



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE IN GENEVA

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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey to the United Nations Office in Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and with reference to the letter by Ms. Dubravka Simonovic, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences dated 15 March 2021, has the honour to enclose herewith the information provided by relevant Turkish authorities.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 26 April 2021

Encl: As stated



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10

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Recipients :.....SPD.....

EnclosureVAW.....

Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services

Directorate General for Status of Women

Violence against women is one of the most prevalent problems in our country as well as every other part of the world. It is essential to support women who are exposed to violence, to provide effective and protective services, to take preventive measures, to implement policies with a victim-oriented approach, and to fight against “violence against women resulting in death” that situates at the far end of the spectrum as an extreme example of violence against women.

Examining how the crimes of femicide are punished under the Turkish Criminal Law in our country, we can observe that no specific crime type is provided for the “acts of violence against women resulting in death” as per the Turkish Penal Code (TPC) numbered 5237. The acts in question are regulated under the crime of "Deliberate Killing" in Articles 81 and its continuation of the mentioned Law. According to Article 81, "a person who deliberately kills a person is sentenced to life imprisonment." On the other hand, Article 82 regulates the qualified cases of deliberate killing.

- With premeditation,
- Brutally or through torment,
- By causing fire, flood, destruction, sinking, bombing or by using nuclear weapons,
- *Against a direct ascendant, direct descendant, spouse or sibling,*
- Against a child or against somebody who cannot protect himself physically or
- Mentally,
- *Against a pregnant woman, in knowledge of such pregnancy,*
- Against a person because of the public service he performs,
- In order to conceal an offence, destroy evidence, facilitate the commission of another offence or prevent apprehension,
- Out of frustration for not being able to commit another offence,
- *With the motive of a blood feud,*
- *With the motive of tradition*

the offender shall be sentenced to aggravated life imprisonment.

Certainly the most important legal instrument in combatting violence against women and domestic violence in Turkey is Law No. 6284 on the Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence Against Women.

With the Law No. 6284, protective and preventive measures about the victim and perpetrator and person who have the potential to inflict violence were regulated in detail.

In Turkey, data on femicide are collected by law enforcement units. The data in the category of “women who lost their lives due to domestic violence” by the Ministry of Interior are kept by the General Directorate of Security and the General Command of Gendarmerie. These institutions have been applying “Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women Registration Form” since 2009. Therefore, data on “women who died due to domestic violence” are systematically recorded. In this respect, murders in the country are classified primarily on the basis of gender, and then they are categorized by law enforcement units within the framework of the definition of “violence against women” in law No. 6284.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs General Directorate of Security and General Command of Gendarmerie; 303 women in 2016, 353 in 2017, 279 in 2018, 336 in 2019 and 267 women in 2020 died due to acts of intentional murder, which are considered within the scope of the Law No. 6284.

Concerning the violence against women that resulted in death, The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) prepared the 3rd National Action Plan on Combating Violence Against Women (2016-2020) which was entered into force in December 2016. In this plan the measure “A research will be conducted for in-depth analysis of violence against women that resulted in death” has been included under the heading Activity 5.6.

The relevant activity of the National Action Plan requires cooperation development among institutions/organizations by following an effective method for the prevention of violence against women resulting in death. In this framework, a working group consisting of all stakeholders has been established to evaluate the mechanisms available at national and regional level, as well as to make determinations regarding both the cases of violence against women resulting in death and the administrative and judicial process.

Under the coordination of the MoFLSS General Directorate on the Status of Women, with the participation of the personnel assigned to the working group from the Ministry of Justice, General Directorate of Criminal Affairs, Victim Rights Department, Criminal Records and Statistics General Directorate, Ministry of Internal Affairs General Directorate of Security, Police Academy Presidency, Gendarmerie General Command and Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy Group various meetings were held, related information and documents were shared by the parties, and quantitative and qualitative analysis studies were conducted within this framework.

Moreover, due to the expiration of the 3rd National Action Plan covering the years 2016-2020 by the end of 2020, the preparations for the 4th National Action Plan and Strategy Document for Combating Violence Against Women to be implemented in the 2021-2025 period have been completed.

In addition, a comprehensive report containing “an analysis of killings against women in Turkey” has been published and announced to the public by the Police Academy Department in 2019.

In the light of the results obtained from these studies, in order to determine the risks on time so-called Risk Analysis and Management Module is being developed by the MoFLSS. Within the scope of this Module, a new system featuring service intervention steps was integrated to the Family Information System. Following the completion of the pilot implementation, the Risk Analysis and Management Module in Violence Against Women will be put into practice and expanded to 81 provinces. Thus, in efforts to combat violence against women, not only crisis-oriented but also risk-oriented approach will be adopted and correct intervention and effective service will be provided to victims of violence.

Owing to the Electronic Bracelets Application, effective protection and intervention is provided for high-risk cases by monitoring the victim and the perpetrator of violence together. The said application was implemented in 15 provinces with the last Protocol signed on 28 June 2019. The Electronic Bracelet application was commenced throughout the country by the Ministry of Interior as of 25.01.2021.

In addition, the Women's Support System (KADES) Mobile application was launched in cooperation with the MoFLSS and the Ministry of Interior so as to provide effective and rapid intervention for women who are victims of violence or who are at risk of being subjected to violence.

The “183 Social Support Line” keeps providing psychological and legal services for women and children who are at risk of violence or in need of support and assistance. The support line provides free 24/7 service. Considering the increase in the number of calls by the time, prioritization process has been started. Victims of violence calling the helpline can access the relevant support staff by

pressing "0" without waiting. Services are being provided to the people in need with contact number "0 501 183 0 183" via the WhatsApp application (since May 2020) and the BIP application (since the beginning of 2021).

Furthermore, a total of 148 women shelters provide services with a capacity of 3.576 people. 112 of them are under the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services; 3 of them are affiliated with Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Migration Management, 1 is owned by NGO, and 32 shelters among them are under local administrations.

While the professional studies are being conducted to investigate the problems of women and children admitted to women's shelters and to remedy these problems, the women are also supported through other services such as guidance, safety, counselling, psychological support, legal support, medical care support, temporary financial aid, allowance, nursery, vocational training course, group work, social, artistic and sports activities etc.

Morover, Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers (ŞÖNİM) provides services in 81 provinces in Turkey. In 2020, a total of 221 thousand people benefited from services provided by ŞÖNİMs of which 190 thousand of them are women, 17 thousand of them are men and 14 thousand of them are children.

Finally, a contact point for combating violence against women has been assigned in 355 Social Service Centers which provide social services at district level. Thus, within the scope of Law No. 6284, guidance and counselling services, including the follow-up and monitoring of the measures for the victims of violence, and psycho-social support, has been started to be provided.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY INSTITUTION OF TURKEY (TIHEK)

The Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey (TIHEK) was established in 2016 by Law no. 6701 *Law on the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey*. Replacing the Turkish National Human Rights Institute with the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey (TIHEK) was intended to better incorporate in law the *Paris Principles* and the OPCAT requirements, as well as set up the legal framework of non-discrimination and progressing EU chapter negotiations. The *Law on Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey* came into effect on 26 April 2016. The Institution is comprised of the Board and Chairmanship. The Board is the decision-making body of the Institution in areas specified in its Founding Law. The Board is comprised of eleven members, including a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman, who are selected by the President of the Republic of Turkey. The TIHEK members were appointed in March 2017 and, after its Chairman and Deputy Chairman were elected, it became operational as of 25 May 2017.

1.1. Legal Mandate

TIHEK has a very broad mandate covering human rights, equality and detention monitoring; and has considerable powers to fulfil its mandate.

Law no. 6701 provides that TIHEK will:

“(...) work, on the basis of human dignity, towards protection and promotion of human rights, guaranteeing individuals’ right to equal treatment, prevention of discrimination in the exercise of legally recognized rights and freedoms and which will carry out actions in line with these principles, effectively fight against torture and ill-treatment and act as National Preventive Mechanism. [Art 1(1)]”

Law no. 6701 stipulates that the Institution shall have the duty and power to investigate allegations of discrimination, ill-treatment and torture upon application or ex officio. In the case of human rights violations, however, TIHEK is mandated only to investigate human rights violations ex officio and not to respond to individual complaints.

1.2. Independence

TIHEK has a public legal personality, administrative and financial autonomy and a private budget in order to ensure the independence of the Institution. Additionally, according to Article 10 of the Law, the Board, as the decision-making body of the Institution, shall perform and exercise its duties and powers independently and under its own responsibility. No body, authority, office or person shall

give orders and instructions, recommendations or suggestions to the Board on matters falling within the scope of its duties and powers.

Operating as National Human Rights Institution, National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) and Equality Body, TIHEK is responsible for protecting and promoting human rights, guaranteeing the right of equal treatment, preventing discrimination and torture. TIHEK is mandated to conduct activities to protect and promote human rights, to review and conduct inquiries on allegations of discrimination and its NPM mandate, to prepare annual reports and thematic reports, to monitor legislation and implementation, to conduct informative, awareness raising, and training activities, and provide opinions, suggestions, and recommendations to concerned persons, institution and organizations.

2. TIHEK AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

The Law no. 6701 sets the scope, definition and types of discrimination. The scope of the principle of non-discrimination covers public institutions, real persons and the private sector. Discrimination against persons based on the grounds of sex, race, colour, language, religion, belief, sect, philosophical or political opinion, ethnic origin, wealth, birth, marital status, health status, disability and age is prohibited. Segregation, instruction to discriminate and implementing such instructions, multiple discrimination, direct-indirect discrimination, mobbing, failure to make reasonable arrangements, abuse and discrimination based on any assumed ground are determined and defined as the types of discrimination falling into the scope of the Law. In this regard, article 3 of the Law states as follows:

- (1) All are equal in the exercise of legally recognized rights and freedoms.*
- (2) It is prohibited under this Law to discriminate against persons based on the grounds of sex, race, colour, language, religion, belief, sect, philosophical or political opinion, ethnic origin, wealth, birth, marital status, health status, disability and age.*
- (3) Where the principle of non-discrimination is violated, relevant competent and responsible public institutions and agencies and professional organizations with public institution status shall take necessary actions with a view to putting an end to the violation, remedying its consequences, preventing its repetition and ensuring the launch of administrative and judicial proceedings into it.*
- (4) Natural persons and legal persons created under private law who bear responsibility in respect of non-discrimination shall take necessary measures for detection of discrimination, elimination thereof and ensuring equality in respect of matters falling under their mandate."*

Article 5 of the Law determines the scope of non-discrimination as follows:

“(1) Public institutions and agencies, professional bodies with public institution status, natural persons and legal persons established under private law providing services of education and training, judiciary, law enforcement, health, transportation, communication, social security, social services, social assistance, sports, accommodation, culture, tourism and similar services shall not discriminate, in respect of their activities, against persons who use or have applied to use or wishing to be informed of such services. This provision also covers access to buildings and spaces where public services are provided.

(2) Persons and institutions who are responsible for the planning, provision and inspection of the services cited in the first paragraph shall have to take into account the needs of groups with different disabilities and make reasonable arrangements.

(3) When offering movable and immovable property to public; public institutions and agencies, professional bodies with public institution status, natural persons and legal persons established under private law and those authorize by them shall never discriminate against those who wish to acquire or rent such property and wish to receive information thereon at any stage during the lease of such property, formulation of the conditions of the contract of lease, renewal of the contract of lease or termination thereof, sale or assignment.

(4) There shall be no discrimination against any person in terms of joining associations, foundations, labour unions, political parties and professional organizations, being elected to their bodies, benefiting from membership opportunities, termination of membership as well as participating in and benefiting from their activities.”

Anti-discrimination in the field of employment is ensured with the Law no. 6701 with a separate article titled “employment and self-employment” by specifically emphasizing that an employer or a person authorized by an employer shall not reject an employment application for the reason of pregnancy, maternity or child care.

Every natural person and legal person who claims to have suffered from violation of non-discrimination principle can apply to HREI. Applications are free of charge. HREI concludes applications and its *ex-officio* inquiries within 6 months. In case of a violation of the non-discrimination principle, an administrative fine shall be imposed by the Board on the concerned public institutions, professional organisations with public institution status, natural persons and legal persons

established under private law. Public institutions, real persons and legal entities have to fulfil the information and documents requests of HREI without delay.

In the context of the femicides or violence against women, there are no applications filed at the Institution. On the other hand, the applications with a claim of mobbing and other kinds of discrimination based on sex are examined by the department of anti- discrimination and equality.

2.1. Decisions of the Board Regarding Prohibition of Discrimination Based on Sex or Marital Status

According to Law, one of the duties of the Institution is inquiring into, examining, taking a final decision on and monitoring the violations of non-discrimination principle – ex officio or upon an application. In this context, the Board decided to the prohibition of discrimination based on sex or marital status violated in four of the individual applications.

The Decision No 2018/69 and dated 27.06.2018

The Applicant, who is divorced and lives with her child, claims that she has suffered from an act of discrimination towards herself due to her marital status while looking for a residence to rent in Eskişehir. The Board emphasis that the reason behind the Addressee's instructions not to renting single persons any of his residences is the belief that married couples live in a better manner compared to single occupants as well as it is a better way in terms of widely accepted moral grounds, which is less likely to disturb their neighbors. Therefore, there is no legitimacy in the purpose of not renting the residence to the applicant, due to the lack of an objective ground behind these assumptions. Therefore the Board holds that THERE HAS BEEN A VIOLATION of "prohibition of discrimination", which is guaranteed by the Article 3 of the Law no. 6701 and ADMINISTRATIVE FINE of 1,000 (one thousand) TL in total.

The Decision No 2020/ 8 and dated 14.01.2020

The Applicant stated that she applied for a job announcement at the call centre of a bank and were asked whether she would like to work in a centre of the bank with a phone call back. The applicant claims that she accepted the job; however, she gave information about her pregnancy during this interview and as a result, the bank decided to disemploy the applicant due to her pregnancy.

The Board states that discrimination based on sex should be interpreted in a way that includes different negative treatment due to conditions that are directly related to women, such as pregnancy,



which are on the agenda, especially in the field of employment. Moreover, The Board emphasis that the state and society should respect the rights of the family and its members, and the important role of women in the reproduction of generations should not cause discrimination. The state and all the people, institutions and organizations that create the society have the responsibility to protect, support and facilitate motherhood and mothers, and consider the social importance of motherhood. Therefore the Board holds that THERE HAS BEEN A VIOLATION of “prohibition of discrimination”, which is guaranteed by the Article 3 of the Law no. 6701 and ADMINISTRATIVE FINE of 5.000,00 TL in total.

The Decision No 2020/ 176 and dated 11.08.2020

The applicant stated that she applied for a managerial position of a company and she was informed that she was hired. However, the applicant claims that she was told that her managers wanted to conclude the process negatively after she informed the company about her pregnancy.

The Board states that discrimination based on sex should be interpreted in a way that includes different negative treatment due to conditions that are directly related to women, such as pregnancy, which are on the agenda, especially in the field of employment. Therefore the Board holds that THERE HAS BEEN A VIOLATION of “prohibition of discrimination”, which is guaranteed by the Article 3 of the Law no. 6701 and ADMINISTRATIVE FINE of 15.000,00 TL in total.

The Decision No 2020/267 and dated 29.12.2020

The applicant, working as a contracted employee in a Municipality, stated that her contract was terminated because she was pregnant, therefore, she filed a lawsuit against this act and returned to her work. However, she claims that she was assigned to a place far from her previous place of work and for a duty that not compatible with her job description, that she could not use her maternity leaves efficiently, and that she was exposed to mobbing at work. The Board decided that the applicant's right to work is violated by the addressee Municipality, and that the actions of the Municipality are in the scope of mobbing in the workplace on the basis of sex specified in Law No. 6701, thus violating the prohibition of discrimination. The Board also holds ADMINISTRATIVE FINE of 15.000,00 TL in total.

3. NPM MANDATE AND VISITS

Pursuant to Optional Protocol on the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT), states are obliged to establish, appoint or maintain national preventive mechanisms. In our country, the national prevention mechanism (NPM) mandate has been given the HREI and NPM mandate is carried out as a unit at the Institution. NPM Unit has its own staff, which consists of 18 personnel. The NPM receives both individual applications of the persons who deprived from their liberty and conducts regular announced and unannounced visits under the OPCAT, as well as other preventive activities regulated in the law on the prevention of torture and ill-treatment. Within this context, undertaking regular visits, with or without prior notice, to places where those deprived of their liberties or those under protection are held, including women's and victims of human trafficking shelters; delivering the reports related to such visits to relevant agencies and organizations, and disclosing such reports to the public when considered necessary by the Board.

In the context of violence against women, in 2020, HREIT visited the shelter for victims of human trafficking in two provinces, in Ankara and in Kırıkkale, to monitor the conditions in those places and individual and group interviews were conducted with female victims.

4. PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

4.1. Reporting Activities

According to Article 9 of the Law No. 6701, "*Preparing annual reports related to the protection and promotion of human rights, fight against torture and mistreatment and fight against discrimination which will be submitted to the Office of the President of the Republic and Bureau of the Turkish Grand National Assembly*" is among the Institution's duties. In this regard, the Report on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, which was prepared in 2019, was shared with the relevant authorities and the public.¹

The issue of women's rights including violence against children and femicides was addressed in the second chapter of 2019 HREIT Report on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights. In this framework, the protection mechanisms introduced within the scope of the Law No. 6284, the 3rd National Action Plan on Combating Violence Against Women 2016-2020, the Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers, follow-up pilot applications with the method to ensure effective protection

¹ Available at <https://www.tihек.gov.tr/insan-haklarinin-korunmasi-ve-gelistirilmesi-2019-yili-raporu/>

of victims in combating violence against women by the cooperation of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs were discussed in the Report.

In addition, regarding femicides, in the relevant section of the 2019 annual Report, it was stated as follows: *“Unfortunately, violence against women continued in 2019 as well. This situation was acknowledged by the competent authorities and attention was drawn to the issue. Although the official data on the subject and the data provided by NGOs show some differences, the fact that the issue continues as an up-to-date and important problem does not change. According to the official data of the Ministry of Interior, 346 women were murdered in 2019. According to the report prepared by We Will Stop Femicide Platform, which is an NGO, 474 women were killed in 2019 ”*. Furthermore in the Recommendations section, it was recommended *“taking legal and administrative measures regarding the violence against women due to the continuation of violence against women despite all the measures taken, as well as combating perceptions that make violence against women insignificant, combating attitudes and behaviors that will make violence against women reasonable and legitimate”*.

4.2. Awareness-Raising Activities

4.2.1. Symposiums/Workshops/Meetings

The International Conference on Anti- Discrimination in Working Life

Within the scope of awareness-raising activities on the fight against discrimination including discrimination based on sex, HREI with the cooperation of ILO organized the Conference on Anti-Discrimination in Working Life on 17 April 2019.

The International Symposium on the Right to the Protection of the Family

A thematic international symposium entitled as “the right to protection of family” was held on 29-30 April 2019 as part of efforts to raise public awareness on human rights by the Institution. In the Symposium, it has been concluded that family is the most basic and indispensable unit of healthy societies, the protection of the family institution is a basic right that society and the state can demand, in this context, the measures taken against threats to the protection of the family are insufficient.

The Workshop on Prevention of Violence

HREIT also organized “The Workshop on Prevention of Violence” on 15-16 November 2019, in order to produce solutions to the problem of violence that damages human dignity, right to life, right to freedom and security, social life, private life and family life. In the Workshop, the phenomenon of

violence, causes, dimensions and effects of violence were discussed in all aspects by the academicians, representatives of public institutions, representatives of non-governmental organizations and experts in the field. The issues of violence and different opinions were discussed in an interdisciplinary manner in various fields from education to health and sports, from family life to working life and the media. Finally, recommendations were made to strengthen a prosperous society free of violence where human dignity was protected.

Presentations were made on various topics in the workshop. Some of the related ones are as follows:

- Protection of the Family and Prevention of Domestic Violence
- Research on Domestic Violence Against Women and Family Structure Survey Results According to the Turkey House / Domestic Violence View
- Analysis of the Events that took place in Gendarmerie Responsibility Area in 2008-2017 for Femicide
- Protection and Support of Victims of Domestic Violence in the Judicial Process

In the workshop, many suggestions were included in which different perspectives of the society were presented to prevent violence. In order to raise children as individuals who are free from violence, arranging the education system accordingly and focusing primarily on being a good person in education have been among the prominent suggestions. It was emphasized that the media should stop using language that approves and arouses violence.²

Meeting on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence with Grand National Assembly of Turkey's Committee on Equality of Opportunity for Women and Men

On 27 November 2019, the problems and solutions in the implementation of the European Convention on the Prevention of Violence Against Women and the Prevention of Domestic Violence, the Law No. 6284 on the Protection of the Family and the Prevention of Violence Against Women and other relevant legislation and the legal and administrative measures to be taken to increase the effectiveness of the mechanisms for the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence were discussed with Committee on Equality of Opportunity for Women and Men.

4.2.2. Publications

As the output of the international symposium entitled as "the right to protection of the family" held on 29-30 April 2019 aiming at raising public awareness on human rights, all views and discussions expressed in the light of the symposium papers were published into a book under the title of "Right

² Available at: https://www.tihk.gov.tr/upload/file_editor/2021/01/1609926545.pdf.

to Protection of the Family Proceedings Book”. In the symposium, many different views and recommendations were represented. One of these suggestions is " the overall fight against all forms of violence should be initiated."³ For more detailed information on this issue, the book is available at <https://www.tihek.gov.tr/ailenin-korunmasi-hakki-bildiriler-kitabi>

HREI has launched its peer-reviewed journal “TIHEK Academic Journal” in 2018 in order to contribute academic field of human rights and anti-discrimination and encourage scientific studies in these fields. The second issue of the journal was published on the website on 22 July 2019. Furthermore, After “The Workshop on Prevention of Violence” held on 15-16 November 2019, to produce solutions to the problem of violence that damages human dignity, right to life, right to freedom and security, social life, private life and family life, TIHEK Academic Journal’s “Special Issue for Prevention of Violence” was published. The issue in question is available at <https://www.tihek.gov.tr/tihek-akademik-dergisi-siddetin-onlenmesi-ozel-sayisi/>

4.3. Monitoring

According to Article 9 of the Law No. 6701, one of the duties of the Institution is "*To monitor and evaluate the legislative work related to its field of duty, to report its opinions and suggestions about them to the relevant authorities*". In this regard, the Institution provides contributions to the country reports to be submitted to international mechanisms and to reports and texts prepared at the national level.

In this framework, the necessary contributions were made within the scope of the issues that fall under the duty of the institution in the Fourth National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women.

³ Nesrin Afşar Çelik, “Kadına Karşı Şiddet ve Aile İçi Şiddetle Mücadele Politikaları”, II. Uluslararası İnsan Hakları Sempozyumu Ailenin Korunması Hakkı Bildiriler Kitabı, 29-30 Nisan 2019, Türkiye İnsan Hakları ve Eşitlik Kurumu, 24.12.2019, s.713.

Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Turkey
General Directorate of Police
Public Order Department

In 2019, a new Working Group was established. The Working Group is composed of experts from Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health and Presidency of Religious Affairs, and intends to evaluate the current situation regarding the combat domestic violence against women and to analyse the measures to be taken. In this context, the Working Group prepared "*Coordination Plan for Combating Violence Against Women*", which came into force on 25.11.2019. The Working Group monitors cases of violence against women, evaluates central measures to be taken and constantly controls activities and plans within the framework of aforementioned coordination plan.

Police Academy, along with Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academies, conduct scientific analyses on the cases of intentional homicide and publish the outputs of these works. Recently, Department of Internal Security Strategies published an analysis entitled "*Roles and significance of the law enforcement in prevention of domestic violence and violence against women*".

With the aim of increasing the support for victims of violence and preventing femicides, relevant institutions are maintaining their activities under the headings of "*effective implementation of legislation, institutional capacity building, expanding the level of awareness and consciousness, data collection and research*".

In order to effectively implement the Law No.6285, a Circular, which underlines institutional responsibilities for combating violence against women, was issued on 01.01.2020.

There are 1005 Departments of Combating Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women, both at provincial and district levels, with approximately 6000 police staff.

"*Registration and risk evaluation form for the cases of domestic violence and violence against women*" has started to be used in 01.02.2021, after consultations with civil society organizations, victims and enforcement bodies.

Within the capacity building activities, 89093 police officers were trained in 2020.

An Emergency Support Application, "KADES", has been used since 24.02.2018. KADES application is available on App Store for IOS devices and on Play Store for Android devices. During an emergency situation, women can share their location via KADES app and can reach emergency call center 155, thus the nearest patrol is directed. This application aims at providing women with ability to reach police as fast as possible, and intervening the cases immediately. Visibility campaigns, awareness increasing activities and public service announcements motivate people to use the application. Through KADES application, the police intervenes the incidents within (an average of) 5 minutes. Currently 1,910,440 people use the application.

After the implementation of the ankle monitor system, perpetrators are not able to approach victims more than a specified distance. Department of Electronic Monitoring has been operational since 25.02.2021 and is responsible for the country-wide implementation of the system.