



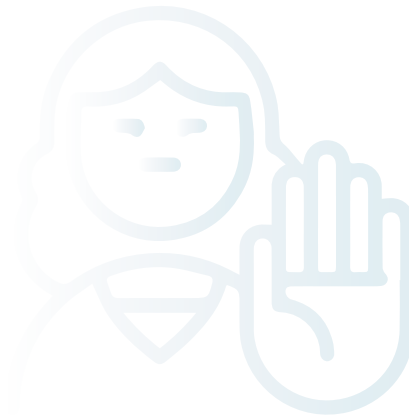
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Enhancement of Participatory Democracy in Turkey:
Gender Equality Monitoring Project

Violence against Women and Gender Equality

Mapping and Monitoring Study
Full Summary

Assoc. Prof. İlknur Yüksel-Kaptanoğlu



CEİD PUBLICATIONS

Violence against Women and Gender Equality
Mapping and Monitoring Study
Full Summary

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PREFACE

The present report is the outcome of a series of thematic mapping work and efforts to develop gender equality (GE) monitoring indicators under the *Enhancement of Participatory Democracy in Turkey: Gender Equality Monitoring Project*. The project took shape in the period 2013-2017 in a process involving meetings and exchange of opinion with many institutions and persons. The common point emerging in this process was the necessity of developing independent mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation at the stage that GE policies reached in Turkey. In other words, what was needed was an independent monitoring mechanism to assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of national legislation and action plans developed so far in translating GE into life. This also entailed the development of tools satisfying relevant scientific and technical requirements and facilitating systematic monitoring free from political and ideological polemics. To ensure compliance with international norms and sustainability, it was also necessary to develop monitoring indicators and assess these indicators through mapping and periodic reporting, which became the roadmap of the project. It was also among the objectives of the project to take initial steps to ensure the institutionalization needed for the sustainability of these efforts.

While delineating its field of work the *Enhancement of Participatory Democracy in Turkey: Gender Equality Monitoring Project* adopted a "gender sensitive rights-based" approach. The basic objectives of the project include the following: Supporting the inclusion of international norms and standards developed for GE in legislation, practices and monitoring policies in Turkey; reporting of GE related problem areas through mapping; contributing to institutionalization in Turkey of an independent, scientific and mainstreamed strategy by developing GE specific monitoring indicators; and enhancing government-civil society cooperation and monitoring capacity in the field of GE.

Starting in March 2017, the project was planned so as to be completed in 24 months. In the project funded by the European Union, the beneficiary is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate for EU Affairs, contracting authority is the Central Finance and Contracts Unit and the implementing party is the Association for Monitoring Gender Equality. The target group of the project comprises gender-focused civil society organizations, other civil organizations engaged in rights-based monitoring, relevant governmental agencies, governorates and metropolitan municipalities, and district municipalities as units of equality. Project stakeholders include the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services General Directorate on the Status of Women (KSGM), the TBMM (The Grand National Assembly of Turkey) Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (KEFEK), Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey (TIHEK), and Ombudsman Institution (KDK).

Mapping reports and **monitoring indicators** were developed in ten thematic areas identified in line with the objective of the project (combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women; gender equality in participation to political decision making, to education, employment, religious activities, sports, access to urban rights/services, media and combat against trafficking in women/human beings). Besides, to make project outputs as well as many

sources and data in relevant fields accessible to all, a **Gender Equality Monitoring Centre** was set up and made functional with its e-library. Mapping Reports on ten thematic areas and their summaries were made available in the electronic environment, printed in Turkish and their informative summaries were released in Turkish and English. On the basis of Mapping Reports, 1337 GE monitoring indicators were presented to the public for use, 515 of which have their presently available or accessible data and 822 proposed to be developed.

One important component of the project was intensive work carried out in selected pilot provinces for local-level sharing of data from reports and indicators developed. Training in gender-sensitive rights-based monitoring and in mapping reports and monitoring indicators accompanied by preparatory workshops on local equality monitoring action plans were the activities carried out in selected seven pilot provinces. Efforts were made to establish and maintain **Local Equality Monitoring Platforms**. In Adana, Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Kars, Gaziantep and Trabzon as pilot provinces, **Local Equality Monitoring Plans** were developed to assess and monitor whether services delivered at local level observe gender equality, and a **National Equality Monitoring Plan** was prepared to scale up this work countrywide and ensure its sustenance.

The longer-term durability of services developed by the project is possible with the presence of sustained support. We believe that this support will be available as project outputs are used and further improved by large sections of society.

There are so many organizations and individuals contributing to the project without which it would be simply an impossible endeavour. We are grateful to the project team working with full commitment and engagement throughout the process, experts completing mapping reports and indicators in a long and tiresome work, and to CEİD members supporting the management of the project in harmony from its start to completion. CEİD local coordinators and training experts facilitated the implementation of the project by their hard work at both central and local levels. Staff from public organizations and representatives from civil society organizations who prepared Local Equality Monitoring Plans by taking part in work conducted by Local Monitoring Platforms put this work in practice at the local level. In case this project is to be attributed any success, it is the outcome of efforts and contributions of many including those we could not mention here. We are indebted to all for what they have added to the *Enhancement of Participatory Democracy in Turkey: Gender Equality Monitoring Project*.

Association for Monitoring Gender Equality

Board of Directors

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABİGEM	European Union Business Development Centre
AÇEV	Maternal and Child Education Foundation
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management
AKDAM	Adana Association of Women's Solidarity Centre and Shelter
ASPB	Ministry of Family and Social Policies
ASPİM	Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies
ATO	Ankara Chamber of Industry
CEİD	Gender Equality Monitoring Association
CEMR	Council of European Municipalities and Regions
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
ÇEKEV	Çiğli Association for Women's Labour, Solidarity and Culture Centre
ÇKHD	Association for the Rights of Women and Children
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DİSK	Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions
EC	Council of Europe
EC-LEC	Council of European Municipalities and Regions- Charter of Equality of Women and Men in Local Life
ECoHR	European Court of Human Rights
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EGEI	Europe Gender Equality Index
EGM	General Directorate of Security
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
EKAM	Ege University Women Studies Centre
EKDAV	Ege Women's Solidarity Foundation
EKOKAM	University of Economics Gender Problems and Women Studies Centre
EU	European Union
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FHC	Family Health Centre
FRA	Fundamental Rights Agency
GAP	South-eastern Anatolia Project
GBVAW	Gender-Based Violence against Women

GE	Gender Equality
GEI	Gender Equity Index
GEM	Gender Empowerment Index
GGGI	Global Gender Gap Index
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GREVIO	Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
GÜKAMER	Gaziantep University Gender Problems and Women Studies Centre
HRA	Human Rights Association
HRC/Ertürk	Human Rights Commission / Yakın Ertürk, UN Special Rapporteur on Violence
HRIT	Human Rights Institution of Turkey
HUIPS	Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies
HÜKSAM	Hacettepe University Women's Research and Implementation Center
ICC	International Criminal Court
II	In-depth Interview
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
İHOP	Human Rights Joint Platform
İKGV	Human Resources Development Foundation
İŞKUR	Turkish Employment Agency
KADAUM	Çukurova University Women Studies, Research and Application Centre
KADAV	Foundation for Solidarity with Women
KADEM	Women and Democracy Association
KADER	Association for Supporting Women Candidates
KADUM	Çankaya University Women Studies, Counselling and Application Centre
KAHDEM	Association for Legal Support to Women
KAMER	Women's Centre
KASAUM	Women's Problems Research and Implementation Centre
KCDP	Platform for Stopping Femicide
KDK	Ombudsman Institution
KDV	Women's Solidarity Foundation
KEFEK	Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men
KHK	Decree in Force of Law
KOSGEB	Small and Medium Size Enterprises Development Administration

KSGM	The General Directorate on the Status of Women
KSSGM	The General Directorate on the Status and Problems of Women
KTUKAM	Karadeniz Technical University Gender Studies and Application Centre
LGBTT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transvestite, Transsexual
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEB	Ministry of National Education
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MUKADDER	Muş Women's Association
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OG	Focus Group
OHAL	State of Emergency
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
RİP	Official Statistics Programme
SAGE	Systematic Action for Gender Equality
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHA	Sexual Harassment and Assault
SHÇEK	Social Services and Child Protection Agency
SIGI	Social Institutions and Gender Index
SKS	Department of Health, Culture and Sport
SPO	State Planning Organization
SPoD	Association for Social Policies, Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation Studies
STGM	Civil Society Development Centre
ŞÖNİM	Women against Violence Europe
TAPV	Family Health and Planning Foundation of Turkey
TBB	Union of Municipalities
TBMM	The Grand National Assembly of Turkey
TC	Republic of Turkey
TCK	Turkish Civil Code
TSM	Community Health Centre
TEPAV	Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey
TİHV	Human Rights Foundation of Turkey
TKDF	Federation of Women's Associations of Turkey
TOHAD	Social Rights and Studies Association

TPC	Turkish Penal Code
TUSELOG	Turkish-Swedish Partnership for Local Governance
TÜBİTAK	Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey
TÜİK	Turkish Statistical Institute
TÜSİAD	Turkish Industry and Business Association
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UN	United Nations
UN-EGM	United Nations Expert Group Meeting, UNDAW, UNECE, UNSD
UN-MSGI	United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators
UNCSW	United Nations Commission on the Status of Women
UNDAW	United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission of Europe
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Funds for Population
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC-FCG	United Nations Statistical Commission Friends of the Chair Group
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
US	United States of America
VAKAD	Van Women's Association
VaW/DVaW	Violence Against Women/Domestic Violence Against Women
ŞÖNİM	Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centre
WHO	World Health Organization
WHR-NSA	Women's Human Rights-New Solutions Association
WH RTP	Women's Human Rights Training Programme
YÖK	Council of Higher Education

Information on the Names of Institutions

Since this report was completed before the decrees mentioned below it does not reflect changes made in the names of some major institutions. The Decree No. 703 in Force of Law on 'Amendment of Some Laws and Decrees to Ensure Compliance with Constitutional Amendments' was published in the Official Gazette No. 30473 dated 9 July 2018. The decree introduced changes to the organization and mandate of some Ministries and institutions.

With the Presidential Decree No. 1 dated 10 July 2018 on the Organization of the Office of Presidency and the Presidential Decree No. 4 dated 15 July 2018 on the Organization of Agencies and Institutions Under, Related and Attached to Ministries and other Agencies and Institutions, organizational structure and mandate of some ministries and institutions were modified.

The ministries and institutions subject to modifications are listed below.

- The Ministry of Family and Social Policies (*Aile ve Sosyal Politikalar Bakanlığı*) and Ministry of Labour and Social Security (*Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı*) were merged and renamed as 'Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family.' (*Çalışma, Sosyal Hizmetler ve Aile Bakanlığı*)

Upon the Presidential Decree (Decree No. 15) dated 4 August 2018 on Amendments to Some Presidential Decrees, the Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family (*Çalışma, Sosyal Hizmetler ve Aile Bakanlığı*) was renamed as Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (*Aile, Çalışma ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı*).

- The Ministry of European Union (*Avrupa Birliği Bakanlığı*) was closed and the Department of European Union (*Avrupa Birliği Başkanlığı*) was established within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- The Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology (*Bilim, Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı*) and Ministry of Development (*Kalkınma Bakanlığı*) were merged and named as Ministry of Industry and Technology (*Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı*).
- The Ministry of Customs and Trade (*Gümrük ve Ticaret Bakanlığı*) and Ministry of Economy (*Ekonomi Bakanlığı*) were merged and renamed as Ministry of Trade (*Ticaret Bakanlığı*).
- The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (*Gıda, Tarım ve Hayvancılık Bakanlığı*) and Ministry of Forestry and Hydraulic Works (*Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı*) were merged and renamed as Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (*Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı*).
- The Ministry of Finance (*Maliye Bakanlığı*) was renamed as Ministry of Treasury and Finance (*Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı*), and the Undersecretary of Treasury (*Hazine Müsteşarlığı*) which used to be under Deputy Prime Minister was transferred in the new structuring to the Ministry of Treasury and Finance.
- The Ministry of Transportation, Maritime Affairs and Communication (*Ulaştırma Denizcilik ve Haberleşme Bakanlığı*) was renamed as Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (*Ulaştırma ve Altyapı Bakanlığı*).

I. Introduction

The basic aim of this study is to contribute to the elimination of The General Directorate on the Status of Women which is one of the obstacles to women's equal participation to all spheres of life. Going beyond the concept of "equality before the law" that represents a formal concept of equality, the study takes violence against women as one of the outcomes of gender inequality and adopts the view that perceives equal opportunities as a means to be used until full equality is ensured and underlines the necessity of transforming gender relations. Instead of the term "violence against women" that is found in documents examined, the present study prefers "The General Directorate on the Status of Women."

The issue of The General Directorate on the Status of Women has a background of over 30 years since it was first brought to agenda by women's movements starting with the 1980s. As a result of this struggle a significant pool of knowledge has been created and again significant achievements have been made particularly in the context of legislation. The study draws on the contribution of rights-based monitoring in maintaining these achievements and seeks to demonstrate through relevant documents what are absolutely necessary to attain the goal of translating human rights fully into life. In the present study, it takes the form of suggesting quantitative indicators that would contribute to rights-based monitoring of combat against violence.

By following a course starting from abstract level and moving to concrete, the study suggests indicators for combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women in line with relevant international norms, standards and criteria. Information assuming more concrete character at the level of indicators constitutes a quite functional tool that all stakeholders engaged in rights-based monitoring can use in their advocacy activities. Besides, these indicators also remind the need for cooperation between public organizations and civil society organizations in eliminating violence.

Under the study, first of all international norms were identified by going over the process of international development of rights-based monitoring of The General Directorate on the Status of Women and documents on rights-based monitoring. In addition to norms, also covered are relevant international standards, criteria, good practices from various countries, data sources and global indicators. Then, there is mapping of the present state of affairs in The General Directorate on the Status of Women in Turkey followed by an assessment of national legislation (laws, circulars, regulations, policy documents, protocols, etc.) and its compliance with international legislation. Besides national legislation, also assessed is the work conducted by civil society organizations and other public actors.

II. Norms and Standards

It took time for the rights-based approach starting at international level with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) to bring about the concept of “woman’s human rights.” Though not having any direct reference to women’s rights, human rights documents in fact paved the way. In ensuring equal rights of women and men, the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights taking effect in 1976 was an important step which guaranteed some of women’s fundamental rights including right to work and right to education, and also brought the private sphere into agenda by introducing arrangements related to maternity.

Discrimination against women still persisted in many fields despite many instruments stressing women’s rights; against this picture, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was developed in 1979, and the convention took effect in 1981. While having no specific reference to The General Directorate on the Status of Women, the CEDAW still contributed significantly to combat against violence in legal terms. Signatories of the Convention are obliged to take specific steps to eliminate discrimination against women and to report what they have done. The CEDAW Committee established in 1982 as an organ with expertise that examines reports submitted and makes some recommendation to States. The Committee also declares General Recommendations that specifically refer to cases of discrimination against women.

In the World Conference on Women held in Mexico in 1975, the decade 1975-1985 was declared as the World Decade for Women on the themes Equality, Development and Peace. Struggles waged by women’s organizations in many countries particularly in the 1970s against violence and discrimination and for women’s equal participation to social, economic and political life had their significant contribution in laying the ground for international conventions to come. The Third World Conference on Women held in Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985 went over the achievements of earlier conferences and for the first time defined violence against women as a specific area.

The Vienna Declaration and Action Plan followed the World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993, and then came the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in December the same year. At the Conference on Human Rights, the persistence of violence was defined as an important obstacle to peace. It was an important stage that the Vienna Declaration defined human rights of women and girls which was expressed as “human rights of women and girls constitute an indispensable, inseparable and indivisible part of universal human rights.” The declaration states that ensuring equal participation of women to political, civil, economic, social and cultural life at national, regional and international levels and elimination of all forms of discrimination on gender basis should be among the priority objectives of international community. It is further stressed that gender-based violence, all forms of sexual harassment and abuse deriving from cultural prejudices as well as international trafficking are irreconcilable with human values and human dignity which should be eliminated. The declaration points to the importance of eliminating violence

against women in public and private spheres and stresses the responsibility of States to eliminate all forms of violence.

After conferences on child rights in New York in 1990, on environment and development in Rio in 1992, and on population and development in Cairo in 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995 took quite positive steps ahead with respect to equality between women and men. Following the Beijing Conference, States developed an Action Plan on what needs to be done in twelve major areas for ensuring equality of women and men. One of the major fields of the action plan that laid stress on the importance of women's empowerment and need to mobilize men too for gender equality is violence against women. The part of the Beijing Platform for Action related to violence against women (D) upholds the norms of equality, respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, non-violence, gender equality and empowerment.

Global efforts waged by the United Nations starting from the second half of the 20th century continued with Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in 2000. The MDG brought together issues raised by many international conventions under eight goals and started global-level monitoring. Among these goals, there was no specific indicator related to violence against women. The United Nations then focused on the realization Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) comprising 17 goals and 169 sub-goals in the period 2015-2030. Indicators related to violence against women are included under Goal 5.

Besides global efforts, regional organizations too have long been working in this field. For example, the European Union and the Council of Europe have drafted various conventions and action plans on equality of women and men. Significant documents related to ensuring equality include action plans under the European Convention on Human Rights, European Union Declaration of Fundamental Rights, Community Framework Strategies on Gender Equality 2001-2005, Roadmap for Equality between Women and Men (2006-2010), Strategy for Equality between Women and Men (2010-2015) and Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality (2016-2019).

The Belém do Pará, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women adopted in 1994 and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, also known as Maputo Protocol adopted in 2003 are significant regional conventions in combating violence. The most recent convention in this field is the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence adopted in İstanbul in 2011 and now known as İstanbul Convention. This convention is important in that it approaches combating violence against women by including a monitoring mechanism as well. The objective of the convention is to prevent violence against women and domestic violence and to ensure the adoption of protective and preventive measures for victims of violence. Violence, addressed in the convention as a human rights violation and a form of discrimination against women, comprises *all forms of violence that affect women disproportionately* including domestic violence. The General Directorate on the Status of Women denotes violence that women are exposed to by their husbands, ex-husbands or partners regardless of sharing the same home or not. The

definition of “women” in the convention also covers girls under age 18 and there is mention of economic violence also besides physical, sexual and emotional violence. The convention was signed by 17-member countries of the Council of Europe out of 47 and ratified by 27 countries as of November 2017. The convention has yet not been signed by countries that are not Council of Europe members. In June 2017, it was signed by the European Union. Work is going on for the ratification of the convention by other countries.

a. Setting Norms

International human rights documents and norms set forth by these documents are stepping stones that encompass struggles in different fields in relation to human rights and thus have their significance in struggle for women’s human rights as well. Norms related to The General Directorate on the Status of Women are as follows:

Equality: As a debatable concept, “equality” has long been addressed only as “equality before the law” in human rights instruments. Besides international conventions, in domestic legislation of countries as well the principle of equality is expressed as equal exercise of rights by all regardless of various distinctions on the basis of “language, religion, race, sex”, etc. However, the reference to equality has not been with the same content as it is used today. The “equality” norm is approached as a norm striving to recognize both sexes as the same and women and men as equal without reference to any distinction in-between.

Respect for human dignity: This term is used in reference to equality of human beings as required by their innate dignity. It is stressed in Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with the statement “*All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.*” With respect to The General Directorate on the Status of Women, it is important to note that the CEDAW Recommendation 19 requires States to observe “*women’s integrity and respect for their dignity*” while combating violence against women. To give an example, when a woman applies to a police station after experiencing an act of violence, the approach of police officers there to the issue, the space where she is interviewed and whether there are others in this space, and whether she is safeguarded in this process can be considered in the context of the norm “respect for human dignity.”

Non-violence: Efforts made throughout the history to ensure the adoption of non-violence by all societies have become more visible through international human rights instruments. The global women’s movement has had its significant influence on these efforts to define violence and eliminate its prevailing forms. Drawing attention to different forms of violence that women are exposed to has led to more detailed definition of various forms of violence. In the early international human rights instruments, the stance against violence and situations free of violence generally referred to “*torture, maltreatment, cruel and inhuman and degrading behaviour.*” Similarly, there is also a reference to acts of violence in public sphere including *slavery and forced labour.*

Non-discrimination: Non-discrimination is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a norm envisaging the equality of all before the law and entitlement to equal protection

without any discrimination. The principles of “equality of all” and “non-discrimination” brought along increased work on people who face discrimination for their different status or positions. While cases of discrimination were defined from the second half of the 20th century in the context of disadvantaged groups discriminated against, now, in the present century it started to correspond to multiple-discrimination arising from different identities carried at the same time. This specifically coincides with the concept of multiple-discrimination against women arising from their different identities and reproductive roles.

Gender equality: The principle of equality of all reflected in international human rights documents are then further developed as “equality for women and men” or “equality of sexes”. The work by the CEDAW in particular pointed out to the need for drawing attention to underlying causes of inequalities that women face in order to attain equality in its full meaning. Entitling the same rights and opportunities to men and women is not sufficient all the time. Beyond de jure equality, the obligation of the State is to create environments favourable to women’s empowerment and ensure full equality in all spheres. Full or what is called “de facto” equality can be attained only this way. The CEDAW thus encompasses both de jure and de facto equality.

Empowerment: Feminist criticism of patriarchal society that deprives women of chances of deciding on their own and prevents their making use of means and opportunities to fully realize themselves underlines the importance of the concept of women’s empowerment. The importance that feminist approach attached to unfolding of women’s power ensured the inclusion of empowerment norm in international human rights instruments. Contributing to women’s empowerment is thus one of the obligations that international conventions impose upon states. Women’s empowerment can be defined as a process by which women can reach opportunities and resources in both public and private spheres, freedom to make their own decisions both in family and outside and pursue their own ends.

Due diligence: In the history of combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women, particularly the General Recommendation 19 issued by the CEDAW Committee calls on States to act in due diligence in preventing and combating violence against women. The norm “due diligence” worked on by UN Special Rapporteurs on Violence against Women assigns States the responsibility of preventing violence against women whoever its perpetrators may be, compensating any damage arising from acts of violence, and not delegating this responsibility to other institutions. The norm “due diligence” actually delves into causes that so far kept states from being successful in combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women and points out to the need for displaying due diligence while developing their policies and programmes, being in good faith and avoiding any discrimination.

b. Standards, Criteria and Good Practices

Norms reflect fundamental values that are adopted after long struggles in international arena and that are safeguarded by legislation. Standards, on the other hand, are developed on the basis of these values and suggest how something is to be done within specific rules. In other words, standards show within which framework norms that are sine qua non for the realization

of equal rights find their reflections in daily life.

The standards used in this study were introduced by the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan also covering the issue of The General Directorate on the Status of Women and developed with the participation of representatives from 189 countries. The Action Plan is a significant guide giving detailed definitions regarding violence against women, placing emphasis on causes and outcomes of violence, and specifying actors who are expected to develop strategies to eliminate this violence. Following the Beijing Action Plan, standards relating to different areas were developed to prevent/eliminate violence against women. Strategic objectives set in the Action Plan are as follows: *Taking integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women; studying the causes and consequences of violence against women and effectiveness of preventive measures; and eliminating trafficking in women and assisting victims of violence due to prostitution and trafficking.* The action plan also defines roles and responsibilities of governments, local government, institutions, organizations of women and youth, CSOs, employers and trade unions in efforts to attain these objectives.

Though introducing standards pertaining to many areas at global level, there is none among the Millennium Development Goals related to violence against women. Still, there are studies approaching the issue as a public health problem by underlining its effects on women's physical and mental health status. Especially in the 2000s there was increase in the number of quantitative surveys measuring violence against women at national level and allowing for international comparisons. The World Health Organization (WHO) drew attention in 2001 to points that must be considered in such studies with "suggestions for ethics and safety measures in surveys on domestic violence against women". This was followed in 2003 by suggestions for ethics and safety measures in surveys related to women victims of trafficking in persons. Hence, 15 surveys in 10 countries conducted/supported by WHO in 2005 observed and followed these suggestions.

Efforts to ensure standardization at global level were supported, besides UN agencies, by regional organizations in particular starting from the 2000s. Work in this field increased again with the 2000s in the context of the Council of Europe and European Union. The European Parliament proposal dated 10 March 2004 expedited the process of establishing an institute in charge of gender equality in EU policies. In June the same year, the Council of Europe asked about this specific mission institution to the European Commission and the European Institute for Gender Equality- EIGE was established in 2006. The institute undertook the mission of collecting impartial, reliable and comparable data relating to the equality of men and women, analysing and disseminating these data, and developing appropriate instruments to combat all forms of discrimination on the basis of gender. The institute started to conduct relevant surveys over Europe.

Work for standardizing data related to violence against women gained speed with the mid-2000s. The group of experts within the United Nations formed by UNDAW, UNECE and UNSD¹ comprising academics as well met in 2007. Together with definitions of indicators measuring violence against women, this group also made suggestions related to the role of international,

¹ UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP and UNESCWA also contributed to these meetings.

regional and national frameworks, statistics offices and official statistics, and ways of measuring

different forms of violence. In meetings that followed standardization work intensified particularly within the UN and Liz Kelly, a group member, developed minimum standards for support services to women in her study published by the UN in 2018.

Furthermore, institutions within the UN have developed specific standards for data obtained in relation to violence against women. The United Nations Expert Group on Gender Statistics has released "Minimum 52 Indicators."

Criteria can be defined as short-term values that are used to measure the distance remaining in the attainment of established targets. In other words they are instruments that facilitate monitoring to check the distance covered towards targets. These criteria further came to the fore after 2000 with the declaration of the Millennium Development Goals and they are defined more precisely. For instance, the criterion of the goal of improving maternal health is defined as reducing the rate of maternal mortality by three-fourths by 2015. One of the main arguments of the Sustainable Development Goals is related to ensuring gender equality and thus not restricted with the Goal 5 on empowerment of women and girls. For example, the Goal 16 headed "Peace and Justice states *"Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels"* while also referring to child abuse and exploitation, trafficking in children and violence against the child which are also included as indicators under the target of combating violence and reducing violence-related deaths.

In most of SDG goals, criteria were developed so as to envisage hundred per cent realization. For instance, *elimination everywhere of discrimination against women and the girl child* is a goal that must be attained fully.

Good Practices: The Health Action on Gender, Violence and Life Cycle launched in Portugal in 2013 is continuing. The project was developed by the General Directorate of Health to prevent inter-personal violence including in particular domestic violence, stalking, flirting violence, and violence against the elderly. Under the project, inter-disciplinary teams are formed to prevent violence against adults and these teams are given training in such issues as collecting and processing statistics about cases of violence referred to health facilities. Taking the Istanbul Convention as its basis, the project was designed so as to be in conformity with EU policies and frameworks for combating violence against women. The project aims to collect and process statistical data, encourage studies to fill in gaps in knowledge on domestic violence and gender-based violence, develop monitoring tools in these fields and to create and promote networks of support for victims of violence. In this context, there are forms to be filled in by health personnel for purposes of both statistical data production and keeping clinic violence records. These forms are important in that they require in-depth interviews with victims of violence and contain critical assessments including psychosocial assessment, degree of victimization, physical examination, emotional state assessment and risk assessment. Considering this, a guide was prepared and distributed to health personnel. Besides informing health personnel

and building awareness in relation to the issue, this guide also contains instruments to help notice risk contexts and factors, make necessary interventions, and take measures to prevent violence. Given recent data, it can be said that this system yields positive outcomes in terms of early spotting of cases of violence, special care, initiatives for support networks and inter/multi-disciplinary work.

Denmark has since 2001 been working on a follow-up system that records with case-specific codes of cases of human rights violation reported to the police. Records are kept with information about both perpetrators and victims and information about the right that is violated. The system also arranges data and central criminal statistics in the Denmark Statistics Office and summary tables are open to public. The importance of this system is that it updates in its records cases of violence against women, stalking, sexual harassment and assaults over the regular reports of the Ministry of Gender Equality. This makes it possible to reach detailed information about cases of violence in the country and hospital applications made as a result of violence. Since records are kept together with legal rights that are violated, it is also possible to see the dimensions that cases assume like homicide, fatal violence, threat of violence, etc. Finally, since records contain information about sex, age, residence, income level, marital status, occupation, family and citizenship status of both victims and perpetrators, it is possible to select and take out from the system information about violence against women, domestic violence, violence against the elderly, etc.

III. Analysis of Existing Situation in Turkey: Normative Political Structure

a. Mapping Domestic Legislation: Assessment of Compliance of Domestic Legislation with Relevant Human Rights Documents (Structural Monitoring)

Following the examination of international human rights instruments and identification of relevant standards, the analysis covered the examination of domestic legislation including laws, communiques, bylaws and directives with respect to their compliance with established norms. This analysis covered the following documents: Constitution of the Republic of Turkey (1982), Law on Social Services and Child Protection Agency (1983), General Directorate on the Status and Problems of Women (1993), Ministry of Family and Social Policies (2011), Law No. 4320 on the Protection of Family, Regulation No. 26806 on the Enforcement of the Law on the Protection of Family, Turkish Civil Code (2002), Family Courts (2003), Turkish Penal Code (2004), Law of Criminal Procedure, Child Protection Law (2005), Law No. 5393 on Municipalities, Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Penal Affairs, Prime Ministerial Circular on Measures to be Adopted for Preventing Violence against Children and Women and Honour Killings (2006/17), ALO 183 Social Services Hotline for Families, Children and Persons with Disabilities, Circular No.8 by the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Security (2007), Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (KEFEK), Circular No. 18 by the Supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors, Department of Victim Rights, Bureau of Investigation on Crimes of Domestic Violence, Bureau for Crimes of Discrimination Sexual Integrity, Law No. 6284 on The Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence against Women, Regulation on Opening and Operation of Women's Hostels (2013) and Regulation on Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres (2016).

After legislation, protocols, action plans, strategic plans and missions and visions of ministries are analysed with respect to their sensitiveness to gender equality. Analyses were conducted through structural monitoring at levels of ministry (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Ministry of Development, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health) and Departments (Religious Affairs, Victim Rights, Forensic Medicine, Ombudsman, and Turkish Statistical Institute). Furthermore, the governmental units and municipalities in Adana, Ankara, Gaziantep, Kars, İstanbul, İzmir and Trabzon where the project was implemented were analysed with respect to their gender sensitiveness.

b. Mapping Capacity of Civil Society Organizations and Other Public Actors (Structural Monitoring)

Following structural analysis covering public organizations, the capacity of civil society in Turkey in general is addressed in the context of combating violence against women. Then

the content of monitoring-evaluation reports of women's organizations engaged in monitoring cases of violence are examined and reports by LGBTI organizations on violence were evaluated with respect to multiple-discrimination and sensitivity to women's rights. Also, given the multi-sector character of combating violence against women, gender-equality sensitiveness of CSOs engaged in rights-based monitoring and work of the private sector and public actors are addressed also from the angle of violence against women and gender equality.

In mapping gender equality in Turkey from the point of The General Directorate on the Status of Women, themes with missing quantitative data are specified. These themes are as follows: stalking, cyber-bullying/harassment of young women, femicide, trafficking in women, violence against women/assault in working environments, violence against/abuse of elderly women, flirting violence, child prostitution, sale of children, child pornography, and keeping girls out of school. Further, there is need in future for quantitative surveys to measure attitudes towards violence against women and to obtain information from men about their opinion on violence against women. Given that missing data cannot be obtained by quantitative surveys all the time, it is also suggested to conduct qualitative surveys to fill in information gaps in violence and combatting violence.

IV. Sources of Indicators and Data

Qualitative and quantitative data on The General Directorate on the Status of Women are produced through different processes under different paradigms. In methodological terms, feminists criticise that information from women's own experiences has long remained out of the scope of investigation and that scientific data produced by while middle-class men are still biased in spite of claims of objectivity from a positivist angle. As a result there is now more use of qualitative survey methods that help disclose women's own experience. With the efforts of women's organizations and feminist women academics, information obtained starting from the 1970s became more qualitatively oriented; still, quantitative survey methodologies were also included when necessary in some fields. It is undeniable that quantitative data have their determining role in making the problem understandable by and visible to policy makers. In the present century where national level data/finding based policy development comes to the fore, there is much more talk on the basis of quantitative data in the field of violence as well. Given the sensitivity of the issue, ethical rules and safety concerns require special attention in producing data. This diligence and attention is required in producing quantitative and qualitative data in surveys. Meanwhile reaching correct and reliable data in administrative record system is still quite important in extending better services. Sources of quantitative data include UN agencies with standards they developed, studies, the European Union and the Council of Europe, EIGE, and modules annexed to such household-based surveys as DHS and MICS conducted in many advanced countries. The study also suggests themes for which qualitative data is to be produced.

V. Mapping Gender Equality in Turkey

The study presents information about the present state in Turkey with respect to gender-based violence against women. It summarizes developments taking place in the country on the part of public organizations and civil society in the issue of violence coming to the fore with the momentum gained by women's movement. The KSSGM (General Directorate on the Status and Problems of Women) was set up in the 1990s as a national mechanism to deal with problems of women. In the same period, women's research centres and postgraduate studies on the same issue were launched in universities along with increase in the number of women's associations. With the 2000s, institutionalization took deeper roots while public-CSO cooperation made some way. This period in which EU accession was also in agenda witnessed quite significant developments in legislation as well.

In particular, the Prime Ministerial Circular 2006/17 based on the report of the Parliamentary (TBMM) Commission on Preventing Honour Killings noted the responsibilities of public organizations and ensured their more active approach to the issue. In this process, goals related to The General Directorate on the Status of Women were largely set in conformity with international norms. Following the Circular mentioned above, it was decided to conduct a nationwide survey and include the issue in the Official Statistics Programme of the state. With European Commission as the funding agency and the KSGM as beneficiary, the *Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey* was conducted by a consortium of three including ICON-Institute Public Sector GmbH, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies (HUIPS) and BNB-Consultancy. This survey was then further extended and repeated in 2014 by the HUIPS with the support of ASPB-KSGM. Results of both surveys were included in the official statistics of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK). Information about the prevalence of different forms of violence that women are exposed to could be obtained from these surveys.

As a national mechanism responsible for actions to combat violence against women starting from the 1990s, the KSGM was attached to the ASPB in 2011 and underwent some structural changes. In this process, province-level local service units of KSGM were set up, and Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres (ŞÖNİM) were established to deliver province-level services by developing a system that envisaged "single door" model for services to victims of violence against women. ŞÖNİMs were first launched in 14 provinces; while the target is to cover all 81 provinces their number is 68 as of January 2018. It must be considered that the presence of a single ŞÖNİM even in metropolitan cities is problematic in delivering services sufficiently. Further, the number of personnel serving in ŞÖNİMs is not sufficient and needs to be increased at minimum to the level specified in the Law No. 6284.²

There are 18 women's organizations in different provinces that women experiencing violence can apply to. It is also possible for women to receive support from hotlines of Women's Rights Centres of Bar Associations and "Domestic Violence Urgent Help Line", and to apply

² The Annex List related to personnel given in Article 21 (1) specifies numbers of personnel to serve as director, sociologist, psychologist, social worker, child development expert, nurse and foster mother. The number of personnel proposed as 5577 in the draft bill was reduced to 372 in the law passed.

to provincial directorates of the ASPB. ALO 183 Family, Women, Children and Disabled Social Services Counselling Line is among units that can be applied not only in cases of violence but also for social support.

In the context of services related to combating domestic violence against women, the requirements specified in the Istanbul Convention have not been fully met yet. For example, it is observed that there is yet *no* national violence line serving 7/24 exclusively to victims of violence and a special line for cases of sexual violence, and the minimum numbers of *legal counselling centres, women's counselling centres, and sexual assault centres* do not exist in project provinces and in Turkey in general as shown in Box 1. According to minimum standard set by the Council of Europe, there must be at least 399 shelters exclusively for women. Making a calculation over 1 and 2 children, the number of shelters required reaches to 1,193. Yet, as of 2017, there are 109 women's guesthouses in different provinces under the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, 1 women's guesthouse under the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Migration Management (GİGM), 32 shelters under local governments³, and 1 shelter run by civil society organizations making 143 in total.

Box 1: Minimum number of centres that must exist in turkey according to minimum standards of the council of europe

Indicator	Turkey	Adana	Ankara	Gaziantep	İstanbul	İzmir	Kars	Trabzon
Minimum legal/women's counselling centre	795	22	54	20	148	42	3	8
Minimum shelter	399	11	27	10	74	21	1	4
Minimum assault crisis centre	199	6	13	5	37	11	1	2
Minimum sexual assault centre	99	3	7	2	18	5	0	1

Calculations were made on the basis of minimum standards prepared by Kelly for the European Commission and by considering the population of provinces

Women's organizations active in combating violence against women have since 1998 been organizing shelter assemblies together in order to share experiences from different provinces and to find common solutions to problems. In spite of increase in the number of shelters and women's counselling centres in Turkey as well as budget allocated (including by local governments) there are still problems in improving the conditions of persons working and staying in these facilities. The assembly declaration released in November 2017 draws attention to these issues and the fact that fighting gender inequalities is the basis of combating violence. Participants to these shelter assemblies function as a pressure group by suggesting solutions to problems confronted in services to women victims of violence and in enforcement of legislation and by reminding the state its responsibilities. Also working with international networks in combating violence against women, women's organizations have now accumulated

³ There are in total 32 shelters for women as distributed to the following local governments: Adana (Metropolitan municipality), Afyonkarahisar municipality, Ankara (Metropolitan, Çankaya, Keçiören, Mamak and Yenimahalle municipalities; Alanya and Metropolitan municipalities in Antalya; Bursa Metropolitan and Nilüfer municipalities; Diyarbakır'da Metropolitan municipality; Düzce'de Düzce municipality; Eskişehir'de Tepebaşı municipality; Erzurum Yakutiye municipality; Gaziantep Municipality, İstanbul Ataşehir, Avcılar, Beyoğlu, Metropolitan, Eyüp, Kadıköy, Küçükçekmece, Pendik, Şişli and Üsküdar municipalities; İzmir Bayraklı, Metropolitan, Karşıyaka and Ödemiş municipalities; Mersin Yenişehir municipality (2 shelters).

a significant stock in this combat work. However, we can observe another emerging trend in civil society that is not sufficiently equipped in the field of The General Directorate on the Status of Women and possessing some preconceived ideas towards achievements made in this field with the momentum gained by global women's movement.

There are only 23 municipalities out of 1,397 signing the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life⁴. Municipalities signing this charter commit to develop policies and engage in actions against gender-based violence. Of 23 local governments signing the charter 7 are metropolitan municipalities. This number must increase and it must be among the priorities of metropolitan municipalities in the first place to sign the Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life. Any signatory has to develop an Equality Action Plan within 2 years following its accession. According to the Law No. 5393 on Municipalities, metropolitan municipalities and other with population over 100,000 have to open shelters for women and children. In Turkey there are 30 metropolitan municipalities and municipalities with population over 100,000. Hence there has to be 237 such facilities instead of 32 which exist at present and funded by municipalities.

According to studies on violence against women, 1 in every 10 women experiences physical and/or sexual violence in any period of her life by her male partner. Only 11% of women victims of violence make any institutional application for the case (KSGM, 2009; ASPB, 2015). Box 2 shows some striking forms of violence that women experience on gender basis. Outcomes of two surveys reflecting the present situation and in compliance with global indicators are given in age groups and forms of violence as physical, sexual and emotional. Indicators are selected from among those published in reports and are presently in use. In both surveys, information was collected from women in the age group 15-59 and indicators presented in reports are about women who have had at least one marriage. The age interval published by the TÜİK only and in the context of UN's Set of Minimum 52 Gender Indicators is 15-49. Indicators have their explanations as "at least one marriage" and "at least one partner". When there is no explanation, it means that indicators cover all women. Surveys by Family Studies Institution and Altınay and Arat that were nationwide and conducted in 1994 and 2007, respectively, are not shown in tables since their methods and definitions differ.

4 Adana Metropolitan, Antalya (Akdeniz, Metropolitan and Muratpaşa Municipalities), Ankara Çankaya Municipality, Bursa (Metropolitan and Osangazi Municipalities), Denizli Municipality, Giresun Municipality, İstanbul (Beylikdüzü, Büyükçekmece, Kadıköy, Şişli Municipalities), İzmir (Metropolitan and Bornova Municipalities), Kars Municipality, Nevşehir Municipality, Ordu Metropolitan Municipality, Urla Municipality, Tekirdağ Süleymanpaşa Municipality, Tarsus Municipality, Trabzon (Metropolitan and Ortahisar Municipalities).

Box 2: Minimum number of centres that must exist in Turkey according to minimum standards of the Council of Europe

Physical violence	2008	2014
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with experience of at least one marriage exposed to physical violence of husband/partner within the last 12 months (%)	9.9	8,2
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with experience of at least one marriage exposed to physical violence of husband/partner at any time in their life (%)	39.3	35,5
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with experience of at least one marriage exposed to medium severity physical violence of husband/partner	21.0	19,4
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with experience of at least one marriage exposed to severe physical violence of husband/partner (%)	18.0	15,5
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with at least one case of pregnancy who have faced physical violence by husband/partner during their pregnancy (%)	9.7	8,3
Sexual violence		
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with experience of at least one marriage exposed to sexual violence of husband/partner within the last 12 months (%)	7.0	5,3
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with experience of at least one marriage exposed to sexual violence of husband/partner at any time in their life (%)	15.3	12,0
Physical and/or sexual violence		
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with experience of at least one marriage exposed to physical and/or sexual violence of husband/partner within the last 12 months (%)	13.7	11,0
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with experience of at least one marriage who have faced in any period of their life physical and/or sexual violence of husband/partner (%)	41.9	37,5
Proportion of women in the age group 15-49 with at least one partner in their life who have faced physical on sexual violence of husband/partner within the last 12 months (%)	13.5	11,5
Emotional violence		
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with experience of at least one marriage who have faced emotional violence/abuse by husband/partner within the last 12 months (%)	24.7	25,7
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 with experience of at least one marriage who have faced in any period in their life emotional violence/abuse by husband/partner (%)	43.9	43,9
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 who have been victimized by physical violence of persons other than husband/partner after age 15 (%)	17.8	14,0
Proportion of women in the age group 15-49 who have been victimized by physical violence of persons other than husband/partner after age 15 (%)	18.0	14,1
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 who have been victimized by sexual violence of persons other than husband/partner after age 15 (%)	3.3	2,9
Proportion of women in the age group 15-49 who have been victimized by sexual violence of persons other than husband/partner after age 15 (%)	3.6	3,1
Percentage of cases of sexual abuse that women in the age group 15-59 experienced violence before age 15 with the acts of persons other than partners	7.2	8,9
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 who have been victimized by physical and/or sexual violence of persons other than husband/partner after age 15 (%)	19.7	15,8
Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 who have been victimized by emotional violence of persons other than husband/partner after age 15 (%)	-	22,4

Proportion of women in the age group 15-59 who have experienced at least one case of stalking in their life (%)	-	27,0
Percentage of married women in the age group 15-59 who married before completing age 18	-	26,3
Percentage of women in the age group 15-59 who have applied to an institution for physical and/or sexual violence	8.2	11,0
Data are from the Survey "Domestic Violence against Women" conducted in 2008 and 2014. The distribution of data with respect to age, marital status, education, welfare index, rural/urban and regions is available in survey reports.		

According to results of the nationally representative survey of Altınay and Arat 34.5% of women experience such acts of their husbands as "slapping, pushing and beating." Another survey conducted in 2008, one year after the one mentioned above, with a broader definition of physical violence found the incidence of violence as 39.3% for women in the age group 15-59. In a 2014 survey, the most recent one, it was found as 35.5%. Despite varying figures, results show that 4 out of 10 women have an experience of physical violence at least once. Official figure does not reflect the real situation in cases of femicide. According to information obtained by going over daily media news,⁵ in 2017 409 women were murdered by men, 332 women suffered sexual violence and 387 children were abused. There is need for reliable official statistics including details such as relationship between victims and perpetrators of cases of femicide, age and sex of perpetrator, location of murder, etc.

The General Directorate on the Status of Women still remains as an important problem nationwide in spite of long struggle against. It can be said that awareness about the issue is heightened now thanks to women's movement insistence on keeping the problem in agenda. The killing of Özgecan Aslan, a university student, by a *dolmuş* driver in Mersin in February 2015⁶ brought the problem under spot light once more and there were actions in various provinces denouncing gender-based violence. However, other cases of femicide that followed and frequent appearance in the media news that "normalize" femicide or The General Directorate on the Status of Women suggest that such cases are in no decline. There are still debates concerning enforcement despite the presence of legislation specific to combating violence since 1998, which was an important step ahead. While protective and preventive measures included in the Law No. 6284 formulated in reference to the İstanbul Convention are expected to have their dissuasive effect, it is a query what makes more of an agenda is criticism directed to this legislation. It would have been a more positive environment if problems faced in the enforcement of the Law No. 6284 and approach of enforcers are reviewed and made more in line with the İstanbul Convention. Not all measures are taken yet in relation to services geared to combating domestic violence against women that are specified in the convention. For example, neither a violence hotline active 7/24 nor a special sexual violence line exist at present; and as specified in Box 1, minimum numbers in *legal counselling and sexual assault centres as well as shelters* are yet not attained in Turkey and in project provinces.

⁵ Data from Stop Femicide Platform

⁶ For more detailed information see.: <http://www.diken.coArt.tr/son-karartma-ozgecan-aslan-cinayetine-sorusturmada-gizlilik-karari-alindi/>

VI. Indicators

Indicators are numerical instruments showing how to follow progress to targets set in a specific area. Not all statistics can be used as indicators; for any statistic to function as an indicator it has first to be associated with a norm and should be able to show change taking place in time. Indicators should be accessible and numerically correctly measurable. Also important in indicators is that they should be "SMART", that is specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and timely. The UN Commission on Human Rights underlines the following criteria to be observed in indicators related to human rights: relevant, reliable and valid, simple, time reference, not too numerous, based on objective knowledge and data generation mechanisms, in compliance with relevant international statistical standards, fit for spatial comparisons, and can be disaggregated by age, sex and other variables. Indicators on The General Directorate on the Status of Women guide policy makers in their efforts to eliminate The General Directorate on the Status of Women, measure and monitor progress, and ensure systematic and regular data collection (Ertürk, 2008).

Issues such as which methods should be used in developing indicators and which properties they should have are addressed and answered by institutions such as UN Statistics Commission Friends of the Chair Group (2009) and WHO (2005). It is stressed that indicators must contain information about the *degree of violence (medium, severe), relationship between victim and perpetrator (partner/spouse, family member, some person known, stranger, etc.) and its frequency (once, few times, many times)*. It is also suggested to include the space (school, means of mass transportation, workplace, bar/café, park, street, etc.).

Besides indicators already used in relation to The General Directorate on the Status of Women, the present study also suggests a set of indicators to be developed largely in cooperation with public agencies and CSOs. Suggested indicators are grouped under themes specified in the İstanbul Convention as follows given in tables from 1 to 7.

1. Integrated policies and data collection in combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women
2. Prevention of The General Directorate on the Status of Women
3. Protection and support services in combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women
4. Substantive law in combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women
5. Judicial proceeding in combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women
6. Migration and asylum-seeking in combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women

Table 1. Indicators Suggested for Integrated Policies and Data Collection in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Financial Resources	Respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal Access to health, right to benefit from social services # DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.8, 2011	1.1. Share of ASPB in annual budget (%) *	ASPB-KSGM Ministry of Finance	Statistics from ministries	Once a year
	Respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal Access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.8, 2011	1.2. Share of KSGM in ASPB budget (%)*	ASPB-KSGM Ministry of Finance	General budget examination	Once a year
	Respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal Access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 # Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 # İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.8, 2011	1.3. Share of GBVAW in KSGM budget (%)*	KSGM budget	KSGM budget	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 1. Indicators Suggested for Integrated Policies and Data Collection in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Coordination Unit	Right to equal protection before law, right to benefit from social services and norms of equality, non-violence, gender equality, non-discrimination and empowerment. <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.10,2011</i>	1.4. Whether there is a coordination unit in charge of GBVAW (yes/no)*	TBMM, Prime Ministry	Examining TBMM and Official Gazette	Once a year
Coordination among Institutions	Right to equal protection before law, right to benefit from social services and norms of equality, non-violence, gender equality, non-discrimination and empowerment. <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.10, 2011</i>	1.5. Number of projects, researches, activities and trainings that KSGM with coordination unit conducted with other public organizations (number) ** _i	KSGM, public organizations	Web pages of KSGM and relevant organizations and interviews if necessary	Once a year
	Right to equal protection before law, right to benefit from social services and norms of equality, non-violence, gender equality, non-discrimination and empowerment. <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.10, 2011</i>	1.6. Number of projects, researches, activities and trainings that KSGM with coordination unit conducted with international organizations (number) ** _i	KSGM, international organizations	Web pages of KSGM and international organizations and interviews if necessary	Once a year
CSOs	Right to equal protection before law, right to benefit from social services and norms of equality, non-violence, gender equality, non-discrimination and empowerment. <i>#DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Beijing Platform for Action D1,1995 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.9, 2011</i>	1.7. Number CSOs working in the field of GBVAW that ASPB-KSGM supports - by provinces and fields of activity- (number)*	ASPB-KSGM	KSGM website, request for information	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 1. Indicators Suggested for Integrated Policies and Data Collection in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Boards of Ethics	Norms of respect for human dignity, equality, non-violence, non-discrimination, due diligence and empowerment <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995, # WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations 2001, 2007, # HRC/Ertürk, 2008</i>	1.8. Whether there are ethical codes in GBVAW identified by KSGM (yes/no)*	ASPB-KSGM	ASPB-KSGM website, request for information	Once a year
Translation of International Documents	Norms of respect for human dignity, equality, non-discrimination, due diligence and empowerment <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995</i>	1.9. Whether there is an independent supervision mechanism checking translated versions of international human rights documents (yes/no)**	ASPB-KSGM	Interviews with ASPB-KSGM	Time of convention ratification
Research Tradition	Norms of respect for human dignity, equality, non-discrimination, gender equality, due diligence and empowerment <i>#DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 50, 51, 2017</i>	1.10. Whether there are quantitative surveys on GBVAW conducted regularly in specific intervals in line with international standards related to ethical rules and protection of data (yes/no)*.i	ASPB-KSGM	Interviews with ASPB-KSGM	Time of convention ratification
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 1. Indicators Suggested for Integrated Policies and Data Collection in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Data Production (Qualitative Survey)	Norms of respect for human dignity, equality, non-discrimination, gender equality, due diligence and empowerment #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 48, 2017	1.11. Number of qualitative surveys on GBVAW that KSGM supports/ conducts -by topic, organization supported, the province where the organization is active (number) **	ASPB-KSGM	ASPB-KSGM websites and publications	Once a year
	Norms of respect for human dignity, equality, non-discrimination, gender equality, due diligence and empowerment #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2,1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 48, 2017	1.12. Number of qualitative surveys on GBVAW that public organizations support/conduct - by topic, organization supported, the province where the organization is active (number) **	Relevant ministries including Health, Justice, Interior and MEB, and attached and related organizations	Websites of ministries and request for information	Once a year
Data Collection (Quantitative Survey)	Norms of respect for human dignity, equality, non-discrimination, gender equality, due diligence and empowerment #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2,1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008, #Istanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 48, 2017	1.13. Number of quantitative surveys on GBVAW that KSGM supports - by topic, organization supported, the province where the organization is active (number) **	ASPB-KSGM	ASPB-KSGM website and publications	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 1. Indicators Suggested for Integrated Policies and Data Collection in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Data Collection (Quantitative Survey)	Norms of respect for human dignity, equality, non-discrimination, gender equality, due diligence and empowerment #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 48, 2017	1.14. Number of quantitative surveys on GBVAW that public organizations support - by topic, organization supported, the province where the organization is active (number) **	Relevant ministries including Health, Justice, Interior and MEB, and attached and related organizations	Websites of ministries, request for information	Once a year
Prevalence of Physical Violence	Right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment and norms of non-discrimination, equality, non-violence and gender equality #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008, #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.15. Prevalence of physical violence within the last 12 months according to official records (partner) (%) ^{*i}	Ministries of Justice, Interior and Health	Statistics from ministries	Once a year
	Right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment and norms of non-discrimination, equality, non-violence and gender equality #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008, #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.16. Prevalence of physical violence during pregnancy within the last 12 months according to official records -by partners and non-partners - (%) ^{*i}	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health statistics	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 1. Indicators Suggested for Integrated Policies and Data Collection in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Prevalence of Sexual Violence	Right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, norms of non-discrimination, equality, non-violence and gender equality #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008, #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.17. Prevalence of sexual violence within the last 12 months according to official records -partner- (%) ^{*i}	Ministries of Justice, Interior and Health	Statistics from ministries	Once a year
	Right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, norms of non-discrimination, equality, non-violence and gender equality #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008, #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.18. Prevalence of sexual violence since age 15 and proportion with respect to affinity to the perpetrator (%) [*]	TKYŞA 2008, 2014	Quantitative survey	Survey period
Physical, Sexual or Psychological Violence	Right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, norms of non-discrimination, equality, non-violence and gender equality #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #SDG 5, Indicator 5.2.1. #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003, #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.19. Proportion of girls and women over age 15 exposed to physical, sexual or psychological violence by their present or former partners by age and type of violence (%) [*]	TKYŞA 2008, 2014	Household field survey with face-to-face interviews	Survey period
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 1. Indicators Suggested for Integrated Policies and Data Collection in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Early Marriage	Right to personal integrity, personal freedom and security, right to life, survival and health; right to be protected against torture and maltreatment and norms of non-discrimination, equality, non-violence, and gender equality and right of children to special protection #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action L1, L2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003,#HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.20. Proportion of women in the age group 20-24 who were married before age 18 (%) ^{*;i}	DHSS, TKYŞA 2008-2014, Ministry of Justice	Household field survey with face-to-face interviews	Survey period
Institutional Application	Norms of respect for individual's rights, right to life, right to security, right to health, non-discrimination, equality, non-violence, gender equality and empowerment #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.21. Prevalence of physical injury as a result of partner violence within the last 12 months according to official records (%) ^{*;i}	Ministry of Health, Municipalities and CSO Public Relations departments	Evaluation of statistics	Once a year
	Norms of respect for individual's rights, right to life, right to security, right to health, non-discrimination, equality, non-violence, gender equality and empowerment #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.22. Proportion of adolescent pregnancies reported to prosecutor's office (Number of and change over years) (%) ^{**;i}	Ministry of Health, Municipalities and CSO Public Relations departments	Evaluation of statistics	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 1. Indicators Suggested for Integrated Policies and Data Collection in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
	Norms of respect for individual's rights, right to life, right to security, right to health, non-discrimination, equality, non-violence, gender equality and empowerment #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.23. Prevalence of receiving psychological support as a result of partner violence within the last 12 months according to official records (%) [*]	Ministry of Health, Municipalities and CSO Public Relations departments	Evaluation of statistics	Once a year
Homicides	Right to personal integrity, right to personal freedom and security, right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, and norms of non-discrimination, equality, non-violence and GE #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.24. Number of cases of femicide in total number of women mortality within the last 12 months -by age, marital status and affinity to perpetrator - (number) ^{*,i}	Ministries of Justice, Health and Interior, Forensic Medicine, Bianet, Platform for Stopping Femicide	Examining data and conducting interviews if necessary	Once a year Once a year
	Right to personal integrity, right to personal freedom and security, right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, and norms of non-discrimination, equality, non-violence and GE #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.25. Number of cases of femicide while there is injunction. Proportion of cases of femicide while there is injunction in total cases of femicide - by age, marital status and affinity to perpetrator - (number) ^{**i}	Ministries of Justice, Health and Interior, Forensic Medicine, Bianet, Platform for Stopping Femicide	Examining data and conducting interviews if necessary	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 1. Indicators Suggested for Integrated Policies and Data Collection in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
	Right to personal integrity, right to personal freedom and security, right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, and norms of non-discrimination, equality, non-violence and GE #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.26. Number of children murdered by their parents (number) -by age and gender *,i	Ministries of Justice, Health and Interior, Forensic Medicine	Vital and judicial statistics	Once a year
	Right to personal integrity, right to personal freedom and security, right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, and norms of non-discrimination, equality, non-violence and GE #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter II, Art.11, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 49, 2017	1.27. Number of hate-related homicides within the last 12 months (number)* ,i	Forensic medicine, Ministries of Justice and Interior and CSOs	Examining data and conducting interviews if necessary	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 2: Indicators Suggested for the Prevention of The General Directorate on the Status of Women

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
National Action Plan against Violence	Norms of respect for private life and human dignity, right to life, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment and non-violence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.12, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.1. Presence of a National Action Plan against GBVAW (yes/no) *	ASPB-KSGM	Examining EGMW website and publications	Once a year (checking)
	Norms of respect for private life and human dignity, right to life, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment and non-violence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.12, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.2. Whether Action Plan covers all forms of violence on the basis of gender analysis (yes/no)*	ASPB-KSGM	Examining EGMW website and publications	Once a year (checking)
	Norms of respect for private life and human dignity, right to life, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment and non-violence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.12, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.3. Whether Action Plan has its clear time intervals and targets (yes/no) *	ASPB-KSGM	Examining EGMW website and publications	Once a year (checking)
	Norms of respect for private life and human dignity, right to life, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment and non-violence #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.12, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.4. Whether there is independent auditing of the GBVAW National Action Plan (yes/no)*	ASPB-KSGM, CSOs, Ministries, local governments	Examining websites and publications of KSGM and relevant organizations	Once a year (checking)
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 2: Indicators Suggested for the Prevention of The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Awareness Building	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.13, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017</i>	2.5. Presence of at least one nationwide campaign related to GBVAW repeated each year (yes/no) *	ASPB-KSGM, Municipalities, public organizations, universities and ASPiM	Examining websites and publications of relevant organizations	Once a year
	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence <i>#Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.13, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017</i>	2.6. Presence of annually conducted campaigns covering at least one form of GBVAW (early marriage, stalking, flirting violence, cyber harassment, peer bullying (yes/no) *)	ASPB-KSGM, Municipalities, public organizations, universities and ASPiM	Examining websites and publications of relevant organizations	Once a year
Training	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence <i>#DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995,#Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008, #Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.14, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017</i>	2.7. Curriculum free of violence: Whether the issue of GBVAW is included in national curricula (appropriately at different levels) (yes/no)*	ASPB-KSGM, MEB	Examining work conducted by the ASPB-KSGM, MEB, ASPiM and MEB Provincial Directorates	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 2: Indicators Suggested for the Prevention of The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.14, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.8. Whether the issue of early marriage in particular as a form of GBVAW is included in curricula (appropriately at different levels) (yes/no)**	ASPB-KSGM, MEB	Examining work conducted by the ASPB-KSGM, MEB, ASPiM and MEB Provincial Directorates	Once a year
	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.14, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.9. Whether the issue of stalking in particular as a form of GBVAW is included in curricula (appropriately at different levels) (yes/no)**	ASPB-KSGM, MEB	Examining work conducted by the ASPB-KSGM, MEB, ASPiM and MEB Provincial Directorates	Once a year
Training	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995, #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.14, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.10. Inclusion of GBVAW in in-service training programmes for teachers - by different levels- (yes/no)* , i	ASPB-KSGM, MEB	Examination of work conducted by ASPB-KSGM, MEB and provincial directorates of ASPiM and MEB	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 2: Indicators Suggested for the Prevention of The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Training	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995, #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.11. Inclusion of GBVAW in in-service training programmes for administrative personnel at schools- by different levels- (yes/no)* ,i	ASPB-KSGM, MEB	Examination of work conducted by ASPB-KSGM, MEB and provincial directorates of ASPİM and MEB	Once a year
Training	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995, #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.14, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.12. Number of universities preparing Action Plans for Gender Equality in Higher Education Institutions (number)** ,i	ASPB-KSGM, YÖK	Examination of YÖK website and publications, request of information	Once a year
Training	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995, #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.14, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.13. Number of universities with Centres of Sexual Harassment in Higher Education (number)** ,i	ASPB-KSGM, MEB	Examination of work conducted by ASPB-KSGM, MEB and provincial directorates of ASPİM and MEB	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 2: Indicators Suggested for the Prevention of The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Training Experts	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.15, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.14. Presence of training programmes in The General Directorate on the Status of Women designed for professionals delivering services to victims of GBVAW – professionals in health, education, social work, law, security - (yes/no) * ,i	ASPB-KSGM, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, MEB, relevant public organizations, CSOs and municipalities	Examining data and work of related institutions and conducting interviews if necessary	Once a year
Training Experts	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994, #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.15, 2011,#CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.15. Rate of recruitment of professionals trained in GBVAW –with respect to professionals delivering services to victims of violence including police, social workers, health personnel, forensic medicine specialists, family courts, judges and prosecutors - (%) *,i	ASPB-KSGM, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, MEB, relevant public organizations, CSOs and municipalities	Examining data and work of related institutions and conducting interviews if necessary	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 2: Indicators Suggested for the Prevention of The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Training Experts	<i>Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence</i> #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995,#Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008,#Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.15, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.16. Proportion of professionals who received training for at least 3 days in GBVAW and presently delivering services to victims of violence - police, social workers, health personnel, forensic medicine specialists, family courts, judges and prosecutors - (%) *,i	ASPB-KSGM, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, MEB, relevant public organizations, CSOs and municipalities	Examining data and work of related institutions and conducting interviews if necessary	Once a year
Training Experts	<i>Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for private life, right to benefit from social welfare services, right to equal protection before law, equality, gender equality, empowerment and due diligence</i> #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995,#Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008, #Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.15, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017	2.17. Proportion of professionals who received training in GBVAW for at least 2 days within the last 12 months and presently delivering services to victims of violence - police, social workers, health personnel, forensic medicine specialists, family courts, judges and prosecutors - (%) *,i	ASPB-KSGM, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, MEB, relevant public organizations, CSOs and municipalities	Examining data and work of related institutions and conducting interviews if necessary	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 2: Indicators Suggested for the Prevention of The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Intervention and Treatment Programme	Right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, respect for physical, moral and spiritual integrity, right of children to protection, due diligence <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #AvKon 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.16, 2011</i>	2.18. Proportion of perpetrators of acts of violence participating to trainings in gender equality and GBVAW (%)*,i	ASPB-KSGM, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health	Examination of websites and publications, interviews	Once a year
	Right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, respect for physical, moral and spiritual integrity, right of children to protection, due diligence <i>#AvKon 2008, #İstanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.16, 2011</i>	2.19. Number of men who resorted violence and dropped out their training in gender equality and GBVAW (number)** ,i	Ministry of Justice ASPB-KSGM	Probation Centres	Once a year
	Right to life, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, respect for physical, moral and spiritual integrity, right of children to protection, due diligence <i>#AvKon 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.16, 2011</i>	2.20. Number of participants to trainings organized by Probation Authorities for perpetrators of acts of violence (number) **,i	Ministry of Justice ASPB-KSGM	Probation Centres	Once a year
Private sector participation to GBVAW	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, equality, gender equality and due diligence norms <i>#Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1,1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.13, 2003 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.17, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38,2017</i>	2.21. Number of projects/ researches/ campaigns/ contests etc. conducted upon public-private partnership - by provinces and sectors - (number) *,i	Public institutions and private sector	Websites governmental organizations and private sector companies, news in daily papers, request for information	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 2: Indicators Suggested for the Prevention of The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Participation of the media to GBVAW	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, equality, gender equality, due diligence and empowerment norms and the right to obtain correct information <i>#Belem do Para Art.8, 1994</i> <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995</i> <i>#Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003</i> <i>#Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.17, 2011</i> <i>#CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017</i>	2.22. Number of GBVAW related public spots on TV - by TV channels and frequency of broadcast - (number) **	TRT and private TV channels, RTÜK	Request for information	Once a year
	Respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, equality, gender equality, due diligence and empowerment norms and the right to obtain correct information <i>#Belem do Para Art.8, 1994</i> <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995</i> <i>#Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003,</i> <i>#Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Art.17, 2011, #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 37-38, 2017</i>	2.23. Rating of GBVAW related public sports on TV (%) **	RTÜK and TV channels	Request for information	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 3: Indicators Suggested for Protection and Support in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Institutional Information	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.4, 2003 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.18-19, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.1. Number of institutions supplied brochures, books and booklets on services delivered in the context of combating GBVAW (number) *	ASPB-KSGM	Ministry of Justice ASPB-KSGM Ministry of Justice ASPB-KSGM	Once a year
Services (at national, Province and district levels)	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #AvKon 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-22, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.2. Minimum legal counselling centre (yes/no)* ,i	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPiM, CSOs, Municipalities, Web pages, publications, interviews; requesting information	Once a year
Services (at national, Province and district levels)	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #AvKon 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-22, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.3. Minimum women's counselling centre (yes/no)* ,i	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPiM, CSOs, Municipalities, Web pages, publications, interviews; requesting information	Once a year

* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use
i Indicators that can be used at province and district level

Table 3: Indicators Suggested for Protection and Support in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services <i>#DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #AvKon 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-25, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017</i>	3.4. Minimum assault crisis centre (yes/no)*,i	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPİM, CSOs, Municipalities, Web pages, publications, interviews; requesting information	Once a year
Services (at national, Province and district levels)	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services <i>#DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #AvKon 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-25, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017</i>	3.5. Minimum sexual assault centre (yes/no)*,i	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPİM, CSOs, Municipalities, Web pages, publications, interviews; requesting information	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 3: Indicators Suggested for Protection and Support in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Services (at national, Province and district levels)	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #AvKon 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-23, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR, 2017	3.6. Minimum shelter (yes/no) *,i	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPIM, CSOs, Municipalities, Web pages, publications, interviews; requesting information	Once a year
Services (at national, Province and district levels)	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #AvKon 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-23, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR, 2017	3.6. Minimum shelter (yes/no) *,i	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPIM, CSOs, Municipalities, Web pages, publications, interviews; requesting information	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 3: Indicators Suggested for Protection and Support in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services <i>#DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-23, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017</i>	3.7. Number of First Step Units (number)*, i	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPİM, CSOs, Municipalities, Web pages, publications, interviews; requesting information	Once a year
	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services <i>#DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-23, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017</i>	3.8. Number of ŞÖNİM (number)* , i	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPİM, CSOs, Municipalities, Web pages, publications, interviews; requesting information	Once a year
Services (at national, Province and district levels)	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services <i>#DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #AvKon 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.24, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017</i>	3.9. Nationwide violence hotline (yes/no)*	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPİM, CSOs, Municipalities, Web pages, publications, interviews; requesting information	Once a year

* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use
i Indicators that can be used at province and district level

Table 3: Indicators Suggested for Protection and Support in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #AvKon 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.24, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.10. Nationwide sexual violence hotline (yes/no)*	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPİM, CSOs, Municipalities, Web pages, publications, interviews; requesting information	Once a year
Services (at Province/ District Level)	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-22, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.11. Proportion of provinces having their provincial Action Plans against GBVAW (%)**; i	ASPB-KSGM, ASPİM	ASPB-KSGM, ASPİM, provincial directorates	Once a year
	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-22, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.12. Proportion of EGMs with their Domestic Violence Bureaus (%)**; i	Ministry of Interior, EGM	Ministry of Interior EGM data	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 3: Indicators Suggested for Protection and Support in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Services (at Province/ District Level)	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #AvKon-YEŞ, Art.6, 2010 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-22, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.13. Proportion of municipalities adopting the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men (%) [*] , ⁱ	ASPB-KSGM, ASPİM, TBB, municipalities	TBB, provincial and district municipalities	Once a year
Reporting	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #AvKon-YEŞ, Art.6, 2010 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-22, 2011, #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.14. Proportion of municipalities developing Action plans under the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men (%) [*] , ⁱ	ASPB-KSGM, relevant public organizations, Municipalities, CSOs	KSGM, ASPİM, CSOs, Municipalities, web pages, publications, interviews, request of information	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 3: Indicators Suggested for Protection and Support in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #AvKon-YEŞ, Art.6, 2010 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-22, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.15. Proportion of municipalities with their equality units (%)**;i	TBB, provincial and district municipalities	TBB, provincial and district municipalities	Once a year
	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-22, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.16. Proportion of Women's Counselling and Anti-Violence Centres serving countrywide under bar associations (%)**;i	TBB, TÜBAKKOM	TBB, TÜBAKKOM request of information	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 3: Indicators Suggested for Protection and Support in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
	Right to life, right to protection against maltreatment and torture, respect for human dignity, right to freedom and security, right to equal protection before law, right to health, right to equal access to health, right to benefit from social services #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.8, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.20-22, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.17. Nationwide proportion of Child and Woman Departments delivering services within the General Command of Gendarme (%)**;i	Ministry of Interior	Request of information from the Ministry of Interior	Once a year
	Right to equal protection before law, right to benefit from social services, norms of equality, non-violence, gender equality, non-discrimination, due diligence and empowerment #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, D2, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.12, 2003 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter IV, M.27, 2011, #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 40, 2017	3.18. Number of cases of violence reported by professionals delivering services to victims of violence -police, social worker, health personnel, forensic medicine specialist, personnel in ŞÖNİM, ASPİM and Family Courts, judges and prosecutors (number)**;i	Specified government institutions	Requesting information from Prosecutors' Offices	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 4: Indicators Suggested for Substantive Law in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Ratification of Regional Conventions	Norms of respect to private life, right to survival, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment, non-violence and respect to human dignity <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #HRC/ Ertürk, 2008</i>	4.1. Ratification of İstanbul Convention (yes/no)*	Official Gazette	Publication in OG	Once a year
	Norms of respect to private life, right to survival, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment, non-violence and respect to human dignity <i>#HRC/Ertürk, 2008</i>	4.2. Ratification of Belem do Para and Maputo conventions (yes/no)*	Official Gazette	Publication in OG	Once a year
Laws	Norms of respect to private life, right to survival, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment, non-violence and respect to human dignity <i>#DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.7, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.2, 2003 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter V, Art.7,33,35,36,37,39,40, 2011</i>	4.3. Presence of legislative frameworks prohibiting gender-based discrimination while encouraging and consolidating gender equality (yes/no)*	Official Gazette	Publication in OG	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 4: Indicators Suggested for Substantive Law in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Laws	Norms of respect to private life, right to survival, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment, non-violence and respect to human dignity #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.7, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.2, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter V, Art.7, 2011	4.4. Criminalization of domestic violence (yes/no)*	Official Gazette	Publication in OG	Once a year
Laws	Norms of respect to private life, right to survival, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment, non-violence and respect to human dignity #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.7, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.2, 2003 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter V, Art.7,36,2011 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008	4.5. Criminalization of rape including in marriage as well (yes/no)*	Official Gazette	Publication in OG	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 4: Indicators Suggested for Substantive Law in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Laws	Norms of respect to private life, right to survival, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment, non-violence and respect to human dignity #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.7, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.2, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter V, Art.7,36, 2011	4.6. Criminalization of abduction for purposes of sexual exploitation and home servitude (yes/no)*	Official Gazette	Publication in OG	Once a year
Laws	Norms of respect to private life, right to survival, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment, non-violence and respect to human dignity #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.7, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.2, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Chapter V, Art.7,34,36, 2011	4.7. Criminalization of sexual harassment and stalking (yes/no)*	Official Gazette	Publication in OG	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 4: Indicators Suggested for Substantive Law in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
	Norms of respect to private life, right to survival, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment, non-violence and respect to human dignity #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.7, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.2, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter V, Art.7,37, 2011	4.8. Whether legal age for marriage is set above 18 (yes/no)*	Official Gazette	Publication in OG	Once a year
	Norms of respect to private life, right to survival, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment, non-violence and respect to human dignity #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.7, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.2, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Istanbul Convention, Chapter V, Art.7,42, 2011	4.9. Criminalization of cultural practices normalizing and consolidating GBVAW (yes/no)*	Official Gazette	Publication in OG	Once a year
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level					

Table 4: Indicators Suggested for Substantive Law in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women (continued)

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
	Norms of respect to private life, right to survival, non-discrimination, right to protection against torture and maltreatment, equality, gender equality, empowerment, non-violence and respect to human dignity <i>#DEVAW Art.4, 1993</i> <i>#Belem do Para Art.7, 1994</i> <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995</i> <i>#Maputo Protocol, Art.2, 2003</i> <i>#HRC/Ertürk, 2008</i> <i>#Istanbul Convention, Chapter V, Art.7,16, 2011</i>	4.10. Presence of legislation envisaging awareness building trainings for men in combating GBVAW (yes/no)*	Official Gazette	Publication in OG	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 5: Indicators Suggested for Prosecution in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Access to Justice	Respect for human dignity and private life; non-discrimination; right to social welfare services; right to equal protection before law; equality, gender equality and empowerment, and appropriate care #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.7, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #İstanbul Convention, Art.7,45, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 44, 2017	5.1. In cases brought by women victims of violence, proportion of those in which court decision is given for preventive measures-by court decision - (%) **, ⁱ	Ministry of Justice, Bar associations, TÜBAKKOM and CSOs	Examining court cases, statistics and request of information	Once a year
	Respect for human dignity and private life; non-discrimination; right to social welfare services; right to equal protection before law; equality, gender equality and empowerment and appropriate care #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.7, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Art.7,45, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 44, 2017	5.2. In cases brought by women victims of violence, proportion of those in which court decision is given for preventive measures-by court decision - (%) **, ⁱ	Ministry of Justice, Bar associations, TÜBAKKOM and CSOs	Examining court cases, statistics and request of information	Once a year
	Respect for human dignity and private life; non-discrimination; right to social welfare services; right to equal protection before law; equality, gender equality and empowerment and appropriate care #DEVAW Art.4, 1993 #Belem do Para Art.7, 1994 #Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995 #Maputo Protocol, Art.5, 2003 #HRC/Ertürk, 2008 #İstanbul Convention, Art.7,45, 2011 #CEDAW 35 GR Art. 44, 2017	5.3. Proportion of perpetrators of violence subject to preventive measures who are followed by ASPİMs (i.e. in the context of new measures, new court cases) (%) **, ⁱ	ASPB-KSGM, ASPİM, ŞÖNİM	Court cases through ŞÖNİM and ASPİM	Once a year
<p>* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use i Indicators that can be used at province and district level</p>					

Table 6: Indicators Suggested for Cases of Migration and Asylum Seeking in Combating The General Directorate on the Status of Women

Theme	Relevant Human Rights/ Norms	Indicator	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Data Collection Frequency
Residential Status	Right to equal protection before law; right to benefit from social services; norms of equality, non-violence, gender equality, non-discrimination, appropriate care and empowerment <i>#Belem do Para Art.9, 1994</i> <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D, 1995</i> <i>#Maputo Protocol, Art.10, 2003</i> <i>#Istanbul Convention, Art.7,59, 2011</i>	6.1. Number of migrant women exposed to violence who are entitled to independent residence (on the basis of Istanbul Convention) (number) **	Ministry of Interior, GİGM	Requesting information from the relevant institution	Quarterly
Seeking Institutional Support against Violence	Right to equal protection before law; right to benefit from social services; norms of equality, non-violence, gender equality, non-discrimination, appropriate care and empowerment <i>#Belem do Para Art.9, 1994</i> <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995</i> <i>#Maputo Protocol, Art.10, 2003</i> <i>#Istanbul Convention, Art.7,18, 2011</i>	6.2. Number of migrant women applying for institutional support as a result of violence (number) **	Ministry of Interior, GİGM, UNHCR, ASAM, STGM, CSOs,	Examining data from mentioned organizations and conducting interviews if necessary	Quarterly
Application for Asylum as a Result of Gender-Based Violence	Right to equal protection before law; right to benefit from social services; norms of equality, non-violence, gender equality, non-discrimination, appropriate care and empowerment <i>#Belem do Para Art.9, 1994</i> <i>#Beijing Platform for Action D1, 1995</i> <i>#Maputo Protocol, Art.10, 2003</i> <i>#Istanbul Convention, M..7,60,61, 2011</i>	6.3. Number of women seeking asylum as a result of gender-based violence (number) **	Embassies	Through interviews	Quarterly
* Indicators referred to in international documents and suggested for use in Turkey ** Indicators originally developed in the study and suggested for use					

Table 7: Survey Suggestions for Qualitative Data

Theme	Qualitative survey data	Data source	Data production method
Qualitative data needed for integrated policies	Understanding of forms of gender-based violence that young women are exposed to: production of information about new forms of violence emerging along with technological advances (flirting violence, cyber bullying, harassment and abuse through social media)	Young women	Focus group meetings
	Understanding forms of violence that elderly women are exposed to	Elderly women	DG and OG
Awareness building to prevent The General Directorate on the Status of Women	Exploring the impact of awareness building activities related to combating violence (particularly for men)	Experts in the field	Interviews with specialists and group meetings
	Shortcomings of training programmes targeting men engaged in violence	Experts in the field and male victims of violence	DG and OG
Use of protection and support services	Obstacles to institutional application by victims of violence (women, children, LGBTI)	Victims of violence	DG and OG
Number of women in prison	Forms of violence that women in prisons are exposed to	Convicted women	Qualitative survey- DG
Gender-based violence against migrant and refugee women	Qualitative survey on different forms of violence that women under temporary protection are exposed to at home and in public spaces	Syrian women under temporary protection	Qualitative survey-DG
Violence against women victims of trafficking	Qualitative survey on violence against foreign women working in prostitution sector in Turkey	Victims of trafficking in women	Qualitative survey-DG
Media contribution to GBVAW	Qualitative survey on the impact of films on gender-based violence	Individuals from different sections of society	DG and OG

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