

FINAL REPORT

TURKEY: Country Gender Profile

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ABBREVIATIONS

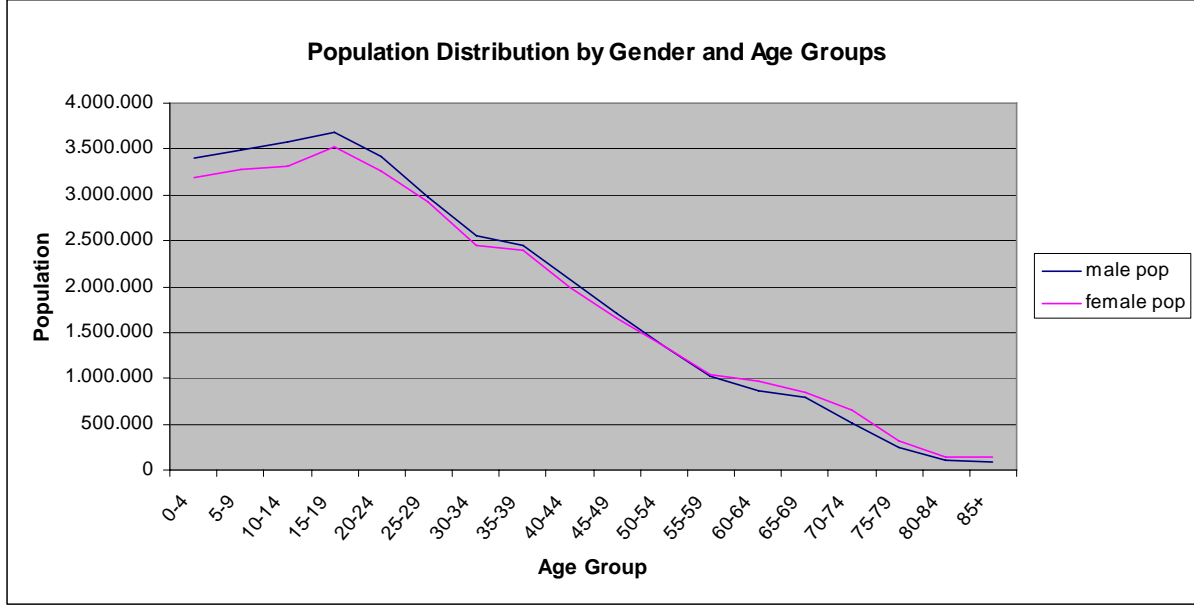
AÇEV	Mother Child Educational Fund (Anne Çocuk Eğitim Vakfı)
AEU	European Education Foundation
CEDAW	Convention Against All Kinds of Discrimination against Women
ÇATOM	Multi-purpose Society Centres (Çok Amaçlı Toplum Merkezi)
ÇYDD	Association for Contemporary Living (Çağdaş Yaşamı Destekleme Derneği)
DGSPW	Directorate General on Status and Problems of Women (Kadının Statüsü ve Sorunları Genel Müdürlüğü)
DPT	State Planning Organization (Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı)
EKAM	Aegean University Centre for Women's Issues (Ege Üniversitesi Kadın Araştırmaları Merkezi)
EU	European Union
GAP	South Eastern Anatolia Project (Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi)
GIDEM	Entrepreneur Supporting Centres (Girişimci Destekleme Merkezi)
HRW	Human Rights Watch
HUKSAM	Hacettepe University Centre for Research and Implementation (Hacettepe Üniversitesi Kadın Sorunları Uygulama Merkezi)
HUNEE	Hacettepe University Population Institute (Hacettepe Üniversitesi Nüfus Etütleri Enstitüsü)
IHD	Human Rights Association (İnsan Hakları Derneği)
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IULA EMME	International Union of Local Authorities, Section for the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East Region
IPC	Istanbul Policy Centre (İstanbul Politikalar Merkezi)
IS-KUR	Turkish National Employment Office (Türkiye İş ve İşçi bulma Kurumu)
KADAV	Solidarity with Women Fund (Kadınlarla Dayanışma Vakfı)
KASAUM	Ankara University Women's Studies Centre (Ankara Üniversitesi Kadın Araştırmaları Merkezi)
KAUM	University of Istanbul Research Centre on Women's Issues (İstanbul Üniversitesi Kadın Sorunları Araştırma Merkezi)
KAYA	Women's Citizen Network (Kadın Yurttaş Ağı)
KADER	Association for Supporting and Educating Women Candidates (Kadın Adayları Destekleme ve Eğitim Merkezi)
KAMER	Women's Centre (Kadın Merkezi)
KAGIDER	Association for Women Entrepreneurs (Kadın Girişimciler Derneği)
KEDV	Foundation for Supporting Women's Handcraft (Kadın Emeğini Değerlendirme Vakfı)
KESK	Confederation of Public Servants (Kamu Çalışanları Konfederasyonu)

KOSGEB	Small and Medium Industry Development Organization (Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli Sanayi Geliştirme ve Destekleme İdaresi Başkanlığı)
MCH/FP	General Directorate of Mother and Child Health of the Ministry of Health
NDI	National Endowment Foundation USA
NWM	National Women's Machinery
SIS	State Institute of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SHECEK	Office for Social Service and Children (Sosyal Hizmetler Ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu)
TBMM	Grand Turkish National Assembly, (Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi)
TESEV	Turkish Foundation for Social and Economic Research (Türkiye Sosyal ve Ekonomik Etütler Vakfı)
TESK	Turkish Tradesmen and Craftsmen Confederation (Türkiye Esnaf ve Sanatkarlar Konfederasyonu)
TISK	Confederation of Turkish Employers Union (Türkiye İşveren Sendikaları Konfederasyonu)
TPC	Turkish Penal Code
TUBITAK	Scientific & Technological Research Council of Turkey (Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknik Araştırmalar Kurumu)
TUIK	State Statistic Institute of Turkey (Türkiye İstatistik Enstitüsü)
TUSIAD	Turkish Industrial Businessmen Association (Türkiye Sanayici Ve İşadamları Derneği)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

1. BASIC PROFILES

1.1. Socio-Economic Profile

Total population: 67.803.940 (2000) ¹ (TISK)



Resource: <http://www.tuik.gov.tr> (According to 2000 Population Census)

Population under age 15 (% of total): 29.5² (UNDP)

Total GDP (billion USD/commodity prices): 569.2 (2005) (TISK)

GDP growth rate %: 7,4

GDP per capita (USD): 7,949.9

Average annual rate of inflation: 8,1

Public expenditure in consolidated budget: (as of % of G.D.P.) (UNDP)

Defence (Military expenditure) 3,1

Education: 3,7 (2002-2004)

Health 5,4 (2003-2004)

Urban population (as of % total population): 66.8 (2004) (UNDP)

Urban population (thousands): 43.036.058 (2004) ³ (DPT)

Urban male population: 22 427 603 (2000) ⁴ (TUİK)

¹ TISK(Türkiye İşveren Sendikaları Konfederasyonu) , 2006, **Avrupa Birliği'ne Giriş Sürecinde AB ülkeleri ve Diğer Aday ülkeler Karşısında Türkiye'nin Durumu: TISK Kıyaslama Raporu,; Ekonomik ve Sosyal Alanda Seçilmiş 145 Gösterge**, pub.no.274 (Turkey's Positions According to Member and Candidate Countries in the Process of Accession to EU: Benchmarking Report According to 145 Selected Economic and Social Indicator) (hereinafter TISK)

² UNDP, Human Development Report 2006; http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/pdfs/report/HDR_2006_Tables.pdf (hereinafterUNDP)

³ DPT www.dpt.gov.tr (hereinafter DPT)

Urban female population: 21 578 671 (2000) ^(TUİK)
Rural population (thousands): 28.295.942(2004) ^(DPT)
Rural male population: 11 919 132 (2000)
Rural female population: 11 878 521 (2000)

Population below income poverty line (%):1990–2003 ^(UNDP)
National poverty line: 27.0⁵
Under 2 USD: 18,7
Under 1 USD: 3,4
Human Poverty Index: Rank: 21 Rate: 9,8
HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank⁶: 1

1.2. Health Profile

Health expenditure (2003, % of GNP) ^(UNDP)
Public 5.4
Private 2.2
Per capita (PPP USD) 528

Life expectancy at birth (years): 68.6 (2000-2005) ^(UNDP)
Probability at birth of surviving to age 65:

- Female: 77.9
- Male: 67.3

Number of Hospital Beds: 189.591 (2004) ^(UNDP)
Population per bed: 376
Population per physician: 720
Number of health clinics: 6.042
Doctor per capita: 99.050
Nurse per capita: 81.064
Pharmacist per capita: 24.117

Maternal mortality rate (per 100.000 live births): 130 (1990-2004) ^(UNDP)

- Under age 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 32 (2004)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 28 (2004)

⁴ TUİK <http://tuik.gov.tr> (hereinafter TUİK)

⁵ **National poverty line** refers to the share of the population living on less than \$1 a day. All countries with an income poverty rate of less than 2% were given equal rank. The rankings are based on countries for which data are available for both indicators. A positive figure indicates that the country performs better in income poverty than in human poverty, a negative the opposite. see <http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/indicators/default.cfm>

⁶ **National poverty index (NPI-1)** measures deprivations in the three basic dimensions of human development: 1. A long and healthy life-vulnerability to death at a relatively early age, as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40. 2. Knowledge-exclusion from the world of reading and communications, as measured by the adult literacy rate. 3. A decent standard of living-lack of access to overall economic provisioning, as measured by the un weighted average of two indicators, the percentage of population without permanent access to an improved water source and percentage of children under weight for age. see <http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/indicators/default.cfm>

Contraceptive Prevalence between married women ages 15-49(%): 64 (1996-2004) ^(UNDP)
Births attended by skilled health personel (%): 83 (1996-2004) ^(UNDP)

1.3. Educational Profile

Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) (2004) ^(UNDP)

- Female 79.6
- Male 95.3

Female rate as of %of male rate: 84

Youth literacy (2004) ^(UNDP)

- Female rate (% ages 15–24) 93.3
- Female rate as % of male rate 95

Net primary enrolment (2004) ^(UNDP)

- Female rate (%): 87
- Female rate as % of male rate: 95

Increase in years in girl child enrolment (net) ^(TUIK)

	<u>1997- 1998(%)</u>	<u>2004-2005(%)</u>
Primary	75,6	92,2
Secondary	33,8	42.4
University	9,5	12.0

Illiteracy & literacy rate: (DPT) ^(TUIK)

Illiteracy rate (%): Total: 12,7, Female: 19,4 ; Male: 6,1 (2000)

Literacy rate (%) Total: 87,3 Female: 80,6 Male: 93,9 (2000)

Literate but no school completed: 2 151 801 ^(TUIK)

- Male 881,546 (5.26 %)
- Female 1,270,255 (7.52 %)

High school (net) enrolment % (2003-2004)⁷ ^(TCG)

- Female 42,4
- Male 50,2

Higher education completed: 2 625 311 (2000) ^(TUIK)

- Male 1,714,426 (10.23 %)
- Female 910,885 (5.39 %)

Higer education (2003-2004) ^(TCG)

⁷ MEB, 2004-2005, see www.kssgm.gov.tr/istatistics/toplumsalciinsiyetgostergeleri (hereinafter TCG)

- Total 1.946.442
- Female 812.302 (41.2 %)
- Male 1.134.140
- Female to male ratio 71.6

1.4. Labor Profile

Total employment (thousand people): (2004) ^(TISK)

- Total 21.563
- Total male employment: 15.856
- Total female employment: 5.707

Participation to work force (2004) (%) ^(TUIK)

- Total 48.7
- Male 72.3
- Female 25.4

Female participation to work force (%) ^(TUIK)

- 34,1 (1990)
- 26,9 (2002)
- 25,4 (2004)
- 24.8 (urban 19.3, rural 33.7) (2005)

Percentage in Sectors (%) ^{(TISK) (UNDP)}

Agriculture

- Total: 34,0 (2004)
- Male: 24
- Female: 56 (1995-2003)

Industry

- Total: 23,0
- Male: 28
- Female:15 (1995-2003)

Services

- Total: 43,0
- Male: 48
- Female: 29

Unemployment rate (%) ^(TISK)

- Total: 10,3
- Male (15 and older labor force): 10,8
- Female (15 and labor force): 9,0

1.5. Gender Equality ^(UNDP)

Gender-related development index (GDI)⁸

- Rank 71
- Value 0.745

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) (2004)

- Female 4.038
- Male 11.408

Ratio of estimated female to male earned income: 0,35 ^(UNDP)

Seats in TBMM held by women (% of total): 4.4

Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total): 7

Female professional and technical workers (% of total): 31

1.6. Gender Related Laws

- Family Protection Law (1998) (no. 4320)
- Civil Code (2002) (no. 4721)
- Labour Code (2003) (no. 4857)
- Penal Code (2004) (no. 5237)
- Municipal Law (2005) (no. 5393)
- Family Court Law (2003) (no. 4787)
- Organizational Law of Directorate General on Status and Problems of Women (DGSPW) (2004) (no. 5251)
- Organizational Law of Directorate General on Family and Social Research (2004) (no. 5256)

⁸ GDI (gender development Index) is a measure of *human development* that adjusts the human development index (HDI) to penalize for disparities between women and men in the three dimensions of the HDI 1. A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth. 2. Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio. 3. A decent standard of living, as measured by estimated earned income (PPP USD). see <http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/indicators/default.cfm>

2. GENERAL SITUATION OF WOMEN AND GOVERNMENT POLICY ON GENDER

2.1. General Situation

In Turkey, argument for gender equality has a long history. While the experiences of Ottoman women of 19th century lie in the background, the most important pillars of this history were the Republican Reforms. These reforms accomplished in the 1920's and 1930 have reflected 'modern women' as a symbol and describe the socially competing forces of Turkish society, as traditional-religious vs. modern-Westernized ones. This background signified national gender equality policies as a part of "modernization" or "cultural transformation" processes, rather than being considered as an integral aspect of the economic development and growth.⁹

Turkey's modernization period has been characterized as family-centered society that was in some context contrary to women's human's rights and freedom. This was a kind of the designing a 'modern family', based on the women's role as wife and mother. Due to this legacy, participation of women in social and political life without respecting their family responsibilities has been perceived to be destructive for family life. By this fact, one of the very first pre-conditions for gender equality is to create an enabling environment that supports equal standing of both sexes in the family. The consequence of this prioritized woman's family-centered roles, it is mostly charity works as pattern for social participation is deemed to be suitable for women in Turkey. This status for women restricted to 'social' but not 'economic' and 'political' is also result in a persistent lack of female power in labour market and political decision making.

Family-based societal perceptions related with women's status also create a kind of blindness to social security problems of women. It should be stated that family or community-based traditional social protection and safety nets are still more effective for women rather than public ones or other social security, poverty alleviation measures and support strategies from a gender equality perspective. However, the community also impedes women's empowerment since its traditional norms and values pose obstacles for women to work and participate equally to society.

Despite this gender asymmetrical background for women's status, since the 1990s women's organizations in Turkey gained a crucial role in forcing equality legislation and policies for implementation due to its increasing political prominence and capacity to participate in social, economic and political configuration of decision in the country. Through their efforts, public awareness has been increasing and people have been better informed about existing gender disparity issues, problems to be faced and also capabilities, resources and mechanisms to be solved. Since the beginning of last decade, as a consequence of this development some

⁹ See Bibliography vol. 7.1.2. 'Engendering the Turkish History'

of the women's NGOs are becoming strategic partners of equality policies of the government. This is one of the main strengthening aspects of gender equality policies in Turkey¹⁰.

Owing to some outspoken NGOs whose mandates were struggling for fulfillment of women's human rights including equal access to education, elimination of domestic and sexual violence, increasing women's representation in the TBMM (Grand Turkish National Assembly) and main governing bodies, the issue of gender equality has been kept quite visible in media throughout the 90's. As the consequence of this occurrence, main areas of gender equality agenda become visible as domestic violence, 'honor killing'¹¹s' high illiteracy rate, and low participation in political decision making processes, especially in national and local representative bodies and the labor market appear.

The extent to which gender-based violence is prevalent in a society is often indicative of the depth of basic inequality between women and men in that culture. In Turkey the prevalence of different types and forms of violence against women (domestic, community-based, sexual, etc.) and the effectiveness of measures implemented to combat such violence through the punishment of perpetrators and through rehabilitation and support services for victims are currently under discussion. Community and state attitudes as reflected in social norms and cultural practices over a wide spectrum, ranging from "honor crimes" to "bride-price" and "wife-battering," as well as the promulgation and implementation of laws pertaining specifically to gender-based violence in the home, in the community and in the state agencies (that is, in police custody or detention) are widely being discussed.

Ongoing inequalities between women's and men's participation in political decision making processes at the national and local levels in Turkey is one of the main resources of gender asymmetry. Under-representation of women in political decision-making and the male-dominated models of participation in political parties are visible aspects of this fact. Women's branches in political parties are seen primarily as instruments for the mobilization of female voters but not for training and assisting women for political representation and so that only a few powerful women of the elites can be part of the political processes.

Lack of access to labor markets, employment opportunities and productive resources, and constraints on mobility and time burdens that result from double duties for women in the public and private spheres are defined as accounting for the lack of opportunity. Lack of access to public services such as health and education are linked to lack of capabilities, and vulnerability to economic risks and civil/domestic violence are perceived as leading to lack of security. Being without a "voice" and power at the household, community and national levels is negatively related to empowerment.

¹⁰ See Bibliography vol.7.3. 'Women's Movement in Turkey'

¹¹ see definitions: honor killing

The role of women in Turkey in social, economic and political life registered important improvements in legislation but practical implementation was lagging behind. In near future this has to be realized by more concrete programs and projects.

2.2. Governmental Policy on Gender

Turkey stipulates an important progress regarding women's rights since 1990s. Due to the outcomes of the women's organizations' efforts and international monitoring activities on gender equality issues of Turkey, a parallel development has been observed in some of the main governmental bodies and policies motivated by the capability to build a common agenda for gender equality with the participation of related public authorities, women's NGOs and some private sector initiatives that will make Turkey more skilled in implementing her recently revised gender equality perspective.

For an effective gender equality policy, collaborative efforts between government (local and national), NGOs, labor market partners, media and private co-operations are virtually needed. The Turkish government has acknowledged the role of women's rights organizations as partners of the government and it is supported by national and international stakeholders to consolidate this cooperation with NGOs through official and permanent structures and institutions.

Until recently, Turkey's legal framework for gender equality might be defined as gender-neutral that was in fact helpful in eliminating gender inequalities. During the last decades sliding perspectives become dominant in globally which was critical to any kind of gender-neutral perspective and favoring gender-sensitive or gender-integrated ones. Turkey has been affected by the proceedings prevailed within this new engendering perspective and needs became clear to revise all her basic laws from a new gender-integrated perspective. What is observed on the background of recent reforms in Turkey regarding gender equality might be interpreted as the outcomes of this perspective.¹²

For Turkey, the period since the beginning of 2000s is marked by milestone legal reforms that eliminate fundamental discriminatory provisions against women. Legal framework for women's rights and gender equality has been legislated as concordant to Turkey's commitment to international and regional legal standards such the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the European Union *acquis*. These developments open the gate for 'path-breaking' projects in terms of providing gender equality.

This state of affair was reached by the fact of close cooperation between local and international women's organizations' and their enforcing capabilities to governmental bodies for reallocating resources of Turkey along with the efforts for reinventing gender equality policies empowered by the recent legal instruments. In the current situation, main actors for

¹² See vol.4. 'Legal Reforms for Gender Equality' .

gender equality policies of Turkey that are women's NGOs, state ministries, and international institutions such as EU and UN are working together to get real outcomes of these efforts. At this stage governmental policy on gender equality is mainly concentrated on the issues of violence against women, women's reproductive health and increasing girl child enrolment to education¹³.

One of the early steps of governmental policy on gender equality were to build a national machinery for women's rights (NWM) that is Directorate General on Status and Problems of Women (DGSPW) used as a main instrument in accomplishing related efforts. These governmental efforts on gender equality can be characterized by shifting perspectives from a general sensitivity for the issues of women's human rights violations towards a perspective which is more inclusive gender mainstreaming policies.¹⁴

For full and effective implementation of the gender mainstreaming policy, the establishment of an *Advisory Board on the Status of Women* accomplished in 2004 by the Organizational Law of DGSPW¹⁵ which will provide advice on policy planning and implementation will be useful if effectively used in order to facilitate the coordination between ministries, academic institutions and NGOs.

Mainstreaming the gender perspective in all policies, plans and programs are targeted by DGSPW and this has been an on-going process in Turkey, albeit facing strong resistance by the male dominated mentality in the state bureaucracy. In efforts to mainstream gender equality, some governmental bodies have been prioritized as targets to be made more receptive to and accountable for gender equality.

Despite rapid increasing in resources, participants and quantity in women's rights projects and institutional capacities there are still ongoing deficiencies of gender equality agenda in terms of the gender inequality issues which are still stayed untouched.

In Turkey, what is currently observed in recent development policies and projects is that only a separated component is assigned to women's problems, however the rest of the project stays gender blind. Consequences of this neglecting, it might not be an unpredictable result for any project that is, on the one hand, including a women's empowerment component and on the other, unconsciously creating a new gender asymmetry that will become a real obstacles in the near future. Furthermore, Turkey still has few affinities available on men's responsibility to become conscious about their involvement in prevailing gender inequalities.

Another deficiency is in resources which have been allocated to researches and to collect data on women and gender affairs within the capabilities of universities and specific research institutions, like TUBİTAK, and the lack of country-wide data dissemination. Poverty is still a major problem for women and in near future it will gain more gendered characteristics in

¹³ See vol.6.2. 'Projects of Other Governmental Bodies'.

¹⁴ See Definitions: Gender Mainstreaming

¹⁵ See vol. 2.3. DGSPW.

cooperation with other social problems. The role of the social protection system in alleviating poverty is still very limited and not sensitive for gender asymmetries.

An amendment to Political Parties Law and Election Law were under discussion since the last years that was at least 1/3 quota demanded for underrepresented gender in the candidate lists of general and local elections with specific provisions to ensure their placement in electable positions of lists. This proposal for 'representation quota' is being forced by most of the women's NGOs¹⁶ and was recommended in EU Commission Reports both in 2005 and 2006 but it has not been reached to any solution yet¹⁷.

In Turkey there is no institutional body such as the Parliamentary Committee for Gender Equality to ensure women's representation in TBMM. It is repeatedly recommended to government to establish a 'Standing Parliamentary Committee on Gender Equality' especially by CEDAW, EU and NGOs recommendation reports.

Governmental policy to prevent domestic and sexual violence is not evaluated as satisfactory and it is always suggested that more 'Shelter' should be provided for the victims which has already become mandatory by recent amendments to the Municipal Law¹⁸. The establishment of the 'Alo 157', emergency call number, for family, women, children and handicapped telephone provides help for violence cases and considered as a new positive step at nation-wide¹⁹.

The Government has no up dated national action plan on women and gender issues but it was announced that one will be drafted soon especially on the prevention of domestic violence as prioritized area²⁰.

2.3. Directorate General on Status and Problems of Women (DGSPW)

Turkey's national machinery for gender equality policies is mainly composed of a central coordination unit that is DGSPW and some connected units assigned to different ministries.

DGSPW was established in 1990 under the Prime Ministry in accordance with governmental liabilities to international resolutions. Its location was changed repeatedly throughout its existence. DGSPW was first under the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare in 1990 and in 1991, its portfolio was given to the Ministry of State responsible for Women's Affairs, Family and Social Services. Due to changes in government, 6 ministers were in charge of DGSPW in 5 years. In 2002, the DGSPW was returned to the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. This position changed again and the DGSPW was returned to the Prime Ministry in 2003.

¹⁶ See doc.no. 13, 15, 16, 17.

¹⁷ See doc.no. 1, 2.

¹⁸ See vol. 4.7. 'Legal Reforms, Municipal Law'.

¹⁹ See Special Parliamentary Commission Report, (doc.no. 7)

²⁰ See www.kssgm.gov.tr and preparations for gender indicator action plan see doc.no.22.

From the beginning, the political process to establish a NWM was signed by two different flows of effects that were reflections of the divisions within the political society between more Western/liberal oriented elites versus those that favored a 'Turkish-Islamic syntheses. This political negotiation process led to the establishment of two parallel mechanisms, one focusing on women, and the other on the family, and again two separate bureaucratic units, one called 'the Directorate for Women's Status and Problems', acquiring the official status as coordination unit of NWM and the other called 'The Family Research Organization' that is mainly working as consulting unit. In time, DGSPW reached the position of to hold the responsibility as main policy designer and implementing unit of NWM and other fall back to secondary importance.

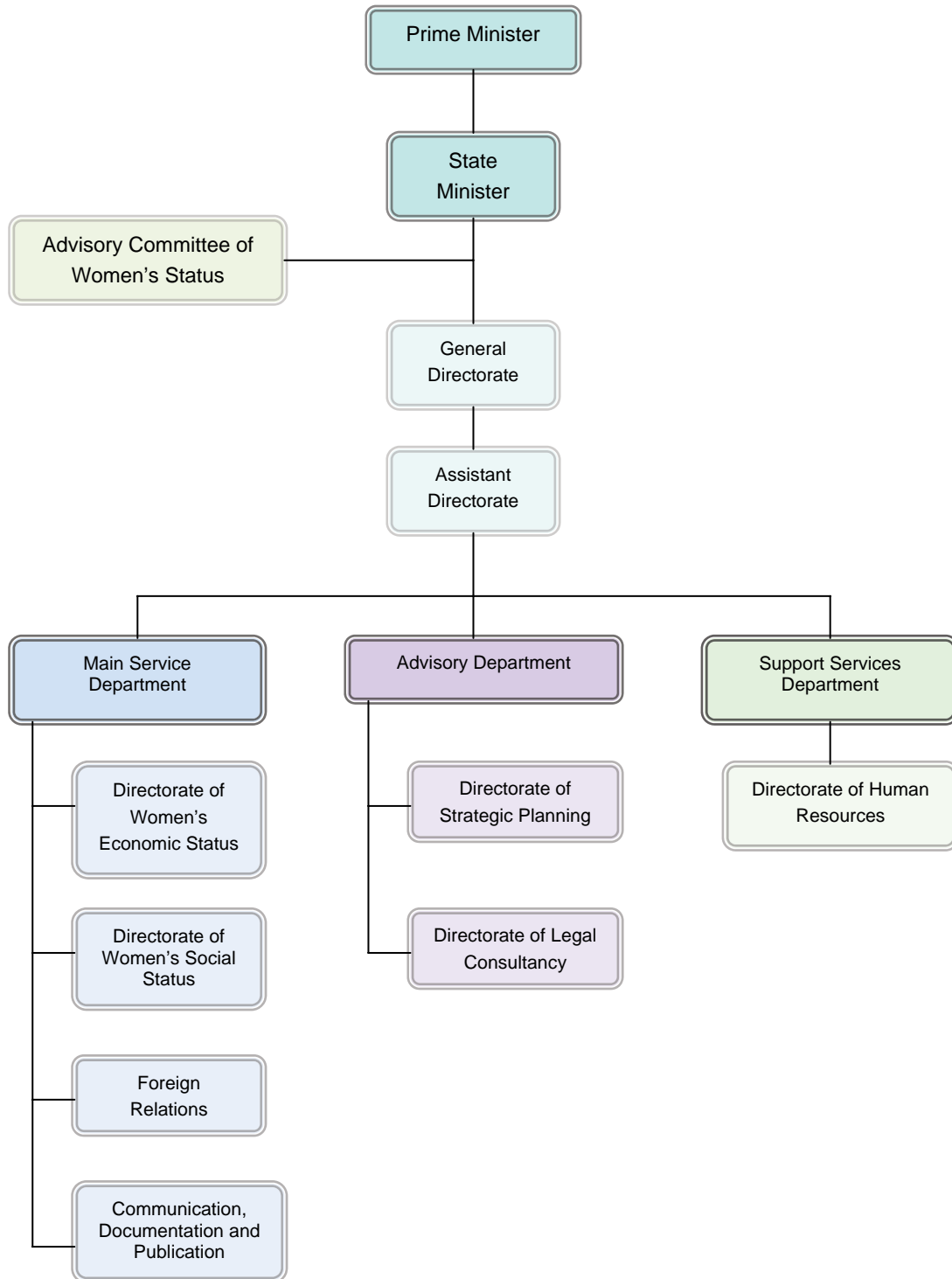
The DGSPW was created by a Decree and did not have a formal legal basis (an organizational law) until 2004. The lack of an organizational law and its organizational relocation process weakened the DGSPW and put it in a precarious position and, of course, limited its effectiveness in fulfilling its responsibilities. The director was appointed on a temporary basis and the staff members did not have the rights that regular public servants have such as opportunities for promotion, indemnity and claim to seniority.

The new Organizational Law of 2004 has emphasized on empowerment of women and promotion of women's rights in all areas and especially in the eradication of violence against women and political participation. DGSPW's main role in contributing to policy-making, policy advocacy including working with the media is especially originated from its gender mainstreaming perspective.

The new Organizational Law stipulates a new Advisory Council mandated to give policy advice to the Director, comprised of DGSPW officials, representatives of relevant government organizations and NGO leaders. It met in June 2006 for the first time and reached the following conclusions:

- There is a need for an overall Gender Policy in Turkey, and priority should be accorded to: women's employment, education, overcoming violence against women, increasing women's participation in decision-making and politics.
- Legal reforms for gender equality have mostly been enacted; what is important at present is that there is no retreating from these reforms, and priority be given to implementing these reforms effectively.
- The Advisory Council should bring together academics, women's NGO representatives and all relevant public institution representatives together and meet every three months.

Organizational Chart of DGSPW



Human Resources of DGSPW

Since the beginning of DGSPW the lack of a permanent professional staff has put it in a weak position in terms of human resources and forced to lean on academics and NGO

expertise for their own training and needs in this area. In the presence, DGSPW is going to employ more expertise as its own staff and also shortage in human resources is going to be fulfilled by a new European Commission project under the 2005 Pre-membership Financial Assistance Program titled “Expanding Gender Equality” aims to strengthen the capacity of the DGSPW itself.

Source of Funding

Between 1994 and 2004, the DGSPW had been running with an extremely limited budget (its share of the national budget is 0.00012%). DGSPW had been competed for native resources, but mostly funding came from external sources for DGSPW programs, including the UNDP, World Bank, the UNFPA. An EU funded project is has already started. It is important to remember, however, the government shares the financing of UN projects and the World Bank. Financing of World Bank comes in the form of loans and is paid back by the government.

Relationship with women’s NGOs

The DGSPW emerged as a bureaucracy that engaged in active collaboration with women’s organizations, activists, and academics and represents the first such experiment for Turkey in the 1990s. It also demonstrated that the state-civil society gap may not be as insurmountable as imagined. Many women engaged with the DGSPW assumed multiple roles, switching between bureaucratic, academic and activist identities. Due to this positive collaboration DGSPW opened the way to women’s groups’ participation at the global level; women’s groups seized these opportunities and demonstrated strong capacity and leadership in promoting women’s rights for Turkey at international forums and national forums. The network of NGOs around the country has expanded and contributed to all related steps, especially during legislative reforms and other political area of policy design²¹.

Directorate General on Status and Problems of Women, www.kssgm.gov.tr

Directorate General on Family and Social Research, www.aile.gov.tr

²¹ for more information on DGSPW see doc. no. 12, doc.no. 4/vol.9.

3. CURRENT SITUATION OF WOMEN BY SECTORS

3.1. Education

To the extent that the relationship between human capital and economic growth is relevant, unequal access to education by women constitutes a critical intervention point for development policies. For the Turkish case, women's access to education at different levels (literacy, primary and secondary education, higher education) and types (formal and non-formal education), points to the main bottlenecks with respect to the persistence and prospects of gender disparities and inequalities in the country.

More than half a million girls do not attend school each year, even though in Turkey it is compulsory to receive education for at least 8 years. There is a complex range of economic and social factors that contribute to the non-attendance of girls at school. One of the main reasons is the reluctance of families to send girls to school. Especially in the South East region, where the number of girls attending school is disproportionately large, schools are often situated far from home and many parents do not want their children, especially girls, to travel far, mainly for security reasons. Many families suffer economic hardship; therefore they try to augment domestic income by keeping children at home to work. Among the other reasons, there are that the traditional gender bias of families that favors the needs of men and boys over those of women and girls and the fact that many parents consider the early marriage of their girls to be more important than their education. Furthermore, the shortage of schools and classrooms and the poor physical state of the schools are other reasons for low interest at education.

In the last years, some important education projects have been launched in order to tackle this problem and they have had positive effects on the enrolment rate of the girls. Some of them are 'Dad send me to school', 'Let's go to school girls', 'Snowdrops' and 'Pick your sibling'. The 'Campaign to support national education' has reached 5 million adults in 4 years, most of whom are women from rural areas and girls who couldn't go to school. A lot of NGOs are working as partners of these projects and also international financial supports are really worth to mention on this respect²².

The share of Ministry of National Education and The Council of Higher Education budget in total consolidated budget has risen from 9.8% in 1996 to 13% in 2005. In 2003, the government set up the 'Let's go to school girls' campaign together with UNICEF and with support from NGOs, the EU, the World Bank, the private sector and media with the goal to close the gender-gap in primary school enrolment. According to UNICEF, the campaign has resulted in the enrolment of 177,000 girls and 87,000 boys in 53 provinces²³. The Ministry of National Education decided to expand the campaign to all the country's 81 provinces.

²² See vol. 5. Gender Projects.

²³ See UNICEF Report in doc. no. 25.

The campaign has done much to raise awareness about the gender gap in education and women's rights. Besides, within the context of the 'Social Risk Mitigation Project' of the World Bank and the Turkish government, families with great financial problems are given what is called 'Conditional Cash Transfers'. This means that the families get financial incentives provided that they send their children to school and extra amount of cash transfers are provided for sending girls to school.

According to 2004 data 79.6% of women as opposed to 95.3% of men over 15 years of age are literate. When youth literacy rate is considered this female figures increase (between ages 15-24) to rate 93.3%. According to the numbers of 1997-1998 girl child school enrolment was at primary level 75.6% at secondary level 33.8% and at university/higher education level 9.5% and all these figures are increasing respectively to 92.2%, 42.4% and 12.0%, in 2004-2005²⁴.

In 2004-2005 year at secondary level schools total girl child enrolment is 1.306.408 as opposed to 1.733.041 numbers of male (F/M female ratio to male 75.4). Only 415.339 girls of this numbers are going to vocational school as opposed to 687.055 numbers of male (F/M female ratio to male 60.5). At non-formal education level the number of females is 1.473.065 and male 1.978.450 (F/M female to male ratio 74.5%)²⁵.

In higher education, total number of female is 812.302 (41.2% of total) as opposed to 1.134.140 male and F/M ratio is 71.6%. In academic professional positions 38.5% of total and 26% of professors are female. These are quite surprisingly high numbers according to globally lower rate of female over the world in academic positions²⁶.

The positive impact of the eight-year compulsory basic education reform on female enrollment is should be noted. Another positive aspect is the continuing trend for women's entry into higher education and professional careers; by contrast, ongoing gender-based character of technical vocational education is seen as an impediment to women's chances of involvement in income-generating activities. It is also clear that the continuing gender-insensitive and sexist character of educational materials, settings and actors in primary and secondary education which is inhibiting women's empowerment and access to the public sphere²⁷.

3.2. Health

Since Turkey participated to International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) which was held in Cairo (1994) and the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995) shifts have occurred in policies related to women's health. This new perspective was a maturation of legal frame of health policies that signifies a change from a

²⁴ See HDI index doc.no. 39.

²⁵ MEB, 2004-2005, see www.kssgm.gov.tr/istatistics/toplumsalciinsiyetgostergeleri (hereinafter TCG)

²⁶ TCG

²⁷ for more details see doc.no. 4, ch.3.

traditional domestic one which was reducing reproductive roles of women to instruments of birth and to biological reproduction, to the new one which respecting individual rights of women to decide whether or not, when, how often to have a child. This new legal perspective does not allow discrimination by marital status in delivering public services related with population planning including fertility regulation, providing and producing contraceptives and surgical sterilization²⁸.

In Turkey, programs have been initiated to improve the status of women, which is a crucial determinant of their reproductive and sexual health. In 1996 DGSPW and the MCH/FP prepared "A National Strategic Plan on Women's Health". UNFPA 3rd Country Program has been prepared on Reproductive and Sexual Health (R/SH) by gender perspective²⁹.

Despite these positive developments, when the implementations to be considered in the real life situations at the peripheral levels it is not much favorable for women in terms of gender equality because of the attention not much given in the practices of the health care providers.

Reproductive and Sexual Health including Family Planning are major concerns in the country. Approximately 2 million pregnancies occur in Turkey in one year. 1.4 million deliveries, more than 300 thousand induced abortions take place. High-risk pregnancies are still widespread. The total fertility rate (TFR) is 2.2 per women, annual population growth rate is 1.2 (%), 2004). The infant mortality rate (IMR) is 28 per thousand for the year 2004. Unfortunately, perinatal causes of infant mortality are still common in the country and perinatal mortality rate is 24 per thousand total births, which indicate the needs of improvement in reproductive health of mothers.

Throughout the years the coverage of antenatal care (ANC) has increased in 2003 being 81% of all pregnant women. The likelihood of a mother receiving ANC increases markedly with the increase in the mother's education. The proportion of safe delivery was 83% in 2003, which means approximately one in six pregnant women delivers without any medical help (assisted by traditional births attendants at home) in Turkey. The prevalence of safe delivery increases by the increase in the level of education of women and the husbands. Education level of women is a key determinant of women in the utilization of the health care services³⁰.

Early age of marriage is one of the common problems in Turkey. Age at first marriage for female is 20.0, for male 23.6 years. Unwanted and high-risk pregnancies are seen a lot in Turkey (i.e. 63.4% of currently married women who don't want any more children; 20.1% of births in the last 5 years were unwanted; 13.9% of births were mistimed; 39.0% of births in the last 5 years were in high risk category)³¹. Motherhood at a very young age leads to maternal deaths. The underlying factors of maternal deaths are again socio-economic status

²⁸ see results of research Akin (2006), vol. 7.1.3 Bibliography on Women's Health.

²⁹ see UNFPA projects.

³⁰ see vol. 7.1. 3 Bibliography on Women's Health, Akin and Bahar-Ozvaris, (2004)

³¹ *ibid.*

of individuals and community, gender discrimination, cultural issues, health care services and so on.

Turkey is a country where recording and notification of health statistics are very often missing and incomplete. Almost none of the data related to health including birth and death information, has been determined-collected routinely. Statistical information about the country is generally obtained from large-scale representative sampling unit surveys or information is estimated by projections³².

All indicators necessitate the improvement of women's health and health care services in Turkey. In order to attain this goal, a more strengthened primary health care service policy and implementation strategy, a holistic approach towards women's health, improvement of the recording-notification system, integration of gender sensitive policies into the main plan and programs of the country, cooperation and collaboration between sectors, monitoring and evaluation of the results and operating the existing mechanisms are required.

3.3. Agriculture and Rural Women

Problems of rural women are closely associated with agrarian and rural structure of Turkey. Because of fragmented and small land holding and falling rates of return on agrarian production, men migrate to search work in the cities and women assume the responsibilities on the land without necessarily having access to required resources, information and decision making authority.

According to 2005 data total female population is 25.617.000 and 9.815.000 of this number is living in rural areas. Employed female labour force number in urban areas is 2.525.000 and in rural areas is 3.175.000. Employment rate of the female population is respectively 19.3% in urban and 33.7% in rural areas. Female rate of work force participation decreases when moved from rural to urban areas due to different factors, while male work force participation quite similarly the same with 73.5% in rural areas and 71.5 % in urban areas³³.

Female work force participation according to the sectors is quite asymmetrical that is in 51.6% agriculture, 14.6% in industry, 0.5% in construction and 33.3% in services. Most of the female labour force workers in rural areas (89%) are exclusively working in agriculture and most of them (81.9%) are working as unpaid family workers. As oppose to this pattern in urban areas more than half of female work force is working in the service sector³⁴.

A gender-based analysis of agricultural sector provides a clear picture of gender differences in economic activities. Different roles of women and men in agriculture and husbandry,

³² Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies (HUNEE) is periodically doing this kind of large scale exampled, Turkey's Population and Health Research (TNSA), see vol. 8.6. 'Main Research on Women/ 'Reproductive Health of Women'. For figures of this research see Reference Documents doc.no. 34.

³³ TCG

³⁴ TCG

gender differences on the basis of land-ownership, farm size, type of crop, technology use and productivity need more attention. It is a fact that academic work on rural women and rural poverty is quite scarce in Turkey, and that studies specifically on the poverty of rural women are almost absent. Participation patterns of women in rural work, low rate of land ownership and the division of labor in agriculture prevent women to have equal access to opportunities such as credit, machinery and new land. What is more critical is that the fact that most of the existing rural development projects lack a gender component or are at least gender blind in their implementations. A closer review of the agricultural sector will make the gender-based prevalence of rural poverty and its implications for the future.

There is strictly a conserved gender division of labour in agriculture. Women are more heavily involved in livestock production activities than crop production activities and more involved in the middle phases (weeding, hoeing) of crop production than in the early (land preparation) and latter stages (marketing). Women are more involved in vegetable, tuber and fruit (special crops) productions than cereal production and perform more labor-intensive tasks compared to men who perform more mechanized tasks. Mechanization in agriculture has a negative impact on women's involvement in agricultural production. Women's production activities intensify to perform the processing of crop and livestock production for household consumption. Women's working location is closer to home than that of men. Women's involvement in agriculture is greater in the summer months, when the harvest takes place and when men's off-farm employment opportunities are at the peak and work (at peak seasons) longer hours than men and have inferior working conditions. There are tasks that are performed only by men such as pruning, grafting and chemical spraying. The demand for these skilled activities in peak periods is met by employing outsiders even if there is an available female labor supply in the family.

Inequality in women's access to land puts woman farmers in a disadvantaged position. These are: limited access to land, lack of technology suitable for women workers, poor access to extension services, limited intra-household transfer of agricultural knowledge, women's limited access to financial services lack of mobility and time, lack of education, lack of incentives and a limited role in decision making at different levels. Among these constraints, "land ownership" plays a strategic role.

In Turkey, as in many developing countries, there are no data on how land ownership varies by gender. The agricultural census will not provide data on landownership by gender.

Several rural development projects of varying scope and size have been implemented in Turkey. These are aimed at a "planned" approach. The majority of them aimed at reducing regional disparities and look at rural women from a "modernization" point of view.

Government funded projects are carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and the Ministries of State responsible for (public) Credit Institutions.

The newly established “Department for Women in Rural Development” of MARA has delivered training and extension services since 1998.³⁵ There is a new attempt to transfer agricultural information to rural women, although “home economics” remains as the main activity. The purpose of the home economics program is to increase the living standards of rural families. This is achieved by transferring new information and techniques to rural women and by improving their skills..

NGO activities concerning rural women are quite limited. The most important NGO is Türkiye Kalkınma Vakfı (TKV). TKV also cooperates closely with the GAP Administration. The so-called “ÇATOMs³⁶” benefit to a certain extent from this cooperation.

There are actually very few studies on rural poverty in Turkey, especially on the poverty of rural women.

The ongoing agricultural reform in Turkey is at its beginning stages and is still “gender blind.” There is no awareness of men’s and women’s specific and different roles in agricultural production. This will probably have serious implications for the transition crops (such as hazelnut and tobacco) component of the reform. The reform offers financial incentives to farmers who will change to other (non-surplus) crops. But this crop transition can also mean “changes in the way of life” and has different implications for women and men. The incentives suffer from gender blindness: however, corrections in future stages of the reform might be possible³⁷.

3.4. Participation of Women to Labour Market

According to labour market participation data, the Turkish employment rate of women is currently around 27% in 2004, whereas in 1998 the figure was still 35%. This points to a chronic decrease in the participation of women in the Turkish official labour market. This means more and more women are losing out on the labour market. This trend needs to be stopped, and reversed. The reasons for the decrease in women's participation are diverse. Economic growth in Turkey is not followed by an increase in job opportunities. Many women have a low level of education, hindering their access to the labour market. Discrimination of women in the labour market also remains a problem, revealing the underlying biases of a society which is to some degree still patriarchal.

Gender discrimination in labour market is quiet clear. Different patterns of labor force participation of women according to men by employment category, level, sector (public versus private and formal versus informal) and points to differences between the sexes in earning power, work conditions and benefits, including childcare and on-the-job training opportunities should be taken seriously to review. The impact of the gender division of labor

³⁵ “Kırsal Kalkınmada Kadın Dairesi Başkanlığı”.

³⁶ Multipurpose Community Centers

³⁷ for more information see doc.no. 4, vol. 7.

at home on women's and men's labor market choices and performances is affecting gender asymmetry in labour market. Female employment is concentrated on public sector and as civil servants. The number of women civil servants showed a slight increase over years, reaching the ratio of 26% according to 2002 figures of middle and high-level decision makers within public administration are women³⁸.

What is the most serious trend in Turkey is the steady decline in the overall labor force participation rates of women that can partly be attributed to demographics (the high ratio of the young female population) and social change (rural to urban migration and cultural factors such as women's domestic role and caring responsibilities), but there are also economic reasons that account for women's low and declining rate of labor force participation and their unemployment.

There is an ongoing decrease in the participation of women in Turkish official labour market, this in contrast to the rise of women's participation in the informal sector, which is often a result of the low level of education of many women.

The absence of women in the official labour market is to some extent also explained by their disproportional representation in the informal labour market, in which they often work as unregistered home workers. Women often are unable to leave the informal sector because their level of education is too low, they are house-bound by their care for children and sick or elderly relatives and because of discrimination when it comes to hiring workers in the formal sector.

Labour legislation has already been improved, and gender equality policy of Turkey has several projects which seek to improve the number of women who are gainfully employed, such as vocational training programmes and programmes supporting women entrepreneurs. What is surprising is, in some areas women are doing very well, with around 30% of lawyers, academics and doctors are women. Trade unions could play an important role in organizing women already in the labour force and those seeking to be gainfully employed, so that it becomes easier for women to take part in the labour market. In this light this report also calls for unionization of the informal sector and training of union representatives concerning women's rights issues.

Male dominated model of participation is also prevalent in labour unions. In Turkey, only 14-15% of all registered women workers are organized in trade unions that amounts to 100.000 women and means 10% membership rate of all unions. According to the official figures of Ministry of Labour the number of registered female workers are 793.847 in 2002 and 51.53% of these women that are 409.099 are unionized³⁹. In reality, these figures are not reliable because of non-dropping the registered people when they quit, resigned or got out from job

³⁸ TCG.

³⁹ TCG

and at the same time from union membership. Due to this fact, the above estimated figures by gender experts should be taken more close to reality⁴⁰.

This low unionization rate for female workers is not the result of the employment structure only, but the patriarchal pattern of organizational participation in Turkey. When we consider the female representation in decision making bodies in labour unions the situation becomes clearer. In TURK-IS (the largest labour confederation), none of the 27 labour unions have female members in their central executive committees. The situation is similar for two other smaller confederations, HAK-IS and DISK⁴¹.

A greater reliance on market development and increased deregulation and free market flexibility in the Turkish economy since the 1980's have intensified the existing gender inequalities with respect to types and conditions of work, wages and social security. It is also to be argued that not only are women in the cities (mostly rural migrants) often working in enterprises where labor law standards are not strictly enforced, but also that employer beliefs, preferences and prejudices against women play an important role in the implementation of many rules and regulations with respect to gender equality. It is argued that employers find numerous ways of circumventing the laws enacted to ensure gender equality and to prevent gender discrimination in the workplace. Furthermore, the existing protective legislation is also seen as limiting women's employment opportunities, particularly as regards to recruitment into non-traditional jobs, and is viewed as an obstacle to their career development.

Another fact must be underlined related with occupational segregation, unemployment and underemployment and the need to maximize family income, women in Turkey are increasingly taking part in activities in the informal sector. Working in the informal sector has detrimental effects, not only because of low wages but also because there are no social security benefits and guarantees. Moreover, limited access to resources, products, market, credit and infrastructure pose serious problems for women in the informal sector⁴².

In the international context, women's micro-enterprise activities are perceived as buffer mechanisms to control poverty and unrest in the underdeveloped world. They have thus been supported by governments, international agencies and the media in the last two decades. Locating women's micro-enterprise activity in Turkey in this context has particular difficulties. Women as micro-entrepreneurs in Turkey faced different difficulties among them, the lack of access to formal credit channels, the complexity of formal registration procedures, and the persistence of traditional gender role expectations must be addressed. It is suggested that women micro-entrepreneurs should receive increased institutional and educational support by the reason of the significance of micro-enterprise activity for its potential to empower women in the private domain as well as to provide income. İŞKUR offers capacity building courses for unemployed persons who are actively seeking for work.

⁴⁰ See Toksöz (2002) invol. 7.1.1 general bibliography

⁴¹ See TUSIAD (2000), vol.3 in vol. 7.2.2., doc.no. 31.

⁴² for more detailed analysis on female labor force see TUSIAD (2000), vol.2, doc.no. 31. and doc.no. 4, vol.5.

Over the years, roughly 75% of the participants of these courses are women (CEDAW/C/TUR/4-5⁴³)

⁴³ see doc.no. 9, p. 32

4. LEGAL REFORMS FOR GENDER EQUALITY

4.1. Constitution Article 10 – Amendment 14

In October 2001, Article 41 of the Constitution was amended, redefining the family as an entity that is "based on equality between spouses." The new article reads: "The family is the foundation of Turkish society and is based on equality between spouses". In addition, the statement "The government is responsible to enforce equality between man and woman" was added to Article 10 of the Turkish Constitution in May 2004.

4.2. Penal Code

The new Turkish Penal Code (TPC) was enacted in 2004. It constitutes a major step towards gender equality and protection of women's human rights in terms of bodily and sexual autonomy. It was achieved by a unique civic campaign designed by women's organizations called as *Platform for TPC* and succeeded in creating a holistic reform to transform the philosophy and principles of the Penal Code in order to safeguard women's rights. Sexual crimes are regulated as crimes against individuals/crimes against the inviolability of sexual integrity, instead of as crimes against society, family or public morality. All references to vague patriarchal constructs such as chastity, morality, shame, public customs, or decency have been eliminated and definitions of such crimes against women were brought in line with global human rights norms.

4.3. Civil Code

Following the amendment of the Consitution the new Turkish Civil Code, which abolishes the supremacy of men in marriage and thus establishes the full equality of men and women in the family was approved by TBMM on November 22, 2001, and came into effect on January 1, 2002.

The new Civil Code has taken a new approach to the family and to women's role in the family. The old legal approach, which assigned women a legislatively subordinate position in the family with rights and duties defined in respect to the husband, has been abandoned in favor of one that defines the family as a union based on equal partnership. Consequently, this new concept is also reflected in the language of the new Code. The new approach to the family is reflected in several changes:

- The new Code sets the equal division of property acquired during marriage as a default property regime, assigning an economic value to women's hitherto invisible labor for the well-being of the family household.
- It also sets 18 as the legal minimum age for marriage for both women and men (it was previously 17 for men and 15 for women), gives the same inheritance rights to children

born outside marriage as those born within marriage, and allows single parent to adopt children.

- The husband is no longer the head of the family; spouses are equal partners, jointly running the matrimonial union with equal decision-making powers;
- Spouses have equal rights over the family abode;
- Spouses have equal rights over property acquired during marriage;
- Spouses have equal representative powers;
- The concept of “illegitimate children,” which was used for children born out of wedlock, has been abolished; the custody of children born outside marriage belongs to their mothers.

4.4. Family Protection Law (No. 4320)

In January 1998, the TBMM ratified a new law against domestic violence. Law No. 4320 is designed to protect women who suffer from domestic violence by removing them immediately from the atmosphere of violence.

4.5. Optional Protocol to CEDAW

Optional Protocol to “Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women” (CEDAW) prepared by UN and presented to the approval of the signatory states of CEDAW was ratified by government and signed by TBMM in 2001.

Signatory states of the protocol shall recognize the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women -- the body that monitors States parties' compliance with the Convention -- to receive and consider complaints from individuals or groups within its jurisdiction. Committee on CEDAW shall ask the State claimed of breach as a consequence of the inquiry to take necessary precautions and to refrain from harming the rights of the complaining individual or groups.

4.6. Labor Code (No. 4857)

The articles in the Labor Code and other relevant laws, pertaining to job security have been amended and are been into force on 15 March 2003. The amended law protects the employee against all forms of discrimination on the basis of race, sex, marital status, family responsibilities, pregnancy, religion, political opinion and social and ethnic origin. By the new amendment, “sexual harassment in the workplace” is clearly indicated in the act number 4857 as protective measures.

4.7. Municipal Law (No: 5393)

Law was amended in July 13, 2005, with the Article 14 (a):

“...metropolitan municipalities and municipalities with larger than 50,000 population shall establish shelters for women and children...”

“... shall provide or arrange for emergency relief, rescue, and ambulance services... social services and assistance... services...”

It is the provision as introduced by the new Municipal Law defines a clear legal responsibility for metropolitan municipalities and municipalities with more than 50,000 populations. There is a need for adoption of secondary legislation on the basis of the above-referred provision of the Law, with participation of SHÇEK and women’s organizations specializing in the subject matter.

It should also be possible to interpret the expression “social services and assistance” in the text of new legislation as within the scope of measures for protection against domestic violence. In that context, the institutions of “Social Centers, Centers for Women’s Counseling and Solidarity” provide appropriate platforms for cooperation between women’s organizations and local administrations particularly as regards violence directed at women.

For legal reforms: http://www.die.gov.tr/tkba/English_TKBA/mevzuat.htm

5. GENDER INFORMATION RESOURCES

5.1. Women's Organizations in Turkey

In Turkey different women's organizations and civil society organizations struggling for gender equality can be seen. In this context, variety of activities, including diverse issues such as training for empowerment and awareness-raising of women, pushing for gender-sensitive legislation, building shelters for battered women, as well as advocacy for women's rights have been taken up by women's groups and organizations with increasing effectiveness and impact in the recent past.

Struggles of women's organizations continued to concentrate on the issues of violation of women's human rights in the family and elimination of obstacles to participate in the public realm and social life. Such activism experienced a turning point after the end of 1980s. Through these efforts, during the 1990s, women's organizations facilitated the processes of creating some common goals for women's empowerment, in cooperation with other civil society organizations and governmental bodies such as DGSPW by campaigning for current issues.

Among these women's organizations some religious oriented ones are giving priority to the issues of empowerment of women in family life with strong references to women's roles as mothers and wives. Other secularist women's organizations were positioning themselves against traditional/religious emphases on women's modesty and veiling, and concentrated on modernization of female images and secularization in society. Efforts against female illiteracy, rising the percent of primary and secondary school girl-child enrolment, organizing the income-generating activities for women are their most favorite. Women worker's organizations have concentrated on to define women's issues from the perspective of the lower classes with special emphasis on female poverty and low level of wages of women workers as well as female identities articulated with ethnicity, gender and income disparities. Kurdish women's organizations in east and south-east regions have been voicing against specific issues like political violence, ethnic discriminations, regional disparities, mostly on domestic violence, honour crimes and other violation against women that are considered to be the very reasons of the deprivation of them.

Despite their varying priorities most of them are succeeded in cooperating on a gender equality agenda which includes main problems related to the violation of women's human rights. Gender equality agenda of women's organizations includes the issues of increasing women's enrolment rate to all level of education, resisting to the decreasing rate of female employment, creating supports for more place to women in decision-making processes in political organizations, waging for quota for women's participation, and eliminating all kind of domestic, sexual violation against women.

As a form of activity some of them choose the loose network of organizations as 'platforms' and arrange 'campaigns' for more concentration on single gender issue. Platforms connect women's organizations for current issues like domestic violence or any legislative amendment for further legal gender sensitivity. Campaigns generally aim to mobilize women's organizations' energy to form a current discussion related with women's interests in TBMM or on media that refers the facts supposed to be violating the women's human rights.

Changing trends, prevalent in women's NGO's in Turkey, in the last two decades can be stated as from service, elite, charity, volunteer-based organizations to organizations involved in self-help, advocacy, fund-raising, networking, professionally conducted joint activities and globally oriented agenda setting. This maturing state of women's organizations can be observed in women's NGO's increasing capacity for public visibility, enhanced position of bargaining with governmental bodies and notable achievements in fund-raising supported by international organizations like UN, EU.

Despite their success in forcing legislation for gender equality in the TBMM and beginning to hold position as social partners for decision making process of in NWM they are still facing the problems of discontinuity and de-institutionalization and have limited access to national budget and depends on international funds. In addition they are still suffering from the lack of a strong political will on the part of decision-makers backing Turkey's gender equality perspective in society and in political decision making bodies⁴⁴.

5.2. List of Organizations

5.2.1. Organizations for Women's Health

Türkiye Aile Planlaması Derneği (Turkish Family Planning Association) Tel: 0312 441 78 00, website: www.tapd.org.tr

Türkiye Aile Planlaması Ve Sağlığı Vakfı (Turkish Family Planning and Health Foundation)

Tel: 0212 2577941, website: www.tapv.org.tr

Anne Çocuk Eğitimi Vakfı (Mother and Child Training Foundation)

Website: www.acev.org

5.2.2. Organizations for Women's Human Rights

Avrupa Kadın Lobisi Türkiye Ulusal Koordinasyonu (European Women's Lobby National Coordination of Turkey)

E-Mail: kader_ankara@yahoo.com Tel: 0312 467 88 16

⁴⁴ for women's NGOs projects see vol 6. 3. , for publications see vol. 7.1.6. and for documentations and special reports see vol. 7.2.4.

Cedaw Sivil Toplum Yürütme Kurulu (CEDAW-NGO Steering Committee), (Platform organization for monitoring the governmental implementation of CEDAW)

(Coordination Secreteriat of platform in 2006 is Türk Kadınlar Birliđi)

Tunus Cad. No:81/2, Kavaklıdere – Ankara. Tel: (312) 4671770

5.2.3. Women's Organizations in Ankara

KA-DER – Kadın Adayları Destekleme ve Eğitim Derneđi (Association for Supporting and Training Women Candidates)

Çevre sok no: 29/2, Çankaya-Ankara. Tel: 0312 467 88 16

Website: <http://www.ka-der.org.tr>

Ankara Kadın Dayanışma Vakfı (Ankara Women's Solidarity Foundation)

Mithatpasa cad. 10/11, Sıhhiye Ankara. Tel: 0312 4304005

E-Mail: kadindayanisma@hotmail.com, kadindv@yahoo.com

Baş kent Kadın Platformu (Capital City Women's Platform)

Gülseren sok. Yonca apt. No:22 D:4,06570 Maltepe, Ankara. Tel: 0312 232 1250

E-Mail:htcguler@yahoo.com,hidayettuksal@yahoo.com,

baskent@baskentkadinplatformu.org Website: www.baskentkadinplatformu.org

Ankara Barosu Kadın Hakları Kurulu (Ankara Bar Board for Women's Rights)

Ankara Adliye Sarayı, Ankara Barosu, Sıhhiye – Ankara.Tel: : 0312 3115115

Website: www.ankarabarusu.org.tr

Türk Kadınlar Birliđi Genel Merkezi (Turkish Women Association Head Office) Central Office)

Tunus Cad. No:81/2, Kavaklıdere – Ankara.Tel: 0312 4671770.

E-Mail: turkkadinlarbirliđi@ttnet.net.tr

Cumhuriyet Kadınları Derneđi Genel Merkezi (Republican Women Association Head Office)

Necatibey Cad. No:27/15, Ankara.Tel: 0312 2299371 E-Mail: ckdank@mynet.com

Website: www.ckd.org.tr

Çağdas Kadın ve Gençlik Vakfı (The Foundation for Contemporary Women and Youth)

Tıp Fakültesi Cad. No: 243, Tuzluçayır – Ankara.Tel: 0312 3645348, 4661152

Uçan Süpürge (Flying Broom)

Büyükelçi sok. 20/4, Kavaklıdere – Ankara. Tel: 0312 4270020,

Website: <http://www.ucansupurge.org>

Ankaralı Feministler (Feminists in Ankara)

Tel: (Perihan Tunçbilek) 0532 7918803, E-Mail: ankaralifeministler@yahoo.com

Emekçi Kadınlar Birlięi (Proletarian Women's Association)

General Zeki Doęa n Mah. 3. Cadde 42/12,Mamak Ankara, Tel: 0312 4338412,
E-Mail: ank.ekibi@mynet.com

Kaos GL Derneęi (Kaos GL Association)

Tel: 0312 2300358, E-Mail: kaosgllikadinlar@kaosgl.com

Kırkörük Kadına Yönelik Şiddetle Mücadele Kooperatifi (Kırkoruk Cooperative For Combating Violence Against Women)

Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı, 14/4 Kızılay. Tel:0312 229 2291,
E-Mail: kirkoruk@yohoo.com

5.2.4. Women's Organizations in Istanbul and Marmara Region

Kadın Adayları Destekleme ve Eęitme Derneęi (KA-DER – Association for Supporting and Training Women Candidates)

İrfan Başt uę Cad. Yuva Apt. No: 15/7, Esentepe – İstanbul. Tel: 0212 2732535
Website: <http://www.ka-der.org.tr>

Mor Çatı Kadın Sığı naęı Vakfı (Purple Roof Women's Shelter And Foundation)

Katip Mustafa Çelebi Mah. Anadolu Sk.23/8, Beyoęl u İstanbul. Tel: 0212 2925232
E-Mail: morcati@ttnet.net.tr

Pazartesi Dergi (Pazartesi Newspaper)

Tel: (Beyhan) 0535 5034082/ 0212 2495959. E-Mail: pazartesi@pazartesi.org
Website: www.pazartesi.org

İstanbul Barosu Kadın Hakları Uygulama Merkezi (İstanbul Bar Center for Women's Rights)

İstiklal Cad. Orhan Adli Apaydın Sokak 1. Baro Han,Kat:3, 80050 İstanbul.
Tel: 0212 2927739, E-Mail: khum@istanbulbarosu.org.tr,
Website: <http://www.istanbulbarosu.org.tr/>

KAGİDER-Kadın Girişimcileri Derneęi (Association For Women Entrepreneurs)

Ortaklar Cad. 4/13, 80290 Mecidiyeköy – İstanbul. Tel: 0212 2130162.
Website: www.kagider.org

KADIN FONU (WOMEN'S FUND) (co-organization of KAGİDER)

Website: <http://www.kagider.org.tr>

KADAV- Kadınlarla Dayanışma Vakfı (Foundation for Solidarity with Women)

İstiklal Caddesi, Gazeteci Erol Dernek Sokak, Hanif Han No: 11/5, Beyoęl u- İstanbul.
Tel: 0212 2515850, Website: <http://www.kadav.org>

Filmmor Kadın Kooperatifi (Filmmor Women's Cooperative)

İs tiklal Caddesi, Gazeteci Erol Dernek Sokak, Hanif Han No: 11/5, Beyođl u- İis tanbul
Tel: 0212 2923929. E-Mail: filmmor@filmmor.com, Website: www.filmmor.com

Kadının İnsan Hakları – Yeni Çözümler Vakfı (Foundation of Women for Women's Human Rights- New Ways/ WWHR)

İn önü Cad. No.37/6 Saadet Apt. Gümüşs uyu, 34439-İis tanbul. Tel: 0212 2510029
E-Mail: wwfrist@superonline.com, Website: <http://www.wwhr.org>

Amargi Kadın Bilim ve Kültür Araştırma Yayın Kooperatifi (Amargi Women's Cooperative)

Ördek Kasap mah. Karakoyunlu sok. No: 10 D: 6 34022, Beyođl u-İis tanbul.
Tel: 02122510154, Email: amargikadinakademisi@yahoo.com,
Website: <http://www.amargi.org.tr>

WINPEACE (Women's Initiative For Peace)

İr fan Bařt uđ Caddesi Yuva Apt. No:5/3, Esentepe İis tanbul. Tel: 0212 2732535
Website: www.winpeace.org

Türk Hukukçu Kadınlar Derneđi (Turkish Jurist Women's Association)

Civan Sokak No:6/2, Şi şli İis tanbul. Tel: 0212 2510591. E-Mail: baybay@turk.net

Kadın Eserleri Kütüphanesi ve Bilgi Vakfı (Foundation for Women's Library and Information Centre)

Fener Mah. Ptt Yanı Vapur İis kelesi Karşı sı, Haliç İis tanbul. Tel: 0212 5237408
E-Mail: kadineserleri@yahoo.com

Pazartesi-Kadın Kültür Ve İletişim Vakfı (Woman Culture And Communication Foundation)

Abdullah Sk.No:9, Beyođl u / Taksim, İis tanbul. Tel: 0212 2495959.
E-Mail: pazartesi@pazartesi.org

KEDV- Kadın Emeđini Deđerlendirme Vakfı (Foundation for Supporting Women's Handcraft)

Şe hit Muhtar Mah. İis tiklal Cad. Bekar Sok. No: 17, Beyođl u İis tanbul.
Tel: 0212 2491508, E-Mail: kedv@turk.net, sakcar@turk.net, kedv@ttnet.net
Website: www.kedv.org.tr

Ev Eksenli Çalışan Kadınlar Çalışma Grubu (Home- Based Working Women Study Group)

Tahir Pařa Sok. No: 15/5, Çengelköy İis tanbul. Tel: 0216 3180615,
E-Mail: nisik@dpt.gov.tr

AK-DER Ayrımcılığa Karşı Kadın Hakları Derneği (Women's Rights Association Against Discrimination)

Haseki Cad. Keçe Hatun Mah. No: 10/4, İstambul. Tel: 0212 5290456.

E-Mail: ak-der@ak-der.org, Website: www.ak-der.org

Şahmaran Kadın Dayanışma ve Araştırma Merkezi (Center for Solidarity and Research for Women)

Kayışdağı Yolu Cad. No 26/8 İçerenköy/ Kadıköy İstambul. Tel: 0216 5737433

E-Mail: dilsahdeniz@ttnet.net

Gökkuşuğu Kadın Derneği (Rainbow Women's Association)

Şehit Muhtar Mah. Nane Sk. Np.17/5 Beyoğlu – İstambul. Tel: 0212 2448300

E-Mail: gokkusagikadin@mynet.com

Lambda

Büyükdarmakapı Sk. Halas Ap. 20/4, Beyoğlu – İstambul. Tel: 212 245 70 68

E-Mail: lambda@lambdaistanbul.org, Website: www.lambdaistanbul.org

Gökkuşuğu İstanbul Kadın Kuruluşları Platformu (İstanbul Rainbow Women's Organizations Platform/ GİKAP)

Molla Şeref Mah. Millet Cad. No: 52/9 Fatih, Aksaray İstambul. Tel: 0212 5326985

E-Mail: gikappostasi@hotmail.com, rainbow@ttnet.net, Website: www.gikap.org

Gökkuşuğu (Rainbow- Association of Transsexuals, Transvestite and Homosexuals)

Orhanbey Mh. Atatürk Cd. Oba İşhanı No:45 B.No703, Osmangazi –BURSA.

Tel: 0 224 225 28 03-04, E-Mail: gokkusagidernegibursa@mynet.com

Değirmendere Kadın Destek Merkezi (Degirmendere Center For Women)

Tel: 0555 3926126. E-Mail: Nurcan_ddere@yahoo.com

5.2.5. Women's Organizations in Eastern Turkey

KA-MER -Kadın Merkezi (Women's Centre KA-MER)

Ali Emiri 3. Sokak Eşşak Apt. No.3, Yenişehir – DİYARBAKIR. Tel: 0412 2281053

E-Mail: dkamer@superonline.com, Website: <http://www.kamer.org.tr/>

DİKASUM- Diyarbakır Kadın Sorunları Uygulama Merkezi Diyarbakır (Centre For Women's Issues)

Ulu cami yanı eski belediye binası kat:2, no:2 Balıkcılar başı – Diyarbakır.

Tel: 0412 228 56 84

EPİDEM Kadın Eğitim ve Psikolojik Danışmanlık Merkezi (Centre for Women's Education and Psychological Consultancy)

Vilayet arkası lise cad. sanlı apt. no: 7, Diyarbakır. Tel: 0412 223 51 20.

E-Mail: rahimehacioglu@hotmail.com ,

Website: <http://www.diyarbakiryenisehir.bel.tr/birim.aspx?ID=epidem>

Kardelen Kadın Evi (Kardelen Women's House)

Hatboyu cad. tüm memurlar sitesi, A blok no: 1-2 Bağlı ar, Diyarbakır.

Tel: 0412 233 83 90, E-Mail: kardelenkadinevi@mynet.com

Website: <http://www.baglar.bel.tr/KardelenKadinEvi.html>

SELİS Kadın Danışmanlık Merkezi (Consultancy Centre For Women)

Diyarbakır, Tel: 0412 2247728, E-Mail: seliskadin@mynet.com

KADMER- Kızıltepe Kadın Danışma Merkezi- (Kızıltepe Consultancy Centre For Women)

Cumhuriyet Mah. Hastane Cad., Öğretmenler Lojmanı Zemin Kat, Kızıltepe/ Mardin

Tel: : 0482 312 53 31

Kızıltepe Kadın Kooperatifi (Kızıltepe Women's Cooperative)

Mardin, Tel: 0482 3135804

KAMER Mardin Kadın Danışma Merkezi (Mardin Consultancy Centre For Women)

Yeni kent Cad. Atilla Apt. Kat: 1 No: 3, Yenişehir Mardin. Tel: 0482 212 23 53

E-Mail: mardinkamer@superonline.com

Şanlıurfa KA-MER (Şanlıurfa Women's Centre KA-MER)

Bahçeli evler Mah. 11. Sokak, Marmara apt. no: 2, Şanlıurfa. Tel: : 0414 313 95 56

E-Mail: m_evin@mynet.com

Yaşam Evi (Life House)

Bahçelievler mah. 8.sok, Yılça apt kat: 2 no:5 – Urfa. Tel: 0414 315 17 25

E-Mail: yasam_evi@yahoo.com

Malatya Kadın Danışma Merkezi (Malatya Consultancy Centre for Women)

İstemiye Mah. Bölükemin 2.sok, Yaşar Kardeşler iş merkezi 2/40, Malatya

Tel: 0505 641 59 54

Elazığ Kadın Danışma Merkezi (Elazığ Consultancy Centre for Women)

İzzet Paşa Camii Arkası Polatlar-2, İş Merkezi Kat:4 No:4, Elazığ.

Tel: 0505 229 98 53

SELİS Kadın Danışmanlık Merkezi– Batman (SELIS Consultancy Centre for Women BATMAN)

Belde mah. 3245 sok., Şevket Başak Cami bitişiği – Batman. Tel: 0488 221 05 24

Batman Kadın Danışma Merkezi (Batman Consultancy Centre for Women)

Aydın Aslan Cad. Pınarbaşı Mah. No: 61, BATMAN.

Tel: 0488 213 96 77, 0488 2147349, E-Mail: batmankdm@hotmail.com, sureyyaturgut@mynet.com, fatma_sevim72@yahoo.com

Ana Fatma Kadın Derneği (Ana Fatma Women's Association)

İtfaiye binası yanı no: 1 – Tunceli, Tel: 0428 212 26 78

Kurtalan Kadın Derneği SİİRT (Kurtalan Women's Association)

Tel: 0 4842249020

KA-MER Bingöl Kadın Danışma Merkezi (Bingöl Consultancy Centre for Women)

Saray Mah. İşg ören Otomotiv yanı Temel yapı karşı sı, Düzağa ç / Bingöl.

Tel: 0426 214 50 01, E-Mail: kamerbingol@superonline.com

VAKAD Van Kadın Derneği (Van Women's Association)

Yüzüncü Yıl İş Merkezi, B/Blok Kat: 1 No.6 – Van.

Adıyaman Kadın Danışma Merkezi

Atatürk Cad. Havuzbaşı Apt. Kat: 2 No: 1, Belediye karşı sı Adıyaman

Tel: 0416 213 42 21, E-Mail: zozanozgokce@hotmail.com, gulserendemir2@hotmail.com

Bostaniçi Kadın Kooperatifi (Bostaniçi Women's Cooperative)

Van. Tel: 0432 2123700/ 0432 2168304

Kars Kadın Danışma Merkezi (Kars Consultancy Centre for Women)

Yusufpaşa Mah. Gazi Mahmutpaşa cad., İş Bankası karşı sı No: 70, Kars

Doğubeyazıt Kadın Kooperatifi (Doğubeyazıt Women's Cooperative)

Kars. Tel: 0472 3124520 (Zehra Çakır)

Hakkari Kadın Danışma Merkezi (Hakkari Consultancy Centre for Women)

Kayacan Cad. Özel İdare Karşısı Cindioğlu Apt.1/1, Hakkari

5.2.6. Women's Organizations in Western Turkey

Ege Kadın Dayanışma Vakfı (Aegean Solidarity for Women Fund)

Halim Alanyalı İş Hanı 3.Kat 316, Kemeraltı-İZMİR. Tel: 0232 4463223

E-Mail: ekdav@mynet.com

İzmir Barosu Kadın Hukuku Komisyonu (İzmir Bar Board for Women's Human Rights)

1456 Sokak No: 16 Kat: 6, Alsancak İzmir. Tel: 0232 4630014

İzmir Kadın Dayanışma Merkezi (İzmir Centre for Women's Solidarity)

Tel: 0232 4821077, E-Mail: izmirkadindayanisma@hotmail.com

KAZETE Kadın Gazetesi (KAZETE Women's Newspaper)

Tel: 0232 4636300, E-Mail: kazete@kazete.com.tr, Website: www.kazete.com.tr

ELDER Çanakkale Kadın El Emeğini Değerlendirme Derneği (Çanakkale Association For Women's Handicraft)

Cevatpaşa Mah. Celal Atik Sokak, Kent Apt. D:2, Çanakkale. Tel: 0286 2170603

E-Mail: elder17@mynet.com

Muğla Kadın Dayanışma Grubu (Muğla Women's Solidarity Group)

Karabağlar Yolu İstambul Sitesi No: 16, Muğla. Tel: 0252 2141433

E-Mail: maysdem@yahoo.com

5.2.7. Women's Organizations in Southern Turkey

Amargi Adana Grubu (Amargi Adana Group)

Tel: 0322 3630230

Kırçıçeği Kadın Derneği (Kırçıçeği Women's Association)

Küçük Dikili Beldesi, Seyhan – Adana. Tel: 0536 734 39 26

E-Mail: dikilikircicegi@yahoo.co.uk

Adana Kadın Sığınmaevi Koruma Derneği (Adana Association For Supporting Women's Shelter)

Tel: 0322 3515112, E-Mail: ertanmersin@isnet.net.tr

Adana İş Kadınları Derneği (Adana Businesswomen Association)

Website: www.iskad.org

Bağımsız Kadın Derneği Kadın Dayanışma Merkezi (Independent Women's Association Consultancy Centre for Women)

Mersin

Antalya Kadın Danışma ve Dayanışma Derneği (Antalya Association for Consultancy and Solidarity of Women)

Tel: 0242 2480766, E-Mail: hicran07@ttnet.net.tr

5.2.8. Women's Studies and Research Center in Universities

KASAUM Ankara Üniversitesi Kadın Sorunları Araştırma Ve Uygulama Merkezi (Ankara University Women's Studies Centre)

A.Ü.İl Etisi Fakültesi, Cemal Gürsel Caddesi, Cebeci/ ANKARA.

E-Mail: kasaum@media.ankara.edu.tr

HÜKSAM Hacettepe Üniversitesi Kadın Sorunları Araştırma Uygulama Merkezi (Hacettepe University Research and Implementation Centre on Women's Issues)

Hacettepe Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Halk Sağlığı Anabilim Dalı 06100 Sıhhiye, ANKARA.
Tel: 0312 305 15 90, E-Mail: huksam@hacettepe.edu.tr
Website: <http://www.huksam.hacettepe.edu.tr>

**KAUM İstanbul Üniversitesi Kadın Sorunları Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi
(University of İstanbul Research Center for Women's Studies)**

Mrkz.: Bozdoğ an Kemer Cd. No: 1. Öğrenci Kültür Merkezi, Vezneciler/İSTANBUL
E-Mail : narat@istanbul.edu.tr , kaum@istanbul.edu.tr

**Marmara Üniversitesi Kadın İşgücü ve İstihdamı Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi
(University of Marmara Research and Implementation Centre For Women's Labor and
Employment)**

M.Ü.Göztepe kampüsü, 81040- Fikirtepe İstanbul. Tel: 0216 348 37 86, 0212 507 99 25-
1479, Website: <http://www.marmara.edu.tr/Akademik/?id=70>

**Çukurova Üniversitesi Kadın Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi (University of Çukurova
Women's Studies and Research Centre)**

Merkezi Kütüphane Kadın Eserleri Birimi Balcalı/ ADANA.
E-Mail :kadmer@Mail.cu.edu.tr

**EKAM Ege Üniversitesi Kadın Sorunları Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi (Aegean
University Centre for Women's Research and Implementation)**

Gençlik Cad. No: 12, Bornova İzmir. Tel: 0232 3733128,
Website: <http://www.ekam.ege.edu.tr>

5.2.9. Women and Gender Studies MA Programs and Departments

Ankara University Women's Studies M.A. Program, Cebeci- Ankara

Website: <http://kasaum.ankara.edu.tr/bolum.php?bodb=619&alt=1>

METU Gender & Women's Studies Graduate Program

Middle East Technical University, 06531 - Ankara
Tel: 312 210 30 19 Website: <http://www.gws.metu.edu.tr/>

İstanbul University Women's Studies M.A. Program

İstanbul University, E-Mail: kaum@istanbuluniversity.edu.tr
Website: <http://www.istanbul.edu.tr/merkezler/webkaum/1htm.html>

Ege University Women's studies M.A. program

Ege University, Bornova, İzmir, Website: <http://ekam.ege.edu.tr>

Pamukkale University Women's studies M.A. Program

Pamukkale University, İnçilipınar Kampüsü Denizli, Website: www.pamukkale.edu.tr

6. GENDER PROJECTS

6.1. Projects of DGSPW

6.1.1. Completed Projects

Supporting Women's Employment

Partners: Türkiye İŞKUR, Donors: World Bank, Turkish Government

Starting - ending date: 1994-2000

Project supported main research activities aimed to provide basic information about the obstacles to and capacity for women's employment. Project also supported to design gender training manuals for awareness rising.

6.1.2. Ongoing Projects

Promoting Gender Equality

Partners: EU Commission, Donors: EU, Starting date: 2005

Project has two main components: capacity building for national machinery for gender equality (DGSPW) and preventing domestic violence.

4th Country Program of UNFPA for Turkey (2006-2010)

Partners: UNFPA, Donors: UNFPA, Starting date: 2006

Project aims to realize 'Promoting Gender Equality Project of DGSPW cited above.

6.2. Projects of Other Governmental Bodies

Different protocol agreements are in force between the DGSPW and other Ministries to work on women's basic health, access to family planning, increased literacy and to improve economic opportunities for women living in disadvantaged regions. Some of these activities are as follows:

National Campaign for Girl Child Enrolment to Education

Ministry of National Education⁴⁵ is the responsible unit of NWM for gender equality in education. By the concentrated efforts of women's organizations and NWM, compulsory 8 years education was legalized since 1997 which was particularly effective in pushing upwards the rate of girl child enrollment to school. Full enrollment of girl child to primary level education for 8 years is targeted in the year 2010.

⁴⁵ www.meb.gov.tr

The specific program for “Girl Child Enrollment to School” that was a project of NWM jointly designed with the participation of responsible ministerial offices, related NGOs and partly sponsored by some native donors and UNICEF⁴⁶ is now being realized in 81 provinces until 2006.

Projects for Reproductive Health and Family Planning

Increasing the capacity of NWM in mother-child health services and family planning is the main target of Ministry of Health and specifically by its sub-directory for Mother-Children Health and Family Planning, with the participation of universities, NGOs and also provided supports of international organizations (WHO, UNFPA). In addition, a project by the European Union (EU), “Program for Reproductive Health in Turkey” has currently come into the force to support NWM since the year 2003 and will last for 2 years⁴⁷.

Projects for Women’s Participation to Labor Market and Women Entrepreneurship

Ministry of Labor and Social Security (ÇSGB) is one of the units of NWM responsible for equal treatment of women in the work force. Also İŞKUR (National Employment Office) as another unit of NWM has specific targets to support activities for women’s equal access to work force. İŞKUR is conducting training programs especially aiming to increase women’s capability in entrepreneurship with the assistance of TESK and KOSGEB.

İŞKUR realized an EU project of “Programs for Active Workforce” and prepared a special report “*Background Study on Labor Market and Employment in Turkey*”⁴⁸ that includes gender integrated collected data on labor market.

İŞKUR has facilitated a reporting effort on a disadvantageous group of orphaned girls hosted in asylum of SHECEK searching for proper measures in counseling and giving vocational training for them. This project realized with the participation of European Education Foundation (AEV) and report was published with the title of “*Pilot Active Employment Measures Fostering Social Inclusion and Cohesion with a Specific Focus on Gender Issues*” (Ankara, 2006), <http://www.iskur.gov.tr/mydocu/proje/proje.html>

National Policy for Eliminating Domestic Violence

A new reformed legal frame is recently available for NWM in combating against domestic violence. It includes Family Protection Law (4320), Penal Code (5237) and Municipal Law (5393) that makes the future policies which will be designed on the way of eliminating domestic violence more effective.

Prime Ministry of Turkey has recently regulated a statement about domestic violence especially the cases of honor killings, which aims to report quarterly collected data and monitoring and supervising capabilities of NWM in terms of the implementation of

⁴⁶ See UNICEF Report on education doc..no.25.

⁴⁷ www.saglik.gov.tr

⁴⁸ See doc.no.26

governmental policies against sexual violence⁴⁹. This statement is a very important turning point on the way towards the governmental gender mainstreaming policy on eliminating violence and it has a clear target to pick up related data by periodical reports at governmental level. The first Quarterly Draft Report has already been prepared by DGSPW⁵⁰.

Sheltering the Victims of Sexual and Domestic Violence

NWM with its specific agents, DGSPW and SHECEK are responsible for eliminating domestic violence and have aimed to design networking activities between the sheltering services, related women's NGOs, local authorities and police stations. These sheltering policies have priority on the main gender equality agenda of Turkey that is reaching more and more attention of public and private sectors, national and international financial supports and resources. Despite the rapid growth of institutional capacity of women's shelters, compared to the recent past they are still insufficient in terms of quality and quantity. This state of prominence has been reached by huge and enduring civic campaigns by women's NGOs voicing for the elimination of domestic violence nation wide.

The number of Women Shelters in Turkey is still very few; 12 of SHECEK, 3 of local administrations and some others of women's NGOs. Protection and sheltering victims of violence has primary importance on the way of empowering a national gender equality mechanism⁵¹.

Preventing Women Trafficking

The issue of human trafficking with inclusion of women trafficking is targeted by Ministry of Interior/ General Directorate of Security, with collaboration of International Organization for Migration (IOM).⁵² By the results of these efforts a specific shelter for women and girl child forced to prostitution and victims of women trafficking is founded and an emergency call line "ALO 157" in use. Directorate General for Security with partnership of DGSPW is conducting a capacity building project since 2003 for combating against women trafficking whose donor was EU.

Special Commission of National Assembly on Honor Killings

Specific Report of National Assembly (date: 11.02.2006) on sexual violence and honor killings against women is prepared which makes the political authorities aware of and responsible for eliminating these violations of women's basic human rights⁵³.

Gender Indicators Data Base of NWM

NWM has made available gender based statistics on main areas since the foundation of *Department of Women and Gender Statistics* as a sub-division of TÜİK (National Institution of Statistics) in 1993. Main statistics and gender indicators of Turkey are available on the

⁴⁹ date 04.07.2006, no 2006/17, http://basbakanlik.gov.tr/genelge_pdf/2006/17, (doc.no. 27)

⁵⁰ doc.no.28

⁵¹ www.shcek.gov.tr

⁵² See doc. no. 5. and <http://www.arem.gov.tr/Arastirma/gocmen.html>

⁵³ See doc. no. 7.

web page, www.kssgm.gov.tr/istatistikler and *Gender Indicators Action Plan* is declared as in preparation by DGSPW.

GAP (Southeastern Anatolia Project) Regional Development Project

GAP is a governmental office and at the same time an international project for regional development aiming to encourage efforts in consulting and assisting the capital investment which will be profitable for regional development. With respect to this purpose, in order to increase the capability of women's entrepreneurship skills is one of the prioritized goals of the project. Within this frame, different training programs for women in ÇATOM (Multi-purpose Society Centers) are available. This project is supported by different international donors like EU, UN, etc.⁵⁴.

Gender Equality Policies in the Process of Accession to European Union

Turkey has participated to *EU Gender Equality Community Programme (2003-2006)*. The European Parliament started preparing monitoring reports on women's human rights. An evaluation on Turkey's current state of gender equality affairs in the EU accession process can be reviewed from the Report of "*Program for Monitoring the Turkey's Accession Process to European Union / Equal Opportunities for Women and Men Monitoring law and practice in Turkey*", (doc.no.3)

6.3. Women's NGO's Project

6.3.1. Projects of KAGIDER (Business Women Association)

Women's Fund

KAGİDER's organization for fund raising which conducts donation campaigns from Commercial and Occupational Chambers, Firms, Individuals, International Funds, (Starting date: 2004 Budget: 2005-2006 250 000 Euro) aims to finance small projects of women's NGOs (up to 30 000 Euro). Women's Fund is allocating these funds between the projects that have been selected by the consultancies of Fund's steering committee.

Projects list sponsored by Women's Fund in 2005:

- Amargi Women Academy in İstanbul, Adana and Antakya for conferences, seminars, publications and also up dating their library.
- FİLMMOR activities in film making.

⁵⁴ www.gidem.org

- Women's Solidarity Foundation's (KADAV) foundation of a new t Social Activity Center – in Kocaeli that is in the earthquake area.
- Women entrepreneurship program of KA-MER- Mardin
- Women entrepreneurship program of Social Voluntaries Foundation of Samsun
- Yaka Collective of Women (YAKA-KOOP) in Van called as "Merhaba Hayat Projesi" (Hello to Life) aiming to empower women.
- Project of Yaşamevi Kadın Dayanışma Derneği (Yaşamevi Women Solidarity Association) in Urfa aiming to eliminate domestic violence and honor crimes.
- Project of BİA, Women's Programs for Local Radios which is aiming to produce special radio programs for women.
- Project of KA-DER- Ankara, empowerment of women in Local politics.

Projects list sponsored by Women's Fund in 2006:

- Project by Women Solidarity Foundation- New steps Against Domestic Violence- Kocaeli
- Film project of FİLMMOR- Stop Violence Against Women.
- ARARAT Women' Solidarity Association in Ağrı project- eliminating violence against women.
- KAYA- Women Citizen's Network (KADIN YURRTAŞ AĞI) project of research aiming to find the effective strategies against honor crimes.
- All Women Association (Tüm Kadınlar Derneği) in Trabzon project for women's human rights.
- YAŞAM EVİ-Urfa project for women's training and providing psychological supports

KAGIMER: Women Entrepreneurs Development Center

KAGIMER aims to support women candidates to start-up small enterprises. All women entrepreneur candidates are equipped with necessary knowledge about running a small business. Then they are evaluated according to their business plans and some are selected for start-up assistance. The project includes entrepreneurship trainings to selected 60 participants and office and start-up support to 5 potential entrepreneur projects. Donors: EU, Starting date: May 2005- December 2005

Water Drop Project

The Project aims to train and to equip women applicants, at least 50 women candidates who are to contribute to human resources and training services to the institutions in 7 selected provinces and assist individuals in need of guidance.

Donors: EU, Partners: IŞKUR, Starting date: 2005-2006

Bridge From Women To Women Project

Students from Yeditepe University Fashion Design Department, KAGIDER members and women entrepreneurs in Mardin got together in cooperation in order to increase women entrepreneurship and employment in Mardin.

Donors: World Bank, Starting date: 2005

6.3.2. Projects of KA-MER (Women's Center)

KA-MER is one of main women's organizational networks centrally grounded in Diyarbakır and working through its 23 provincial branch in East and Southeast Anatolia. KA-MER is specialized on sexual violence and especially on honor killings and networking from local to global that was nominated one of the best examples of good practices in combating against violence by government of France with award of Legion D'honneur.

Completed and Ongoing Projects of KAMER

Center's donors listed below:

- 1997, by Henrich Böll Foundation
- 1999, by Holland Embassy, Germany Embassy
- 2000 by Norwegian Helsinki Committee
- 2000–2001, projects “Women are looking towards future”- by CORDAİD, OAK Foundation, EU Commission Turkey
- 200–2006 Children project “Life for children”, by Bernard van Leer Foundation
- 2002 Women entrepreneurship project by CORDAİD
- 2002 Kızıltepe Center for Women and Children by Finland Embassy
- 2002 “Perception of violence in through migration” by UNIFEM
- 2002 “Participation of women to social life” by British Council
- 2003 Batman Center for Women and Children by Finland Embassy
- 2003- 2005 Bingöl Emergency Help Center for Women and Children by Holland ACT
- 2003–2004 “Batman-Bingöl and Kızıltepe Centers openings” by Henrich Böll Foundation
- 2003–2004–2005 Preventing Honor Killing projects by Sweden Embassy and OAK
- 2004–2005 Data Collecting on Issues of Honor Killing by British Council and Dicle University Department of Psychology
- 2004–2005 “Regional organization of women- Mardin, Şanlıurfa, Hakkâri” by EU Delegation of Turkey
- 2004–2005, Life for Children- Siverek and Hakkâri’ by Consular of Sweden in Istanbul.
- 2005 Hakkâri Bookstore by OSİAF
- 2004–2006 Ending Domestic Violence and Honor Killings in Southeastern Turkey” by OAK Foundation
- 2004–2006 Empowerment for Women's Human Rights- Mardin-Kızıltepe and Şanlıurfa” by CHREST Foundation.
- 2004–2006 Building Foundation of KAMER by CHREST Foundation
- 2005 Şırnak House by Embassy of France
- 2005 Developing Enduring Methods for ending honor Killings by EU delegation of Turkey
- 2006 Early Childhood Alternative Education Models by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Turkey.
- 2005–2007 Give Opportunity for Each Women by OSİAF, SIDA, CHREST Foundation, OAK Foundation, Fatusch Production

6.3.3. Projects of KA-DER Head Office- ISTANBUL

KA-DER is a specialized organization to support women in political decision making processes. It is especially working through the training programs for women's candidates, political party's female members and by electing women to the positions of decision making.

Interactive Women (Kadınlar Bilgisayar Başına)

Aim of this project is to provide basic trainings for women how to use computers and internet devices. Courses are available for women who are working voluntarily in NGOs. Projects designed at the first step to reach 3.000 women and at the second step the number will increase to 50.000.

Donors: Microsoft, Intel, Marjinal, Simternet, Netron, Metro Group, e-kolay (Doğan Online), Hürriyet IK newspaper and yenibir.com, Türkiye Bilişim Derneği- (TBD), Hp- Turkey , Final Dershaneleri. Partners: TBD (Information Technologies Association of Turkey). Starting date: 2004

MEDA Training Project (Kadın Eğitimi Projesi)

In the scope of MEDA education Project 3.050 women had joined gender educations given by KA-DER trainers and basic training materials were also designed and disseminated to use in the need of group studies.

Donors: EU, Starting date: 1998-2001. Budget: 400.000 Euro

Matra- Empowering Women in Politics (Kadını Siyasette Güçlendirme Projesi)

The Project is aimed to design training programs to support women who are running for political decision making positions and working voluntarily for NGOs.

Donors: IPP – Holland, Starting date: 2003-2006

School of Politics for Women (Kadınlar için Siyaset Okulu)

The Project is aimed to found a school of politics for women in some selected provinces that are Ankara, İstanbul, Eskişehir, İzmir, Bursa, Adana. Target group of the project are women voters, candidates and elected women's who are running at different levels of political decision making.

Donor: Sweden Embassy, Starting date: 2006-2007. Budget: 59. 730 Euro

Lobbying for Women NGO's (Kadın Aktivistlere Lobcilik Eğitimi)

The Project provides training programs for lobbying skills available to activist of KA-DER branches all over the country including skills for campaign management to 50 candidate women in the next election.

Donor: NDI (National Endowment Foundation-USA). Starting date: 2006-2007

6.3.4. Projects of KA-DER –Ankara

Projects completed between 2002- 2004

- European Union and Women- training programs for women about EU accession processes, sponsored by British Embassy with the partnership of ARI.
- Empowerment of Women in Local Politics sponsored by Denmark Embassy.
- Vote for Women Mayors!, Campaign for Local Election in 2004 sponsored by UNDP Organization a Secretariat to Build a National Umbrella for representation in European Women’s Lobby sponsored by ABGS(General Directorate of EU)
- Monitoring EU Accession Processes from Gender Equality Perspective - joint project with ‘Women’s Studies and Policies Foundation of Bulgaria’, sponsored by Open Society Institute.

Projects completed between 2004- 2006

- “We are here!” / “Biz de Varız” project sponsored by Women Fund.
- Building network between local women’s NGOs, local women and local administrations sponsored by Olaf Palme Institute.
- Learning Together Despite the Social Exclusion- Mentorship for Women Entrepreneurs joint project with the partnership of Sofia Women’s Studies Center and Bratislava Women’s Studies and Research Center acted between 2005-2006 and sponsored by Socrates/Grundtvig 2 sub-program.

Ongoing Projects

“From Today for Tomorrow” Campaign for Women’s Empowerment in Local Politics

Local politics study group is formed to empower woman in politics and to make the political arena more female friendly. The group started a campaign called “ from today for tomorrow” in 2003 and this aims to empower women in local politics, to make connections between groups, to design programs for consciousness-raising and lobbying to media at local level. Study group is still working on the campaign with all aspects. Campaign recently sponsored by *United Nations Joint Program to Protect and Promote the Human Rights of Women and Girls (UNDP)* other donors are Women fund and UNDP. Starting date: 2003- ongoing

Empowerment of Women in Politics Project

Project aims to support women’s equal political representation issues in national and local level and especially women in political parties and running for the nomination as candidate defined as the main target group of project. Donors: UNDP starting date: 2006, ongoing.

6.3.5. Flying Broom (Uçan Süpürge)

The International Women’s Film Festival (Uluslararası Kadın Filmleri Festivali)

Flying Broom is annually International Women’s Film Festival in Ankara. The Women’s Film Festival is the first of its kind in Turkey and aims to highlight women's issues and support

female directors. This year's festival theme is Love, and male directors are admitted in this category as well.

Local Women Reporters Project (Yerel Kadın Muhabirler Projesi)

The aim of the project is to initiate a women's information and news network to carry the local issues and grassroots women's testimonies, demands and priorities to the national agenda; to break the dependency to the mainstream media as the source of local news about women; to create a strong and solid ground for the alternative women's media; to provide local women's NGO's and women the opportunity to take their place in the information society; and to make use of the different information technologies for a more just, democratic and egalitarian society. For the implementation of the project, we proposed the establishment of a local women reporter's network as the main methodological device. Eight cities have been chosen for the first year's implementation of the project. These cities are: Çanakkale, Samsun, Izmir, Eskisehir, Mersin, Gaziantep and Diyarbakir.

Young Women are Building Bridges for EU (AB için Kadınlar Köprüler Kuruyor)

The "Young women are building bridges for EU" project aims to inform and increase the awareness of young women university students in terms of the EU. To share information about the EU, its dynamics, enlargement process and one specific policy area: gender equality. In addition to this, to learn their views and thoughts on the EU, and Turkey's, Bulgaria's and France's accessions processes. Partners: CEDIFF from France and CWSP from Bulgaria

From Paths to Roads Project (Patikalardan Yollara)

Aim of the project is promoting to build local networks between local women's NGOs, local representatives of Flying Broom and local administrations with the purpose of supporting the development of civic society's initiatives in Turkey. Starting date: 2004

Building Bridges (Köprüler Kuruyoruz)

Project aimed to build bridges between women of different region and community with the purpose of integrating them to design a common agenda for women affairs. Starting date: 2003-2005

6.3.6. AÇEV Anne Çocuk Eğitim Vakfı (Foundation for Mother and Child Education)

Empowering Families: Reproductive Health and the Parent Education Model (Kaynakları Kısıtlı Ailelerin Güçlendirilmesi: Cinsel Sağlık/ Üreme Sağlığı ve Anne Baba Eğitimi Modeli Projesi)

The project will run for two years and through implementations of the Mother Support Program and the Father Support Program, participants will receive training on both parenting issues and issues pertaining specifically to reproductive and sexual health. 6,000 mothers and fathers are being targeted as part of this project. The program also aims to inform men and women about pre and post natal care services and increase access to them, enable both the usage of family planning methods and increase the likelihood of their being discussed in

the family, raise awareness about how sexually transmitted diseases can be prevented and encourage safe practices, raise awareness about breast and uterine cancer and finally, increase men's awareness regarding their responsibilities on sexual health. Donors: EU, Turkey-Ministry of Health

Literacy Project for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Our Rights Project

The Project began in the provinces of Adana, Erzurum and Van in 2005 and will run for two years. The overall aim is to improve, through education, the status of illiterate women who lack sufficient knowledge on sexual and reproductive health and thus cannot adequately benefit from related services. The aim of this project is to enable illiterate women young and old, living in regions of high population density and domestic migration, to acquire this basic skill, as well as to raise their consciousness on issues pertaining to sexual health/reproductive health, family health, gender inequalities, and women's rights. Starting date: 2005

Project for Gender Equality in Education and Social Life (Eğitimde ve Toplumsal Katılımda Cinsiyet Eşitliğinin Sağlanması Projesi)

The Project aims to reduce gender inequalities in education and to increase the participation of women in activities outside of the domestic sphere. The project is being implemented in Diyarbakır, Mardin and Şanlıurfa which are all provinces with low literacy rates and in Istanbul, Turkey's most highly populated metropolis which takes in the highest number of migrants from the eastern provinces. Illiterate women, parents who have primary school-aged daughters, community members, local authorities, journalists, non-governmental organizations, national policy makers, and media organizations comprise the target group of this three year project. During program implementation, AÇEV will run project coordination, and ensure literacy training and parent education implementations are conducted. KA-DER will provide civic education to women and support AÇEV on issues pertaining to gender policies. The third partner ERG will conduct policy making, network formation, advocacy and evaluation-monitoring activities. Donors: EU. Partners: KA-DER, ERG (Initiatives for Reforms in Education). Starting date: 2005-2008. Budget: 1 million Euro

6.3.7. Çağdaş Yaşamı Destekleme Derneği (Association for Contemporary Living)

Functional Literacy Training Programme for Adults (İşlevsel Yetişkin Okuma Yazma Programı)

Project is organizing activities of voluntary trainers from ÇYYD, through the literacy courses at primary level. Partners: AÇEV, Ministry of National Education. Starting date: 1996 ongoing

6.3.8. Yerel Gündem 21- Kadın Meclisleri (Local Agenda 21- Women's Assembly)

This is both an international project sponsored by IULA- EMME and local women's organizations running for activities of Women's empowerment especially at the local level. <http://www.la21turkey.net>

6.3.9. BIANET Kadının Penceresi (Woman's Window)

News web page on women's issues: www.bianet.org

6.4. UN Turkey Country Projects

One of the UN's Millennium Development Goals is gender equality. In order to achieve the goal of gender equality and empowerment of women in all fields, the UN has defined its priorities in five different spheres:

- Advocacy, coalition building and networking among national stakeholders,
- Strengthening and sustaining national and local capacity to protect women and girl's rights,
- Women's participation in leadership and politics,
- Women and girls' health and education,
- Women's economic advancement.
- Women are equally represented through seats in national and local parliamentary assemblies
- Each political party's gender section has an active voice in party politics

6.4.1. Completed UN Projects

Promoting Women's Rights and Empowering Women. This project involves conducting needs assessments and attitudinal surveys, fostering policy dialogues with municipal level stakeholders, and developing service-packages to promote gender equality in 3-4 selected towns and cities.

The IOM is conducting a **counter-trafficking** project aimed at fostering a cross-sectional dialogue on the role of ministries, departments, NGOs in the fight against trafficking. As part of this project, a national referral mechanism is being established to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking.

The UNDP in partnership with Flying Broom Association conducted the **CEDAW Advocacy and Parliamentary Capacity Building Project**. The project has supported activities to establish a Gender Equality Commission in the TBMM.

UNFPA, in conjunction with KSGM and the Turkish Journalists Federation, was **training local media** representatives in gender issues through local seminars. The project also involved competitions for young journalists to award the best coverage of gender issues and women's rights.

In partnership with DGSPW and the International Advertising Association, UNFPA organized **competitions for young advertisers** in an effort to raise awareness about gender issues through social marketing.

UNFPA and UNDP are partnering with TRT Regional Radios and Women's Rights – New Way to increase national and local awareness on women's rights. The campaign includes **radio program** with 6 regional radio stations.

UNFPA, in partnership with DGSPW and the Turkish Football Federation to increase national awareness about the link between violence against women and human rights. The **Stop Violence Against Women!** national campaign involves multimedia events with national celebrities and politicians joining forces to address violence.

UNFPA's **Parliamentary Advocacy** project aims to sensitize parliamentarians and their advisors on the importance of gender issues. The project includes awareness raising meetings for women MPs, their advisors and members of the Health Commission.

UNFPA and UNDP, in conjunction with the Population Association (Nüfus Bilim Derneği) conducted research on the **Dynamics of Honor Killings in Turkey**. The project's aimed to understand the notion and dynamics of honor in Turkish society and to propose a comprehensive action plan.

UNICEF is working with the Ministry of National Education on the **Policy Partnership for Girls' Education** project. The project involves study groups as well as qualitative and quantitative assessments. The project is developing a Strategic Plan for gender parity in both primary and secondary education and aims to increase the enrolment of school-age girls by at least 300,000.

UNFPA, in conjunction with DGSPW and KA-DER, is conducting the **Capacity Building for Local Administrators on Gender Equality** project. The project's aim is to transform the existing gender blind local politics into gender sensitive politics.

UNHCR and UNFPA, in partnership with the Ministry of the Interior, the Social Services and Child Protection Agency and national NGOs, to **prevent sexual and gender based violence against refugees** and internally displaced people. Project activities are based on findings from a situational analysis and a collaboratively developed action plan. The project includes awareness rising about sexual and gender based violence, training for NGOs, the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice and the Gendarmerie as well as updating of legal manuals for refugee women and children.

UNHCR's Gender and Children Team is collaborating with the Social Services and Child Protection Agency and national NGOs on the **Asylum Institution Building** project. As part of the project relevant officials of the Ministry of the Interior and the Social Services and Child Protection Agency are being trained on how to handle sensitive caseloads and in the practical application of legal protection provisions.

UNDP is partnering with IULA EMME to pursue the **Networking among Women in Local Politics** project. The project seeks to increase the active participation of women in municipal decision making in over 10 cities and supports women's platforms in municipal/city councils.

UNFPA is working together with the Ministry of Health and GATA Military Medical Hospital to promote reproductive health and reduce gender based violence through the **training of military conscripts**. The project includes up-dating training materials for RH service-providers and military recruits to include anti- gender based violence and RH components and training both trainers and military conscripts.

UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education have partnered to work on the **Girls Education Campaign**. Campaign activities include training and development of relevant personnel, social mobilization through NGOs, children, governors, deputies and parents. The campaign is spearheaded by a multi-media campaign and backed by fundraising. Parents' awareness is being raised about the importance of girls' education. 10.000 teachers, 200 social workers, 50.800 health workers and 150 school counselors are being equipped with communications and outreach skills.

The WHO and Ministry of Health are working with other national partners to strengthen primary health care with a particular focus on maternal and child health as part of the **Making Pregnancy Safer** project. The project is working to prepare a national plan to make pregnancy safer and the national plan on women's health is being updated. The family medicine system will be revised to include reproductive health issues.

UNDP, in partnership with GIDEM's and the GAP Regional Development Administration, is pursuing the **Supporting Women's Entrepreneurship** project. The project provides business development services to women owned/operated enterprises in the Southeast Anatolia region in order to promote women's economic empowerment.

UNDP, in partnership with the GAP Regional Development Administration, is working on the **Multi Purpose Community Centre (ÇATOM)** project. The project aims to encourage increased productivity among women owned/operated enterprises and NGOs through the establishment of community centers. The centers provide experts and foster networking among women operated enterprises.

Gender Thematic Trust Fund: Mainstreaming Gender in UNDP Deliverables & Services, Budget: USD 90,000 Timeline: May 2005-March 2006 A review of UNDP Turkey's programs and projects, reviewing needs and potentials in gender mainstreaming; the development and delivery of replicable training programs to UNDP Turkey staff, project partners and beneficiaries, and decision makers.

6.4.2. Ongoing and Coming Projects of UN

United Nations Joint Program to Protect and Promote the Human Rights of Women and Girls (UNDP) – www.protectingwomen.org The Joint program is aim to provide better opportunities for women and girls in Turkey by building service capacity for local governments and enhancing collaboration between NGOs and government authorities.

Working to Increase the Number of Women in Turkish Parliament, Project name: Women in Politics Budget: USD 120,000 Timeline: February-December 2006, KA-DER-ANKARA.

6.4.3. Gender Integrated Projects of UNDP

Gender mainstreaming is the main principle in UNDP Turkey's ongoing programs, within and across its three main focus areas of Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction and Energy and Environment: Local Agenda 21 (LA-21) [Democratic Governance] has special focus on gender empowerment. The mechanisms and institutions of LA-21 have been advocating for increased candidature among women in local elections, as well as for legislative reform to increase women's participation and representation.

Small and Medium Scale Enterprise Development in Southeast Anatolia (GIDEM) [Poverty Reduction] includes study on women's entrepreneurship opportunities in southeastern Anatolia.

Reduction of Socio-Economic Disparities in the GAP region, phase II [Poverty Reduction] aims to strengthen both the production capacities of women and the networks among women NGOs across the region. This support will take the form of technical expertise in production, design and marketing, and will result in an improved institutional capacity of the women's organizations in the region.

Linking Eastern Anatolia to Progress (LEAP) [Poverty Reduction] aims to support the limited number of women NGO's in this region, mainly in entrepreneurship support and income-generating activities. Currently, these activities are in Erzurum. Additional gender-related support will be implemented in Erzincan and Bayburt where entrepreneurship centers are being established.

Global Environment Fund Small Grants Project (GEF-SGP) [Energy and Environment] endeavors to ensure the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly women, particularly in its projects which have a community focus. This is felt to be particularly important in those projects which involve an alternative income-generation component, in order to safeguard against proposed alternatives creating burdensome responsibilities for women in the communities concerned.

6.5. Projects of Private Sector

Hürriyet Newspaper, **Aile içi şiddete son!** (Stop domestic violence) campaign in cooperation with UNFPA and DGSPW.

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- European Women's Lobby, Selma Acuner
- Women's Human's Rights, İpek İlkaracan
- KADER- Headquarter Istanbul, Seyhan Ekşigil w
- KADER-Ankara İlknur Üstün
- Women's Fund, Aysun Sayın
- KAMER, Nebahat Akkoç
- Purple Roof Women's Shelter, Hülya Gülbahar
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- Human Rights Platform (İHOP), Feray Salman
- Ankara University Women's Studies Centre (KASAUM)
- Hacettepe University Research and Implementation Centre on Women's Issues (HUKSAM), Prof. Dr. Ayşe Akın
- UNDP, Yeşim Oruç
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8. MAIN RESEARCHS ON WOMEN

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UNFPA Gender Study Group, 2006, **Altı İilde Yapılan Kamuoyu Araştırması Sonuçları, Kadın ve Kız Çocuklarının İnsan Haklarının Korunması ve Geliştirilmesi** Birleşmiş Milletler Ortak Programı(**Public Opinion Research in Six Provinces on Women's Human Rights**), United Nations Joint Programme to Protect and Promote the Human Rights of Women and Girls (UNJP) –

Related website: www.protectingwomen.org

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Doç.Dr. Attila Hancıoğlu, Banu Akadlı Özgöçmen, 2003, **Kadınların Temel Özellikleri ve Statüleri**, HUNEE, TNSA.

Summary: Basic statistical figures related with women in education, residence, marriage, employment, domestic violence, having children, etc.

Related website: <http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/>

Report: Not published online (doc.no. 34)

8.2. Women Trafficking and Sexual Slavery

IMO (International Migration Office), 2005, **Turkey, Trafficking & Trends**, IOM Publication,

Summary: Turkey is the largest markets in the trafficking of women from nearby former Soviet states who have been forced into prostitution, with profits from the illicit sex trade in Turkey an estimated \$3.6 billion last year. About 5,000 women, more than half from Moldova and Ukraine, are believed to be working as sex slaves in Turkey, an agency official said. The prostitution networks make about \$150 per customer, with each woman serving up to 15 clients a day.

Related Website: www.iom.int, www.countertrafficking.org

Report: http://www.countertrafficking.org/pdf/2005_turkey_trafficking_and_trends.pdf

8.3. Women's Citizenship Rights in Local Politics

Dr. Ayten Alkan, 2005, **Yerel Yönetimler ve Cinsiyet: Kadınların Kentte Görünmez Varlığı**, (Local Governments and Gender: Invisible Presence of Women in the City) İmge Publications, Ankara.

Summary: The research reveals us the gender asymmetry, in terms of recognized needs and participatory citizenship rights between women and men, which is implemented through the policies and programs by local governments and public service providers in Ankara.

Related Website:

http://www.imge.com.tr/product_info.php?products_id=46211

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F. Kardam, et.all, 2006, **The Dynamics of Honor Killing in Turkey: Prospects for Action**, UNDP, UNFPA, HUNEE, Ankara.

Summary: Qualitative research results on 195 cases of honor killings in South East Anatolia.

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Summary: 2368 applicant's data related with the type of violence, age, marital status, education, etc

Related Website: www.kamer.org.tr

Related Document: <http://www.kamer.org.tr/projects/istatistikler.pdf> (In Turkish)

Sosyal ve Kriminolojik Araştırmalar Çalışma Grubu, 2003, **Kadına Yönelik Şiddet**, İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi İnsan Hakları Merkezi, İstanbul. (Social and Criminological Studies Group, 2003, Violence Against Women, İstanbul Bilgi University, Human Rights Center) (doc.no.30)

Summary: According to comparative research results to the first step done in 1997, women's awareness against and resistance to violence are increased.

Related Website:

<http://insanhaklarimerkezi.bilgi.edu.tr/source/321.asp?r=10%2F25%2F2006+3%3A45%3A32+AM&oid=sub3-1&selid=15>

Related Document:

<http://insanhaklarimerkezi.bilgi.edu.tr/source/323.asp?r=10%2F25%2F2006+3%3A42%3A51+AM&oid=sub3-1&selid=17>

8.5. Women and Family

Doç. Dr. Hakan Yılmaz, et.all, 2006, **Türkiye'de Muhafazakarlık: Aile, Ekonomi, Din, Batı**. (Turkish Conservatism: Family, Economy, Religion, West), TESEV. (unpublished) (doc. no. 31) (doc. no. 35)

Summary:A research done by a group of researcher from Bosphorus University reached the result that the family values have more importance and central than to respecting the state authority for Turkish conservatism which is based on women's honor and capability in managing family affairs.

Related Website: www.tesev.org.tr

Related Document: Not published online

Aksu Bora, İlknur Üstün, 2005, "**Sıcak Aile Ortamı**": **Demokratikleşme Sürecinde Kadın ve Erkekler, Algılar ve Zihniyet Yapıları**, (Warm Hands of Family: Women and Men, Perceptions and structures of Mentality in the Process of democratization) TESEV Publications, İstanbul. www.tesev.org.tr (doc.no.36)

8.6. Reproductive Health of Women

HUNEE (The Hacettepe Institute of Population Studies), 2002, **Niteliksel Araştırma: Gebeliği Önleyici Yöntemler ve İstemli Düşükler** (Qualitative Research: Contraceptives and Abortions)

Summary: Results of periodical data collecting on family planning and serial data on related issues.

Related Website: <http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/>

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Related Website: www.undp.org

Related Project: Empowering women in politics project (Siyasette kadını güçlendirme projesi) - Related Website: <http://www.undp.org.tr/Gozlem2.aspx?WebSayfaNo=90>

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Related Website: www.tesev.org

http://www.tesev.org.tr/projeler/yayinlar_demokratiklesme.php

8. 8. Women in Universities

Eğitim-Sen, **Üniversite Yönetimlerinde kadınlara Yer yok!** (There is no place for women in Universities's Head Offices), (doc.no.29)

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Doc. No 2: European Union, 2006, European Parliament Resolution on the Role of Women in Turkey in Social, Economic and Political Life, **Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, by Emine Bozkurt (second draft report)**.

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Doc. No 4: World Bank, 2003, Feride Acar, et.all, (eds.), **Bridging Gender Gap in Turkey: A Milestone Towards Faster Development and Poverty Reduction**, Poverty Reduction Economic Management Unit, Europe and Central Asia Region, Country Gender Assessment Report of Turkey.

Doc. No 5: International Office of Migration (IOM), 2005, **Turkey, Trafficking & Trends**, Report on Women Trafficking in Turkey.

Doc. No 6: Amnesty International Report on Domestic Violence, 2004, Aile **İçi Şiddete Karşı Mücadelede Kadınlar**, AI Index: EUR 44/013/2004.

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⁵⁵ all these documents are available in **appendix document** attached to the project file.

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DEFINITIONS

Gender: In addition to age, gender is one of the universal dimensions on which status differences are based. Unlike sex, which is a biological concept, gender is a social construct specifying the socially and culturally prescribed roles that men and women are to follow.

Gender equality: Gender equality is, first and foremost, a human right. Women are entitled to live in dignity and in freedom from want and from fear. Empowering women is also an indispensable tool for advancing development and reducing poverty. Yet discrimination against women and girls - including gender-based violence, economic discrimination, reproductive health inequities, and harmful traditional practices - remains the most pervasive and persistent forms of inequality. In addition, women and girls bear enormous hardship during and after conflict and other humanitarian emergencies.

The equal participation of women and men in the development of their societies, and the equal access to the benefits of development—is still out of reach for most women worldwide. Women continue to have fewer rights, lower education and health status, less income, and less access to resources and decision-making than men. Nevertheless, women's critical roles in food production, income generation, management of natural resources, community organization and domestic responsibilities are essential for sustainable development. If equitable and sustainable progress is to be achieved, women's status must be improved, their rights must be respected, and their contributions must be recognized.

A "gender-equal society" is a "society in which both men and women, as equal members, have the opportunity to participate in all kinds of social activities at will, equally enjoy political, economical and cultural benefits, and share responsibilities." In such a society, the human rights of men and women are equally respected. Women who desire an active role in society may participate in activities of their own choosing, while men could enjoy a fulfilling home and community life. A gender-equal society is a society built by men and women as equal partners.

Gender Mainstreaming

The concept of bringing gender issues into the mainstream of society was clearly established as a global strategy for promoting gender equality in the Platform for Action adopted at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing (China) in 1995. It highlighted the necessity to ensure that gender equality is a primary goal in all area(s) of social and economic development.

"Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of

policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality."

Mainstreaming includes gender-specific activities and affirmative action, whenever women or men are in a particularly disadvantageous position. Gender-specific interventions can target women exclusively, men and women together, or only men, to enable them to participate in and benefit equally from development efforts. These are necessary temporary measures designed to combat the direct and indirect consequences of past discrimination.

Mainstreaming is not about adding a "woman's component" or even a "gender equality component" into an existing activity. It goes beyond increasing women's participation; it means bringing the experience, knowledge, and interests of women and men to bear on the development agenda.

It may entail identifying the need for changes in that agenda. It may require changes in goals, strategies, and actions so that both women and men can influence, participate in, and benefit from development processes. The goal of mainstreaming gender equality is thus the transformation of unequal social and institutional structures into equal and just structures for both men and women.

Violence against women

Violence against women and girls includes physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse. It is often known as "gender-based" violence because it evolves in part from women's subordinate status in society. Many cultures have beliefs, norms, and social institutions that legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women. The same acts that would be punished if directed at an employer, a neighbor, or an acquaintance often go unchallenged when men direct them at women, especially within the family.

Two of the most common forms of violence against women are abuse by intimate male partners and coerced sex, whether it takes place in childhood, adolescence, or adulthood. Intimate partner abuse—also known as domestic violence, wife-beating, and battering—is almost always accompanied by psychological abuse and in one-quarter to one-half of cases by forced sex as well. The majority of women who are abused by their partners are abused many times. In fact, an atmosphere of terror often permeates abusive relationships.

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

Women's human rights

Abuses against women are relentless, systematic, and widely tolerated, if not explicitly condoned. Violence and discrimination against women are global social epidemics, notwithstanding the very real progress of the international women's human rights movement in identifying, raising awareness about, and challenging impunity for women's human rights violations.

We live in a world in which women do not have basic control over what happens to their bodies. Millions of women and girls are forced to marry and have sex with men they do not desire. Women are unable to depend on the government to protect them from physical violence in the home, with sometimes fatal consequences, including increased risk of HIV/AIDS infection. Women in state custody face sexual assault by their jailers. Women are punished for having sex outside of marriage or with a person of their choosing (rather than of their family's choosing). Husbands and other male family members obstruct or dictate women's access to reproductive health care. Doctors and government officials disproportionately target women from disadvantaged or marginalized communities for coercive family planning policies.

The aim of the concept of women's human rights is to expose and denounce as human rights violations those practices and policies that silence and subordinate women. It rejects specific legal, cultural, or religious practices by which women are systematically discriminated against, excluded from political participation and public life, segregated in their daily lives, raped in armed conflict, beaten in their homes, denied equal divorce or inheritance rights, killed for having sex, forced to marry, assaulted for not conforming to gender norms, and sold into forced labor. Arguments that sustain and excuse these human rights abuses - those of cultural norms, "appropriate" rights for women, or western imperialism - barely disguise their true meaning: women's lives matter less than men's. Cultural relativism, which argues that there are no universal human rights and that rights are culture-specific and culturally determined, is still a formidable and corrosive challenge to women's rights to equality and dignity in all facets of their lives.

A woman's human rights framework equips women with a way to define, analyze, and articulate their experiences of violence, degradation, and marginality. The idea of women's human rights provides a common framework for developing a vast array of visions and concrete strategies for change.

Honor Killing

Honour crimes are a range of abusive acts that women experience. Honour killing can be defined as acts of murder in which a woman is killed for her actual or perceived immoral behavior. Such "immoral behavior" may take the form of marital infidelity, refusing to submit to an arranged marriage, demanding a divorce, flirting with or receiving phone calls from men, failing to serve a meal on time, or "allowing herself" to be raped. Honour killings are murders

by families on family members who are believed to have brought "shame" on the family name. Some victims are driven to suicide from the pressure of their families.

It transcends beyond Muslim communities and affects women from a wide range of racial groups. Women's lives are increasingly being controlled and it is often women who are refuse to live up to their defined roles who become victims. The phenomenon of honour killing is global and has been reported all over the world on a regular basis i.e. in Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Bangladesh, Algeria, Brazil, Ecuador, Morocco, India, Israel, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Balkans, Sweden, Holland, Germany, Italy, Yemen and many more places.

Although thousands of women are murdered by their families each year in the name of honour, yet it is not possible to have a correct statistics of the number of victims of honour due to the lack of information and availability. The murders frequently go unreported and often remain as a private family affair; no truthful official statistics are available on the practice or its frequency.

According to United Nation reports, every year, 5000 women are murdered under the pretext of Honour Killings worldwide. This is just the tip of the iceberg; the reality is far higher. It shows only official reports and doesn't mention unreported murders in rural areas, missing women, those who their birth never been registered, neither their death. It doesn't include thousands of women and young girls who burned themselves to death and committed suicide because of family pressures, religious or cultural issues, forced marriages, domestic violence, etc.