



This project is co-funded by the European Union and the Republic of Turkey

GUIDE FOR FIGHTING AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE





This project is co-funded by the European Union and the Republic of Turkey.

This publication has been prepared within the scope of the Project Nr. TR2009/0136.02-02/039 “BRIDGES OF EXPERTISE TO FIGHT AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE”.

Project Partners

**Cappadocia Women's Solidarity Association
Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University
Implementation and Research Center for Women Studies (NÜKÇAM)
Nevşehir Municipality
Ahiler Development Agency
Kırşehir Municipality,
Zonguldak Municipality
Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality,
Italy Provincial Administration of Gorizia,
Monfalcone Municipality
Sacile Municipality,
Slovenia Koper Municipality "Social Help Center",
University of Koper and Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo Mesto,
France Association for Local Democracy Agencies (ALDA).**



T.C.
Aile ve
Sosyal Politikalar
Bakanlığı

All ideas and expressions in the contents of this publication belong to the project partners and do not reflect the official opinions of neither the Republic of Turkey, nor EU.

**2014-2015
NEVŞEHİR**

CONTENTS

Foreword

Introduction

1. GENDER BASED VIOLENCE: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. Causes of Violence

1.2. Types of Violence

1.2.1. Physical Violence

1.2.2. Psychological/Emotional Violence

1.2.3. Sexual Violence

1.2.4. Economical Violence

1.3. Results of Violence

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN FIGHTING AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

2.1 International Legislation

2.1.1. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

2.1.2. United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

2.1.3. European Convention on Human Rights

2.1.4. Beijing Action Platform

2.1.5. Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)

3. LEGISLATIVE REGULATIONS ON GENDER BASED VIOLENCE in TURKEY

3.1 National Legislation

3.1.1. Constitution of the Republic of Turkey

3.1.2. Civil Law Nr. 4721

3.1.3. Turkish Penal Code Nr. 5237

3.1.4. Labor Law Nr. 4857

3.1.5. Law on the Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence Against Woman Nr. 7244

3.1.6. Local Legislation

3.1.6.1. Metropolitan Municipality Law Nr. 5393 and Municipality Law Nr. 6360

3.1.7. Other Regulations

3.1.8. Assessment of the International and National Legislations for Fighting Against Gender Based Violence

3.2 Institutions Responsible for Fighting Against Gender Based Violence

3.2.1. Law Enforcement

3.2.2. Public Prosecution Offices

3.2.3. Family Courts



- 3.2.4. Governorships
- 3.2.5. Bar Associations
- 3.2.6. Health Care Organizations,
- 3.2.7. Ministry of Family and Social Policy (ASPB), Provincial and County Directorates

3.2.8. ŞÖNİM/KOZA

3.2.9. Women's Shelter Houses

3.2.10. Women Consulting Centers

3.2.11. Foundations of Social Assistance and Solidarity (SYDV)

3.2.12. Hot Line (ALO 183) Women, Family, Children and Disabled

3.3 Civil Society Organizations Fighting Against Gender Based Violence,

3.4 Research on Gender Based Violence

3.4.1. Purposes and Objectives of the Research

3.4.2. Method of the Research

3.4.3. Assessment of the Questionnaires applied to Public Institutions

3.4.3.1. Demographic Data

3.4.3.2. Gender Data in the Institutions of the Target Provinces/Counties

3.4.3.2.1. Distribution of the Employees in Public Institutions by Gender

3.4.3.2.2. Distribution of the Administrators in Public Institutions by Gender

3.4.3.3. The Scorecards for the gender based violence of the sampled provinces /counties

3.4.3.4. Research Findings

3.4.4 Assessment of the Questionnaires applied to the NGOs

3.4.4.1. Demographic Data

3.4.4.2. Research Findings

3.4.5. Overall Assessment of the Research

3.4.6. Best Practices/Samples Revealed as the Result of Research on Fighting Against Gender Based Violence

4. FIGHTING AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN THE EUROPEAN STAKEHOLDERS

4.1 Legislative regulations on Gender Based Violence in EU Stakeholders

4.1.1 National legislation

4.1.2 Local Legislation

4.2 Institutions Responsible for Fighting Against Gender Based Violence

4.3 Non-Governmental Organizations Fighting Against Gender Based Violence

4.4 Research on Fighting Against Gender Based Violence

5. PROPOSAL OF ACTION PLAN FOR FIGHTING AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

5.1. Creating Awareness and Providing a Transformation of Mentality on Social Gender Equality

5.2. Institutional Regulations

5.2.1. Ensuring the Organizations and Institutions for Fighting Against Gender Based Violence to Fulfill Their Responsibilities in a Sensitive and Solution-focused Co-operation

5.2.2. Delivery of Qualified Service by the Staff and Unit to the Victim

5.2.3. Realization of Programs for Rehabilitating the Perpetrators



5.2.4. Forming a Training Pool to Provide Trainings on Social Gender Equality and Fighting Against Gender Based Violence within the Province

5.2.5. Generalizing the Implementation and Research Centers on Women Studies at the Universities and Ensuring to Become the Main Actor in Gender Problems at Local/National Level

5.2.6. Enabling the Women Shelter Houses to Meet the Quantitative and Qualitative Requirements

5.2.7. Extending the ŞÖNİM/KOZA to All Provinces and Eliminating the Deficiencies

5.2.8. Ensuring the Media to Take a Positive Role in Preventing Gender Based Violence

5.2.9. Eliminating the Capacity Problems of the NGOs in Fighting Against Gender Based Violence and Enabling the Necessary Co-ordination Between NGOs and Public Institutions

5.3. Legislative regulations

5.3.1. Fighting Against Gender Based Violence Should Become State Policy

5.3.2. The Legislative regulations Required to Prevent Gender Based Violence Should be Completed as soon as possible by the Participation of All Actors Engaged in This Field

BIBLIOGRAPHY





FOREWORD

Due to this research project, which is a turning point for the activities on fighting against violence against woman, we had a very challenging, demanding but also very fruitful “voyage” together with our collaborative partners. In this study, we aim to provide a concrete contribution to the activities and history of fighting against gender based violence, carried out by big labor struggle all over the world. Our Project titled “Bridges of Expertise to Fight Against Gender Based Violence”, by the collaboration of the Municipalities of Nevşehir, Kırşehir, Karadeniz Ereğli and Zonguldak, Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, C.M.C. HOPE - ONLUS, Gorizia Provincial Administration Monfalcone Municipality, Sacile Municipality, Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo Mesto, Center za socialno delo Koper University of Primorska, Science and Research Centre of Koper, Association of Local Democracy Agencies, Ahiler Development Agency and Cappadocia Women's Solidarity Association between 02.02.2014 -31.10.2015, has been carried out within the scope of the Coverage of the grants for Strengthening the Capacity of Local and National NGOs in Fighting Against Gender Based Violence and the Project titled “Women Guest Houses in Fighting Against Domestic Violence” by the Ministry of Family and Social Policies'.

Cappadocia Women's Solidarity Association continues its activities on “Violence Against Women”, Human Rights for Women and Girls”, “Immigrant Refugees” at local and national level with great efforts and uninterruptedly since its establishment in 2006. With this project, our Association, together with our European partners, has found an opportunity to extend its activities at the global level, and raised the threshold of its targets for producing more concrete and permanent solutions through the co-operation and sharing of experiences through the partnership with the municipalities, NGOs and universities in Slovenia and Italy.

During course of the project, best practices and specific needs on Gender Based Violence have been identified the best practices have been monitored at site. The national and local legislations of our Italian and Slovenian partners have been compared with the Legislation in Turkey and it has been targeted to model the positive aspects.

In this project, which our Association conducted, a field study, in which the basic perceptions of the gender based violence by the main actors - public institutions and NGOs-, having a vital role in solving the problem of gender based violence in 4 provinces, being our project partners, were identified, was performed by Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University. Through this field study, a concrete roadmap, to show where to start and how to proceed with the fight against gender based violence. Also the research conducted by Koper University of Primorska to identify the perception and current status of violence against woman in its site, has been outlined in our Guide.

Hoping that this “Guide on Fighting Against Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Woman”, which is prepared within the scope of this Project will guide all public institutions and organizations as well as NGOs in Italy, Slovenia and Turkey, I would cordially thank to all of our partners and contributors.

Cappadocia Women's Solidarity Association
Hayriye DEMİRBİLEK





INTRODUCTION

Simone de Beauvoir (1993:17) had dramatically drawn the attention on the discrimination of the women as the “other kind” through his expression in 1949: “.... Man is the Subject, the Absolute Being, whereas the woman is the Other Kind”. Unfortunately, the reasons and results of the gender based inequality of woman, positioned as the other kind since hundreds of centuries have become a balls-up to be fought against at a global level. Millions of individuals all around the world are subject to discrimination and violence just because of being woman. Elimination of the violence against woman, which is a multidimensional problem, will only be possible with the common and determined fight of all sections at global and national level and a holistic approach. In the activities within this context, it is of great importance that all concerning parties take place in the process with the preventive, protective, punishing, and political dimensions with an interdisciplinary approach.

In the solution of the phenomenon of gender based violence, fed by the social judgments of gender patterns and cultural norms, it is of great importance that the states should recognize the existence of the problem and it should be one of the most fundamental priorities of the governments to produce decisive, effective and sustainable solutions to the problem. Another group of the main actors that play a role in this field are the operating in this field. The NGOs sustain curative lobbying and advocacy activities; open women consulting centers and shelter houses; actively continue campaigns and various activities aimed at fighting and eliminating violence against women. In order to perform all of these activities in an effective and active way, , unfortunately the NGOs in Turkey do not possess sufficient power, qualified manpower, volunteer members, etc.. The problem of lacking sources of the NGOs and the insufficient level of co-operation with the public institutions and organizations are limiting the potential of the NGOs to fight against gender based violence and their activities in this regard. The functions of NGOs to monitor, assess and report the activities to fight against gender based violence, that the state conducts or has to conduct, is of great importance to achieve the goal.

It has been revealed by experiences at historical and global level that the legislative regulations on the fight against the violence against women, are not sufficient. Not only the legislative regulations, but also for the effective implementation of such regulation, prevention from gender-based violence and relieve from the damages and submitting the perpetrators, contributing to the empowerment and protection of the women and girls, providing protection, treatment, rehabilitation and social services for the victim and ultimately the perpetrator and raising awareness and sensitivity in the society are of great importance.

Based on the belief that the Fight Against Gender Based Violence could be solved in a very wide range, with a comprehensive collaboration and corporate attitude of all parties, and through our team consisting of national and international partners, a Project titled “Bridges of Expertise to Fight Against Gender Based Violence” has been prepared. The partners in Turkey consist of a non-governmental organization: “Cappadocia Women's Solidarity Association” (KAPKAD - Applicator), Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, (Implementation and Research Center for Women Studies (NÜKÇAM)), two municipalities from the region of Cappadocia (Nevşehir, Kırşehir), two municipalities from the Black Sea region (Karadeniz Ereğlisi, Zonguldak) and Ahiler Development Agency.

Our international partners are; Gorizia Provincial Administration, Monfalcone and



Sacile Municipalities and the NGO “C.M.C. Hope” from Italy; Center za socialno delo Koper Association for Developing Voluntary Work Novo Mesto and University of Koper from Slovenia; and from France, Association of Local Democracy Agencies, which is an NGO of the Council of Europe.

The objectives of this Project are; through the participation of Turkish and French–Italian and Slovenian NGOs and municipalities with a vast accumulation of experiences; the development of the capacity and supporting the local and national Turkish non-governmental organizations, fighting against violence against woman; cooperation and a network among NGOs; and fostering/supporting partnerships with local authorities providing services to women.

One of the greatest achievements of this Project, carried out by an international partnership, is sharing the best practices and experiences in fighting against gender based violence in each country. Such positive experiences played a guiding role in the solutions and policies to be to be produced for each country.

Building sustainable and operating local, regional, national networks and participation in the networks of international NGO operating in the field of against violence against woman and gender problems, has been one of the main objectives of the Project. Provided that the preventive measures and assistance to the victim with their children is specifically focused on; specifying and sharing the best practices and working experiences has been one of the goals of the project and this goal has been reached successfully:

Other goals, that have been successfully performed through this Project are; supporting the development/adoption of educational materials, delivery of trainings to different target audiences that are affected from the violence against woman and gender based violence, development and implementation of activities raising awareness on violence against woman and gender based violence, organizing campaigns and materials to raise awareness.

One of the most original contributions in this project has been the findings of the field researches performed separately by the two project partner universities (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, University of Koper). Such findings, which are crucial for fighting against gender based violence, will be the most fundamental resources in determining of concrete steps and producing policies. One of the most powerful aspects of the project is that it has been performed through the co-operation of the public institutions and non-governmental organizations in the EU and Turkey. The effective and persistent solution of the problem of gender based violence depends on a strong dialog and collaboration network among all the institutions, NGOs and private organizations. We hope to have taken an important step in this direction with this research project.

This guide has been prepared in order to meet the requirement of finding the correct information on the current situation and solutions as well as the solution-oriented institutions. With this Guide, which is one of the most-valued outputs of the Project, it has been aimed take concrete steps to contribute to inform and becoming more conscious all the society in order to increase the awareness about fighting against gender based violence and creating solutions.

With the hope that this Guide as the concrete output of the research project reaches to a wider mass and to enlighten the concerned parties in their steps to be taken for fighting against gender based violence, we cordially thank those, who had great efforts, namely; to Cappadocia Women's Solidarity Association (Hayriye Demirblek, Ayşegül Baysal, Mukaddes Eski, Şükrü Aldırmaz), Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University – Implementation and Research Center for Women Studies (Assistant. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Leyla Kahraman, Assist. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burak Kahraman) Nevşehir Municipality (Nermin Gürsoy, Şermin Tan), Municipality of



Kırşehir, Municipality of Karadeniz Ereğli (Meltem Gökten, Baki Kara, Mustafa Üresin), Zonguldak Municipality (Necati Akkaş, Rıza Kemal Cangöz), C.M.C. HOPE – ONLUS (Diego Santaliana, Jesmis Tescaro), Gorizia Provincial Administration (Elena Sgiarovello, Cristina Giuressi), Monfalcone Municipality (Nives Bacci), Sacile Municipality (Arianna Zanini), Association for Developing Voluntary Work in Novo Mesto (Mitja Bukovec, Andreja Lustek) Center za socialno delo/Koper-the Center for Social Work Koper (Damjana Jurman, Tamara Mijatovic), University of Primorska (Ana Kralj, Tjasa Zakelj), Association of Local Democracy Agencies (Stanca Parac Damjanovic, Barbara Elia), Ahiler Development Agency (Zeynep Saliha Koçin, Alper Avşar, Muhammad Öztürk) and those who supported our project at every level; to Governorship of Nevşehir and interpreter Abidin Büyükköşe. Hoping that the Action Plan recommendations in the Guide will be put into practice through the comprehensive and co-ordinated collaboration of all related parties as soon as possible.

1. GENDER BASED VIOLENCE: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Gender based violence is a problem, where a member of certain gender is subjected to violence just because of being a member of this gender, and this is a very common problem that women experience all over the world. Violence against woman is defined in the *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Woman* which was accepted by United Nations in 1993;

“violence against women” means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. (<http://www.bilka.org.tr/kadina-yonelik-siddetin-ortadan-kaldirilmesi-icin-6921.html>).

Whereas, in the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, which was opened for signature by the States in May 2011, it is stated that, “violence against women” is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence. Domestic violence means all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim. (Council of Europe, 2011).

According to the data of World Bank, the number of women in the 15-44 age group losing their life due to violence is more than those losing their life due to cancer, malaria, wars and traffic accidents. (<http://www.kadinininsanhaklari.org/kadinin-insanhaklari/yasalardaki-haklarimiz/uluslararasi-sozlesmelerde-kadinin-insanhaklari/kadina-yonelik-siddet-ve-aile-ici-siddetin-onlenmesi-ve-bunlarla-mucadeleye-iliskin-avrupa-konseyi-sozlesmesi-istanbul-sozlesmesi-2/>). In many societies, the women are exposed to violence regardless of their social class and status. According to a research of World Health Organization (WHO), globally 35,6 % of the women are exposed to physical and/or sexual violence. This rate being 27.2 % in Europe, reaches in America to 36.1%, in South Eastern Asia 40.2%, in Africa 45.6%, and in Western Pacific up to 68%. The average rate of the women exposed to sexual violence by unknown persons is 7.2%. (WHO, 2013).

The studies, conducted at the global level, reveal that the women commonly experience physical, verbal, sexual, psychological, and economic violence in their family, relations with their partners or lovers, work, and educational institutions. Violence against women is

experienced commonly all over the world in many ways such as domestic violence, woman trading, harassment, rape, killings under the pretext of honor, forced marriage, female genital mutilation operand, killing baby girls. Every year, thousands of women are either crippled or die due to violence.

According to the news in the media of Turkey, "Men have killed at least 1134 women in the last five years." Only in 2014, at least 281 women were killed, 109 women and girls were raped /or attacked for raping, 560 women were injured, 140 women and girls were sexually assaulted. 1 of every 5 women were killed just because they wanted divorce or leave. 46% of the women were murdered by her husbands; 16% were killed by the male relatives, 10% by the boy-friend, and 6% by ex-husband, 4% by ex-boyfriend, 3% by refused men, and 12% by other men. Central Anatolia Region is ranked as the 5th in the population rated violence index and 14% of the news about male violence comes from Central Anatolia Region." (<http://bianet.org/bianet/kadin/161558-erkekler-2014-te-281-kadin-oldurdu>).

According to the results of Turkey's most comprehensive research on violence against woman carried out by KSGM in 2008;

- 2 of every five women in Turkey are exposed to physical violence.
- 1 of every 4 women are injured due to physical violence
- 1 of every 10 pregnant women experience physical violence.
- The rate of the women exposed to sexual violence is 15.3%.
- 1 of every 2 women experiences emotional violence
- The rate of the women who can't tell about the violence they experienced is 48.5%.

According to the results of the Research on Domestic Violence Against Women in 2014 in Turkey conducted by Ministry of Family and Social Policies, 36% of the women are exposed to violence by their spouses within their homes. 1 of 10 women are exposed to violence during pregnancy. One of every three marriage is marriage of "children". The sexual violence, which is 12% in the families, becomes 19% in the marriage of children. Emotional violence is around 50%. Unfortunately, the number of women applying to the institutions is 11%. 44% of the women do not communicate about the violence they suffered to anybody. (<http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/KKSA-TRAnaRaporKitap26Mart.pdf>).

1.1. Causes of Violence

The gender based violence, being usually exposed by spouses, fiancées, boy in a dating relationship, father or brother, aiming to keep the woman under pressure, ensures the sovereignty of men. Especially in the transition period from traditional society to modern society, the violence, can be implemented to resume secondary position of the woman.

In consideration of the most common causes of the violence, the following motives take the first ranks:

- In male-dominant society structure, keeping the woman in a weaker position against man and reinforcement of the weakness of woman through social gender roles,
- The belief about the superiority of man over the woman; unequal power relation; existing perception of gender hierarchy; consideration about the justification of violence exposed to woman by man; not regarding the woman as a subject; man's having all kinds of rights on the woman, who is made an object and reinforcement and reproduction of this situation by traditional and cultural elements,
- Perception of chastity that is based on the sexuality of woman
- Domination of male-dominated perception on all social and political institutions, alienation of the woman from the decision-taking mechanisms and reinforcement her secondary position through the traditions and policies,

- Woman's economically dependence on man,
- Not providing support at adequate levels by the state mechanism and NGOs to the women, who are weak, victim of violence, and in needs e,
- Having no support for child care by the state
- Social, cultural, economic and political inequalities arising from the social gender inequality.

All such and other effective reasons, contribute to the continuance of violence by making the woman's fight against violence.

1.2.Types of Violence

Violence often contains a combination of different actions and has a complex pattern. Although it seems to be difficult to define the types of violence because the types of violence are exercised in a way to interpenetrate in each other, it is important to sort the types and define in a detailed way for making it more visible and raising awareness on violence (<http://www.kadinininsanhaklari.org/kadinin-insan-haklari/yasalardaki-haklarimiz/siddet-goren-kadin-ne-yapabilir/kadina-karsi-siddet-ve-siddet-turleri/>).

1.2.1 Physical Violence:

All kinds of attacks to the body are physical violence. Slap, kick and punch, shake, maul, strangle, bind, hair-pulling, throw any objects, injuring with cutting and drilling tools or injuring with gunshots, torture, forcing to live under unhealthy conditions, precluding from benefiting of health services and killing are included in the definition of physical violence.

1.2.2. Psychological/Emotional Violence:

The type of violence aiming the mental health rather than the someone's body is psychological violence. Usually, constant acts rather than a single act are defined as psychological violence. Acts such as constantly shouting, scaring, profanity or insulting, banning to see the family, friends, neighbors; suppressing because of clothing style, imprisoning at home, keeping away from the children, with the pretense of jealousy keeping under control all the time, comparing with others, doing harm to the belongings and animals that she likes, threatening, blackmailing, forcing to think in the same way are psychological violence.

1.2.3. Sexual Violence

Forcing the woman to any sexual behavior that she does not agree is sexual violence. Sexual violence contains also the use of sexuality as a threat, intimidation and controlling tool. The sexual misuse of the children, marital or non-marital rape (forcing someone at a time, in a way, with someone that she/he does not want or assaulting to the sexual organs with foreign objects), sexual assault (any kind of unwanted sexual contact except raping; groping, etc.), sexual harassment (verbal or written acts that cause sexual unsettling; for example telephone messages containing unsettling sexual overtones, letters), damage on sexual organs, forcing to watch sexually explicit publications, exhibiting the sexual organs in an unsettling way, forcing to bear or not to bear child, forced abortion, forced prostitution, forced marriage, chastity control and similar actions are defined as sexual violence.

1.2.4. Economic Violence

Using the economic resources and money as a constant enforcement, threat and control tool on the woman. Despite of having the possibility not to meet the needs of the house, not to give money, give limited money, not to inform about the family's income and expenses, decide alone about the financial issues related to the family, disain on the person's belongings and income, ban to work, force to work in an unwanted work are economic violence. Like the

emotional/psychological violence, economic violence also often describes a constant state rather than a one-time action.

1.3. Results of Violence

Violence against woman has multidimensional results. The woman, exposed to violence, her children and the society are directly and indirectly affected psychologically, physically, economically, socially and politically. The costs of the violence on the individuals and society are quite high.

Violence, violating the human rights of the woman, restricting her individual freedom and limiting her individual existence inhibits the development both at the individual and community level. Violence, adversely affecting the physical, psychological and sexual health of the woman, is one of the main causes of their disabilities and death.

Problems, such as shame, guilt, anger, loneliness, insignificance and the feeling of inadequacy, low self-esteem, difficulty in trusting people, applying violence on the children may be seen by the women, who are victims of violence. The woman's communication with her environment is broken due to problems she had to face, she gets difficulties in adapting to the paid work life and her position in the society becomes weaker.

The violence events, that one has experienced, are threatening to all women and bear results expelling them from public spaces. (Pleiades, 2014:25).

Problems such as depression, feeling unsafe, intensive level of worry and fear, feeling herself/himself responsible for the violence, feeling guilty because of not being able to protect mother, defiance, introversion, bedwetting, developmental retardation, drug addiction, crime tendency, run away from home, living in the streets, decrease in the academic success, may emerge by the children growing in an environment of domestic violence.

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN FIGHTING AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against woman, coming to the fore in the agenda of the world due to the women movement, rising from the 1960s, is a social problem that violates the basic human rights of women. As a result of the efforts over the past 30 years, nowadays violence against woman is accepted as an important violation of human rights. Since the 1980s, international agreements and states strive to ensure for the women the right of living without being exposed to discrimination and violence in a growing percentage.

2.1 International Legislation

Sustaining the activities to prevent violence against woman within the scope of human rights, is getting easier thanks to the international covenants taking binding decisions, regulating the governmental policies. While fight against violence and discrimination against woman at the national level, international legislations and the institutional structures, formed in line with such legislations are of great importance positive since they have the power to change the internal law of the states. (Sears, 2014:7-8).

2.1.1. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

Establishment of the decade between the years "1975-85" as the "Decade for Women" by UN and the conclusion of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women thereafter, have raised the topic "woman" into the agenda of the countries all

over the world. The Covenant, which was opened for signature in 1979, and entered into power with the signatures of 20 countries in 1981. Turkey signed it with a chary of three articles in 1985 and became a party since 1986 (UN 2014). Turkey, drawing back the chary in 2000, adopted the additional Protocols and Recommendations (CEDAW Committee, 2013; UN 2014).

To ensure the actual equality of man and woman, CEDAW, laying down national action-oriented agendas in the fight against discrimination, is one of the human rights covenants developed within United Nations. The covenant, consisting of 30 articles, is also referred to as the declaration of international women's rights.

CEDAW, which 180 countries are the parties of, is very important because of being the first international legal tool, prescribing the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and protection of the women's human rights and having an obligatory nature on the contracting parties.

The Optional Protocol, adopted by the General Assembly of United Nations in 1999, as an Annex to CEDAW, accord the right to individually apply CEDAW Committee, consisting of independent experts and acting like a European Court of Human Rights (AIHM) but has no authority to rule over compensation, for the women, who could not get any results despite of trying all possibilities in their country to overcome the injustice they suffered. Turkey adopted the Optional Protocol in 2002.

Among the Articles of CEDAW, there are none handling with the violence against woman directly. Therefore, in 1992, the 19th Advisory Jurisdiction, describing the violence as a part of the discrimination against woman and an obstacle preventing the women to use their rights and freedoms; and inviting the governments to prepare the necessary legislative regulations and to review the existing regulatory legislations within the framework of this definition.

An official report (country report) is prepared to be submitted to CEDAW Committee about the developments and problems of women every four years. The aforementioned official reports and the Assessments of CEDAW Committee are accessible from the web site of KSGM. Most recently, the interim report was written in 2012 and the country report was written in 2014 (KSGM, 2015).

In accordance with the Covenant, the Non-Governmental Organizations in the contracting countries monitor the issues in the subject of inequality of woman and man in an independent and critical way and write their "shadow reports" to submit to CEDAW Committee. Also these reports are published on the Internet and submitted to the public (Kevin, 2008; CEDAW NGO Working Group, 2010). The CEDAW Committee, reviewing the official report and shadow report, offers the ultimate interpretations on the topics to be handled for eliminating the discrimination against woman.

2.1.2. United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Woman

The "Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Woman" adopted by the General Assembly of United Nations in 1993, is the first international human rights tool handling with the violence against woman (UN, 1993).

The Declaration has gained importance by describing the communication of all kinds of violence, emphasize on the social gender-based nature of the violence and besides the violence perpetrated by strangers, also the violence in the private sphere, i.e. at home, within the family or in the woman-man relations out of the family as the violence against woman.

The text, having no binding nature because of being in the form of a declaration, is also important for defining the responsibilities of the States and guiding them for preventing the violence, punishment of the perpetrator and protection of the victim of violence.

2.1.3. European Convention on Human Rights

Turkey participated as a founding member in the European Council, which has been established after the 2nd World War in 1949 in order to protect the human rights. The decisions taken by the Council are binding for Turkey because of being a founding member. The Council of Europe, concurrent with its establishment, has prepared the Covenant on Human Rights and Protection of Fundamental Freedoms (1950), which is known as the European Convention on Human Rights and the Covenant has become effective in 1953. Turkey has adopted the European Convention on Human Rights in 1954, however, Turkey adopted the right for individual application to the European Court of Human Rights (AIHM) which is an indispensable part of the Covenant in 1987, and the authority for compulsory jurisdiction of AIHM in 1990.

Although the European Convention on Human Rights does not directly contain any provisions for violence against woman, it regulates assurances such equality, ban of discrimination (Council of Europe, 2010). The women, who are victim of violence and cannot get any lawful results through internal law, have the right to individually apply the European Court of Human Rights. The European Court of Human Rights has condemned Turkey for violation of the human rights of the an applicant woman, because of not being able to prevent the violence against woman (IHOP, 2015).

2.1.4. Beijing Action Platform

Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing (1995) constitutes another milestone in combating violence against women. Beijing Action Platform identified twelve priority themes at this conference. One such theme is violence against women. This theme confirms the definition in the Declaration of Elimination of Violence Against Women and moreover, violations of women's human in the cases of armed conflict (especially "killing", "systematic rape", "sexual slavery" and "forced pregnancy") and adds "forced castration" "forced abortion", "forced pregnancy prevention", "killing the girls " and "pre-natal sex selection" into this definition. Beijing Action Platform has described the violence against women, in a more detailed way, "any violence or thread against woman applied or condoned at home or outside or by the state, aiming to instill fear or create the feeling of insecurity, etc. have been described as an obstacle in front of achieving equality, development and peace, because of preventing the mobility of women, limiting the access to resources and basic activities. The Platform has not only considered the violence against woman, as one of the "major mechanisms through which the men push the women to a secondary position by force", but also through the statement, "violence causes the sustainment of the women's secondary position at home, at work, within the community and in the society throughout the life cycle", it has revealed that it considers the violence as a tool for sustaining the secondary position of the women against men. (Kurtoğlu, Bayrakçeken vd, 2014: 63, 64).

The understanding of Beijing Action Platform, accepted during the 4th World Woman Conference, held between 30 August-8 September 1995 in Beijing with the attendance of 189 countries and which Turkey adopted and signed the commitments without reservation and the approach of UN for women's rights, considers the inequalities based on social gender and

violence as phenomena that are implicit in the structures of the society and the state, and therefore requiring a transformation in all fields of the society. Depending on that, for the development of the social gender equality and elimination of the inequalities and violence, multi-actor (government-civil society-work environments), integral and integrated social gender equality policies must be implemented.

2.1.5. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)

It is the first international convention created at European Level for fighting against violence against woman. It is the most important legislation in Europe (Council of Europe, 2011).

It has been opened for signature in Istanbul during the period when Turkey presided the Council of Europe. Therefore, the Convention was also named as Istanbul Convention and Turkey has actively contributed to the formation of the Convention and approved it as the first signer in 2011. The Law Nr. 6284 on Protection of the Family and Prevention of the Violence Against Woman was based on this Convention.

In the Convention, it was highlighted that the violence against woman was caused by the unequal power relation between men and women and the development of woman was prevented by the man through suppressing the woman. Therefore, topics such as **prevention, protection, prosecution, and support mechanisms for the victim** are handled.

The expert action group against the violence against woman and domestic violence, called GREVIO has been obliged to monitor the implementation of the Covenant by the contracting states. As a result of the monitoring GREVIO publishes its report. Based on this report, the Committee of the Contracting States submits a number of recommendations to the concerned contracting State. In some cases, where necessary, the members of GREVIO can visit the contracting State.

Through the Covenant; the establishment of rape, crisis or sexual violence routing centers to provide services of women shelter houses, medical and forensic examination, trauma support and consulting and opening of uninterrupted hot lines are supported.

The encouragement of the witnesses of violence to notify the competent authorities, development of adequate ways for legal reference for the victims of violence and payment of compensation are envisaged.

Additionally, the contracting states have been also obliged to create programs for training the perpetrators in order to prevent the violence.

3. LEGAL LEGISLATION ON FIGHT AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN TURKEY

In recent years, the important steps for the sake of prevention violence against women in Turkey have been taken in Turkey. In order to prevent violence against women, the necessary legal arrangements have been made; combating against violence national action plan has been prepared.

3.1. National Legislation

As laws and regulations in order to prevent violence against women; legal arrangements concerned to Constitutional Law, Turkish Penal Code, Civil Law, Labour Law, Law on the protection of the family and Prevention of Violence Against Women numbered 6284, Children Protection Act and Municipal Law have been discussed.



3.1.1. The Constitution of Turkish Republic

The constitution is taken right to lie and physical integrity of the persons under protection. We may explain violation of physical integrity as all kinds of behaviours from limiting right of travel to violence, preventing us from making our own decisions about our bodies. According to this definition, all kinds of violence against women are violation of constitutional rights and human rights of women. Article 10 of the Constitution of Turkish Republic, is expressed that everyone are equal under the law without discriminating due to reasons such as language, race, colour, gender, political opinion, philosophical beliefs, religion, religious sect and similar reasons: With the amendment made on 07.05.2010, the subparagraph 2 of Article 10, “Women and men have equal rights. The state is obliged to ensure actualization of this equality. The measures to be taken for this purpose may not be interpreted in defiance of equality principle.” Turkey is accepted positive discrimination for the first time with this article in compliance with EU Directives as basic principle at a level of Constitution, further it is obliged to the state for the actualization of this principle (Ulucan, 2013: 372).

Article 41 of the Constitution also is emphasized equality principle in the family by emphasizing that the family is based on equality between spouses.

3.1.2. Turkish Civil Code Numbered 4721

The headmanship of the family has been removed with revised law by means of amendments to ensure equality in 2002 and managing the marriage together has been accepted. The Article which is depended the works of the women to the permission of her husband has been removed. The right to use their own surname along with her husband’s surname after marriage has been brought.

In the law managing the marriage and divorcement, family violence (so ill treatment) is accepted as divorce reason.

- For the events that lead to divorce, the right to compensate material and moral compensation is reserved.

- In the event that the spouse left the home and in the period of divorce proceedings, the alimony claim is requested in order to live off. When lived in the same house together, also the alimony claim may be requested from the spouse who doesn’t make contribution to the subsistence of home.

- In order to prevent unpermitted sales of property belonging to the spouse own or common properties (residence, land etc.), put an annotation onto the title deed may be done by making a cautionary judgement and the sale of the property may be prevented.

3.1.3. Turkish Penal Code Numbered 5237

In new Turkish Penal Code entered into force in 2004, the sex crimes is come under crimes against person and the honour killing has been regarded as matter in aggravation at murder crime by redefining, making genital examination with the decision of judges and prosecutors has been prevented, the rape has defined in manner that also would be covered marriage and family violence has been removed from offences prosecuted on complaint.

Committing bodily harm, persecution crimes directed to the family members has been increased the penalty. Punishing sexual assault events such as sexual harassment, forcible virginity control and rape committed mainly against women has been stipulated.

The victim exposed to the violence may request to punish perpetrator by complaining within the scope of the law. Therewith, also may be requested guarding within the scope of law on the protection of the family and Prevention of Violence against Women numbered 6284.

The prison sentence up to two years may be given to the public officials who learnt the commitment of the crime required to investigation on behalf of public in connection with his/her duty and not informed this situation to the competent authorities or delayed to inform. This penalty is increased at half rate for public officials who performed judicial police duties.

3.1.4. Labour Law Numbered 4857

It is expected that the Labour Law is decreased/removed the discrimination in existing gender basis at labour market thoroughly. In despite of the labour law is regulated not to make any discrimination in any matters including gender discrimination at recruitment, working conditions, wages and dismissal, any regulation against discrimination exposed during recruitment has not been made within the scope of this law. According to the law, also discrimination may not be done due to pregnancy and birth.

Within the scope of Labour Law, the kindergarten liabilities in public and private work places are defined for workplaces which have 100-150 women workers. Due to that would be lead to discrimination in recruitment of the women, defining the liability only over the number of women workers, to change this matter without gender emphasis and in a manner that would be covered the workplaces which have lower number of workers will be important step in the direction of gender mainstreaming.

The harassment in the work place is considered as valid justification for termination of the labour contract by worker (Labour Law Numbered 4857).

Even if there are new positive provisions involving more sanctions against gender discrimination and extension of maternity leave in Labour Law numbered 4857, it should be taken the measures that are ensured to put them into practice.

3.1.5. Law On The Protection Of The Family and Prevention of Violence against Women numbered 6284

As a result of fights of women and women organization for many years, primarily the “Law on the Protection of the Family” that is regulated fight violence against women has been enacted in 1998 in Turkey. On the inadequacy of this law and after signing İstanbul Agreement, the “Law On The Protection Of The Family and Prevention of Violence against Women numbered 6284“ has been enacted by taking this agreement as a basis, however also the new law does not have characteristics to respond all criticisms of women organizations. This statement has been removed.

In this law, the violence against women is defined as a kind of violence actualized on basis of gender mainstreaming and this violence is not considered only as physical violence, psychological and economic violence are also included within the scope of it. One of most important amendments in the law is lead up women to fight violence against all women without considering marital status.

The Law on The Protection of the Family and Prevention of Violence against Women numbered 6284 is envisaged to basic injunctions as protective and preventive. The protective injunctions are taken for the persons exposed to the violence or under the threat of violence. These are covered injunctions (such as shelter, legal support, psychological support) to be taken about woman who exposed to the violence. The preventive injunctions are injunctions to be taken about person or persons who committed violence and/or have possibility to

commit violence (<http://www.humanrightsofwoman.org/humanrightsofwoman/ourrights-in-laws/what-can-the-woman-exposed-to-the-violence-do/law-on-the-protection-of-the-family-and-prevention-of-violence-against-women-numbered-6284/>).

One of important issues bringing by crime of violence is to take some injunctions by law enforcers in case of emergency, i.e., where considered risky in delay — where there is high risk to actualize violence event again. In such cases, the law enforcers have right to decide to both protective and preventive injunctions temporarily even if there is no injunction from the relevant authority and should use this. The law enforcers should present to the relevant authority by taking these injunctions in such cases and the relevant authority should decide concerning injunction **in 48 hours**.

The law on the protection of the family and prevention of violence against women numbered 6284 is envisaged to establish a mechanism to fight violence against women and there is Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centre in the centre of the mechanism.

3.1.2 Local Legislation

Some of very basic responsibilities have been given in municipalities and metropolitan municipality laws of local legislation.

3.1.2.1. Metropolitan Municipality Law Numbered 6360 and Municipality Law Numbered 5393

When is brought liability to open shelter to the Metropolitan Municipalities and Municipalities which their population is over 50.000 with the Municipality Law dated 2005, by changing this provision in 2012, the obligation to open shelter for women and children has been brought to the municipalities which their population is over 100.000 according to the law numbered 6360 and Municipality Law numbered 5393 which has enacted within the scope of EU harmonization process in Turkey. This amendment has meant that the requirements of women who are victims of violence have not been meet. By the year of 2013, only 32 municipalities have shelter from 143 municipalities in Turkey, even if their population is over 100.000, there are no women shelters in 8 cities. There are no sanction mechanisms to prevent this situation. In accordance with United Nations Legislation Fight Violence Against Women which Turkey is a part of it and “Legislation About Opening and Operating Women Shelters” that has entered into force on January 2013, these shelters are insufficient for the women covering 49,8 percentage of Turkish population. In pursuance of the agreements; there should be at least one women shelter at settlements over 10 thousand population, at least one women advice center at settlements over 50 thousands population and one rape crisis center for each 20 thousands women. “The Shelters cannot come to the help of victims”, (26.08.2013).

3.1.3. Other Regulations

Except from the aforementioned basic laws, Prime Ministry Circular themed “Measures to be taken for the Prevention of Violence against Children and Women with the Prevention of Honour Killing” numbered 2006/17 which is addressed mechanism and applications related to fight violence against women most comprehensively in 2006 and Circular of Ministry of Internal Affairs for “Coordination for Prevention of Honour Killing” numbered 2007/6 regulated local legislations have been issued. Also, National Action Plans of Fight Family Violence against Women (2007-2010 and 2012-2015) and National Action Plan of Gender Mainstreaming (2008-2013) have been prepared.



Turkish Grand National Assembly Committee on Equality of Opportunity for Women and Men (CEOWM) established under GNAT in 2009 is operated on both violence and gender mainstreaming fields. CEOWM is negotiated and submitted reports the legislative proposals and draft law related to gender equality in order to develop equality of women and men and women rights. In order to examine applications related to violation of equality and discrimination and raise social awareness, it is obliged to actualize national and international meeting and scientific activities.

3.1.4. Evaluation of National and International Legislation on Fighting Against Gender based violence

It is seen that international and national legislation establishes a substantial basis for the fight against gender based violence at a basic level, there are deficiencies though. It is legislative regulations that constitute one of the most substantial steps of fighting against gender based violence. The importance of another step of the struggle, i.e., the implementation of regulations, is brought into the light by the fact that the regulations are not enough on their own. Here it is obviously seen how important it becomes, the mentality and approach of implementers to the responsible and authorized institutions.

3.2 Institutions in charge of fighting against gender based violence

In the fight against gender based violence, several informative campaigns were executed, the number of women's shelters was increased, and trainings, including the responsibilities for the prevention of violence against women and the processes that will be followed in their applications by the battered women, were initiated for the related civil servants such as safety and health staff. These steps are extremely precious in terms of combating against violence although they are still not adequate. We are removing the last sentence. Since it is related to the perceptions of people, but not the inadequacy of trainings, As well as legislative regulations, organizational arrangements were also made to carry out such regulations in order to be able to combat against gender based violence. Basic organizations/institutions and settlements which are in charge of combat against gender based violence, and that were created with reference to international and national legislation are as follows (Figure:1).

Figure: Organizations and Institutions that Victim of Violence can apply



Şiddetle Mücadelede Kurumlar: Institutions for fighting against violence

Barolar: Bar associations

Belediye: Municipality (Women's Solidarity Centres, if any)

İl İlçe Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Vakıfları: Province/District Social Solidarity and Charity Foundation

Sağlık Kuruluşları: Health Institutions

Kadın Sivil Toplum Örgütleri: Women Civil Society Organizations

Aile İçi Şiddet Hattı: Domestic Violence Hotline 0212..

Alo 183 Danışma Hattı: Alo 183 Advice Hotline

Aile Mahkemesi: Family Court

Kadın Danışma Merkezleri Kadın Sığınma Evleri: Women Advice Centres, Women's shelters

Aile ve Sosyal Politikalar Bakanlığı İl/İlçe Müdürlükleri: Provincial or District Directorate of Ministry of Family and Social Policies

Polis ve Jandarma (Kolluk Kuvvetleri): Police and Gendarmerie (Law-enforcement Officers)

Valilik/Kaymakamlık: Province Governorship/ District Governorship

Cumhuriyet Savcılığı: Public Prosecution Office

3.2.1. Law-enforcement Officers

Police and Gendarme forces are included in both preventive and legal dimension of fight for violence against women. Its preventive task consists of protection, lookout, and hiding activities; as well as ensuring the execution of fines in compliance with the rules within the shortest time possible. While fulfilling these tasks, law-enforcement officers are to receive psychologically, sociologically and scientifically, and cooperate with other responsible organizations.

For this purpose; Directorate of Combating/Fighting Domestic Violence Branch Office was established within General Directorate of Security, Directorate of Public Security Branch Office in 2011 and domestic violence departments were created in Directorate of Public Security Branch Office, Homicide Departments within Provincial Directorate of Security. In General Commandership of Gendarmerie, "Directorate of Fighting against Domestic Violence and Children Branch Office" was established"

As for District Police Departments, fight against domestic violence is carried out by public order offices (investigation civil teams).

Law-enforcement officers use their enforcement power in accordance with (a) and (ç) sub-paragraphs of Article No. 3 and (a, b, c, d) sub-paragraphs of Article No. 5 of Law no. 6284 on "Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence Against Women," entered into force on 08.03.2012.

With the "Protocol On The Role Of Police To Prevent Violence Against Women And The Project On Training For The Procedures To Be Applied" signed between Ministry of Interior Affairs and Ministry of State at the end of 2006, an in-service training project was initiated for the personnel of Law-enforcement Agency in order to raise awareness and increase sensitivity about domestic violence against women.

Police stations, gendarme offices, ALO 155 Police Emergency Line, ALO 156 Gendarme Emergency Line are mainly the first point of contact. Legal process starts with telephoning 155 Police Emergency Line and 156 Gendarme Emergency Line, which works for 24 hours/ 7 days a week or upon direct application of woman, who is the victim of violence or following the warning by others to police and gendarme. To make application through telephone lines, especially when it is not possible to make a direct application, facilitates the execution of operations due to the fact that telephone calls are recorded.

"Protocol on Developing Cooperation and Increasing Organizational Capacity of Services Rendered For Domestic Violence Sufferers and Injured Children"; KSGM, (Modified) was signed between General Directorate of Social Services and Child Protection Agency and General Directorate of Security on 22 October 2009. Within the scope of the Protocol; "Domestic Violence Acts Registration Form" was transmitted to all police stations via Pol-Net throughout the country. Thanks to such form, the police will also perform risk assessment of the sufferer and the attention of the departments to which the form will be delivered, will be drawn and thus it will be possible to avoid likely adverse cases. On the other hand, the 'Role of Police to Prevent Domestic Violence against Women and Expert Trainer Educating Project for the Trainings to be Applied' was implemented between May 2010-February as per the aforementioned Protocol (<http://kadininstatusu.aile.gov.tr/uygulamalar/turkiyede-kadin>).



It is essential that application be recorded with “Domestic Violence Acts Registration Form.” Law-enforcement officers are obliged to inform Public Prosecutor about the complaint and start legal proceedings in accordance with his instruction thereof. Law-enforcement officers should direct sufferers to Forensic Medicine or another health institution so that a medical report is obtained, which will be used for the determination of unjust suffering, determine the parties who perform the violence and collect evidences to submit for prosecution office.

“Protocol on Ensuring Social Gender Equality and Strengthening Organizational Capacity in Fighting for Violence against Women, Cooperation and Increasing Coordination” was executed with Ministry of National Defence and entered into force on 3 July 2013. It is aimed with the Protocol to organize training programmes for non-commissioned officers and ranks, doing military service within TSK (Turkish Armed Forces) about “Social Gender Equality” and “Elimination of Violence against Women,” to enrich and strengthen current training programmes and carry out studies to educate the personnel who will provide such trainings. “Protocol on Ensuring Organizational Capacity in Services Provided under Fighting For Violence Against Women, Making Cooperation and Increasing Coordination” was executed with General Commandership of Gendarmerie on 12 April 2012. Conference on “The Role and Importance of Law-Enforcement in Fight for Violence against Women” was executed with the participation of 2.470 gendarme personnel on 22 November 2012 (<http://kadininstatusu.aile.gov.tr/uygulamalar/turkiyede-kadin>)

Pursuant to Law no. 6284, law-enforcement officers are liable to provide suitable sheltering places for the sufferer, herself and the children with her, if required in their locations or in other places in non-delayable cases; and provide temporary protection on its own motion or upon request by respective person in cases with risk of death. Accordingly, Law-enforcer is also authorized to take preventive measures to be taken by judge such as not performing words or behaviours including threat or insult, remove, not approaching the residence where the protected person is settled, keeping off relatives, witnesses and children of protected person.

Implementation area of taking under temporary protection included in protective measure decisions provided for administrative chief especially with Article no. 3 of this Law was limited to the scope of current staff inadequacy of police and gendarme and it unfortunately led to many serious events for women’s right to live in this 3 year period (Öztürk, 2015).

3.2.2. Public Prosecution Office

Women can apply to Public Prosecution Offices in court houses by means of law-enforcement offices, just as they can directly do so. Prosecution Office makes investigation directly or by taking the testimony sufferer woman via judicial office. Public Prosecution Office, if deems necessary, initiates a criminal case at the end of the investigation. In cases where a criminal case is not decided, it may declare to proceed of violence no further, stating that complainant has right of objection.

As per Law no. 6284, prosecutors may also claim from the judge of Family Court to decide on a preventive measure. Declaration of woman is essential for protection decision, no evidence or documents are requested for the determination of violence. It is beneficial that women who suffer from violence should document psychological and physical damages incurred with a medical report.

With the circular letter no. 2011/18 by Supreme Council of Judges and Prosecutors, it was determined to establish private offices for violence against women and domestic violence issues within public prosecution offices.



3.2.3. Family Courts

“Protocol on the Role of Judiciary Members in the Project for Prevention of Violence against Women” was signed in 2009 between Ministry of State for Women and Family and Ministry of Justice; for the trainings for those judges, who work in Family Courts and for the public prosecutors who work in the same places and investigate crimes related to domestic violence.

Family courts may decide on protective and preventive measures in cases of domestic violence as per Law no. 6284.

In order to protect those who suffer from violence, a judge in a Family Court may decide on one or several of following protective measures or similar measures thereof.

- a) To change work place.
- b) To determine a settlement space other than mutual settlement place in the event that the person is married.
- c) To attach “family residence annotation” in land register for common residence.
- d) To change identity and other related information of the person in accordance with Witness Protection Act based on informed consent of respective person, in the event that there is risk of death for the protected person and if it was found out that other measures will not be enough to prevent such danger.

Judge of Family Court may decide on one or several of following protective measures or similar measures to be deemed appropriate for those who engage in violence:

- a) No to perform words or behaviours including violence threat, insult, indignity or belittlement.
- b) To remove from common residence or from where the performer is located immediately and allocate common residence to the protected person.
- c) To prevent approaching protected people, to the residence, school or workplace where these people are settled.
- d) To carry out personal relation accompanied by a companion if there is a decision, given earlier, regarding children to get in contact, to limit such personal relation or remove that relation completely.
- e) To prevent approaching the relatives, witnesses or children of protected person when deemed necessary, even if protected person has not suffered from violence without prejudice to cases regarding getting in contact.
- f) Not to damage personal goods or household goods of protected person.
- g) Not to disturb protected person with means of communication or through an alternative channel.
- h) To deliver guns which are legally permitted to keep or carry to enforcement-offices.
- i) To deliver the gun to the organization where he is employed, which is kept under liability due to public service even if a duty in which it is compulsory to carry a gun is performed.

j) Not to use alcohol or drug or stimulant in places where protected people are settled or not to come closer to protected people or places where such people are when under the effect of such substances, to ensure treatment or cure including hospitalization in the event of addiction.

k) To have the committer apply for a health organization for treatment or cure and ensure treatment therewith.

Furthermore, the judge is also authorized to decide on issues such as custody, trustee, child support payments and contacting personal relation together with protective and supportive measures included in Child Protection Act. If the violence committer is the person who, at time the same, earns family's keep or who contributes to their living, the judge may decide on a temporary alimony considering the standard of living of victim of violence even if it is not requested provided that it is not decided on an alimony.

3.4 The Research Made on the Fight Against Gender-based Violence

3.4.1.Aims and Objectives of the Research

By this research, it has been aimed to determine the perceptions of two main actors – public institutions and civil society organizations (NGOs) - that are playing a vital role in the solution of gender-based violence problem; particularly on gender-based violence. It has been considered that the data set obtained from the research; would provide a basis for detecting the main obstacles/deficiencies/problems on the fight against gender-based violence; and for offering solid solutions. As well as there are many researches in Turkey on the matter of gender-based violence; there are also a limited number of comprehensive studies whose populations are determined as public agencies and institutions and NGOs. With this study, which includes the general perception of public agencies and institutions and NGO's on gender-based violence; a situation determining scale created by the cooperation between NGOs and public agencies and institutions; and the solid solutions produced by the data obtained; it has been aimed to make a distinctive contribution to the resolution process.

3.4.2.Research Method:

In the research of “The Enhancement of the Capacity of National and Local Civil Society Organization Operating for the Elimination of Violence Against Women” and “Expertise Bridges in the Fight Against Gender-Based Violence”, face-to-face Standard interview form was applied using quantitative data collection technique. The research population consists of public agencies and institutions located in Nevşehir, Kırşehir, Zonguldak and Karadeniz Ereğli; and of civil society organizations operating in these regions for women.

European partners of the project applied the same research on the participants by reaching them by phone, thus they were able to receive answers for all the questions within the scope of the research. This research carried out in our country, allowed only face-to-face – though not always - questions to be answered, and the low social confidence level confronted us as a factor complicating and limiting the fieldwork.

In terms of the public agencies and institutions included in the research; one participant for each of all the public agencies and institutions located in the central districts of Nevşehir, Zonguldak, Kırşehir and Karadeniz Ereğli; and 2 participants from the District Governorate, were determined as the sample. It was aimed to apply the interview forms on the executives of all the public agencies and institutions located in the province/district; and on the personnel, if there is one working on women issues, and if not, on any personnel. This goal could not be achieved due to several limiting difficulties encountered only in Kırşehir province, however the study was applied on the public agencies and institutions located in Kırşehir province, this goal was achieved for other units, and the interview form was applied on **132 people from 37 public agencies** in total.

In terms of the civil society organizations included in the research; while five members for each of all the civil society organizations, working on women issues, located in the central districts of Nevşehir, Zonguldak, Kırşehir and Karadeniz Ereğli were aimed for sampling; the interview form was applied on **37 members** from 8 civil society organizations in total. As there weren't any civil society organizations operating on women issues yet, the interview form could not be applied there. Considering that there was a close relationship between the validity, reliability of the interview form and its response rate; the procedures of preparing the questions included in the interview form, designing the interview form, and conducting a preliminary study checking if the forms were functional or not; were carried out meticulously. As a result of the data obtained from the interview forms; the views and perceptions of public agencies and institutions and of NGOs on gender-based violence, and the works they carried out to solve this problem, were presented. In this context, along with the good practices of public agencies and institutions and of NGOs on the fight against gender-based violence, several deficiencies on this matter on institutional and organizational basis, were also put forward. The actions needed to be taken institutionally and organizationally at the point of solution, were also determined.

3.4.3. Evaluation of the Survey Applied to Public Institutions

3.4.3.1. Demographic Data

In the research, the survey has been applied to 132 (hundred and thirtytwo) people from 37 public institutions of Nevşehir, Zonguldak, Kirsehir, and Ereğli. 36.4% of survey has been implemented in Nevşehir, 26.5% of it in Zonguldak, 7.6% of it in Kirsehir, %29.5 of it in Ereğli (Table:1). 48.5% of public employees who have been participated to the survey are women, 51.5% of them are men. The sample age range is mostly focused on the ages between 35-45 (40.9%). 33.3% of them are at the age of 45 or over. 50.8% of the public employees born in the city center and 66.7% of them indicated that they have been mostly lived in the center town or city. City center is the area that the majority of participants of the survey have lived. More importantly, 85.6% of participants are undergraduated or graduated (63.6% of them graduated from university, 16.7% of them are post graduated, 5.3% of them have master's degree). Working in public institutions and belonging in a certain Professional groups from the participants is an indicator of that participants largely have similar socio-cultural level in terms of the environment that they live, education level and economic income.

85.6% of the public employees are married, 14.4% of them are single. 37.9% of the employees are officers, 18.9% of them are managers, 16.7% of them are experts. 24% of managers are women 76% of them are men. The lowness in the rate of women managers is reflecting the gender based division of labor.

Since a significant establishment could not made in between institutions and gender differences, the tables have been interpreted in general. It is possible to say that the representation level of samples are quite high by looking at the demographics.

Number	The name of the Institution	Provincial/County				Total
		Nevsehir	Zonguldak	Kirsehir	Eregli	
1	Office of the Governor	2	2	1		5
2	Provincial/County Municipality	2	2	1	2	7
3	Provincial/County Administration Office	2	2	1	1	6
4	Provincial/County Directorate of Family and Social Policy	2	2		2	6
5	Provincial/County Police Headquarters	2			2	4
6	Provincial/County Directorate of National Education	2	2	1	2	7
7	Provincial/County Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation	2		1		3
8	Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology	2	1	1		4
9	Provincial/County Directorate of Calamity and Emergency	2	2			4
10	Provincial/County Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	2	2		2	6
11	Provincial/County Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution	2				2
12	Provincial/County Branch Office of Forestry and Water Affairs	2				2
13	Directorate of Forestry Management				2	2
14	General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works		2			2
15	Provincial/County Directorate of Health	2	1		3	6
16	General Secretary of Public Hospital Union	2	2			4
17	Provincial/County Directorate of Public Health	2	2	1		5

18	Provincial Directorate of Trade	2				2
19	Provincial/County Directorate of Youth and Sports	2	2	1	2	7
20	Financial Office	2				2
21	Provincial/County Directorate of Labour and Job-Creating Agencies		2			2
22	Provincial/County Office of Mufti	2	1		2	5
23	Provincial/County Directorate of Social Security	2		1		3
24	Directorate of Land Registry				2	2
25	Provincial/County Directorate of Turkish Statistical Institute		2			2
26	Provincial/County Directorate of Culture and Tourism	2	2			4
27	Tax Office		2		2	4
28	Provincial/County Gendarme Command				1	1
29	Office of Chief Public Prosecutor	2				2
30	University	2	2		2	6
31	Governorship	2				2
32	County Directorate of Property				2	2
33	Directorate of Governorship Social Aid and Solidarity				2	2
34	Courthouse				2	2
35	Port Authority				2	2
36	Revenue Office				2	2
37	Civil Registry				2	2
TOTAL		48	35	39	10	132

3.4.3.2. Gender-Based Data in Provincial/County Public Institutions within Sampling,

The data of public institutions that shared these data with us in the field study, are published only here. In a general sense, the gender inequality in quantitative range of the public employees is attracting the attention. This inequality is approaching a more striking dimension when reviewing the rate of women managers.

The most equalitarian institutions in the gender distribution in public institutions are seen as universities, national education, and health institutions.

3.4.3.2.1. Gender Based Distribution of the Employees in Public Institutions

Institutions within the research sampling, 7906 (33.7%) of 23.694 employees working in 25 public institutions in Nevşehir, 1465 (39.5%) of 3713 employees working in 16 public institutions in Zonguldak, 3363 (37.1%) of 5348 employees working in 36 public institutions in Karadeniz Ereğli are women.

3.4.3.2.2. Gender Based Distribution of the Managers in Public Institutions

In Nevşehir, 850 sub-, mid- and upper level administrators are engaged in 24 public institutions, that have been researched within the sampling and only 11,9% (101) are women. 11% of mid- and upper level, 13.5% of sub- level managers are women.

Approximately 31% (141) of 459 managers are women in Zonguldak. 16.7% of upper level, 38.3% of mid- level and 33% of sub- level managers are women.

19.9% of 246 managers are women in Ereğli. 24.5% of upper level, 30% of mid- level, 12.2% of sub- level managers are women.

3.4.3.3. The Scorecards For The Gender Based Violence Of The Sampled Provinces /Counties

The violence data that are taken from several institutions from sampled cities are in the tables below. In these tables, the discrepancy between the definition and the type of violence is attracting the attention in the violence data of responsible institutions. One of the most important findings, achieved in the research is that the need of collecting compatible and reliable data, which is very critical in against gender based violence has not been met yet. The reason of this is there is not a system like a database that collecting all the violence data in the city and because every institution keeps their own records on the cases of violence, the violence cases are repeatedly.

Table: 2 Number of Women That Have Been Exposed to Violence in the City Center Of Nevşehir

Kurum Institution	2012				2013				T
	Physic al	Sexual	Psycholog ical	Tota l	Physi cal	Sexua l	Psychol ogical	Total	
Provincial Gendarme Command				173				115	288
Provincial Police Headquarters	165	326	83	574	219	145	145	509	1083

Provincial Directorate of Health				48				62	110
Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Politics				29				25	54
TOTAL				824				711	1535

Resource: Nevsehir Provincial Gendarme Command, City Police Headquarters, Directorate of Family and Social Politics

Table: The Cases of Violence Against Women Reflecting The Judicial Process in Nevsehir

Application and the Cases	Year	2012	2013	TOTAL
Through Law No:6284	Number of the Cases that taken precautions	326	750	1076
	Number of Women that requested for Guardianship	147*	364*	511
Number of Women that Applied with Complaint about Violence and Harassment		921	401	1322
Number of Women that Applied to the Court of Family		326	750	1076
Number of Cases that Accused of Women Homicide		1	1	2

Source: Resource: The data of Nevsehir Office of the Prosecutor

*All of the Requests have been accepted

As indicated in Table 3, the number of the cases with a resolution of prevention shows that the law enforcement forces act in accordance with the legal responsibilities assigned to them for fighting against gender based violence.

Table:4 The Number Of The Cases That Takes Protective And Preventive Measure In The Context Of The Law No:6284, in Line With The Data That Taken From Other Institutions To The Provincial Directorate Of of Family and Social Politics in Nevsehir

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015 Until May	TOTAL
	238	568	544	142	1492

Table: 5 The Number Of Women And Children Staying In Women Shelter On-Site Of Provincial Directorate Of Family And Social Politics

Year	2014		2015 Until May		TOTAL
	Women's	Children's	Women's	Children's	
	113	53	46	32	244

As Table 5 shows, a very important dimension that should be addressed in the fight against gender-based violence are children staying at the shelter. The need of children and youth centers oriented for children that have to stay with their mothers at shelters and the need of proper services for their needs are seen as clearly. The serious unjust treatment to these children stayed at shelter, has multiple adverse effects towards them and the country in a long period.

The number of women exposed to violence in 2012-2013 is 1535-even though there is a possibility for some cases have done repeatedly (Table:1,2,3,4,5). The Number Of The Cases That Takes Protective And Preventive Measure In The Context Of The Law No:6284, In Line With The Data That Taken From Other Institutions To The Provincial Directorate Of Family And Social Politics is 1492 from 2012 until today. 278 women and children that are exposed to violence applied to Women's Solidarity Center under Nevsehir municipality since the day it established April, 2014 till today for getting psychological and legal aid.

Table: 6 The Number Of The Cases That Takes Protective And Preventive Measure In The Context Of The Law No:6284, In Line With The Data That Taken From Other Institutions To The Provincial Directorate Of Family And Social Politics In Zonguldak

Applications and Cases	Year	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Through Law No:6284	The Number Of Women Received Preventive Measures			145
	Decision of Protective Precautions	155	310	486
TOTAL	951	155	310	631

Pursuant to the Law Nr. 6284 on Protection of Family and Elimination of the Violence Against Woman” published in the Official Gazette Number 28239 on March 20, 2012; the Court has taken the following decision in Zonguldak since 2013;

- 951 Protective Precaution Decisions for victims of violence,
- Preventive Precaution Decisions has been made for 145 people that used violence.
- Those who are currently going; protective precaution decisions for 37 victims of violence and pretentive precaution decisions for 2 people that used violence.
- The time of protective precaution decisions is generally 1 months in Zonguldak until today.

53 women from the city and 152 women from outside the city have been required services from Women Shelter under Zonguldak Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies.

Table: 7 : The Number Of The Cases That Takes Protective And Preventive Measure In The Context Of The Law No:6284, In Line With The Data That Taken From Other Institutions To The Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies in Ereğli

Years	The Number Of Women Received Preventive Measures Award	Women's Sığınma House		
		The Number Of Requesting	Number of Women that Gave Up from Their Requests	The Number Of Staying Women
2011	10	10	9	1
2012	81	14	9	5
2013	114	15	12	3
2014	88	0	0	0

Source: Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies

These data samples taken from Nevşehir, Zonguldak and Ereğli reveals how widespread and serious incidents of violence against women. Although the data requested from the provincial authority and responsible for official institutions and projects that were not included in the study for Kırşehir.

3.4.3.4. Research Findings

Research findings are in line with the survey questions are dealt with under four headings: Perceptions Regarding the Gender based violence, General Violence Perception, institution / Staff Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Perception, NGOs Relations with, including violence and Related Study on Corporate Women.

Part -I PERCEPTION ON THE CASE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

72% of employees in public institutions stated that they acquire the data on gender-based violence mostly by mass media and social media,18.9% of them by official correspondence.

79,5% of the participants have stated that the most of the perpetrators were the spouses and 59.1% were ex-spouse (multiple options are marked)..

Despite the participation in the statements on social gender was low at institutional and personal level, the sexualist approach of the employees of public institutions creates a serious obstacle in front the contributions to solutions of the institutions. (Table 8).

Table: 8 Acceptance of the propositions about the Perception of Social Gender in Relation with the Violence Against Woman

Acceptance in the Violence Stereotypes	Number Of Participants
If a woman deserves, her boyfriend can use violence against her.	1
A slap in the face is not considered as violence in dating relationships.	5
Verbal abuse, insults, humiliation in dating relationships are not covered by the scope of violence..	6
There are times when a woman deserves violence.	3
If a woman sees violence in dating relationships, she should keep this situation from everyone.	2
Woman should tolerate violence in order to maintain the relationship.	1

Even though the proportion of respondents that shares these statements of the propositions: “If a woman deserves, her boyfriend can use violence against her.”, “A slap in the face is not considered as a violence in dating relationships.”, “Verbal abuse, insults, humiliation in dating relationships are not covered by the scope of violence.”, “There are times when a woman deserves violence.”, “If a woman sees violence in dating relationships, she should keep this situation from everyone.”, “Woman should tolerate violence in order to maintain the relationship.” is low, it constitutes a critical situation because Verbal abuse are not being considered as in the scope of violence, shows the low level of awareness about psychological violence. The importance of the issue in terms of participation in social violence against this proposition requires that once more highlighted. From the perspective of the participants to propose sex to those who accept this proposition, it has been found to be men of 97.7%. There will be the time that women deserves violence, when the woman deserves a man may treat her violence, whether regarded as a slap in the face of violence in dating relationships, thinking she should tolerate violence in order to protect the relationship has been identified as the findings need to be considered and striking in terms of public agency employees. Employees who accept this proposition appeared to have the sexist mold in terms of violence; especially it was found to be more intense in male teaching staff / manager of sexist attitudes and behavior. Indeed, the enforcement agencies do not internalize the law to combat gender-based violence and therefore it indicates that individual resistance is arising at the level of institutions. It is observed that this case is in the source of a lot of problems occurring in practice.

Table: 9 9 Participation in Stereotypes Oriented at Violence

Participation in the Violence Stereotypes	Participants%
A spouse that prone to violence can be a good father.	3.8
For women suffering from domestic violence, it can easily put an end to this situation by leaving the house.	19.7
Cause of domestic violence is a momentary loss of control.	21.2
Domestic violence only happens in poor or culturally or socially disadvantaged class.	9.1
Women are also use violence against their spouses.	31.1
Violence is a private problem (between people).	14.4
The main reason of violence is the patriarchal mentality based on gender inequality.	47,7
None of the above	17.4

* Multiple options are marked.

Where women are most at risk of exposure to violence 86.4% of respondents have answered in the home, 39.4% of them have answered the street, 24.2% of them have answered in entertainment venues, 16.7% of them have answered in the workplace as well.

Approximately 72% of the participants stated that violence has been increased in recent years against women or increased more, approximately 21% of them stated that it has not been changed, and approximately 7% of them stated that it has been decreasing..

Table: 10 Reasons for the Increase of Violence Against Women

Reasons for the Increase of Violence	Participants %
To the violence often taking place in the media provoke violence and naturalized it	34.1
The increased number of women winning the social and economic independence	27.3
More and more women reveals it.	31.1
Media now reveal this news.	34.8
Increased aggression of men,	14.4

* Multiple options are marked.

Approximately 36% of the participants have responded to the question: "What are the top three causes of violence against women?" as "lack of respect for other people", 16,7% of them as "alcohol and drug addiction" and 12.1% of them as "low level of education".

The proportion of those who think that it would be useful to create a working group on the safety of women and violence (study group composed of residents) is 69.7%.

Table: 11 The First Three Things Required to be done to Reduce Violence Against Women

Reasons for the Increase of Violence	Participants %
To improve the economic conditions of the country and families.	34,8
To take more specific legislation and measures against gender-based violence.	20.5
The existence of a legislative that gives more attention to women's rights.	17,4

* Multiple options are marked

Part II: General Violence Perception Survey

The proportion of those who think children are the most frequently exposed to violence except the women is 91%. In second place a rate 43,9% comes for seniors. Afterwards come the poor, homosexuals and homeless persons.

75% of participants stated that they are affected by the cultural conditions.

The response to the most important question in the community what is the problem in the first place is located in; unemployment, social / income distribution injustice, violation of human rights, increased crime and patriarchal mentality.

To the question "What are the three most important issues in the community?" 67.4% of respondents have replied unemployment, 55.3% of them have replied social / injustice in income distribution, 44.7% of them have replied human rights violations, 25.8% of them have replied the patriarchal mentality.

The proportion for those who think their personal safety is never at risk in where they live is only 43.2%.

56.1% of the participants stated that with the presence of modern and reliable citizen mass they would feel more confident.

Table:12 Measures That Will Make Feel More Self-Confident

Measures	Participants %
Existence of a modern and reliable mass of citizens	56.1
Making the streets safer	53
Better lighting of the public spaces at late hours	37.1/23.1
More security force	27.3
Shops to be open Until Late Hours,	11.4

* Multiple options are marked

Part III. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Perception of Institution / Staff, Relations with Non-Governmental Organizations

45.5% of employees in public institutions are defined NGOs as "Membership is organized on a voluntary basis" while 30.3% of them are defined NGOs as " Organizations that their actions and activities are giving rise more effectively, concrete and common conclusions".

55.3% of participants stated that they participated in the study of NGOs, 43,9% of them stated that they did not participate.

53.8% of participants stated that NGOs are weak and ineffective, while 23.5% of them stated that the NGOs are newly developing.

Table:13 Reasons for NGOs Being Weak and Ineffective

Reasons	Participants %
Lack of action and activities for achieving the goals	12,8
NGO representatives using the formation for their own interests	9,1
Lack of Financial Resources	6,1
Lack of Qualified Staff and Members	4,6
Lack of Legal Infrastructure	1,5
The Consciousness Of Solving The Problem Being Underdeveloped	4,5
Did not want to give answer.	65,9

* Multiple options are marked

The rate of those who did not want to answer about what NGOs need to do to be successful in preventing violence against women is very high (65.9%) in cities / counties and in Turkey. It can be said that this is closely associated with the result of employees working in public institutions to whether they have enough information about the work of civil society organizations.

12.8% of participants stated that the reason of NGOs to be weak as "Lack of action and activity towards performing their goal".

Table 14 Necessary Cooperation Between Public Institutions and Organizations and NGOs To Prevent Violence Against Women

How should be the Relations Between Public institutions and NGOs	Participants %
By providing financial, personnel and education support for the activities of non-governmental organizations	49,2
By organizing regular meetings with NGOs to mutually share knowledge and experience,	62,1
By contributing to overcome obstacles that NGOs have and the bureaucratic and legal obstacles,	34,8
By providing Social Support to the activities of NGOs by contributing to society to enhance knowledge about NGOs and their works.	53

* Multiple options are marked

62,1% of the participants stated that " Mutually sharing information and experience by organizing regular meetings with NGOs" is necessary between public institutions and organizations and civil society organizations to prevent violence against women in cities/counties. 49.2% of respondents expressed the need to "have to organize regular meetings with NGOs in the mutual sharing of knowledge and experience". (Multiple answers were given).

Participants stated that nineteen (19) public institutions assume responsibility/they are legally responsible for the prevention of violence against women directly or indirectly.

Table:15 Institutions That Carry On Work Related To Violence Against Women

Number	Name of the Institution
1	Governorate
2	City / Town Municipality
3	Provincial/County Directorate of Family and Social Policies
4	Provincial/County Police Department
5	Provincial/County Directorate of Education
6	Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology
7	Provincial/County Directorate of Health
8	General Secretary of the Union of Public Hospitals
9	Provincial/County Directorate of Public Health
10	Provincial/County Youth and Sports Management
11	Provincial/County Directorate of Labor and Work Institution

12	Provincial/County Mufti
13	City / District Gendarmerie Command
14	Office of the Prosecutor
15	Universities
16	County Governor
17	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation
18	Courthouse
19	Provincial/County Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

(for $P = 0.03$ $P < 0.05$) A statistically significant relationship between the prevention of violence against women with public institutions were found.

Table:16 The Institutions that undertake the responsibilities and the responsibilities that are undertaken for Prevention of Violence Against Women

Responsible Institutions and Responsibilities for the Prevention of Violence Against Women	Name of the Institution
Establishing equality unit *	*Governorate *Provincial/County Directorate of Family and Social Policies *City / Town Municipality, *Provincial/County Mufti *Provincial/County Public Health Department *Office of the Prosecutor **Districts *Provincial Culture and Tour. Dir.
Delivering seminars and education for women and men,	*Governorate *Provincial/County Directorate of Family and Social Policies *City / Town Municipality, *Provincial/County Mufti *Provincial/County Public Health Department *Office of the Prosecutor *Districts* *Provincial Culture and Tour. Dir. Provincial/County Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock General Secretary of the Union of Public Hospitals

To take measures against violence, family protection	*Provincial/County Directorate of Family and Social Policies Provincial/County Police Department City / District Gendarmerie Command *Districts General Secretary of the Union of Public Hospitals
The opening of women's shelters	*Provincial/County Directorate of Family and Social Policies *City / Town Municipality Provincial/County Police Department *Provincial/County Public Health Department
Thereby contributing to the preparation of deterring violence law	*Provincial/County Directorate of Family and Social Policies *City / Town Municipality Provincial/County Police Department City / District Gendarmerie Command *Provincial/County Public Health Department *Provincial Culture and Tour. Dir.
Improving employment opportunities for women	Provincial/County Police Department Provincial/County Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock *Provincial/County Public Health Department Provincial/County Directorate of Labor and Work Institution
Business priorities recognition of women victims of violence	*Provincial/County Directorate of Family and Social Policies Provincial/County Police Department *Provincial/County Administrations *Provincial/County Directorate of National Education

* Although all public institutions and organizations decided to establish Equality Unit in accordance with the Nevşehir Local Equality Action Plan, the number of the institutions having such units established and made functional is very limited yet.

The rate of the respondents, stating that their institution has any activity for prevention/fighting against violence against woman is 34.8%. The leading topics of such activities are; "cooperation with NGOs", "Activities to raise awareness/consciousness among the women/men/young people/students and providing information", "advocacy for other public institutions".

In the research, it has been specified that the public institutions and organisations to not overtake corporate responsibility at the required level for the elimination of violence against woman (Table: 15-16).

It can be seen that some of the crucial institutions are not taking place among the institutions, which are attributed to have legal responsibilities for eliminating the violence against woman or some of the institutions consider themselves responsible/functionable in a very limited area. It is a big problem that Provincial/County Directorate of Health and Provincial/County Directorate of Education are not among those institutions despite they are legally responsible for the elimination of the violence against woman. Moreover, again, some institutions, mainly Provincial/County Directorate of Family and Social Policies, Provincial/County Directorate of Security, Provincial/County municipalities – excluding Nevşehir Municipality- consider themselves responsible for the elimination of violence against woman in a very limited area and this is a very adverse situation for the elimination of violence against woman.

Interesting results have been received as the employees were asked about the contribution of their institution to the solution of the problem of violence against woman violence.

Table: 17 The Contribution of the Institutions to Prevention of Violence against woman

number	Name Of The Institution	Scores				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Governor's Office	20	20	20	20	20
2	Province/County Municipality		28.6	14.3		57,1
3	Province/County Administration	66.7		16.7		16.7
4	Provincial/County Directorate of Family and Social Policies		16.7	16.7	16.7	50
5	Provincial/County Directorate of Police	25	25			50
6	Provincial/County Directorate of National Education	14.3	28.6	28.6		28.6
7	Provincial/County Directorate of Health	41.4		33.3		
8	Public Hospital. Union Gen. Sec.	50	50			
9	Provincial/County Directorate of Public Health		60			40
10	Provincial/County Directorate of Youth And Sports	14.3		14.3	28.6	42.9
11	Provincial/County Directorate of Labor and Work		50		50	
12	Provincial/County Mufti			40		60
13	Provincial/County Directorate of Social Security	66.7				33,3
14	Provincial/County Command of Gendarmerie					100
15	Office of Public Prosecutor	50	50			
16	University			50	50	
17	County Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity.			100		
18	Courthouse			50		50

This question is fully the personal opinions and perceptions of the respondent employees and based on their assessment of the elimination of violence against woman in a range from 1 to 5 (1 being minimum 5 to maximum). The most successful institutions in preventing violence against woman; the first 3 institutions; Gendarmerie Command, Office of the Mufti, Province/County municipality. It can be seen that the scores of the main institutions to be legally responsible for eliminating the violence against woman, such as Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Policies, Provincial/County Directorate of Police, Provincial/County Directorate of Public Health, Provincial/County Directorate of Social Security is much below the expected level. The employees of the institutions think that the activities of their institutions in this respect are insufficient.

33.3% of the employees stated that the “intercorporate” training programs should be increased and 19.7% stated the the administrators should exhibit model behaviours.

Table: 18 Things to be done within the institution to eliminate the violence against woman

Things to be done within the Institution	Participants%
Increasing the in-house training programs (TCE, etc.) activities	33.3
Model behaviours of the administrators	19.7
Family Enlshntening Office to be augmented	14.4
Reinforced cooperation with NGOs	13.7
Intercorporate equality units/clubs should be activated,	7.6
Psychological consulting and guidance units should be established.	6.1
Religious consciousness should be increased.	5.3
Private violence units should be established and the victims should be followed and protected.	5.3
The number of women's employment should be increased	5.3

Nevşehir, Zonguldak, Kırşehir and Ereğli are places with a high rate of gender based violence. In the project, such surveys aimed to reveal the perception of the institutions, to have great role in the solution to this problem for the gender based violence, their activities in this regard and their approach towards the NGOs. As a result, it could be seen that the gender based violence is perceived as a concrete phenomenon and it had increased gradually during the recent years..

3.4.4 Assessment of the questionnaires Applied to NGOs

3.4.4.1. Demographic Data

Total **37 people**, who are members of 8 NGOs in Nevşehir, Zonguldak and Karadeniz Ereğli have been interviewed.

43% of the interviewees were between the ages of 46-55, 27% were between the ages of 36-45, 13.5% were between the ages of 26-35.

76% of the interviewees are married. 38% have 1 child, 32 % have 2 children and 11 % have 3 children.

38% of the interviewees were university graduates, 32% high school graduate, and 8% had a masters degree, 3% were PhD, and 11% had elementary education. 16% of the interviewees were public servants, 11% labourers, 11% were teacher/lawyer, 16% senior and/or middle-level managers.

3.4.4.2. Research Findings

The research findings in line with the survey questions, have been evaluated under for headings, namely; information about the NGOs, Perception of the phenomenon of Gender Based Violence, the activities of the NGOs on violence against woman.

Table: 19 Information About the Membership to Non-Governmental Organizations

NGO's Name	Number
Nevşehir Association of Ecology and Development of Social Life	5
Cappadocia Women's Solidarity Association	4
Nevşehir Women Association	4
Cappadocia Imece Women's Association	5
Working Women Solidarity Association	5
Zonguldak City Council Women Assembly	5
TSO Women Entrepreneurs Zonguldak	5
Erdemirli Women Help Association	4
Total	37

The women were asked to give more than one answers to the question about the fields of activity of the NGO which they are a member to; the answers were;

- 84% for the purpose of supporting the women,
- 45% for educational purpose,
- 32% co-operation.

Approximately 49% of the respondents are members for at least 7 years.

51% of the respondents are member of the Board of Directors, 24% are ordinary members, 14% are the chairman, 10% are Vice President.

In terms of the purpose of the NGOs; 89.2% aimed to perform activities for the women, 8% serving the whole society, 2.7% activities for human rights.

The respondents expressed that the NGO's, they are a member to; had an impact on the sense of solidarity (41%), developed sensitivity to the problems of the women (19%), improved the sense of solidarity (19%), increased the interest in politics (19%), enhanced the sense of social responsibility (16.2%), and enhanced the interest in local issues (5.4%).

The members of the NGOs responding the questionnaire have been asked about their opinion about feminism; 32.4% regarded themselves as feminists, 32.4% did not define themselves as feminist, found that feminism was necessary, 16.2% said they do not approve feminism so much. 10.8% of the respondents did not prefer to answer this question.

Part III: Information on the Phenomenon of gender based violence

When the respondents have been asked about the source of the most data, they receive; 86.5% of the interviewees answered that they receive it from media and social media, 64.9% from official correspondences, 40.5% from corporate managers, 18.9% from conferences and 18.9% from the women applying the NGO.

To the question, who would resort the violence against woman the most, the respondents said: spouse (approximately 87%), ex-spouse (11%), partner (2.7%).

In the studies on the violence against woman, it reveals how the society internalize the violence against woman. Some of the propositions, prepared in earlier studies on social gender have been asked to the members of the NGOs as well and they have been asked whether they agree with them. None of members of an NGO agreed such propositions. Our propositions are as follows;

- If the woman deserves it, her boy friend may expose violence to her.
- One slap in a dating relation cannot be considered as violence.
- Verbal harassment, insulting, humiliation cannot be considered in the scope of violence.

• There are times when the woman deserves the violence in order to protect her relation. If the woman is subject to the violence of her partner, she should hide it from anybody.

• It was surprisingly detected that a rate of 20% at our university agreed with such propositions.

Approximately 68% of the respondents stated that the women are subject to violence mostly at home, 32.4% on the street, at work and at entertainment places.

About the status of violence during the recent years; 70.3 % of the respondents said it has increased a lot, 21.6 % said it has increased, 8.1 % said it continuous in the same rate; none of the respondents said that the violence has decreased.

When those, who said that violence has increased, were asked about the reasons of the increase; they named the following cause;

- 54.1% of the respondents think that it is due to the domination of the social gender inequality within the family and within all institutions in the society,
- 13.5 think that the subordinated position of the woman, based on the patriarchal culture, is reinforced through governmental policies and laws,
- 8.1% think of decline in the social and economic independence of woman,
- 8.1% meant the aggressivity of man,
- 5.4 % state that the often appearance of violence in the media provokes and naturalizes the violence

43.2 % of the interviewees consider the main cause of the violence as the **patriarchal mentality based on gender inequality**.

• 16.2 % of the interviewees stated that the woman, suffering from the domestic violence could end this by leaving the house,

• 10,8 % of the interviewees stated that the domestic violence may only be in the poor or culturally/socially disadvantaged families,

• 2.7% of the interviewees stated that the domestic violence is just the production of a momentaneous loss of control.

The interviewees have been asked to specify the three real causes of the violence according to the priority;

- 32.4% patriarchal mentality,
- 18.5 % low and inferior educational level,
- 18.9% lack of respect to the other person,
- Other reasons are; the perpetrator is also a victim of violence; unemployment, men's intolerance of the women's economical independency, naturalizing the violence by media, weak capability of communication, lack of self-confidence, drug and alcohol addiction.

The rate of the respondents, thinking that a workgroup – e.g.in the neighborhood – on the violence and safety of women would be helpful is 81%.

The interviewees have been asked to specify the three factor to required to minimize the violence against woman according to the priority;

- 21.8% increase in the educational level
- 27% a government and government policies accepting the equality of woman and having the power to realize it,

- 21.6% more definite laws and measures on the gender based violence.

As indicated, in preventing the violence only the social measures are insufficient, the solution process must necessarily be supported government policies and legal sanctions.

Within the sampling, it has been seen that the NGOs have the same perspective about gender based violence and internalized the issue and measures.

Chapter IV: General Violence Perception

The interviewees have been asked, which groups of people except women were most exposed violence in society, the most given answer was the **children (91,9 %)**. They are followed by young people (27%), 16.2% poor people, homosexuals (13.5%), elderly people (10.8%), homeless people 10.2%, immigrants (5.4%). As you can see the most disadvantaged groups are the children and teenagers, who are thought to be likely to violence themost.

The interviewees have been asked how much the violence could affected by cultural conditions; 65% said “much”, 24.3% said never and 11% a little.

The interviewees have been asked their considerations about the most important problems in the society;

- 67.6% social injustice and income distribution,
- 35.1% violence against woman,
- 35.1% unemployment,
- 10.8% patriarchal mentality.

These were followed by violation of human rights (8.1%), politization of the justice (8.1%) terrorism (5.4%).

Approximately 11% of the respondents stated that they feel their personal safety is all the time under risk, 57% felt sometimes under the risk at the place where they live. The number of those stating that they do not feel such a risk is only 24%.

The interviewees have been asked about the top three measures to feel much more safe;

- 56.8 % the streets must be safer,
- 27% more common lighting in the public spaces in late hours,
- 18.9% believe in the existence of a mass of modern and reliable citizens.

As known, today the streets and people in London are monitored through a security camera nearly at every corner on a 24/7 basis. However the criminal gangs somehow identify the blind points of the security cams and wait for their victims at such points. And yet they commit crimes. Therefore a conscious and modern citizen is essential for a risk-free society.

67% of the respondents to the question whether the NGOs in our country were attached adequate importance replied that they were not.

The interviewees, who thought that the NGOs were not regarded by the state, were asked about the reason;

•52% think the government discriminates those NGOs, which they think to be not close to them,

- 20% think that the government does not like opposition and critics,
- 8% think that the NGOs are not reassuring.

Those who think that the NGOs paid attention in Turkey;

•50% think that NGOs are considered as organizations assisting the government,
•8.3% think that the governments support the NGOs just to avoid the opposition of their members.

•41.7% of the interviewees stated that they did not have any idea about the reason of the supports.

The interviewees have been asked whether their NGOs had faced any problems with the State while conducting their activities, 11 % of the answers was “Yes”.

To the question whether the current legislation had been regulated to sufficiently assure the establishment and activities of NGOs, 73% of the respondents replied “No”.

During the interviews in Zonguldak and Nevşehir, the answers to the question in the two provinces whether they believe that there was a strong NGO in the province;

•40.5% of the interviewees in two provinces think that the NGOs are developing recently,

•26.8% of the interviewees in two provinces think that there are strong NGOs,

•16% of the interviewees think that there are no strong NGOs

Those who think that there are no strong NGOs in Nevşehir and Zonguldak highlighted the following problems in general:

•There is no conscious community in society.

•There is a limited number of members to the NGOs.

•There is a very limited number of volunteers in the activities of non-governmental organizations,.

•Financial impossibilities (finding a physical location, rent and expenses).

•No support of the State or not supporting equally, the NGOs, closer to the government are supported more.

•The interviewees summarized the things to be done for the success of the NGOs in their provinces and in Turkey in preventing the violence against woman;

•Completing the legal regulations and the aggravation of current punishments.

•Providing advocate and financial support, employment to the victim of the violence, increasing the number and capacity of the shelter houses.

•Increasing the number of the educational activities for women and children.

•Coordinated action and communication of the government, universities, NGOs.

•Increasing the schooling rate, particularly by preventing the girls from early marriages.

70% of the respondents have stated that the relation between the NGOs and the public institutions and organizations should be maintained by providing educational material, personnel and financial support in order to eliminate the violence against woman in the province (Table 20).

Table: 20 The Co-operation to be maintained between the NGOs and public institutions and organizations to prevent the violence against woman in your province

How should be the relation between Public Institutions and NGOs	Participants%
By providing financial, personnel and training support to the activities of non-governmental organisations;	70.3
By organizing regular meetings with the NGOs and sharing and exchanging information and experience,	13.5
By contributing the NGOs to overcome the bureaucratic and legal obstacles and barriers,	5.4
By contributing to inform the society about the NGOs and their activities, providing social support to the activities of NGOs,	10.8

Chapter VI: Activities of the Non-Governmental Organisations in the field of Violence Against Woman

•All of the interviewees are aware that the NGOs which they are a member of, has a legal regulation, task and responsibility in terms of eliminating the violence against woman.

•The interviewees have formulated such responsibilities as playing an active role in the fight against the violence against woman.

77% of the respondents stated that the non-governmental organizations carry our activities on the subject of prevention/fight against violence against woman.

Graphics-1



The interviewees defined the activities to be carried out by their NGOs on the subject of prevention/fight against violence against woman as follows:

•Arrangement of panels, joint projects, trainings to raise awareness in the society. For example, A woman, who is subject to violence should be very clear what she needs to do.

•The trainings should not only address the women and children but also to the men, or even rich to all sections of the society regardless of whether poor or rich, educated or ignorant.

- Cancelling the good conduct abatement.
- Acting synchronically with all public institutions and organizations.
- Increasing the job opportunities for more women employment.
- Handling the cases of violence by female judges and prosecutors.
- Benefiting from the media, mass media tools more effectively and useful.
- Working to increase the number of the volunteer members of NGOs and arranging trainings to the public in this regard.

•Finally, focusing on the field activities and achieving clear and scientific information on the topic..

3.4.4 Overall Assessment on the Research

Nevşehir, Zonguldak, Kırşehir and Ereğli are the territories where rates of violence based on gender are the highest. The aim of the Project is to reveal perception of public institutions regarding violence based on gender, which will have a major role to solve the problem, their attitude towards Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and their studies thereof. Perspectives, perceptions, solution suggestions of state institutions and organizations in the provinces and districts included in sampling about violence based on gender and their studies performed to solve this problem were revealed. In this context, imperfections with regard to such issue within the institution were further revealed as well as good practices available in public institutions to combat against violence based on gender. Actions required to be taken institutionally and the measures to be taken for solution were also determined.

In the resulting table, it was seen that violence based on gender was acknowledged to be a substantial phenomenon and it was perceived that such violence has been on the increase in recent years. There are extremely serious problems to be tackled institutionally by public institutions for the settlement of this issue. First of all, it is remarkable that quality personnel, who have a perception on social gender equality, is not adequate. It was found out that the level of interest and knowledge about civil society organizations and cooperation is weak.

One of the most fundamental needs of institutions is to train and raise awareness of personnel about social gender equality, human rights and violence against women. It was further seen that Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies has also some shortcomings, which has the basic liability to solve violence against women. It is obvious that Provincial/District Directorate of Family and Social Policies have major deficiencies about raising awareness of women other than support for those who suffer from violence. It can be said that such imperfection is not due to the institution; rather it is about the perception of personnel working within the institution. Besides, it is quite important to provide training to prevent domestic and gender-based violence for any part of the society. As well as underlining the importance of implementation of trainings for couples before marriage, it is vital to ensure that content of such educations be more efficient and egalitarian and that obstacles be removed to put them into practice. One of the most substantial findings obtained in the study is that all personnel (security, gendarme, justice, health etc.), who renders service for woman bearing the risk of suffering from violence or those who have suffered from violence, should be more sensitive, conscious and solution-oriented. It is of capital importance that such personnel is subjected to training dedicatedly and that their awareness is raised.

Although civil society organizations are major actors, having consciousness and awareness thereof, to combat against violence based on gender, they have major problems. Because of the fact that voluntariness and sustainability, organizational structure/organization and financial power is weak limits the studies of such organizations to a large extent in this field.

Cooperation between public institutions and CSOs constitutes a major step to eliminate violence based on gender. This study reveals the existing state and it is essential to put into practice the policies for solution immediately so that determined shortcomings and problems are eliminated. To establish a strong and efficient cooperation and communication network between public institution and civil society organizations is sine qua non to eliminate violence based on gender completely. Unless such cooperation takes place, it is not possible to solve this problem completely.

It is crucial that institutions with primary responsibility to prevent violence against women fulfil their part studiously and with a sense of responsibility and that they ensure coordination and cooperation with other state organizations and institutions and civil society organizations engaged in this area. It is also a matter of fact that there are individual resistances to disrupt fighting against violence based on gender seriously at organizations level in the region, which is reflected into the practice leading to inconveniences. It is of capital importance to break individual resistances of enforcers regarding the implementation of current regulations and elimination of problems experiences in practice so that struggle could gain success. Therefore, it is essential to internalise the perception of social gender equality and consciousness about combat against violence based on gender and the regulations therewith.

It was determined that required awareness and sensitivity is not at sufficient level, in that public institutions should/must indirectly have services to be provided to prevent violence based on gender, although there are no direct responsibilities legally provided for them – besides, when it is considered that we still have serious deficiencies legally in this respect.

Every day, millions of women and girls suffer from violence. Such violence is applied mainly by spouse, old husband or the partner. Regulations and contracts are not sufficient to prevent violence against women and girls, which is a violation of human rights; it is essential to have local, national and global level of cooperation and struggle. There are many reasons and aspects of violence against women and there are many short-term and long-term, preventive and protective actions to be taken to prevent and eliminate such violence. And any public institution definitely has a contribution to be provided to take such measures in terms of internal, inter-institutional cooperation and cooperation with civil society organizations and ensuring that provided services are more gender sensitive. In order that all local and national state institutions and organization could fulfil their legal obligations, it is essential that directors and personnel in all state institutions and organizations should first and foremost have awareness and consciousness in this respect and carry out their services and activities in a gender sensitive manner.

3.4.5. Best Practices/Examples Occurred About Fight Gender Based Violence At the Result of Searches

The statement has been repeated 2 times at public institution in Nevşehir and some of best examples from the positive steps taken in terms of elimination violence have been determined as follows.

3.4.5.1. Governorship of Nevşehir

The governorship of Nevşehir has taken so serious and concrete steps for fight Gender Based Violence and gender mainstreaming, also has shown success to coordinate and motivate all public institutions and organizations in the province in this direction. In provision of this, the effect and contribution of Women Friendly Cities Program and Governorship of Nevşehir supported actualization of egalitarian policy and followed decisively are great.

Nevşehir is one of the six cities (other cities; İzmir, Kars, Şanlıurfa, Trabzon and Van) involved in the first stage the Women Friendly Cities Program actualized with reference to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals as of 2006. The United Nations as well as Sabancı Foundation, 10 state government and women non-governmental organizations have given support to the first phase of the program.



Women friendly cities are settlements that the women also can be benefited equally from economic, social, cultural and political opportunities in cities. The way to make this cities possible are also creation of mechanisms to be supported participative management in local level, to involve women and gender mainstreaming perspective to the planning and decision process of local government and to improve the dialogue and cooperation field between local government and women organizations. Local Equality Mechanisms in Nevşehir involved to this program in the first stage (Provincial Women Rights Coordination Board, Committee on Equality for Women and Men) have been strengthened. Under the leadership of these mechanisms, Local Equality Action Plans (LEAC) has been prepared in city with participatory approach; the budget has been reserved by institutions in order to apply plans by involving to the strategic plans or performance program of institutions (Provincial Special Administration, Municipality, Development Agency, and Provincial Directorates) approved by Provincial Women Rights Coordination Board.

Also, “Committee of Fight Violence against Women” has been established within the body of Women Rights Coordination Board of the Governorship of Nevşehir, also “Kids Brides Commission” has been founded and has been started its studies.

3.4.5.2. Nevşehir Provincial Directorate for National Education

It has been encountered positive studies of Nevşehir Provincial Directorate for National Education in the direction of gender mainstreaming. TCE Clubs have been founded at schools selected as pilot and has been given various trainings especially on Gender Mainstreaming to the club members, students and teachers by academicians and experts. These clubs also are carried out activities related fight violence against women.

3.4.5.3. Nevşehir Municipality

Women Counselling Center made great contribution in elimination of violence against women and providing services to the women exposed to the violence has been founded. 278 women and children exposed to the violence have applied to the Women Counselling Center started to provide service within the body of Nevşehir Municipality in order to get psychological and legal support from April 2014 up to today. These data are displayed how the cases of violence against women in Nevşehir are prevalent and serious.

3.4.5.4. Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University Women Studies Application and Research Center (NÜKÇAM)

The Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University Women Studies Application and Research Center (NÜKÇAM) founded in 2010 is studied actively in local, national and international levels with awareness and responsibility having a very vital role in the solution of women problems.

Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş University with academic corporate identity, knowledge and experiences that have and NÜKÇAM founded especially to provide service in this field, are undertaken a leading function by assuming a key role in terms of women studies in Nevşehir. NÜKÇAM is worked actively and institutionally to carry out basic purposes and objectives determined both legal and institutional intended for women and to fulfil the responsibilities determined within the scope of Women Friendly Cities Program.



When the Agreement opened the signature on 11 May 2011, the concrete steps have been taken at all university level in order to actualize adding matters about “gender equality of contracting countries and fight violence against women” of Article 14 of İstanbul Agreement that Turkey has signed the first signature to the “**syllabus of education at all levels**”. The Gender Mainstreaming lesson has been put lesson plan of all training units in the university. This lesson is given as elective course in Department of Public Administration of Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences since 3 years, approximately 60 students have taken this Gender Mainstreaming obligated in new lesson plan up to today.

2 equality unit representatives as 1 woman and 1 man have appointed to each unit by founding equality units at all training units in the university, at present there are total thirty (30) equality unit representatives. Due to that the completion training of equality unit representatives on basic issues such as gender mainstreaming, human rights and Gender Based Violence and raise awareness on this direction have great importance, the priority activities have been planned in this direction. It is aimed that the Equality Unit representatives are participated in matters of organization, regulation, and actualisation and reporting of responsibilities and activities assumed by university with the scope of Nevşehir Local Equality Action Plan as well as ensuring gender mainstreaming and elimination violence against gender actively.

3.4.5.1. Zonguldak City Council Women Council

Zonguldak City Council Women Council carried out studies actively from the foundation year in 1998 up to today has led to many projects. It has contributed to raise social consciousness and awareness stage with information and consciousness raising related to the violence against women.

Zonguldak City Council Women Council also has tried to find solution for women problems with studies performed in national level. In order to terminate by ensuring Gender Mainstreaming, to ensure that the women may come into deserved place and to be more active in politics, they have conveyed their studies and requests in terms of increasing women proportion to the 50 percentage to the GNAT in the Board of Directors of the Parties, lists of deputyship, aldermans.

4. FIGHTING AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN THE STAKEHOLDERS FROM EU

4.1 National and Local Legislative Regulations On Gender Based Violence In EU Stakeholders

- Article 2 and Article 3(3), second subparagraph, of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and Article 8 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),
- Article 23 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,
- the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR),
- the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- the 1979 UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),
- the 1949 UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,

- the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995, to the subsequent outcome documents adopted at the United Nations Beijing+5 (2000), Beijing +10 (2005) and Beijing +15 (2010) special sessions and on the outcome document of the Beijing +20 review conference,
- European Parliament and Council Regulation 606/2013 of 12 June 2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters(1) ,
- European Parliament and Council Regulation 1567/2003 of 15 July 2003 on aid for policies and actions on reproductive and sexual health and rights in developing countries(2) ,
- European Parliament and Council Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA(3) ,
- European Parliament and Council Directive 2011/99/EU of 13 December 2011 on the European protection order(4) ,
- European Parliament and Council Directive 2011/36/EU of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA(5) ,
- European Parliament and Council Directive 2010/41/EU of 7 July 2010 on the application of the principle of equal treatment between men and women engaged in an activity in a self-employed capacity and repealing Council Directive 86/613/EEC(6) ,
- Council Directive 2010/18/EU of 8 March 2010 implementing the revised Framework Agreement on parental leave concluded by BusinessEurope, UEAPME, CEEP and ETUC and repealing Directive 96/34/EC(7) ,
- Directive 2006/54/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 5 July 2006 on the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation (recast)(8) ,
- Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding (tenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)(9) ,
- Directive 2004/113/EC on implementing the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services and the related judgment of 1 March 2011 of the Court of Justice of the European Union in the Test-Achats case (C-236/09)(10) ,
- the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention),
- the European Pact for Gender Equality (2011-2020), adopted by the European Council in March 2011(11) ,
- the Commission communication of 5 March 2010 entitled ‘A Strengthened Commitment to Equality between Women and Men: A Women’s Charter’ (COM(2010)0078),
- the Commission communication of 21 September 2010 entitled ‘Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015’ (COM(2010)0491),
- the Commission communication of 3 March 2010 entitled ‘EU 2020: a European strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth’ (COM(2010)2020),
- the Commission communication of 20 September 2011 entitled ‘Supporting growth and jobs – An agenda for the modernisation of Europe’s higher education systems’ (COM(2011)0567),

- the Commission Staff Working Document of 16 September 2013 entitled ‘Mid-term review of the Strategy for equality between women and men (2010–2015)’ (SWD(2013)0339),
- the Commission Staff Working Document of 8 March 2010 entitled ‘EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development (2010-2015)’ (SWD(2010)0265),
- the conclusions of the Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council of 19-20 June 2014,
- the study by European Parliament Policy Department C entitled ‘Study on the Evaluation of the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2010-2015 as a contribution to achieve the goals of the Beijing Platform for Action’, published in 2014,
- the report of the European Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) entitled ‘Violence against women – an EU-wide survey. Main results’ published in March 2014,
- the report of the European Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) entitled ‘Discrimination against and living conditions of Roma women in 11 EU Member States’ published in October 2014,
- the report of the European Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) entitled ‘Being Trans in the EU - Comparative analysis of the EU LGBT survey data’ published in December 2014,
- its resolutions of 15 June 1995 on the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing: ‘Equality, Development and Peace’(12) , of 10 March 2005 on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women – Platform for Action, Beijing +10(13) , and of 25 February 2010 on Beijing +15 – UN Platform for Action for Gender Equality(14) ,
- its resolutions of 10 February 2010 on equality between women and men in the European Union – 2009(15) , of 8 February 2011 on equality between women and men in the European Union – 2010(16) and of 13 March 2012 on equality between women and men in the European Union – 2011(17) , and of 10 March 2015 on progress on equality between women and men in the European Union – 2013(18) ,
- its resolution of 12 September 2013 on the application of the principle of equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value(19) ,
- its resolution of 12 March 2013 on eliminating gender stereotypes in the EU(20) ,
- its resolutions of 17 June 2010 on gender aspects of the economic downturn and financial crisis(21) and of 12 March 2013 on the impact of the economic crisis on gender equality and women’s rights(22) ,
- its resolution of 6 February 2013 on the 57th session on UN CSW: Elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls(23) ,
- its resolution of 24 May 2012 with recommendations to the Commission on application of the principle of equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value(24) ,
- its resolution of 20 November 2013 on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on improving the gender balance among non-executive directors of companies listed on stock exchanges and related measures(25) ,
- its resolution of 25 February 2014 with recommendations to the Commission on combating Violence Against Women(26) ,
- its resolution of 6 February 2014 on the European Semester for economic policy coordination: Annual Growth Survey 2014(27) ,

- Rule 52 of its Rules of Procedure,
- the report of the Committee on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality and the opinion of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (A8-0163/2015),

4.1.1 National Legislation

SLOVENIA

Slovenia, women and civil society initiatives on gender issues has been one of the first European countries translate government policy programs and legislation in the late 1980s. Since the early 1990s, women's rights and gender equality issues, EU accession has been further strengthened during the period as an integral part of Slovenia's political agenda. A national law firm political will and the transposition of the EU's internal gender equality legislation as a result, Slovenia (from the even more highly desired by the EU) has managed to set high standards in the area of gender equality. All these new legal instruments to ensure gender equality in Slovenia, strategies and methods have brought them and put into practice.

Subject to recognition as a major issue in terms of regulations made public in a systematic way, and it started moving. In Slovenia, civil society organizations have played an important role in putting violence against women and domestic violence in the public sphere has included this issue in the context of gender inequality. Civil Society Organisations years of efforts, domestic violence legislation is not adopted as a result of a general problem of violence in society, it led to recognition as a special problem. Currently, the issue of violence against women are addressed in the following legislation:

1. Domestic Violence Prevention Act - Domestic Violence / is the most comprehensive law on violence against women;
2. Criminal Code - criminal domestic violence qualifies as an independent;
3. Criminal Law - Limiting the approach to a place or person specified;
4. Police Act - defines the police intervention in domestic violence cases;
5. 2009-2014 National Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence Decree - Set priorities to be followed by the Family Violence Prevention Act at the application level;
6. Versatile tradesmen who crew the Organization of Work and Family Violence Regional Service and Regulations Relating to the Activities of the Social Work Centers - various actors involved in the field of violence within the family between mutual information and support describes the procedures on the provision;
7. Social Security Act - Violence against women / family, including domestic violence, provide assistance on the relationship between family members;
8. Housing Act - identifies the victims of violence who can refer a non-profit apartment.

4.1.2 Local Legislation

4.2 based on Gender in the Responsible Institutions, non-governmental organizations,



• Center for social work Novo mesto is one of 62 CSW in Slovenia. There are 62 CSW in Slovenia (enables every user to have a free and equal access to all the services and rights)

CSW is public institution that carries out:

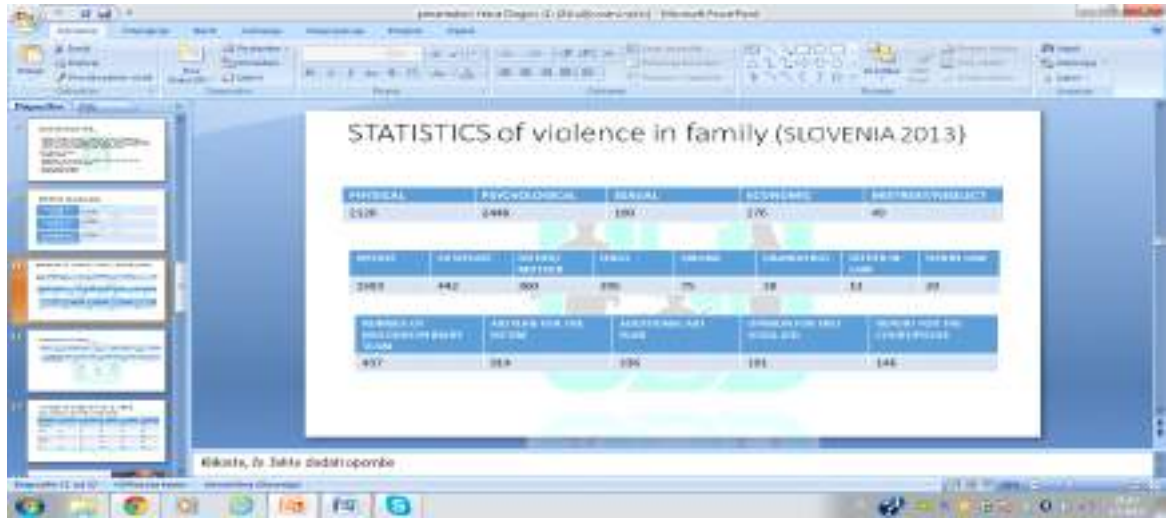
- the tasks entrusted to it by the applicable law as a public authority,
 - services as the first social support, personal assistance and help to the family home,
 - financial assistance to those who own social security can not be ensured,
 - creates opportunities for individuals who find themselves in social distress, reintegrate into society through the assumption of competence in carrying out their roles in society and in the family.
 - coordinator of social welfare activities in community
 - single point of entry for exercising the rights of public funds
-
- welfare of children and family/protection of the child, accept the paternity, advisory discussion about the divorce, torture or suspicion of mistreatment in the family, foster care, adoption, guardianship, deal with children extra judicially, preliminary procedure before Senate for minors
 - protecting victim against family violence- coordination role

Family Benefits Act Rights

- welfare of adults
- coordination / for prevention of violence in family, for carrying out alternative penalties, mental health
- financial social assistance
- social provision at home

4.3 Research on Fighting against gender based violence

In 2013 we had 2793 number of cases, with 3959 victims and 2633 perpetrators.



Regional intervention services Slovenia (2013)

In Slovenia we had 696 intervention restraining-orders and 486 other interventions.

In 2010 we had 83 cases, in 2011 we had 112 cases, in 2012 we had 80 cases and in 2013 we had 87 cases.

4.4-Italy, Slovenia and Turkey Assessments and examples

This section is based on reports, observations and opinions of the Turkish Partners, who visited our partners from Italy and Slovenia in the Project “Bridges of Expertise to Fighting Against Gender Based Violence” to see the best practices.

In the countries of our European partners, the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the field of fighting against gender based violence are organized like governmental institutions. Moreover, the NGOs (in Italy-Slovenia) are fully supported by the state and they stated that the governments allocate a certain part of their budget for non-governmental organizations. The NGOs pay their rents, bills and other expenses from that budget.

The employees of the Italian and Slovenian NGOs are volunteers like in Turkey. However, they are in a greater number and they have a significant number of experts.

A victim of violence in Italy and Slovenia assign a proxy to follow their works. In Turkey this function is fulfilled by the women's consulting centres and women's NGOs.

It has been stated that the processing of the legislation is performed fully and there are only minimum discrepancies.

In the women's consulting centres and women's NGOs, like in Turkey, the applications are kept confidential and upon the request of the victim, they can be forwarded to the experts like a doctor, lawyer, psychiatrist. The victim has to identify her own need and she has decide on herself.

The special sections for the children and young people in the security units prevents them from a second trauma. Taking their testimonies in a healthier environment prevents them from any adverse effects on their future life.

In the examples of Italy and Slovenia, the women, leaving the shelter house are offered houses free of charge and the state offers them a job.

5. The Recommendation of the Action Plan in Prevention of Violence Based on Sexuality

The necessity of actualisation of any action plan that can be used as a way map in prevention of violence based on the sexuality by acting from the data obtained from/through this research project was presented very clearly. The concrete findings obtained presents the available deficiencies and problems in prevention of violence based on sexuality, displays the obligation of producing solution to these problems integrally and immediately by acting from the case's fixation made. Mainly the public institutions and all partners in society have incumbent vital responsibilities in this process. As it should be that the greatest role is of the state and the public institutions. It shall be possible by developing the capacities of civil society organization (cso) and the state's support first of all that the civilization society foundations could become a stronger and more successful actor in prevention of violence based on sexuality. The solution of the inequity and violence problem based on sexuality having multi rooted historical, cultural, social and political base shall be possible with a decisive cooperation and the responsibility sharing of all components in society. In this guide you have there are the recommendations of the action plan with the nature of the way map aimed at all actors of society. Consideration of these recommendations with awareness, consciousness and resolution and actualization of them by turning them to a policy shall prepare the ground in taking very rooted steps in prevention of the violence based on sexuality.

The recommendations of the action plan were presented in the suggestions way by classifying them with action from the study findings.

5.1. Ensuring of the Mentality's Transformation in the Way of Creating Awareness and the Social Sexuality Equity

The studies are made in order to increase the awareness and to train the professionals working in the area, particularly the law appliers, the police forces, the health workers, the social workers at subjects of violence aimed at woman and the social sexuality equity.

One of the studies, of the most basic needs of all institutions is training, raising awareness of the social sexuality equality, human rights, violence based on woman. All employees, mainly the managers of all public institutions and foundations should be trained and raised awareness at violence based on sexuality, the woman's and human rights, the

social sexuality equity in scope of a program as soon as possible. These trainings should be spread into the long term and repeated regularly.

It was observed in the scope of study that the important rate of the institution's managers has the male dominant understanding and also developed policies in this way in the institution. "The managers do not thinking of the woman as independent from the family", defining the women as "in security of males", explaining that the basic reason of the violence based on sexuality is defence of their rights and soliciting of male by women, defending that "the spank is heaven-sent", interpreting the positive discrimination as not allowing women are worked in nights due to the work load at home and not

sending them to the external duties as much as possible presented their views to the women at traditional/secondary/male-dominated level. This mentality and the applications in this way affect the woman's status in the working life negatively and imprisons the woman into a special area, hold woman responsible for the motherhood, house works, family and child care in accordance with the work sharing based on the social sexuality.

It also matters to train the managers, teachers and students in all education institutions at the social sexuality equity. The Istanbul Agreement presents the sub structure and the bindingness necessary at this subject. The subjects of violence based on the social sexuality and the social sexuality equity should be ensured to be integrated into the formal and common training agenda at every level as soon as possible in parallel with it and it should be tried both to generalise the social sexuality understanding and also to eliminate the social tolerance showed to violence based on the social sexuality via this way. This training shall be important in the way of developing conscious against violence and prevention of it. It should be ensured to teach protecting herself/himself, her/his body and the social sexuality equity with the programs prepared in direction of the suggestions of the expert pedagogues to the children through the ages 0-6, including the kindergartens and nurseries in order to eliminate teh violence basically.

The military service is a term very important and having a place in all male citizens in our society. It shall also contribute for the social awakening greatly that the social sexuality equity's training is within the military service program during the military service.

The works relating the forms and views of violence based on the social sexuality, targeting elimination of the public's prejudgments regarding the social sexuality in general should be made. The training and informing studies aimed at public should be speeded, it should be ensured to increase the awareness through the various programs at teh quarter, district and province levels.

It matters to arrange the programs increasing awareness and awareness-raising by starting from the native firstly in order to inform the policy producing politicians and to adopt and to generalize the social sexuality equity perception. It is the prior condition of ability of actualization of the equitable policies, to generalize the awareness raising and preventive studies at the subject of violence based on sexuality and to make the human rights' values dominant, to place the social sexuality equity perception in the whole society from base to ceiling.

5.2. Institutional Arrangements

5.2.1. Ensuring of Performance of their Responsibilities in Prevention of Violence Aimed at Woman in the Sensitive and Solution Focused and Cooperation by teh Responsible Institutions and Foundations

It is also seen that the Province Directorate of the Family and Social Policies having the most basic responsibility in prevention of the violence aimed at woman also has deficiencies. It is seen that the Province/District Directorate of the Family and Social Policies has a great efficiency at awareness raising of women except the support to the women exposed to violence. Also it matters to give the trainings preventing the violence based on sexuality and in family aimed at every section in society. It matters to that these trainings' contents are in more effective and equitable way and eliminate the objections in front of their applicability as it is referred to the importance of application of the trainings aimed at the couples before marriage.

The medical, mental supports are not enough in order to wrap the physical injuries. The preventions should be developed in order to ensure the medical report, the rehabilitation support, the legal application opportunities and a life without any violence to the ones whom informed that she was exposed to violence. It is obligatory to ensure the sustainable policies and support for the victim in order to re-establish and able to continue her life independently. The short-time preventions are not enough to establish a new life. It is obligatory for the woman to be able to be successful in prevention of violence based on sexuality by her that she got strong and stands alone. The responsible public institutions should be able to give this support to the victim woman. Otherwise the woman shall be delivered to the violence spiral again.

It should be ensured that the personnel working in all public institutions and foundations that are responsible know and apply the Codes of Violence Aimed at Woman issued in Turkey properly. Thus, the relevant personnel should be trained by this subject's experts regularly in parallel with the relevant codes.

All legal arrangements issued for the prevention of violence based on sexuality have to be known by the personnel working in the relevant public institutions and foundations. The efficiency of information in this way causes continuation and increasing of the victimization and rights' losses of the victims. Therefore, it is necessary to make all administrative arrangements by the institution's management for the relevant personnel to dominate to the legal laws in this area. Also it matters to sign the protocol concerning the common working areas with the civilization society organizations and the other public foundations in order to produce a faster solution and responsibility sharing. It should be ensured as soon as possible to establish such cooperation and the communication network between all institutions in prevention of violence based on sexuality.

The statistical data including the sexuality discrimination regarding the native appearances and quality, kinds, dimension of the violence based on the social sexuality, teh characteristics of victim and offender, general population should be collected and the research should be made in the coordinatorship of the Coordination Committee of the Women's Rights of Province of the Governorship in order to be able to make a successful evaluation and planning in the policies of prevention of violence against woman. It is an obligation to make a case fixation in this way in all cities. The data to disclose the results and the effects of the violence upon the one who was exposed to violence should be collected in the studies made and in the data collected. Every stage of prevention of violence should be certified. These studies should be performed in an academic quality by the contribution of the university particularly in native.

It shall preparation a ground to take the concrete steps in prevention of violence based on sexuality that the successful legal and institutional structure formed in scope of the Project of the Woman Friendly Cities of UN generalizes into all cities. It shall be enabled to develop the cooperation and the policy in this area thanks to this organization coordinated by the Governorship and ensuring the cooperation of civilization social organizations and all public foundations and institutions. Also The Coordination Committee of the Women's Rights of province formed, the Equality departments, the Violence and Child Brides' Commissions shall also add a great power and acceleration to the studies to be made in this way.



5.2.2. Presentation of Quality Service by the Department and Personnel Serving for Victim

The public officers included into the process (police forces, health personnel etc.) should make studies aimed at training in order to be able to protect the living right of the one who was exposed to violence, to be able to care in the way to observe the one who exposed to the violence and to be able to identify the sensitive groups. One of the most important findings occurred in the study is also that all personnel serving to the women exposed to violence or having any risk to be exposed to violence (police station, gendarme, courthouse, health, etc.) should be more sensitive, conscious and solution focused. It matters to subject to these personnel to the training specially and to raise their awareness.

The Health employees should have information at subjects of places where the co-operations will be made and what can be made in order to protect the woman under risk when such risky cases are fixed.

5.2.3. Realising Programmes That Rehabilitates Perpetrators

Besides penal sanctions that violence perpetrators go under, realising meticulously planned programmes that aims rehabilitation of penetrators is essential to prevent gender violence in long term. It is very important that in judicial process, deciding being part of rehabilitation programmes help reintegrate those people into the society. Proper programmes should be prepared and realised in collaboration with relevant institutions accompanied by experts.

5.2.4. Generating Instructor Pools Who Will Give Education about Social Gender Equality in Cities and Fight against Gender Violence

Instructor pool is being created with experts and academicians who work on this area in equality unit in governor's office. Nevşehir is very lucky about this subject. There are knowledgeable and qualified personnel working in university, body of lawyers and women civil society organization on this subject. Trainings of these personnel in state institutions and organizations and NGO and private institutions in need about gender equality, human rights, gender violence etc, will be more systematic and productive. Additionally, if supervision and control units (consisting of NGO and representatives of equality units of state institutions and organizations) for these trainings are founded at the city level, it will be possible to get positive feedbacks on productivity of these activities.

5.2.5. Realising Women Studies in Universities and at Local/National Level Popularizing Research Centres to be Base Actor for Solution of Women Problems

Universities, where independent knowledge is produced and taught, are one of the fundamental actors to have a part in many solutions of social problems with their academic qualifications. Women studies application and research centres in universities will be in problem solving and leader position with local and national collaborations for the origin and solution of women problems especially gender violence with academic studies. Bringing together the obtained scientific data and political producers and them turning into each one a policy will have an important place in solution of violence problematic.

5.2.6. Women's Shelters Must Be Taken to a Level That They Can Satisfy the Needs Quantitatively and Qualitatively.

Problems about women's shelters must be solved immediately. To be educated, informed and knowing, to have common sense about gender violence are essential for women's shelter personnel for service quality. Also, numbers of people that work there really matter. Adequately experts and staff and regular provision support for personnel must be provided. Needs of personnel who serve in corrosive and tiring place must be taken into consideration.

Guarding service must be provided to people in women's shelters. Additionally, one of the most important factors is that violence victims must be strengthened. Preserving privacy and providing security are basic problems of women's shelters. Institution employees and community must be conscious about it because it is important for women who stay there.

Services regarding children, who have to live in women's shelters with their mothers, must be activated as soon as possible. Services like child centres, playgrounds etc regarding psychological, social, cultural and educational needs of those children must be meticulously planned and activated.

5.2.7. Popularizing Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres in All Cities and Making Up Deficiencies in Application

Introduced Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centre (VPMC) model must be re-evaluated to be more active and productive and popularized all across Turkey.

Models that can serve to make sexual violence victim notices easier and to not cause secondary traumas must be developed.

Violence victim women must be supported with a concept that provides maintainability and strengthening manners rather than short term solutions and manners that make them become dependent.

5.2.8. Media Must Have a Positive Role on Prevention of Gender Violence

Printed and mass media must take part in prevention violence against women. Media must use news language properly, adapt to ethical values, not push aside the violence in rape and stay away from erotizing rape when transferring violence against women and rape new to public. Media focusing on victim woman's characteristics rather than perpetrator man can create an illusion that makes perpetrator seem like victim. More attention should be paid to this subject.

5.2.9. Solving Capacity Problems of NGO in Fight Against Gender Violence and Collaboration Between Public Establishments and NGO

With social gender equality perspective, NGO must have knowledge, technical equipment and communication resources that are needed to follow all kinds of activities on gender equality area systematically and constantly with continuous and independent monitoring convention. Most of NGO experience difficulty on qualified personnel and financial problems. These problems interrupt NGO activities to a large extent.

Efficient and sustainable collaboration between NGO and state institutions and organizations have great importance. Meeting needed service and demands and supporting activities of Women/Civil Society Organizations, which work to fight violence against women, to perform their activities by public establishments make the collaboration succeed.

By developing collaboration and communication between women organizations and policy makers, gender based social inequalities in Turkey and violence sensitive policies can be determined. At the same time, by carrying out and evaluating NGO public policies, legal regulations and implementations in light of manifestations made with social gender perspective will have an important contribution to gender based violence fight. Pursuit, evaluation and reportage function of NGO is of vital importance.

5.3.Legislative Regulations

5.3.1. Elimination of Violence against Women should become a State Policy.

The first and most important step that needs to be taken for the elimination of gender-based violence is, the recognition and acceptance of social gender equality and of gender-based violence by the executives at all stages of the state; and to make this a national policy. If the state shows the necessary sensitivity on this matter, make the legislative regulations on this matter, and does not compromise on the matter of deficiencies and sanctions in practice, will speed up the fight against gender-based violence.

Fighting violence against women and against violence committed by the family members, must remain on the agenda systematically, and without compromising in the long-term. Domestic murders must be examined closely. The groups who have a high risk of exposure to a violence committed by a relative, must be detected and intervened at early stages.

5.3.2. Legislative Regulations required for the elimination of gender-based violence must be completed as soon as possible by the participation and cooperation of all the actors of the society working in this field.

In all the legislative regulations to be made on the fight against gender-based violence, a platform on which all the experts, NGOs and corporations operating in this field, could negotiate. Legislative regulations to be decided by the people that have a good command of subject, and to be decided in the works that will be carried out in order to make up the deficiencies in practice, will only have the qualification to respond the need. In addition, NGO reports monitoring the relevant activities of agencies and institutions, should be the most fundamental reference guide on this matter.

In order to secure the justice for the victims of violence, a legislation must be prepared, and works should be carried out on the operation of this legislation. The efficiency of injunctions made on the protection of women, who are the victims of violence, should be evaluated; and the problems in practice, and especially the adjustments that will be made concerning the sanctions to be imposed in the event that these injunctions are not abided, must be reviewed and the applicability of these decisions must be increased.

“Unjust Provocation” in the Penal Code, and “reductions made on unjust provocation” in the lawsuits of violence against women, must be revoked and Article 29th of Turkish Penal Code must be executed.

In accordance with the United Nations Legislation on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and “The Regulation on Opening and Operating Women’s Hostels” put into effect on February, 2013; the legal preparations related to the regulation on establishing at least one women’s shelter in the settlements that have a population over 10.000, at least one women’s shelter in the settlements that have a population over 50.000, and a rape crisis center for each 20.000 women, must be completed and put into effect as soon as possible. In this direction, the requests and determination of all the agencies and institutions and of NGOs, will be effective when getting results.

