Hospital /Adana Şehir Hastanesi Adress: Kışla Mahallesi, Dr. Mithat Özsan Bulvarı, 4522. Sokak No:1, Yüreğir/Adana Tel: (0322) 455 90 00
Migrant Health Centers
<u>19 Mayıs</u> : 19 Mayıs Mah 1062 Sokak No:61 Yüreğir/Adana <u>Akincılar</u> : Akincılar Mah. Kozan Cad. No:195/A Yüreğir/Adana <u>Ceyhan</u> : Şahinözbilen Mah. 262 Sokak Dış Kapi No:6 Ceyhan/Adana <u>Doğankent</u> : Cumhuriyet Mh. Haşim Dalgıç Cd No:18 Yüreğir/Adana <u>Gülbağçesi</u> : Gülbağçesi Mah. Obalar Caddesi No:54 Seyhan/Adana <u>Levent</u> : Levent Mah. Sumbül Cad. No:49 Yüreğir/Adana <u>Meydan</u> : Meydan Mah. Kibris Cad. No:5/A Seyhan/Adana <u>Obalar</u> : Sucuzade Mah. Obalar Cad. No:189/91 Seyhan/Adana <u>Sarıçam</u> : Sarıçam Konak. Merkezi Buruk İstiklal Mah. Sarıçam/Adana <u>Şakırpaşa</u> : Şakırpaşa Mah. Onur Cad. No:240/C Seyhan/Adana <u>Tuzla</u> : Tuzla Mah. Sağlık Lojmanı No:1 Karataş/Adana

Vefa: Fevzipaşa Mah. Vefa Cad. 34094 Sok. No: 4 Seyhan/ Adana

Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations

Aladağ: Mansurlu Mahallesi İnönü Caddesi Hükümet Konağı No:2 Aladağ / ADANA- (0322) 591 23 78
Ceyhan: Konakoğlu Mahallesi İnönü Bulvarı Hükümet Konağı No:55 Ceyhan / ADANA- 0 (322) 613 96 42
Çukurova: Kurttepe Mahallesi Süleyman Demirel Bulvarı 83035 Sokak No:1 Çukurova / ADANA- 0 (322) 247 00 87
Feke: Mücahitler Bulvarı Yeni Valilik Binası B Blok Alt Zemin Kat Seyhan / ADANA- 0 (322) 458 84 12
Hükümet Konağı Kat 3 Feke / ADANA- 0 (322) 741 21 72
İmamoğlu: Hükümet Konağı İmamoğlu / ADANA- 0 (322) 892 15 24
Karaisalı: Özel İdare İşhanı Karaisalı / ADANA- 0 (322) 551 21 65
Karataş: Yeni Mahalle Hükümet Konağı Karataş / ADANA- 0 (322) 681 44 01
Kozan: Hükümet Konağı Kozan / ADANA- 0 (322) 515 82 84
Pozantı: Hükümet Konağı Kat 3 Pozantı / ADANA- 0 (322) 581 24 33
Saimbeyli: İslam Mahallesi Hükümet Konağı Kat:3 Saimbeyli / ADANA- (322) 761 20 86
Sarıçam: İstiklal Mahallesi Karahacılı Caddesi No:147 Sarıçam / ADANA- 0 (322) 391 72 70
Seyhan: Eski Özel İdare Binası Seyhan / ADANA- 0 (322) 352 67 98
Tufanbeyli: Adana Valiliği Tufanbeyli Kaymakamlığı Hükümet Konağı Kat 3 Tufanbeyli / ADANA- 0 (322) 781 93 02
Yumurtalık: Ayas Mahallesi Hükümet Konağı Kat:4 Yumurtalık / ADANA- 0 (322) 671 42 43
Yüreğir: Hasan Şaş Caddesi Yüreğir Kaymakamlığı Binası Kat:1 Yüreğir / ADANA- 0 (322) 321 83 81

ADIYAMAN

Hotlines

Police: **155**
Gendarmerie: **156**
Emergency Hotline: **112**
Social Services Hotline: **183**
Communication Center For Foreigners: **157**
Domestic Violence Hotline: **0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96**
Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: **444 43 06**
Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: **170**

Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services

Barbaros Hayrettin Mahallesi Haydar Efendi Caddesi 1622 Sokak No:5 Merkez / ADIYAMAN
0 (416) 216 10 82- 0 (416) 216 52 25

Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)

Altınşehir Mahallesi Gölbaşı Karayolu 5. Km No:28 Merkez/Adıyaman (416) 223 12 62

Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)

Besni: Korupınar Mahallesi, M. Recep Sucu Sokak, No:3, Besni/Adıyaman 0 (416) 318 28 58
Merkez: Barbaros Hayrettin Mahallesi Haydar Efendi Cad. 1622. Sokak No.5 Merkez/Adıyaman 0 (416) 216 65 65
Kahta: Menderes mah. 9002. Sok No. 1 Kâhta/Adıyaman 0 (416) 726 16 35
Gölbaşı: Mimar Sinan Mah. Besni Cad. No.36 Eski Meteoroloji Binası Gölbaşı/ Adıyaman 0 (416) 781 75 85

Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality)

Adıyaman Kamer Adres: Malazgirt Mah. Eski Zey Yolu Cad. No:82 Kat:1 Daire:1 Merkez/Adıyaman
416 214 44 53

Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission

Adıyaman Barosu Kadın Hukuku Komisyonu
Yavuz Selim mah. Atatürk bulvarı No. 211 Hukukçular Sitesi Zemin kat Adıyaman
Tel: (416) 214 82 81

Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers

Yavuz Selim mah. Atatürk bulvarı No. 211 Hukukçular Sitesi Kat. 1 Daire. 1, Adli Yardım Bürosu Adıyaman
0 (416) 216 10 34

Legal Support Centers (Ministry of Justice)

Adres: Yavuz Selim, Müftülük Cd. No:1, 02040 Adıyaman Merkez/Adıyaman
Telefon: (416) 216 37 21- ADM Dahili: 1064

Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)

T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı Adıyaman Üniversitesi Eğitim Ve Araştırma Hastanesi
Adres: Yunus Emre, Merkez, 1164. Sk. No:13, 02200, 02200 Ziyaretpayamlı/Adıyaman
Telefon: (416) 216 10 15

Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health)

T.C. S.B. Adıyaman Üniversitesi EAH 82. Yıl Ek Hizmet Binası

Adres : Barbaros Hayrettin Mah. Atatürk Bulvarı Yanyolu

Merkez / Adıyaman

Tel: (416) 216 36 23

Migrant Health Centers

Merkez: Sıratut Mah. Yunus Emre Cad. Zümrüt Apartmanı Bodrum- Zemin Kat No: 2-3 Merkez/ Adıyaman

Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations

Besni: Yeni Besni Mahallesi Atatürk Caddesi Hükümet Binası Zemin Kat Besni / ADIYAMAN +90 (416) 318 11 07

Çelikhan: Hükümet Konağı 2 Kat Çelikhan / ADIYAMAN +90 (416) 451 2 845

Gerger: Merkez Mahalle Hükümet Konağı Arkası No:10 Gerger / ADIYAMAN +90 (416) 431 22 51

Gölbaşı: Hükümet Binası Kat:1 No:1 Gölbaşı / ADIYAMAN +90 (416) 781 61 19

Kahta: Menderes Mahallesi 4 Sokak No:1 Kahta / ADIYAMAN +90 (416) 725 50 72

Merkez: Turgutreis Mahallesi Hükümet Binası Zemin Kat Merkez / ADIYAMAN +90 (416) 216 58 88

Samsat: Samsat Kaymakamlığı Hükümet Binası No:1 Samsat / ADIYAMAN +90 (416) 411 20 65

Sincik: Sincik Hükümet Konağı 3.Kat Sincik / ADIYAMAN +90 (416) 421 25 02

Tut: Reşadiye Mahallesi Dr. Nusret Fişek Caddesi Hükümet Konağı Kat:1 Tut / ADIYAMAN +90 (416) 441 22 27

DİYARBAKIR

Hotlines

Police: **155**

Gendarmerie: **156**

Emergency Hotline: **112**

Social Services Hotline: **183**

Communication Center For Foreigners: **157**

Domestic Violence Hotline: **0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96**

Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: **444 43 06**

Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: **170**

Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services

Şehitlik Mahallesi Fabrika Caddesi 37. Sokak No: 7/1 Yenişehir / DİYARBAKIR 0 (412) 224 38 26-24

Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)

Şehitlik Mahallesi Fabrika Caddesi 1. sokak/7-3 Yenişehir/Diyarbakır (412) 257 21 50

Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)

Yenişehir: Şehitlik Mahallesi Fabrika Caddesi 37. Sokak No:7/2 Yenişehir/Diyarbakır (412) 262 43 18

Sur: Dr. Yusuf Azizoğlu Cad. No:5 Yenişehir / Diyarbakır (412) 229 03 92

Kayapınar: Çölgüzeli mevkii 1. etap 816 ada toki konutları eski karakol binası Kayapınar / Diyarbakır (412) 237 26 27

Bağlar: İnaloğlu Cad. No: 25 Yenişehir / Diyarbakır (412) 251 43 03

Silvan: Cami Mah. Azizoğlu Cad. No. 69 Silvan/ Diyarbakır 0 (412) 711 24 21

Ergani: Kemaliye Mah. Rüzgarlı Sok. No: 3 / Ergani / Diyarbakır 0412 611 15 15

Lice: Mulla Mah. Milli Güvenlik Cad. 5 Sok. No.33 Bit/ Diyarbakır 0 (412) 861 26 96

Bismil: Ulutürk Mah. Diyar Cad. No.76 Bismil/ Diyarbakır 0 (412) 415 21 10

Çermik: Tepe Mah. Diyarbakır Cad. No:10/4 Çermik / Diyarbakır 0412 461 28 38

Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality)

Kamer Foundation/ Kamer Vakfı

Ali Emiri 3. Sok. Es-Şal Apt. Kat:1 No:1-2 Yenişehir / Diyarbakır

Telefon: +90 412 228 10 53

Faks: +90 412 224 23 19

E-mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com / info@kamer.org.tr

Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission

Special Unit on GBV

Kadın Hakları Danışma Ve Uygulama Merkezi

Lise Cad. 4. Sk. Güneş 2009 Apt. A/Blok No:1 YENİŞEHİR/DİYARBAKIR

0850 466 21 21

Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers

Lise Cad. 4. Sk. Güneş 2009 Apt. A/Blok No:1 YENİŞEHİR/DİYARBAKIR

0850 466 21 21

Legal Support Centers (Ministry of Justice)

Adli Destek ve Mağdur Hizmetleri Müdürlüğü: Elazığ Cad. Diyarbakır Adalet Sarayı Yenişehir/ Diyarbakır Tel : 0412 229 16 00-ADM Dâhili: 1694

Aile Mahkemeleri, Diyarbakır Adliyesi Ek Bina: Yenişehir, Prof. Selahattin Yağcıoğlu Cd., 21100 Yenişehir/Diyarbakır 0 412 223 25 65 - 0 412 223 24 65

Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)
Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Gazi Yaşargil Eğitim Ve Araştırma Hastanesi: Elazığ Yolu 10. Km Üçkuyular Mevkii 21070 Kayapınar/Diyarbakır (412) 258 00 60
Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health)
Çocuk Hastalıkları Hastanesi Dr.Şeref İnalöz Cad. 21010 Yenişehir / Diyarbakır Tel: +90.412 224 57 51
Migrant Health Centers
Kayapınar: Huzurevler Mah 69. Sok. No:23 Kayapınar/Diyarbakır Bağlar: Kaynartepe Mah. Lezgin Avcı Cad. Şeyal Sitesi A Blok Zemin Kat No:46 Bağlar/Diyarbakır
Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations
Bağlar: Selahattin Eyyubi Mahallesi Urfa Bulvarı Akgülüçi Apartmanı Altı Bağlar / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 238 12 11 Bismil: Tekel Mahallesi Nato Caddesi Vakıf Binası Kat:1 No:1 Bismil / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 415 31 69 Çermik: Tepe Mahallesi Hükümet Konağı Kat:2 Çermik / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 461 44 62 Çınar: Çınar Kaymakamlığı Hükümet Konağı Çınar / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 511 30 07 Çüngüş: Hükümet Konağı 3.Kat Çüngüş / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 541 21 40 Dicle: 27 Mayıs Mahallesi Özel İdare Tesisleri Dicle / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 561 31 99 Eğil: Eğil / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 581 23 39 Ergani: Kemertaş Mahallesi Hükümet Konağı Zemin Kat Ergani / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 611 27 24 Hani: Cumhuriyet Caddesi Hükümet Konağı Kat:3 Hani / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 651 23 27 Hazro: Vali Efkan Ala Bulvarı Hükümet Konağı Kat:2 Hazro / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 671 22 18 Kayapınar: Huzurevleri Mahallesi 68. Sokak Dış Kapı No:66 Aksu Sitesi A/Blok İç Kapı No:1 Kayapınar / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 238 12 34 Kocaköy: Kaya Mahallesi Hükümet Konağı Zemin Kat Kocaköy / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 811 22 49 Kulp: Hükümet Konağı Kulp / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 831 22 42 Lice: Hükümet Konağı Kat:3 Lice / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 861 22 73 Merkez: Turgut Özal Bulvarı Fatih Lisesi Bitişiği Merkez / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 236 56 90 Silvan: Cami Mahallesi Hükümet Konağı Kat:2 No:18 Silvan / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 711 23 42 Sur: İnönü Caddesi Şeran Plaza K:1/5 Sur / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 223 16 16 Yenişehir : Kooperatifler Mahallesi Öğretmenler Sokak Tursan Apartmanı Altı No:12/B Yenişehir / DİYARBAKIR +90 (412) 224 04 17

GAZİANTEP

Hotlines
Police: 155 Gendarmerie: 156 Emergency Hotline: 112 Social Services Hotline: 183 Communication Center For Foreigners: 157 Domestic Violence Hotline: 0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96 Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: 444 43 06 Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: 170
Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services
Mücahitler Mahallesi Mareşal Fevzi Çakmak Bulvarı No:104/B Şehitkamil / GAZİANTEP 0 (342) 231 65 21
Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)
Karagöz Mahallesi Türkocağı Çıkmazı Sokak No:5/B Şahinbey/Gaziantep (342) 220 78 01
Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)
Şehitkamil: Mevlana Mahallesi, 50100 No.Lu Cadde, No: 62 Şehitkamil/Gaziantep (342) 329 30 24 Şahinbey: Beydilli Mahallesi 22 Nolu Sokak No:19 Şahinbey/Gaziantep (342) 271 72 00- 05 Nizip: Kıbrıs Mahallesi, Çavdar Sokak, No:23 Nizip/Gaziantep (454) 518 32 23- 751 42 16 İshaliye: Fevzi Çakmak Mahallesi, Nurtan Öztürk Caddesi, No:2 İshaliye/Gaziantep (342) 869 01 01- 02 Araban: Turgut Özal Mahallesi, Cezaevi Caddesi, No:1 Araban/Gaziantep (342) 611 22 28- 27
Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality)
GAZİANTEP KAMER Adres: 75. Yıl Mah. Yeşilvadi Bulvarı, Bulvarkent Sitesi Bağımsız Bina No:10 Şahinbey/Gaziantep Telefon: 90 342 349 97 67 E - mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com
Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission İstasyon Cad. Ticaret Sarayı. Kat:2 Şahinbey/Gaziantep 0 342 231 52 90 - 0 342 232 71 72 -0505 706 90 07 (komisyon başkanı)

Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers
İstasyon Cad. Ticaret Sarayı. Kat:2 Şahinbey/Gaziantep 0 342 230 63 72
Legal Support Centers (Ministry of Justice)
Zeytinli Mah. İpek Yolu Üzeri, Tugay Yanı, Gaziantep Adalet Sarayı Şehitkamil/Gaziantep 342 321 36 36
Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)
Dr. Ersin Arslan Eğitim Ve Araştırma Hastanesi Eyüpoğlu, Hürriyet Cd. No:40, 27010 Şahinbey/Gaziantep (0342) 221 07 00
Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health)
Gaziantep Cengiz Gökçek Kadın Doğum Ve Çocuk Hastalıkları Hastanesi 15 Temmuz Mahallesi 148063 Nolu Cadde No:4 Çevik Kuvvet Yanı -Cengiz Gökçek Kadın Doğum Ve Çocuk Hastalıkları Hastanesi - 27010 Şehitkamil/Gaziantep- 342 360 08 88
Migrant Health Centers
<u>Barak</u> : Barak Mah. 10. Sokak No:37 Şahinbey/Gaziantep Şahinbey, Bülbülzade: 75. Yıl Mah. Yeşilvadi Bulv. 860030 No'lu Cadde No:316/ A Bağımsız Bina Zemin 17-18 Şahinbey/Gaziantep <u>Ertuğrulgazi</u> : Ertuğrulgazi (Güneykent) Mah. Su Yolu Cad. No: 159/ D-E-F Şahinbey/Gaziantep <u>Gaziantep Nizip İlçe Sağlık Müdürlüğü Nizip Konteynerkent 1 Nolu GSM</u> : Konteyner Konaklama Tesisleri Nizip/Gaziantep <u>Güneş</u> : Güneş Mah. 204. Sokak No:2 Şahinbey/Gaziantep Şehitkamil, <u>Kayaönü</u> : Zeytinli (Kayaönü) Mah. Çetin Emeç Cad. No:12/3-4 Şehitkamil/Gaziantep Şehitkamil, Gazikent: Gazikent Burak Mah. 06041 No'lu Cad. Fatih Apartmanı No:64 (1.2.3.4. No'lu Dükkanlar) Şehitkamil/Gaziantep <u>Kolejtepe</u> : Kolejtepe Mah. İnönü Cad. No:30 Şahinbey/Gaziantep <u>Nizip</u> : Fatih Sultan Mah. Muradiye Sk. No:25/16 Nizip/Gaziantep <u>Tekstil Kent Göçmen Sağlığı Eğitim Merkezi</u> : Tekstil Kent Mah.(Ünalı) Hasip Duru Cd No:4-6 Şahinbey/Gaziantep
Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations
Araban: Hükümet Konağı Zemin Kat Araban / GAZİANTEP +90 (342) 611 24 49 İslahiye: Hükümet Konağı Zemin Kat No:6 İslahiye / GAZİANTEP +90 (342) 862 34 22 Karkamış:Hitit Bulvarı Karkamış Kaymakamlığı Karkamış / GAZİANTEP +90 (342) 561 21 55 Merkez: İncilipınar Mahallesi Valilik Binası Z15 Merkez / GAZİANTEP +90 (342) 231 44 07 Nizip: Namık Kemal Mahallesi Kıratlı Sokak No:13 Nizip / GAZİANTEP +90 (342) 517 51 80 Nurdağı: Hükümet Konağı Atatürk Mahallesi Atatürk Caddesi Nurdağı / GAZİANTEP +90 (0342)671 40 35 Oğuzeli: Subaşı Mahallesi Vilayet Caddesi Hükümet Konağı Kat 2 Oğuzeli / GAZİANTEP +90 (342) 571 39 41 Şahinbey: Kolejtepe Mahallesi Yeşil Camii Caddesi Şahinbey Hükümet Konağı Şahinbey / GAZİANTEP +90 (342) 231 82 90 Şebinkarahisar: Bülbül Mahallesi Halil Rifat Paşa Caddesi Hükümet Konağı Şebinkarahisar / GAZİANTEP +90 (454)711 46 07 Şehitkamil: İncilipınar Mahallesi Sabahat Gögüş Caddesi Şehitkamil Kaymakamlık Binası No:14 Şehitkamil / GAZİANTEP +90 (0342)324 77 65 Yavuzeli: Hürriyet Mahallesi Yavuzeli Hükümet Konağı Kat:3 Yavuzeli / GAZİANTEP +90 (342) 641 10 33

HATAY

Hotlines
Police: 155 Gendarmerie: 156 Emergency Hotline: 112 Social Services Hotline: 183 Communication Center For Foreigners: 157 Domestic Violence Hotline: 0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96 Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: 444 43 06 Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: 170
Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services
Kanatlı Mahallesi Türkmenbaşı Caddesi No:13 0326 216 10 89- 0326 214 47 85
Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)
Akevler Mahallesi Ayşe Fitnat Hanım Caddesi No:33/2 Antakya/Hatay (326) 216 61 33
Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)
Dört Yol: Sanayi Mah. Özel Cad. No.7 Dört Yol/Hatay (326) 713 37 82 Antakya: Kanatlı Mah. Türkmenbaşı Cd. No:13 Antakya/Hatay (326) 216 10 55 İskenderun: Savaş Mah. Atatürk Bulvarı No:43 İskenderun/Hatay (326) 614 01 80

Reyhanlı:Yeni Mah. Şehit Cüneyt Güder Cad. No:21/1 Reyhanlı/Hatay (326) 502 22 90 Kırıkhan: Yeni Mah.Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Cad.No:59/A Kırıkhan/Hatay 0326 344 53 15 Altınözü: Yenişehir Mahallesi M. Cavit Alkan Caddesi No: 64/1 0326 311 36 16- 0326 311 36 26
Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality)
-
Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission
Kadın Hakları Komisyonu/ Women Right Commission Hatay Adalet Sarayı Zemin Kat Antakya/Hatay 0326 215 18 77 - 0326 213 40 80
Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers
Hatay Adalet Sarayı Zemin Kat Antakya/Hatay 0326 215 18 77- 0326 213 40 80
Legal Support Centers (Ministry of Justice)
Hatay Adliyesi: Akasya Mah. Çevre Yolu Cad. No: 32 Günyazı Mevkii Antakya/Hatay 0326 228 11 77-78-79-80-81- 84 ADM Dahili: 5531 İskenderun Adliyesi: Gürsel Mah. Eyüp Sultan Cad. No:2 İskenderun / Hatay 0 (326) 618 55 00- ADM Dâhili:1386
Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)
-
Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health)
Hatay Devlet Hastanesi Güzelburç Mahallesi Kıbrıs Caddesi No : 81 Adres Kodu : 2044364483 Antakya - Hatay (0326) 229 44 00
Migrant Health Centers
<u>Aktepe</u> : Aktepe Mah.İnönü Cad.No:17 Zemin KatHassa/Hatay <u>Antakya Göçmen Sağlığı Eğitim Merkezi</u> : Saraykent Mah. Şükrü Balcı Cad. 1.Sokak No:18 Antakya/Hatay Apaydın: Apaydın Mah. Apaydın Kampı Antakya/ Hatay Boynuyoğun: Boynuyoğun Mah. Hacığaşa Yolu Üzeri Hamzabey Çiftliği Yanı Altınözü/Hatay Ekinci: Aşağı Ekinci Mah. Site Cad. Kain Sanayi Apt. No:3 Antakya/Hatay <u>Erzin</u> : İsalı Mah.Muhammetler Cad. A Blok No:3/1 Erzin/Hatay <u>Esentepe</u> : Esentepe Mah. 16.Sokak No:7 Antakya/Hatay Dörtöyl: Kışlalar Mah. Atatürk Cad. Aldırma Sok. No:1/13 Dörtöyl/Hatay İskenderun: Aşkarbeyli Sakarya Mah. Şehit Astsb. Ali Emercan Cad. İskenderun/Hatay <u>Fatikli</u> : Fatikli Mah.İstiklal Caddesi No:113 Altınözü/Hatay <u>Gökçeoğlu</u> : Gökçeoğlu Mah.Yavuz Caddesi No:7/2 Kumlu/Hatay <u>Hacı Alpagot</u> : Hacı Alpagot M.Hacı Cuma Ugan Sokak No:9 Zemin Kat. Antakya/Hatay <u>Halil Bey</u> : Halil Bey Mahallesi Mehmet Aslan Cad. No:57 Belen/Hatay <u>Bağlar</u> : Bahçelievler mah. Oğulcan Tuna Cad. Dış Kapı No:17 Reyhanlı/Hatay <u>Kırıkhan 1 Nolu GSM</u> : Gündüz Mah. Mustafa Paşa Cad. No:24 Kırıkhan/Hatay <u>Kırıkhan 2 Nolu GSM</u> : Kurtuluş Mah.Yalçın Sok. No:5 Kırıkhan/Hatay <u>Kırıkhan 3 Nolu GSM</u> : Cumhuriyet Mah.362.Sok.No:11/A Kırıkhan/Hatay <u>Kırıkhan 4 Nolu GSM</u> : Yeni Mahalle İskenderun Cad. No:85 Kırıkhan/Hatay Narlıca GSM: Narlıca Mah. 36. Sok No:2 Antakya/ Hatay <u>Narlıca 2 Nolu GSM</u> : Narlıca Mah. Atatürk Cad. 47 Sok. Özlem Apt.No:69 Daire:1-2Antakya/Hatay <u>Payas</u> : Yıldırım Beyazıt Mah. Mareşal Fevzi Çakmak Cad.No:8 Payas/Hatay <u>Reyhanlı 1 Nolu GSM</u> : Esentepe Mah.Şehit Metin Cad. Reyhanlı/Hatay <u>Reyhanlı 2 Nolu GSM</u> : Yenişehir Mah. Abdulrezzak Alkan Caddesi No:9 Reyhanlı/Hatay <u>Reyhanlı 4 Nolu GSM</u> : Yeni (Bayırlı) Mah. 129. Sok No:40 Reyhanlı/Hatay Reyhanlı 5 Nolu GSM: Yenişehir M. Araç Muayene İstasyonu Bitişiği (Prefabrik Yapı) Reyhanlı/ Hatay <u>Yayladağı GSM</u> : Dutlubahçe Mah.Atatürk Cad. No:222 Yayladağı/Hatay Yıbo: Dutlu Bahçe Mah. Heykeltıraş Mehmet Aksoy Cad. Yayladağı/Hatay
Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations
Altınözü: Altınözü Hükümet Konağı Kat:2 Altınözü / HATAY +90 (326) 311 30 31 Antakya: Akevler Mahallesi N.Kemal Atahan Caddesi No:2 Antakya / HATAY +90 (326) 214 62 80 Antakya: Cumhuriyet Mahallesi Cumhuriyet Caddesi Vakıf Apartmanı No:45/1 Antakya / HATAY +90 (326) 290 21 21 Arsuz: Uluçınar Mahallesi Sağlık Sokak No:11 Arsuz / HATAY +90 (326) 643 26 30 Belen: Hükümet Binası Muhlisali Mahallesi Kurtuluş Caddesi No:47/A Belen / HATAY +90 (326) 441 47 60 Defne: Sümerler Mahallesi Nasır Çankaya Caddesi No:14/2 Defne / HATAY +90 (326) 223 20 40 Dörtöyl: Numune Evler Mahallesi İstasyon Caddesi Karahasanpaşa İş Hanı Kat:3 No:306 Dörtöyl / HATAY +90 (326) 712 47 27

Erzin:	Hükümet Konağı Gaffar Okkan Caddesi Erzin / HATAY	+90 (326) 681 78 68
Hassa:	Yenimahalle 73. Sokak No:11 Hassa / HATAY	+90 (326) 771 50 58
İskenderun:	5 Temmuz Caddesi Kaymakamlık Binası İskenderun / HATAY	+90 (326) 613 49 14
Kırıkhan	Barbaros Mahallesi Nergiz Sokak No:5 Kırıkhan / HATAY	+90 (326) 344 21 20
Kumlu:	Hükümet Konağı Kumlu / HATAY	+90 (326) 461 20 41
Payas:	Yıldırım Beyazıt Mahallesi Şehit Ali Oğuz Caddesi Hükümet Konağı Payas / HATAY	+90 (326) 755 59 06
Reyhanlı:	Hükümet Konağı Reyhanlı / HATAY	+90 (326) 413 56 44
Samandağ:	Atatürk Mahallesi Mithat Kuk İşhanı Kat:2 Samandağ / HATAY	+90 (326) 512 81 12
Yayladağı:	Kurtuluş Mahallesi Atatürk Caddesi Hükümet Konağı Yayladağı / HATAY	+90 (326) 471 33 04

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

Hotlines

Police: **155**
 Gendarmerie: **156**
 Emergency Hotline: **112**
 Social Services Hotline: **183**
 Communication Center For Foreigners: **157**
 Domestic Violence Hotline: **0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96**
 Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: **444 43 06**
 Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: **170**

Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services

Binevler Mahallesi Bediüzaman Bulvarı No:41/A- Onikişubat/ (344) 215 86 45

Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)

Mimar Sinan Mahallesi Alparslan Türkeş Bulvarı No:78 Onikişubat/Kahramanmaraş (344) 215 16 26

Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)

Onikişubat: Mimar Sinan Mah. Alparslan Türkeş Bul. 48026 Sok. No:3 Onikişubat/K.Maraş (344) 221 33 85- 215 54 52
 Onikişubat Dulkadiroğlu Hatice Tanrıverdi SHM: Şehit Evliya Mahallesi Uzunoluk Caddesi No:7/A (344) 221 33 85
 Elbistan: Kızılcaoba Mah. İstiklal Cad. No: 5 (344) 415 25 27
 Pazarcık: Menderes Mah. Karataalkaya Bul. No:187/4 (344) 311 20 90
 Afşin: Efsus Tuğran Mah. Nazım Kaynak Bul. No:1 (Yeni Hükümet Konağı) (344) 511 58 38
 Göksun: Kayabaşı Mah. Gün Sazak Cad. No:2 (344) 714 40 60
 Türkoğlu: Fatih Mah. Mahir Ünal Cad. No:76/A (Türkoğlu Belediyesi Hizmet Binası İçerisi) Türkoğlu/Kahramanmaraş (344) 618 10 05
 Çağlayancerit: İstiklal Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad. No:109 (344) 351 21 87

Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality)

Kahramanmaraş Municipality Family Counselling and Training Center - Kadın Aile Şube Müdürlüğü Büyükşehir Belediyesi
 Bahçelievler Mah. 9063.Sok. No:1 DULKADİROĞLU / KAHRAMANMARAŞ
 0344 223 5078 kadinveaile@kahramanmaras.bel.tr

Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission

Üngüt Mah. Prof. Dr. Necmettin Erbakan Bulvarı No: 110A-46050-Baro Başkanlığı- Kat 1 Onikişubat- Kahramanmaraş
 0344 211 11 27-28 (2 Hat) 0505 492 73 74 - 0533 237 00 61

Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers

Üngüt Mah. Prof. Dr. Necmettin Erbakan Bulvarı No: 110A-46050-Baro Başkanlığı- Kat 1 Onikişubat- Kahramanmaraş 0344-211 11 27

Legal Support Centers (Ministry of Justice)

Kahramanmaraş Adliyesi: Cumhuriyet, Prof.Dr.Necmettin Erbakan Bulvarı No:66, 46050 Onikişubat/Kahramanmaraş
 0(344) 211 16 90 - 91 ADM Dahili:1122

Elbistan Adliyesi: Kızılcaoba Mahallesi İstiklal Caddesi Elbistan/K.Maraş
 0344 415 20 35 - 0344 415 20 37 ADM Dahili: 1553

Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)

Kahramanmaraş Necip Fazıl Şehir Hastanesi Gaziantep Yolu 12. Km Karacasu Kırım Mah. Dulkadiroğlu / Kahramanmaraş +90.344 228 28 00
Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health) Kahramanmaraş Necip Fazıl Şehir Hastanesi Gaziantep Yolu 12. Km Karacasu Kırım Mah. Dulkadiroğlu / Kahramanmaraş +90.344 228 28 00
Migrant Health Centers Dulkadiroğlu 1 Nolu GSM: Fevzi Paşa Mah. Zeki Karakız Cad. No: 27 Dulkadiroğlu/Kahramanmaraş Dulkadiroğlu 2 Nolu GSM: Senem Ayşe Mah. Ali Ulvi Yetişen Cad. 81/11 Dulkadiroğlu/ Kahramanmaraş Dulkadiroğlu 4 Nolu GSM: Namık Kemal Mah. Hacı Murat Cad. No:136/A Dulkadiroğlu/ Kahramanmaraş Konteynirkent GSM: Sivricebüyük Mah. 46090 Dulkadiroğlu/ Kahramanmaraş Elbistan 1 Nolu GSM: Kızılcaoba Mah. Pınarbaşı Cad. No:7/9 Elbistan/Kahramanmaraş Onikişubat Bab-I Şifa: Dumlupınar mah. Sait Zarifoğlu Cad. Ökkeş Dede Apt B Blok No:131/3 Onikişubat/Kahramanmaraş Onikişubat 5 Nolu GSM: Piri Reis Mah. 28. Sok No:18 Onikişubat/Kahramanmaraş
Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations Hükümet Konağı Kat :2 Ekinözü/Kahramanmaraş (344) 351 29 78 Hükümet Konağı Kat 4 Türkoğlu/Kahramanmaraş (344) 618 25 33 Yeşilyurt Mahallesi İsa Alptekin Caddesi Yeni Afşin Adliye Sarayı (344) 511 60 86 Seyitaliler Mahallesi Hükümet Konağı Giriş Kat (344) 471 33 22 Ceyhan Mah. Göktürk Cad. No:40 Elbistan/Kahramanmaraş (344) 415 20 06 Hükümet Konağı Kat 3 andirin (344) 561 21 74 Göksun Hükümet Konağı Kayabaşı Mah. Atatürk Cad. (344) 714 50 50 Pazarcık Sosyal Yardımlaşma Ve Dayanışma Vakfı (344) 311 41 56 Yavuz Selim Mah. Eczacı Aslan İspir Cad. No:19 (344) 231 72 49 Yavuz Selim Mah. Eczacı Aslan İspir Cad. No:19 (344) 235 29 67 (Yavuz Selim Mah. Eczacı Aslan İspir Cad. No:19 344) 235 29 68

KİLİS

Hotlines Police: 155 Gendarmerie: 156 Emergency Hotline: 112 Social Services Hotline: 183 Communication Center For Foreigners: 157 Domestic Violence Hotline: 0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96 Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: 444 43 06 Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: 170
Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services Ekrem Çetin Mahallesi Vali Güner Özmen Bulvarı No:15 Merkez / KİLİS 0 (348) 813 25 48
Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services) İsmet Paşa Mahallesi Ali Metin Dirimtekin Caddesi No:48 Merkez/KİLİS 0 (348) 813 11 24
Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services) Saraç Mehmet Çavuş Mahallesi Yonca Sokak, No:3/A Belediye Fen İşleri Garajı Bitişiği Kilis +90 (348) 814 55 42
Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality) -
Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission Kilis Baro Başkanlığı Kilis Adalet Sarayı Beşevler/Kilis Tel / Fax : 0 348 813 49 76
Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers Kilis Baro Başkanlığı Kilis Adalet Sarayı Beşevler/Kilis

Tel / Fax : 0 348 813 49 76
Legal Support Centers (Ministry of Justice)
Necmettin Erbakan Mahallesi İnönü Bulvarı No:10 Merkez/Kilis 0 (348) 813 18 72 – 0 (348) 813 35 73 - ADM Dahili: 1231
Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)
-
Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health)
-
Migrant Health Centers
Kilis Bab-I Şifa Güçlendirilmiş GSM: Şihabullah Mah. Doğan Güreş Paşa Bulvarı No:47 Merkez/Kilis Beşiriye: Hürriyet Mah. Okul Cad. No: 12/1 Beşiriye Konaklama Tesisleri/Kilis Merkez: Kazım Karabekir Mah. Funda Sok. No:2 Merkez/Kilis
Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations
Elbeyli: Elbeyli Kaymakamlığı Elbeyli / KİLİS +90 (348) 782 23 20 Musabeyli: Yaşar Aktürk Mahallesi Akpınar Caddesi No:1 Musabeyli / KİLİS +90 (348) 813 30 41 Polateli: Polateli / KİLİS +90 (348) 725 10 26

MARDİN

Hotlines
Police: 155 Gendarmerie: 156 Emergency Hotline: 112 Social Services Hotline: 183 Communication Center For Foreigners: 157 Domestic Violence Hotline: 0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96 Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: 444 43 06 Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: 170
Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services
Nur Mah. 13 Sk. No:8 Artuklu / MARDİN 0 (482) 212 44 79- (482) 212 37 95
Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)
Yenişehir Mahallesi Kardelen Sokak No:8/B Artuklu/Mardin (482) 213 33 83-
Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)
Artuklu: Nur Mah. 13 Sk. No:8 Artuklu / MARDİN (482) 212 37 95 Kızıltepe: Tepebaşı Mah. Hastane Cad. No:26 Kızıltepe / MARDİN 0 (482) 313 50 01 Nusaybin: 8 Mart Mah. Tandoğan Cad. No. 96 Nusaybin, Mardin 0 (482) 415 30 01 Midyat: Seyyitler Mah. Yaşar Kemal Cd. No:38 Midyat/ MARDİN (482) 462 10 85
Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality)
Mardin Women Cooperation Association /Mardin Ortak Kadın İşbirliği Derneği 13 Mart Mah. Gaffari Güneş Cd. Burç Apt 2 Bahçe katı Daire No. 26 Artuklu/ Mardin 0532 547 3 007 info@Mokid.Org
MARDİN KAMER Adres: 13 Mart Mah. 13 Mart Cad. Yağmur Apartmanı Kat:1 No:2 Yenişehir/Mardin Telefon: 90 482 212 23 53 E - mail: kamerardin47@gmail.com
KIZILTEPE KAMER Adres: Tepebaşı Mah. 659. Sok. No:35/D Kızıltepe/Mardin Telefon: 09 482 312 03 12 E - mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com
Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission
Bar Association's Women Rights Center/ Kadın Hakları Merkezi Adres : 13 Mart Mahallesi İl Müftülüğü Arkası 48. Sokak No:8 Artuklu//Mardin Merkez tel no: 537 035 47 73 Kadın Hakları Merkezi Başkanı tel no: 532 13380 15
Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers

Adres:	13	Mart	Mahallesi	İl	Müftülüğü	Arkası	48.	Sokak	No:8
Artuklu/Mardin									
0482 213 60 43									
Legal Support Centers (Ministry of Justice)									
Mardin Adliyesi: 13 Mart, Vali Ozan Cad. Hükümet Konağı, 47200 Mardin Merkez/Mardin (482) 2123601- (482) 2121027 Aile Mahkemesi Dahili: 620 Kızıltepe Adliyesi: Sanayi, 711. Sok. 47410 Kızıltepe/Mardin 0 (482) 312 40 03-02 - ADM Dâhili:108									
Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)									
-									
Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health)									
Mardin Devlet Hastanesi Nur Mahallesi Vali Ozan Caddesi (47100) Artuklu/Mardin (482) 212 10 48									
Migrant Health Centers									
<u>Artuklu Bab-I Şifa GSM:</u> Yeniyoil Mah. Yeniyoil Caddesi No:97 Artuklu/Mardin Kızıltepe: Bahçelievler Mah. İpekyolu Cad. Bahattin Sertkaya Apt Blok No:203/1b Kızıltepe/Mardin Kızıltepe 2 Nolu GSM: İpek Mah. Ali Ertaş Cad. No: 120 Kızıltepe/Mardin <u>Midyat:</u> Yeni Mahallesi Mardin Çevre Yolu No:11 Midyat/ Mardin Nusaybin Bab-I Şifa GSM: Abdulkadir Paşa Mah. Umut Cad. No: 60/A Nusaybin/Mardin									
Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations									
Dargeçit: Hükümet Konağı Dargeçit / MARDİN +90 (482) 381 24 56 Derik: İlçe Özel İdare Müdürlüğü Üst Katı No:2 47800 Derik / MARDİN +90 (482) 251 41 18 Kızıltepe: Yeni Mahalle Hükümet 1.Cadde Konağı Karşısı 1.Kat No:1 Kızıltepe / MARDİN +90 (482) 312 18 22 Mazıdağı: Mazıdağı Kaymakamlığı Kat:3 Mazıdağı / MARDİN +90 (482) 511 10 55 Merkez: Mardin Valiliği Merkez / MARDİN +90 (482) 212 27 94 Midyat: Hükümet Konağı Zemin Kat Midyat / MARDİN +90 (482) 462 20 44 Nusaybin: Kışla Mahallesi Hükümet Konağı Zemin Kat Nusaybin / MARDİN +90 (482) 415 19 54 Ömerli: Hükümet Konağı K:3 Ömerli / MARDİN +90 (482) 541 36 11 Savur: Savur / MARDİN +90 (482) 571 24 05 Yenişehir: Gül Mahallesi Konak Caddesi Hükümet Konağı Yenişehir / MARDİN +90 (482) 591 10 47 Yenişehir : 13 Mart Mahallesi Hükümet Caddesi Hükümet Konağı Zemin Kat Yenişehir / MARDİN +90 (482) 212 27 94									

Hotlines
Police: 155 Gendarmerie: 156 Emergency Hotline: 112 Social Services Hotline: 183 Communication Center For Foreigners: 157 Domestic Violence Hotline: 0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96 Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: 444 43 06 Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: 170
Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services
Çankaya Mahallesi 4716 Sokak No:16 Akdeniz / Mersin 0 (324) 237 61 07- 0 (324) 237 61 08-0 (324) 231 12 55
Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)
Gazi Mahallesi 1323 Sokak. No:5 Yenişehir/Mersin (324) 328 66 35
Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)
Akdeniz: Gündoğdu Mah. 5970 Sk. No: 1/A P.K. 33250 Akdeniz / Mersin (324) 237 23 30 Toroslar: Halkkent Mah. Ceyhan Cad. No: 8 Toroslar / Mersin (324) 223 22 70 Tarsus: Kırklarsırtı Mah. 2636 Sk. No: 3 Tarsus / Mersin (324) 625 37 57 Silifke: Gazi Mahallesi İlhan Akgün Caddesi 8 sokak No: 11 Silifke/ MERSİN (324) 714 60 03 Anamur: Sağlık Mah. Fahri Görgülü Cad. Arnem İşmerkezi No: 41 Kat : 1 – 6 Anamur / Mersin (324) 814 49 94 Erdemli: Akdeniz Mah. Erdemoğlu Blv. No : 8 Erdemli / Mersin (324) 515 78 78 Mut: Meydan Mah. Dikici Sk. No: 1 Mut / Mersin (324) 774 22 75
Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality)
Günebakan Women's Association/ Günebakan Kadın Derneği 50.yıl Mah. 28.Cad. Gürçağ Sitesi C Blok Zemin Kat Yenişehir Mersin 539 481 82 46 e-mail : gunebakankd@hotmail.com
Mersin Autonomous Women Association/ Bağımsız Kadın Derneği Fabrikalar Caddesi No.110 Mersin Telephone: 0324 337 20 21 Faks: 0324 336 50 92
Mimoza Women Association/ Mimoza Kadın Derneği Bahçe mah. İstiklal cad. 4606 sok. İstiklal İş Hanı Kat 1/ 3 Akdeniz/ Mersin Telephone: 552 753 70 33- 5438677634
Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission
Adres: İhsaniye Mahallesi Zeytinli Bahçe Caddesi Akdeniz/Mersin 324 231 31 27 - 231 19 65
Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers
Adres: Gökdelen İş Merkezi Kat 16 Mersin Barosu 16. Kat Mersin 324 337 45 30 - 337 45 31
Legal Support Centers (Ministry Of Justice)
Mersin Adliyesi: İhsaniye Mahallesi Zeytinli Bahçe Caddesi Akdeniz/Mersin 0 (324) 232 18 45, 324 232 80 84 ADM Dâhili: 1039 Aile Mahkemesi Dahili: 2504, 2501, 2514 Tarsus Adliyesi: Tozkoparan Zahir Mah. Kasim Gülek Blv. No:1, 33460 Tarsus/Mersin 0 324 616 15 70 - ADM Dâhili: 1500
Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)
T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı Mersin Şehir Hastanesi Koru Kent Mah. 96015 Sok. Mersin Entegre Sağlık Kampüsü 33240 Toroslar/Mersin (0324) 225 10 00
Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health)
Mersin Toros Devlet Hastanesi
Migrant Health Centers
Akdeniz: Şevket Sümer Mahallesi 5928 Sokak No:2 Akdeniz/Mersin Akdeniz Nusratiye: Nusratiye Mah. 5026 Sok. No:16/1 Akdeniz/Mersin Erdemli: Alata Mah.Alparslan Türkeş Bul No:691/A Erdemli/Mersin Mezitli: Güçlendirilmiş GSM: Yeni Mahalle Kelveli Cad. KARAYİĞİTİCİ Konutları No:13 Mezitli/Mersin Memitli GSM: Menderes Mah. 35421 Sok. No:48 Nehir Plaza C Blok Altı Mezitli/Mersin Tarsus 1 Nolu Güçlendirilmiş GSM: Girne Mah.Sait Polat Bulvarı No:206/E Tarsus/Mersin Tarsus 2 Nolu GSM: Girne Mah.Şht. Murat Karakulak Sokak No:47/2 Tarsus/Mersin

Toroslar Göçmen Sağlığı Eğitim Merkezi: Osmaniye Zekiayan Mah.82045 Sok.No:1 Toroslar/Mersin

Toroslar Güçlendirilmiş GSM: Zekiayan Mah.80045 Sok.No:1 Toroslar/Mersin

Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations

Akdeniz	Yeni Mahalle Uray Caddesi Adliye Binası Karşısı No:8/A Akdeniz / MERSİN	+90 (324) 239 38 06
Anamur	Hükümet Konağı Anamur / MERSİN	+90 (324) 814 10 61
Aydıncık	Aydıncık / MERSİN	+90 (324) 841 20 27
Bozyazı	Kaymakamlık Hükümet Binası No:107 Bozyazı / MERSİN	+90 (324) 851 23 19
Çamlıyayla	Kale Mahallesi Saybaşı Sokak Hükümet Konağı B/Blok No:48 Çamlıyayla / MERSİN	+90 (324) 681 53 13
Erdemli	Akdeniz Mahallesi Atatürk Caddesi No:120/A Erdemli / MERSİN	+90 (324) 515 25 57
Gülнар	Saray Mahallesi İlkokul Sokak No:3 Gülнар / MERSİN	+90 (324) 751 78 92
Yenişehir	Akkent Mahallesi H.Okun Merzeci Bulvarı No:662 Zemin Kat Yenişehir / MERSİN	+90 (324) 237 45 10
Mezitli	Fındıkpınarı Caddesi Çamlıca Mahallesi No:147 Kuyuluk Mezitli / MERSİN	+90 (324) 357 15 03
Mut	Mut / MERSİN	+90 (324) 774 13 60
Silifke	Silifke Kaymakamlığı Saray Mahallesi Hükümet Konağı Kat:1 Silifke / MERSİN	+90 (324) 714 49 20
Tarsus	Fevzi Çakmak Mahallesi Hürriyet Caddesi No:2/3 Tarsus / MERSİN	+90 (324) 613 98 20
Toroslar	Çağdaşkent Mahallesi Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bulvarı No:58 Toroslar / MERSİN	+90 (324) 321 34 21
Yenişehir	Barbaros Mahallesi Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı No:463 Yenişehir / MERSİN	+90 (324) 326 93 00

OSMANİYE

Hotlines

Police: **155**

Gendarmerie: **156**

Emergency Hotline: **112**

Social Services Hotline: **183**

Communication Center For Foreigners: **157**

Domestic Violence Hotline: **0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96**

Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: **444 43 06**

Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: **170**

Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services

Fakıuşağı Mahallesi Prof. Dr. Alper Akınoğlu Cad No: 4 (328) 825 01 61

Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)

Fakıuşağı Mahallesi 45003. Sokak. No: 3 (Yeni Vali Konağı Yakını) Merkez/ Osmaniye
(328) 802 07 74

Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)

Merkez:Fakıuşağı Mahallesi Prof. Dr. Alper Akınoğlu Cad No:2 A (328) 812 58 17

Kadirli: Savrun mah. Mehmet Can Cad. No.14 Kat 2 Kadirli/Osmaniye (328) 718 04 80-81

Düziçi: Merkez Mahallesi Refik Cesur Blv. Kösek Apt. No: 764 D: B1 Düziçi/Osmaniye (328) 876 20 23

Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality)

-

Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission

Kadın Hakları Komisyonu/Women Right Commission

Fakıuşağı Mahallesi Prof. Dr. Kazım Tülüce Bulvarı No:2 D:5 Merkez/Osmaniye (Hizmet Binası)

+90 328 826 15 55- 15 53

Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers

Fakıuşağı Mahallesi Prof. Dr. Kazım Tülüce Bulvarı No:2 D:5 Merkez/Osmaniye (Hizmet Binası)

+90 328 826 15 55

Legal Support Centers (Ministry of Justice)

Adnan Menderes Mahallesi Adnan Menderes Bulvarı Valilik Kompleksi Merkez/Osmaniye

0328 826 18 64

Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)

-

Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health)

Osmaniye Devlet Hastanesi

D400 Karayolu Üzeri Akyar Mevki- Tel: 0 (328) 826 12 00 (Santral)

Migrant Health Centers

Merkez Güçlendirilmiş GSM: Cevdetiye Geçici Barınma Merkezi Yeşiltepe Mah. Cevdetiye/Osmaniye

Merkez: Mareşal Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Çiftlik Cad. No:21 Merkez/Osmaniye

Merkez 2 nolu GSM: Adnan Menderes Mah. Mehmet Zahit Kotku Cad. 15 Temmuz Şehitleri Apt No:42/A Merkez

Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations

Bahçe: Hükümet Konağı Kat:2 Bahçe / OSMANİYE +90 (328) 861 47 20
Düziçi: Hürriyet Mahallesi Köylere Hizmet Birliği Binası Kat:1 80600 Düziçi / OSMANİYE +90 (328) 876 24 87
Hasanbeyli: Merkez Mahallesi Özel İdare İş Hanı H.Kazım Fettahioğlu Caddesi No:9 Hasanbeyli / OSMANİYE +90 (0328) 664 85 34
Kadirli: Dere Mahallesi Hükümet Caddesi Hükümet Konağı Kat:3 Kadirli / OSMANİYE +90 (328) 718 18 52
Merkez: Hükümet Konağı N Blok Zemin Kat Merkez / OSMANİYE +90 (328) 825 93 11
Sumbas: Sumbas Kaymakamlık Hizmet Binası Sumbas / OSMANİYE +90 (328) 784 81 47
Toprakkale: Karataş Mahallesi Kaymakamlık Binası Toprakkale / OSMANİYE +90 (328) 633 27 37

ŞANLIURFA**Hotlines**

Police: **155**
Gendarmerie: **156**
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Social Services Hotline: **183**
Communication Center For Foreigners: **157**
Domestic Violence Hotline: **0212 656 96 96 0549 656 96 96**
Ankara Bar Association Gelincik Hotline: **444 43 06**
Family, Labor, Social Services Communication Center: **170**

Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Family and Social Services

Esentepe Mahallesi Necmettin Cevheri Caddesi No:76 Karaköprü / ŞANLIURFA 0 (414) 315 51 49- 0 (414) 313 11 61

Violence Preventing Monitoring Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)

Ahmet Yesevi Mahallesi 9821. Sokak No:135/1 Haliliye/Şanlıurfa (414) 313 56 31

Social Service Center (Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services)

Eyyübiye: Yenice Mah. 5013. Sokak No: 2 Eyyübiye/Şanlıurfa +90 (414) 247 27 62
Karaköprü: Narlıkuyu Mahallesi 1049. Sokak No:24 Karaköprü/Şanlıurfa +90 (414) 347 80 95
Birecik: Meydan Mh. Sultan Kayıtbay Cd. No:5/A Birecik/Şanlıurfa +90 (414) 652 99 27
Haliliye: Esentepe Mah. Necmettin Cevheri Cad. No:78 Karaköprü/Şanlıurfa +90 (414) 314 75 31
Viranşehir: Yenişehir Mahallesi 1797. Sk. No:1 Viranşehir/Şanlıurfa +90 (414) 512 18 89
Bozova: Fevzi Çakmak Mah. Atatürk Cad. No:3 Bozova/Şanlıurfa 0414 711 5108
Ceylanpınar: Seydo Atilla Mahallesi 201. Sokak No:1 Ceylanpınar / ŞANLIURFA 0 414 471 33 84
Harran: Süleyman Demirel mah. 2. Sok No.10 Harran/Şanlıurfa 0 414 441 26 96
Suruç: Barış Mahallesi Şimşek Sokak No:2 Suruç/Şanlıurfa 0 414 612 00 60
Siverek: Ofis Mah. Bediüzzaman Said Nursi Bulvarı No:211 Siverek/Şanlıurfa 0 414 552 25 20
Akçakale: Yeni Mah. İstasyon Caddesi Belediye Kültür Merkezi Binası 2. Kat Akçakale /ŞANLIURFA (414) 411 42 48

Women Counselling Centers (NGO, Municipality)**Urfa Yaşamevi Kadın Dayanışma Derneği**

Ali Baba Mahallesi 5040 Sok. Cesur Apt Kat:1 No:1 Karaköprü, Şanlıurfa
05397710268- 0505 388 26 32-

ŞANLIURFA KAMER

Mimar Sinan Mah. 119. Sok. Özgür Apt. No:50 Daire No:6 Haliliye/Şanlıurfa-(Should be updated later/ 1 ay sonra adres değişecek, güncel tutulmalı)(414) 313 95 56 e - mail: d.kamervakfi@gmail.com

Bar Association's Women Rights Center/Women Right Commission

Kadın Hakları Komisyonu/ Women Right Commission

Paşabağı Mahallesi, 775. Sk. 21 D, 63040 - Haliliye/Şanlıurfa (414) 3132828

Bar Association's Legal Aid Centers

Paşabağı Mahallesi, 775. Sk. 21 D, 63040 - Haliliye/Şanlıurfa (414) 3132828

Legal Support Centers (Ministry of Justice)

Siverek Adliyesi: Güney Mahallesi Atatürk Bulvarı No:38 63600 Siverek / Şanlıurfa 0 414 552 20 60

Şanlıurfa Adliyesi: Paşabağı Mahallesi, 775. Sk. 28 C, 63040 Haliliye/Şanlıurfa
0 414 313 10 25

Training and Research Hospitals (Ministry of Health)	
Mehmmet Akif İnan EAH Ertuğrul Gazi Mah 308. Sokak, Dış kapı 2, İç kapı 1 Haliliye/ Şanlıurfa +90414 318 60 00	
Child Monitoring Center (Ministry of Health)	
Şanlıurfa Eğitim Ve Araştırma Hastanesi Yenice Mah. Yenice Yolu No:1 Eyyübiye / Şanlıurfa +90.414 317 1717	
Migrant Health Centers	
<u>Balıköl</u> : Camikebir Mh.Demokrasi Cd. Topçu Sk.No:10 Eyyübiye <u>Eyyübiye, Eyyüp Nebi (Makam)</u> : Eyyüp Nebi Mh.3507 Sk. No:61 Eyyübiye <u>Eyyübiye, Yenice</u> : Yenice Mah. Yenice Sok.No:1 Eyyübiye/ Şanlıurfa <u>Eyyübiye Hayat El Harrani</u> : <u>Hayati Harrani Mah. Komiser Şakir Cad. No:223 Eyyübiye/Şanlıurfa</u> <u>Akçakale</u> :Atatürk Mh.Mehmet Akif Ersoy cd. İş Bankası Karşısı No:21 Akçakale <u>Birecik 1 Nolu GSM</u> : Meydan Mh. Karata Caddesi No:36 Birecik/Şanlıurfa <u>Bozova 1 Nolu GSM</u> : Gölbaşı Mh. Olgun Sk. No:1 Bozova/Şanlıurfa Ceylanpınar: Turgut Özal Mah. 232. Sok No: 25 Ceylanpınar/Şanlıurfa (TSM içi) Eyyübiye, Organize: Koçoören Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Mah. 102. Cad 2.Merkez Köyü Organize Sanayi Sağlık Ocağı Eyyübiye/Şanlıurfa <u>Haliliye GSM</u> : Bağlarbaşı Mah. Ipekyol Cad. II Sağ.Müd. Yani Haliliye/Şanlıurfa <u>Süleymaniye</u> : Devteşti Mh.Süleymaniye Cd. Uğurlu Apt. No:314 Haliliye <u>Harran</u> : Harran Geçici Barınma Merkezi (Konteynerkent Tesisleri) Harran/Şanlıurfa Karaköprü: Akbayır Mah. Balıkayağı Bulvarı Yamaç Evleri Sitesi Karşısı Karaköprü/Şanlıurfa <u>Siverek</u> : Abdalağa Mh.Mevlana Celaleddin Bulvarı No:52/C-D Siverek <u>Suruç 2 Nolu GSM</u> : Sarayaltı Mahallesi Remil Yolu Caddesi No: 23 Suruç <u>Viranşehir GSM</u> : Yenişehir Mh.17.Cadde 1628.Sokak A.Blok No:2-3-4 Viranşehir	
Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations	
Akçakale: Hükümet Konağı Akçakale / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 411 26 55
Birecik Meydan Mahallesi Hükümet Konağı Birecik Kaymakamlığı Birecik / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 652 90 59
Bozova Cumhuriyet Meydanı Özel İdare İş Hanı No:2/1 Bozova / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 711 65 42
Ceylanpınar: Ceylanpınar Hükümet Konağı Kat:2 Ceylanpınar / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 471 43 73
Halfeti Halfeti / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 751 54 75
Haliliye Şair Nabi Mahallesi 163. Sokak Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Vakfı (SYDV) Siteleri A-B Blok Altı Haliliye / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 313 45 23
Harran Hükümet Konağı Kat:3 Daire:9 Harran / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 441 21 58
Hilvan Hükümet Konağı Kat:3 Hilvan / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 681 23 36
Karaköprü: Merkez Mahallesi 5025 Sokak Tuşra Apartmanı No:84/B Karaköprü / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 290 15 21
Merkez Bahçelievler Mahallesi Eski Tekel Binası No:1 Merkez / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 315 11 73
Siverek Güney Mahallesi Atatürk Bulvarı No:88 Siverek / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 552 21 67
Suruç 11 Nisan Caddesi Aş Evi Üstü No:2/8 Suruç / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 611 93 92
Viranşehir: Yeni Hükümet Konağı Yenişehir Mahallesi 1797 Sokak No:1/1 63700 Viranşehir / ŞANLIURFA	+90 (414) 511 92 40