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MATERIAL

OVERVIEW REPORT

Materials used in turkey on child, early, and forced marriage

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**PREPARED BY**

Zehra Tosun

**CONTRIBUTED BY**

Meltem Ağduk

Gökhan Yıldırımkaya

Emine Kuzutürk Savaş

Tuna Çakmur

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ABBREVIATIONS

CEFM Child, early, and forced marriage

DGSW Directorate General on the Status of Women

ICC International Children's Centre

ILO International Labour Organisation

IOM International Organisation for Migration

MCEF Mother Child Education Foundation

MoNE Ministry of National Education

MFSP Ministry of Family and Social Policies (currently titled Ministry of Family, Labour, and Social Services)

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund

UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which evaluates the materials produced or used in Turkey with respect to child, early, and forced marriages, is expected to be a guiding document for projects to be realised within the United Nations Joint Programme on the Prevention of Child, Early, and Forced Marriage (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Programme).

The introduction section of the report includes the aim and methods of the study followed by a section in which the general findings are presented. The subsequent sections deal with action plans, training and information materials, reports, guidebooks, placards, brochures, short films, academic studies, and other materials. Under each heading, summary information is given about the materials available as well as good practices and, under the related heading, recommendations regarding the areas to which the Joint Programme can contribute.

The last section of the report includes the materials list, with a reference number by type, production date, the related theme, the type and name of the producing organisation, the title of the material, an explanation of the materıal, areas to which the material can contribute, and the order of priority for each item. Where necessary, the Excel form of this list can be searched. All the materials in the list have been classified and filed in a digital environment.

The findings emerging from material investigation and face-to-face interviews are as follows:

* Child, early, and forced marriages (CEFM) are notions that are often used interchangeably however, each should be considered and utilized separately in terms of the/with respect to meaning and significance. Among these practices, forced marriages have attracted the least attention.
* The oldest, most consistent, and most comprehensive studies concerning CEFM were conducted by women’s organisations, followed by UN agencies, international organisations, and children’s organisations. Other organisations have addressed this issue rather within the context of violence against children, child protection, child neglect and abuse, violence against women, sexual and reproductive health, and adolescent pregnancies.
* Roma people, people under international protection, disabled people, LGBTI people, and seasonal workers in the agricultural sector are the most vulnerable groups with respect to CEFM .
* There are many myths as far as CEFM is concerned (such as the idea that marriage is a way to protect children, or that child marriage is a cultural problem).
* Several interviewees expressed that addressing adolescence in training is just as important as providing information about childhood, especially in consideration of the common perception of adolescence as adulthood.
* CEFM, which is a multi-faceted problem, is not addressed in an integrated manner.
* In many documents relevant to the issue (e.g. reports, action plans, and training materials), CEFM is only briefly mentioned.
* The people interviewed often stated that awareness-raising activities cannot be effective as long as the child protection system is weak/inadequate; will not be effective until the child protection system is strengthened.
* Service providers need to acquire new skills, workflow charts, directives, and guidelines rather than simply gaining awareness.
* It is observed that the most effective projects relating to CEFM are the local, community-based projects which involve all relevant parties, including men and opinion leaders, and are executed on a continuous basis by civil society organisations.
* In projects targeting CEFM and related issues, the supporting activities for capacity building projects are very limited in number and scope. It is important that capacity building activities are carried out continuously during the course of the programme.
* Besides projects directly addressing the problem of CEFM, it is also essential to carry out supporting activities aiming to empower women and civil society, strengthen the child protection system, ensure the participation of women and children, and establish a civil monitoring process. It is especially significant that action plans include interventions that go beyond awareness raising. Strategies should be developed at the provincial level not only to design action plans, but also to coordinate and monitor such plans.
* It is necessary to develop a communication strategy for the Joint Programme based on the analysis of the images and messages used in the available materials.
* Higher rates of child marriage are seen among boys in Roma communities and communities under international protection. Designing a working strategy specifically focused on this issue would be beneficial.
* CEFM is not only an issue to be included in the agendas of women’s and children’s organisations; it is considered important that professional, youth, and human rights organisations active in the fields of medicine, social services, education, and justice also take up this issue.
* The content and methods of training materials should be diversified with respect to age, gender, language, needs/realities of vulnerable groups, the field(expertise) of service providers, etc.
* The tools and methods used in monitoring, evaluation, and supervision of capacity building training should be clearly defined/specified.
* It is evident/it is seen that the effects of CEFM should be considered and valued just as much as the topics of sexual and reproductive health
* The best practices and implemented ideas should be made more visible and widely available.
* Local governments should be engaged more actively in combating CEFM.
* Academic studies conducted in recent years on CEFM have provided updated data and information. It is instrumental that more studies are carried out on this issue in a continual manner.
* It would be useful to focus on digital platforms, especially in awareness raising activities intended for young people.

# STUDY PURPOSE and METHODOLOGY

This report has been prepared within the scope of the UN Joint Programme for the Prevention of Child, Early, and Forced Marriage. The purpose of the study is to contribute to activities to be conducted within the framework of the programme through the scanning and evaluation of materials in use in Turkey on child, early and forced marriage.

All materials prepared or in use in Turkey by United Nations Agencies, civil society organisations, public institutions, and field specialists--mainly training materials, advocacy materials, communication materials, action plans, and SOPs--were included in the study.

**Preliminary meeting and briefing:** A preliminary meeting was held on 13 July 2018 at the UNFPA Turkey Office. A study plan was prepared based on the decisions taken in the preliminary meeting. Immediately after the meeting, the UNFPA Turkey Office submitted the necessary documents to the counsellor necessary documents were submitted to the counsellor by the UNFPA Turkey Office.

**Online search:** A comprehensive online search was conducted during the first stage of the study. In the search, key words such as child marriage, early marriage, and forced marriage, as well as concepts including child bride, child marriage, adolescent health, child protection, violence against children, child negligence and abuse, violence against women, gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, and adolescent pregnancy were used. The search of these concepts yielded information about training, publications, organisations, and specialists in the respective field. Additionally, a map was created for related public institutions and organisations.

**Creation of the contact list:** A contact list was created based on the recommendations of the UNFPA Turkey Office and the results of the online search. This list comprised UN organisations, public institutions, civil society organisations, organisation, universities, municipalities, and independent experts.

**Information request via e-mail:** 60 nongovernmental organisations, specialists, and municipalities in the contact list were asked to share information about related materials from their own organisations or other organisations they partnered with. Shared materials were given reference numbers and recorded.

**Information request via phone:** Representatives of the related organisations were phoned and asked for information about available materials.

**Face-to-face interviews:** Face-to-face interviews were held with civil society organisations, nongovernmental organisations, UN agencies and experts in İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, and Gaziantep.

Digital materials accessed during the study were given reference numbers and recorded in the digital environment. Non-digital materials were also given reference numbers and recorded in the digital environment with their cover photos and delivered to the UNFPA Turkey Office. Materials were listed in an Excel file with columns for the reference no., year, name, organisation, theme, description, and contribution to the programme. Materials can be filtered and listed by date, organisation, or theme.

Each item was given a reference number and filed by type for easy tracking of materials accessed during the study.

Materials were coded as follows:

Material Type \_ Material Number

Material Types:

* Film (FLM)
* Guideline (RHB)
* Book/booklet (KTP)
* Instructions/Directive (YÖN)
* Flow chart (SMA)
* Brochure (BRS)
* Poster (AFS)
* Training kit (KIT)
* Training booklet (EGT)
* Slides (SLT)
* Research (ARS)
* Academic publication (AKD)
* Statistics (IST)
* Standard operating procedure (SOP)
* Action plan (EYP)
* Report (RPR)
* Strategy paper (STR)
* Literature review (LTR)
* Memo (BLD)
* Magazine (DRG)

The listed materials are divided into 3 groups according to their contents:

1: Materials that directly relate to CEFM and CEFM-connected materials that were prepared within the UN Agencies

2: Materials that indirectly relate to CEFM

3: Materials that do not relate to CEFM but can support activities within the CEFM (Monitoring, women solidarity centre operation etc.)

# STUDY FINDINGS

Although the study focuses on materials in use in Turkey on child, early, and forced marriage (hereinafter CEFM), this report has been prepared in a wider framework. The accessed materials were evaluated in relation to the experiences of experts and officers, their recommendations, and good practices identified.

The biggest problem in the materials search was common misuse of the concepts of child, early, and forced marriage, which are correlated with but different from each other. Although the concept of early marriage covers child marriage, it is frequently used to refer to child marriage only. This has two important implications. First, forced marriage of those who are over 18 but are not psychologically, mentally, or physically ready for marriage is overlooked and related interventions fall short. Second, calling child marriage early marriage renders the *child* invisible, which is a vital dimension of the issue. Therefore, considering the names of the materials, although it looks like there are many studies about early marriage available, it should be kept in mind that these studies are about child marriage; there are few studies on early and forced marriage and limited related materials have been generated.

Studies on forced marriage, on the other hand, remain limited to generating/producing statistics within the work of women’s organisations fighting violence against women. The relationship between human trafficking and forced marriages is discussed in the materials prepared by IOM. In addition, forced marriage related issues are available in the reports or statements of LGBTI organisations and organisations like the Red Umbrella which are engaged in sexual health, human rights, and sex workers’ rights. For LGBTI individuals, marriage is seen as a way of “getting rid of sickness” and “becoming normal.” Forced marriage is also on the agenda of nongovernmental organisations in European states including Germany and Austria, where migration from Turkey through marriage is common. Online searches regarding forced marriage reveals articles discussing the topic mainly within/in relation to the framework of Islam.

There are limited studies in which the main theme is child, early, and forced marriage. In the field of medicine, it is seen to be discussed in terms of reproductive and sexual health, reproductive and sexual rights, and adolescent health and pregnancy; Social sciences studies focus on child abuse, child sexual abuse, and sexual violence. In law, studies mainly examine victims’ rights and child sexual abuse. CEFM is often mentioned in relation to, children’s rights, child protection, gender-based violence, violence against children, migration, human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, children’s access to justice, and vulnerable groups.

Although CEFM is a multidimensional issue, materials generally focus on a single dimension, such as health, crime, or the child. One of the main contributions of the Joint Programme will be the development of multidimensional materials discussing the reasons for, results of, and solutions for the issue. The background of every UN agency has the potential to offer a holistic approach. However, according to the feedback from interviews, studies conducted by UN agencies have not yet achieved the desired level of partnership and collaboration with respect to studies and materials.

There are also problems with approaching the topic from a holistic perspective on a sector basis. Administrative and service-provision units on maternal, child and adolescent health have started to operate independently from each other, especially following recent restructuring in the health sector. It is reported to mostly affect studies on women's health.

There is not a single study in which the Ministry of Health discusses CEFM under a separate, individual heading. Discussion of CEFM within the scope of reproductive and sexual health, maternal mortality, adolescent pregnancy, and public health undoubtedly contributed to raising awareness about the problem; yet, only taking a health-focused approach does not seem sufficient in terms of addressing the issue in all of its aspects .

The performance-based operating system of primary healthcare services affects interventions relating to CEFM. The lack of a system to maintain confidentiality during reporting by physicians in family health centres; considering pregnant adolescents, especially those under international protection, as a "problematic group" in performance-based operations and not recording such cases in the system most of the time; family health centre physicians' inability to attend necessary training due to intensive work and the requirements of performance-based operations; and the absence of the issue among minimum requirements and performance monitoring criteria are considered the main problems in the field.

It can be seen that studies which discuss CEFM as a separate topic are mainly conducted by women’s organisations. In this respect, the Flying Broom conducted the most comprehensive and sustainable studies. Seminars held in various cities, short films, study reports, study visits, posters, and brochures, meetings at the TGNA and various public organisations, and related publications indicate that the topic is addressed from many angles/perspectives. Studies conducted in partnership between the Flying Broom and GEN-DER are published on the website for the Free from Violence project. Similar studies were conducted by Yaka-Koop and the Muş Kadın Çatısı Association, which is now inactive. The KAMER Foundation has not only discussed the issue in study reports, it has also held panels in cooperation with UNFPA. The Women and Democracy Association (KADEM) also organized a workshop on early and forced marriage.

The topic is seen on the agendas of nongovernmental organisations engaged in children's rights and human rights as well as women’s organisations, but studies are discussed not under a separate heading, but rather within the framework of violence against children or child abuse.

One of the important developments regarding CEFM is the increased interest in the topic from local administrations and the related increased number of best practices. UNICEF has conducted comprehensive studies in partnership with Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality and Antalya Muratpaşa Municipality in cooperation with UNICEF.

# assessment of materials

## action plans

Available action plans on CEFM can be grouped in three categories:

1. Action plans directly concerned with CEFM,
2. Action plans which include interventions for CEFM,
3. Action plans developed in various areas, such as prevention of violence against women, ensuring gender equality, child protection, and prevention of violence against children, all of which support the struggle against CEFM.

The first national plan directly developed for CEFM is the “Strategy Paper and Action Plan on Combating Early and Forced Marriage” prepared by the Directorate General on the Status of Women in the Ministry of Family, Labour, and Social Services. It was reported that the plan, which covers 2018-2023, was completed but not put into effect, as the approval process has not yet been completed. It was stated that the Action Plan is intended to create awareness and aims to raise awareness among public organisations and Turkish society in general.

The 2016-2020 National Action Plan prepared by the Ministry of Family and Social Policies’ Directorate General on the Status of Women discussed projects on early marriage, but it was not possible to access this plan and other related documents on the webpage of GDSW around the dates when the study was conducted.

Within the scope of the "Combating Domestic Violence" project conducted by GDSW, local action plans were created in 26 cities (Adana, Afyonkarahisar, Ankara, Antalya, Bursa, Çanakkale, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Düzce, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kırşehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Manisa, Mersin, Nevşehir, Sakarya, Samsun, Şanlıurfa, Trabzon, and Van), and were approved by the respective governorates. The action plans of many cities included offering training on early marriage to public personnel as an activity. MFSP also ensured presentations on child marriage were given in the provincial committees in all 81 provinces.

Within the scope of the “Justice for Children” Project, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors, the Justice Academy, and UNICEF Turkey prepared the Paper on Coordination and Strategy in Child Protection Services and Implementation Plans (2014-2019). The document includes targets, activities, implementation stages, units responsible, duration, budget, and monitoring indicators all in relation to 10 strategic purposes. The Partnership Network for the Prevention of Violence against Children also issued a call for implementation of the plan.

Two important examples of local action plans are the Local Equality Action Plans created in Nevşehir and Samsun as a result of the activities of the Woman Friendly Cities Programme executed by UNFP and UNDP. The Local Equality Strategy Plan prepared under the coordination of the Governorate of Nevşehir defined prevention of early marriage as a target and included activities to be conducted to this end. Another contribution of the Nevşehir Local Equality Strategy Plan was the document sent to respective boards to ensure the implementation of the plan by the Governorate. The Governorate of Samsun prepared the “Prevention of Early Marriage Action Plan” in addition to the Local Equality Action Plan. This additional plan issued for early marriage included activities, duration, organisations in charge, contributing organisations, and indicators defined in accordance with the plan’s 3 strategic targets. (See the materials list for action plans).

Another important local activity for the prevention of child marriage was conducted by the Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep in partnership with UNICEF. The action plan developed in regard to early marriage by the Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep included activities defined in line with 5 strategies.

UNICEF conducted activities to develop a more comprehensive action plan within the framework of the experience of the Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality Action Plan in 2017. The draft plan includes multiple activities defined according to the 4 targets included in the draft.

The UNHCR Istanbul Office and the Governorate of Istanbul are known to be preparing an action plan on CEFM.

The opinions that come out of the interviews conducted and that will direct the local action plans to be prepared by the Joint Program are as follows:

The most important deficiency based on/according to the information collected during the interviews was the lack of directives and workflows for service providers in various areas. It was reported that field officers needed more concrete and detailed information about what to do and which actions to take when they encountered instances (situations?) of CEFM. Due to the fact that every province has a different capacity to act, the relevant work flows should be customized on the provincial level. One of the participants interviewed stated that it was very difficult to prepare an SOP, and that provinces’ current capacities and practices changed continuously. This recommendation highlights the need to take action in order to ensure that a solid mechanism (such as relevant NGOs operating in the province or an existing specific unit is in place at the provincial level, where standard workflows to be developed for each province would be clearly visible. The biggest problem in terms of guidance was reported to be with children over 15. It was stated that children under 15 were reported to police, judicial authorities, or social service institutions, yet children over 15 were not reported. It was also suggested that the normalization of the marriage of children under international protection as a “cultural” issue was one of the main problems with reporting.

It was stated that the activities for protection and prevention in the health sector were highly inadequate and these activities needed to be focused.

The action plan emphasises the need to pay particular attention to women empowerment activities. Activities for the empowerment of women include raising awareness among women about their rights, letting them know which organisations to apply to, developing their social networks, supporting their involvement in economic life, and aiding in the development of their personal potential and skill sets. . İn order to ensure female empowerment, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of related mechanisms. In the same vein, the participation and empowerment of children and youth should also be addressed within the action plans.

Example of Implementation

UN Women and the ILO jointly manage SADA, a centre mostly comprised of Syrian and Afghan women which offers vocational classes specifically for women. Additionally, the centre organizes seminars for the women about gender equality with respect to the workplace and careers.

With regard to women’s empowerment, activities for women under international protection draw particular attention. The women’s committee, formed by Syrian women following a year of meetings with the ASAM psychologist, utilized the various trainings in which its members had participated to play an active role in the development of new trainings and activities designed specifically for Syrian women. It was reported that the group, which was defined as heterogeneous in terms of age, marital status, and other factors, issued a charter and designed a logo. The women’s committee was preparing to publish a magazine with the first issue focusing on CEFM.

A similar activity was conducted by İKGV. Women who attended group activities under the leadership of a psychologist published a storybook and then released a music CD. One of the most striking contributions of İKGV in this area is that they held similar group activities for men. Additionally, the solidarity groups for boys and girls created by IKGV, ASAM, and the Blue Pen Association are also important and striking examples.

It is understood that a significant portion of the comprehensive, continuous, and fruitful activities on CEFM were conducted by women’s organisations such as the Flying Broom, KAMER, and Izmir Union of Women’s Organisations. Albeit not directly focused CEFM, children’s organisations and their networks have made important contributions in terms of the protection of children’s rights and monitoring of implemented practices. Therefore, it is essential to involve civil society in the process of implementing and monitoring activities for the prevention of CEFM. However, it is not enough to only include civil society but it is necessary to build their capacity in terms of accessing funding, monitoring, counselling, training, etc. to allow civil society to take action in this area. In the interviews, it was reported that activities on CEFM were long-term efforts which needed funding for at least 3 years.

Example of Practice

A significant part of the activities relating to CEFM carried out by NGOs were realized with the support of the grant programme of the Sabancı Foundation.

It was understood that women, children, and civil society had limited contributions to the development process of the action plans on CEFM and related topics. It is necessary to develop methods which focus on the involvement(inclusion?) of women, children, and NGOs in the plans to be developed. It is especially important to involve women and children under international protection. A needs analysis can be a tool to foster involvement.

The identification, protection, and empowerment of children at risk is considered to be another important item on the agenda. It may prove to be useful to focus on mainstreaming the early warning model that enables early risk assessment and intervention, developed in cooperation between UNICEF and the Turkish Ministry of National Education (MEB).

More progress has been made in specialized services for female survivors of violence in comparison with services for survivors of child abuse. Support activities for children are offered by women’s or family-oriented centres. The development of specialized services for children, including a hotline for violence against children and children’s counselling centres, can be an area of focus for the action plan. It can be considered within the framework of strengthening the current models and developing new ones. The Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality has experience in operating child centres and a hotline for violence against children, although it has now ceased to provide these resources, however, these experiences can be recorded in written form and thus shared with others.

Example of Practice

Child protection centres established in university hospitals conduct operations on sexual abuse of children and other criminal topics. A guidebook was issued on the establishment and operation of child protection centres. In order to further strengthen/fortify this good practice, the Marmara University Child Protection Centre started a restructuring process related to the rehabilitation of children with the support of the İstanbul Development Agency. The centre representative suggested that offering training with case studies to physicians in the field would be effective and useful.

Universities, as key stakeholders in action plans, can contribute to activities in terms of research and discussion of CEFM in relevant university classes. In the interviews, there was a suggestion to create a multidisciplinary master’s programme under a title such as Social Empowerment. Another related suggestion was the development of a certificate programme for gender-based community work.

In the interviews, it was recommended to establish a study with the intention of discussing and improving children’s access to justice. The materials list includes reports and guidebooks on this issue prepared by various organisations and networks.

Example of Practice

UNHCR offered training to judges and prosecutors regarding the children’s justice system.

Including activities for boys forced to marry in the action plans to be developed is an important issue. During an interview held with the UNHCR İstanbul Office, it was revealed/reported that, according to the data from the migration management agency, 1500 of 5500 children who were forced to marry in İstanbul are boys.

The lack of a sufficient child protection system was reported to cause a huge risk for both awareness activities and activities designed for service providers. It was recommended to create ethical codes for professions related to CEFM, such as teaching, with items on sexual abuse in these codes and the availability/offer of related training.

Reversing the common perception of impunity in society was stated as an important issue, and it was recommended to conduct projects to make positive examples more visible.

Another suggestion that was stressed is ensuring that action plans include an activity on data collection / assessment at the provincial level so that Provincial Coordination Boards and/or sub-groups operating under these Boards are mobilized and that all action points are evidence-based.

Other recommendations included receiving support from Turkish youth and cooperating with youth organisations in activities.

**Possible areas of contribution for the Joint Programme:**

* As the plan prepared by the GDSW only focuses on raising awareness and practical cooperation is limited with public institutions, it will be necessary to intervene with the action plans and empower civil society. From this perspective, it will be useful to pay special attention to building the capacity of civil society organisations that are engaged in female empowerment for combating CEFM organisation.
* The implementation and monitoring of action plans are just as significant as the development process. It will be useful to conduct activities to strengthen the monitoring capacity of nongovernmental organisations, especially those involved with women’s and children’s rights.
* Conducting an activity to disperse and mainstream good practices and lessons learned with respect to past local action plans on CEFM and related topics (especially in Nevşehir and Samsun) will be beneficial.
* CEFM is a cross-sectional problem relating to various topics, such as women, children, adolescents, health, social services, justice, migration, etc. Every prepared action plan focuses on a different dimension of the problem. It is of the utmost important to develop local action plans with a holistic approach, in terms of coordination and efficient use of time and resources.
* It will be useful to obtain information from the governorates about activities related to early marriage within the scope of the action plans developed and implemented in 26 provinces within the framework of the “Combating Domestic Violence” project executed by the GDSW.
* Coordination of action plan implementation is an important subject, and these activities are conducted by Elimination of Violence against Women Provincial Coordination, Monitoring, and Assessment Commissions. Another board involved in the topic is the Child Protection Law Provincial Coordination Board. The efficient operation, strengthening, and correlation of both commissions can be taken into account by the programme.
* Local administrations are the prominent key players in local-level activities. This can be considered to mainstreaming the activities of municipalities in the field, including Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, and Muratpaşa Municipality, to other cities should be considered
* With consideration of CEFM, it will be useful to strengthen the capacity of all organisations, mainly local administrations, on gender- and child-sensitive data generation as well as gender-responsive and child-friendly budgeting.
* In further stages, developing highly emphasised community-based operation models and mainstreaming good models will contribute to the efforts in this field.
* It is important to customize local action plans for every province, and to prepare the plans in consideration of the presence and density of vulnerable groups, such as populations under international protection, seasonal agricultural workers, the Roma community, etc., and in accordance with any special conditions.
* It is important to develop province-specific directives and work flows and to offer training for service providers, including nongovernmental organisations.
* It is important to develop standard workflows for service providers, to make these workflows solid and clear for each province, to draw up relevant directives, and to offer training on this subject.
* Due to the misuse of and confusion about the concepts of child marriage, early marriage, and forced marriage, it will be useful to clearly differentiate between these concepts.
* It is observed that the involvement of nongovernmental organisations, especially women’s organisations, in national and local plans is limited. Future action plans may include actions which would allow nongovernmental organisations to build their capacity and take active roles in the efforts to fight CEFM.
* Community-based activities of NGOs such as ASAM and İKGV targeting women and girls can be examined to provide a source for future models and to be used on a wider scale.

## TRAINING AND INFORMATION MATERIALS

There are limited materials which are directly developed regarding CEFM. The most comprehensive training material in this respect is the “Prevention of Child Marriage Information and Training Set” developed by UNICEF in 2017. The set is comprised of 4 booklets, namely the Main Training Programme, Application Guidebook for Service Providers, Family and Child Seminars, and Community-Based Activities Book. These booklets include sessions, events, and information notes structured for service providers, children, and families. This programme also includes presentations.

Training materials focusing on CEFM can be in the form of a set or in the form of presentations used in seminars, panels, and other events to create awareness and sensitivity about the issue. For example, Gökhan Yıldırımkaya from UNFPA Turkey Office gave a presentation on the “Impacts of Child Marriage on Health and Quality of Life” in the panels organized in various cities by UNFPA in cooperation with KAMER.

The issue of CEFM is observed to be only briefly ***mentioned*** in training activities about violence against women, violence against children, child neglect and abuse, gender equality, child protection, adolescent health, adolescent pregnancy, reproductive and sexual health, empowerment of women, migration, human trafficking, health problems of agricultural workers, and public health. In the interviews, it was stated that CEFM did not receive enough attention and it is possible that it was strategically underemphasised. The advantage of situating the problem of child marriages within the idea of “the route to healthy living”, which is associated with the widely-accepted notion of health as a component of bio-psycho-social well-being, instead of treating it as its own separate issue is the probable prevention of resistence from society. It was mentioned in the interviews that this might be a good strategy, but that special attention must be given to ensure that the focal point does not move away from human/women’s/children’s rights.

Example of Practice

In the activities managed by Harran University and the UNFPA regarding seasonal agricultural workers, widespread public participation was acknowledged as a main principle, and active participation was ensured in all kinds of material development and preparation processes. For example, the local people who supported the activities took part in radio spotlights about CEFM. The importance of receiving the support of religious officials, especially for activities in rural areas, was strongly emphasised.

Example of Practice

It was reported that within the scope of the activities conducted with seasonal agricultural workers by Harran University, firstly, education on contagious diseases was given in mosques, and then, later on, it was possible to mention topics such as CEFM.

The UNFPA Turkey Office youth-friendly health service model and training materials, adolescent health development programme, sexual and reproductive health project, and advocacy efforts resulted in important contributions to the area.

Criticism regarding the single perspective outlook regarding the development and handling of CEFM was raised against UN agencies. The feedback stated that the training materials to be developed by UN agencies on this subject should include different dimensions of the issue such as women, children, migration, health, gender, and human trafficking, and should view the problem from all aspects. In this respect, it was also stated that the thematic work groups involving UN agencies should operate with a common understanding and around concrete projects.

It was stated that as CEFM is a multidimensional problem, projects should be conducted not only on CEFM, but also on related topics. Topics which were identified through research/preliminary readings and should be discussed in the training materials are:

* The concepts of child, early, and forced marriage,
* Gender,
* Women’s human rights,
* Discrimination (gender-based discrimination, age discrimination, etc.),
* Children’s rights,
* Child protection,
* Violence against children,
* The best interests of the child,
* (Gender-based) violence against women,
* Child abuse, child sexual abuse,
* The impacts of child marriage on physical and mental health,
* Sexual and reproductive health,
* Adolescent health, adolescent pregnancy,
* Maternal mortality,
* The impacts of child marriage on the individual, family, and society,
* International and national legislation on children and women and child marriage (including refugee laws),
* Related organisations and institutions, information about the application process,
* The relationship between CEFM and vulnerable groups (refugees, seasonal agricultural workers, Roma, the disabled, LGBTI individuals, sex workers),
* Myths and truths about CEFM,
* Women’s empowerment,
* Fatherhood, father-child relationships,
* Participation of men in gender activities,
* Girls’ continuous access to comprehensive and quality education,
* Community-based activities,
* Participation (women, children, adolescents),
* Victim’s rights,
* Monitoring of violence against children and women,
* Roles and responsibilities of service providers in terms of CEFM,
* Operation of children’s and women’s centres,
* Operation of emergency help and support hotlines
* Principles for interviewing women and children who experienced violence ,
* Interviewing sexually abused children,
* Trauma,
* Burnout,
* Gender-based activities regarding emergencies and disasters,
* Case identification (early risk identification)
* Case management (including case planning, case assessment, referral/guidance, case follow-up, case closure, and a case management checklist),
* Work flows,
* Strategic litigation.

One of the promising developments in the struggle against CEFM is the academia’s increased interest in the topic in recent years. Materials created on this subject in the health and social science fields can provide significant contributions to training content by providing up-to-date information and data. This contribution can be situated within the framework of cooperation with academics who conduct studies.

One of the important points associated with the training content is the customization of content for the target audience. Many people expressed that it is important to underline in activities with men that CEFM is a crime. Some of the interviewees suggested that this alone would not suffice. The importance of the education of girls and strengthening the relationship between father and child has also been underlined in the men-targeting activities.

In terms of content, it was stated that it is as important to mention adolescence as it is childhood. It was stated that adolescents are often considered to be adults, not children, and so it is common to think there are no problems with adolescent marriages. The contradictions relating to the age of marriage in the Turkish Penal Code, Civil Code, and Child Protection Law reinforce this perception. Therefore, it was stated that it is as important to emphasise the distinction between adolescence and adulthood as that between childhood and adulthood.

It was stated that basing training content on true stories about women who married in childhood would be effective/impactful in activities for both communities and service providers. A portion of the materials accessed within the scope of this study quote women. The “case” examples that will be used in trainings can draw from the sources with direct quotes..

Example of Practice

CEFM issues are also discussed in case studies during the training on human trafficking delivered by IOM.

Example of Practice

AÇEV has an established system in terms of developing training programs. Mainstreaming a training programme is the result of a 5-6 year process. A needs analysis is conducted, two pilot implementations of the programme are carried out, monitoring and evaluation processes are completed, an impact analysis is conducted, and then the programme is disseminated.

It was emphasised that women had high interest in health training. However, the reviewed health-oriented training materials tended to focus on the effects of child and early marriage on sexual and reproductive health without sufficiently discussing the impacts on mental health.

It was stated that it was necessary that the materials to be developed for women discuss the health consequences of CEFM, the related organisations to apply to, the importance of raising children with the perspective of gender equality, and the significance of educating girls. It was also considered important to include supporting materials (brochures, stickers, etc.) prepared in various languages, which include contact information for relevant organisations for the women in the training courses.

Example of Practice

All activities conducted by AÇEV address gender equality, child protection, and discrimination. Particular attention is paid to conducting AÇEV activities without labelling mothers and fathers as victims and perpetrators.

In training for girls, to the main focus is on children’s rights, gender equality, basic life skills, the importance of education, violence against women, planning for the future, etc.

Example of Practice

UNİCEF developed a training kit in 2018 about ensuring gender equality in schools, which can be used in training within the scope of the gender equality project. The kit describes how to address gender equality in various classes and recommends various activities.

In AÇEV and KAMER’s modelpreschools,, activities focused on gender equality are offered for children and their families.

In training for boys, attention is paid to covering topics such as gender equality, communication (with the family, girlfriend, or sister), sexual and reproductive health, and violence against women.

Example of Practice

UNICEF developed training programs of 6 sessions for girls aged 12-15 and 15-18 and 4 sessions for boys aged 12-15 and 15-18, and the pilot projects were implemented in schools throughout Turkey by Turkish Red Crescent, ASAM, and RET İnternational. Trainers who implemented the programme stated that single session information activities were not sufficiently effective; however, in the same activity, offering information about child marriage in multiple sessions among other topics for the empowerment of children proved to be highly useful. Receiving data and results from UNICEF at the conclusion of this programme will yield useful information.

It is understood that the topic is not addressed separately in training for service providers; for example, it is addressed within training on violence against women, violence against children, victim’s rights, etc. offered to public personnel. It is observed that these training sessions are generally conducted within projects; although there are training sessions for educators, there is a problem with continuity, and public personnel who have knowledge and experience about the issue are lost due to displacement or dismissal.

Example of Practice

UNFPA has organized training of trainers and prepared training materials on gender equality and the prevention of violence against women for the police force, healthcare personnel, judges, prosecutors, social service experts, religious officers, and Turkish Armed Forces personnel since 2004.

UNFPA training for trainers for the Turkish Armed Forces personnel offered information about sexual and reproductive health and early marriage. These training sessions were given by trainers to private soldiers and resulted in many men becoming informed about the subject. UNICEF has been conducting activities on children’s rights and the protection of children with the Ministry of National Education for many years.

It is reported that it is useful to offer training for service providers at their own locations and concurrently for all parties; it is less efficient to raise awareness in the personnel of a single organisation, and it will be more useful to simultaneously target capacity building in all related organisations. It was stated that neighbourhood leaders, religious officials, teachers, and healthcare personnel play key roles in the CEFM issue.

Example of Practice

A joint programme on the prevention of child marriages, implemented by UNICEF and the Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep, reached 2000 people.

It was also stated that it is necessary to offer not only information but also skills and motivation to service providers. It also became apparent that it is necessary to address myths surrounding child marriage (such as early marriage being appropriate for or specific to a certain culture or group).

Example of Practice

In an activity conducted by Harran University with clergy, it was reported that the “scout method” was used: It was discussed starting from the instance of death of a woman or girl, how the death could have been prevented, by taking which measures, and who could have taken the necessary steps.

It was stated that, due to the prevalence of negative news in the media, training for media personnel was important. Training is being offered about how to deliver information on gender and gender-based violence, despite reports not being directly about CEFM.

Example of Practice

Within the scope of the activities for media personnel, Harran University offered training on how to deliver news on maternal mortality.

It was observed that informative activities on CEFM were mainly conducted by nongovernmental organisations, and the primary target audience of these activities was comprised of women and girls. The main reason for this phenomenon being the accessibility to and interest of women.

Trainings for women, such as seminars, panels, and other events, are generally conducted in conference halls or centres which offer services for women. One of the main remarks in this respect is the inefficiency of gathering women in a single place for short events. It was stated that it would be more effective to conduct activities for women in their own environments, through home visits, visits to villages, farms, mosques, Quran classes, and schools.

Example of Practice

Informative activities were conducted with seasonal agricultural workers in agricultural areas within the scope of the health mediators programme developed by the UNFPA Turkey Country Programme in cooperation with Harran University’s Department of Public Health. Written texts used in literacy classes included the topic of child marriage.

Visits are paid to villages within the scope of the informative activities carried out by Yaka-Koop. Before conducting any activities in the village, the support of the neighbourhood headman’s and imam’s support is sought in particular; women are not gathered in one place but rather visited in their own environments. Every village is visited at least 7 to8 times, and then contact is established and maintained with at least 2 women from every village. Awareness about gender equality and child marriage is created through small drama activities/workshops. Awareness is also raised among children through painting activities about CEFM organized in schools. An exhibition was held as a result of a painting contest organized by Yaka-Koop, and it was also presented internationally. Litigations on CEFM are monitored in cooperation with the bar association.

The İzmir Union of Women’s Organisations conducted activities with the support of all related organisations for close to a year in Kiraz Village, where child marriage was common. Households were visited and offered information, a daycare centre was established in the village, a cooperative was established for the economic empowerment of women, scholarships were offered to support girls’ completion of education, and training activities were organized for parents in schools.

Activities for girls are mainly conducted in schools. Programs for boys are limited. There are no other programmes on this topic other than the one developed by UNICEF for girls and boys aged 12-15 or 15-18. It was stated that children not enrolled in formal education could be reached through courses run by municipalities and other organisations.

Example of Practice

Women from the Women’s Human Rights New Solutions Association and Muş Women’s Roof Association developed a programme for the empowerment of young women titled “Young KİHEP.” The programme was developed based on the recommendations of teens aged 15-18 in schools and according to their expectations of a programme which is “visual, interactive, conversation-oriented, fun, easy to understand, that cares about our wellbeing and in which we can express our opinions”. The 10-week programme covers topics such as communication (with family, friends, and one’s significant other), gender equality, women’s human rights, children’s rights, CEDAW, the constitution, violence, peer bullying, family health, health, economic social justice, self-protection (bodily and psychological health) and personal safety. There are plans to revise the draft programme through pilot projects and then disseminate the updated version. However, the experts who developed the programme found it unfavourable to use without the existence/presence/establishment of an efficient child protection mechanism.

AÇEV has organized workshops focused on building/developing life skills for young girls since 2012. Five modules are completed in 8 sessions, which each last about 2.5 hours.

Reaching men to offer training and information is a significant issue; it was frequently reported that men generally failed to show up to training activities. The most efficient way to reach men was reported to be offering activities, in conjunction with relevant organisations, at workplaces, coffee houses, and courses organisation.

Activities which received support from tradesmen in terms of community-based efforts are particularly noteworthy.

Best Practice

Training activities conducted by Yaka-Koop for local tradesmen have rapidly spread across various provinces in Turkey. As a result of informative activities for bridal shops, hairdressers, florists, photo studios, and musicians, notices are posted on workplace doors that they will not offer any services for child marriage ceremonies.

One of the significant criticisms of the trainings is about the training of trainers. the criteria for participation in training for trainers for public personnel are the individual’s specialty, the unit of employment, and volunteering. It was stated that the established criteria are insufficient to take part in the training for trainers, and it is necessary to have basic knowledge about violence against women and children.

Example of Practice

Participants were required to first complete the online module to attend the real-life training on violence against women conducted by the Humanist Bureau and Üsküdar Police Department. It was stated that they did not spend time in training to discuss technical knowledge on legal issues this way and participants had a clear view on the purposes of training. The training addressed relevant legislation, interview techniques, risk identification tactics, and reviewed example cases.

Another gap with regard to the trainings is the limited number of experienced experts capable of conducting comprehensive activities in this field. It seems necessary to develop long-term programs to support experts from vocational organisations, human rights organisations, and women’s and children’s organisations.

Best Practice

UN Women expressed that it would contribute to developing more trainers in this field by pairing new trainers with experienced experts in their training activities.

There is also an important gap with regard to the monitoring and supervision of training activities following the training of trainers. It is understood that Training of Trainers booklets offer general guidance to trainers. In practice, structured monitoring, feedback, and support programs regarding the training delivered by the experts who received training for trainers are also quite limited. It is required to establish a supervision mechanism to monitor the activities of and provide feedback about the experts who attend this training as well as to develop comprehensive guidelines on this mechanism.

Example of Practice

AÇEV monitors the experts who have been trained as trainers for a certain period by attending their training and offers supervisory support.

**Possible areas of contribution for the Joint Programme:**

* It will be useful for the UN agencies to create materials based on a common perspective, considering thematic priorities to cover all respective fields.
* It will be as useful to support the inclusion of training materials on CEFM in the materials developed by public institutions and NGOs on health, social services, legal, child protection, and violence against women, etc. as to develop them under its own topic..
* It will be useful not only to focus training materials on CEFM but also to develop additional materials which will contribute to strengthening services for women and children to the greatest extent possible, mainstreaming community-based efforts, building the capacity of civil society to monitor CEFM, and infusing the perspective of children’s rights and gender equality into activities conducted in the health field.
* It will be useful to create community-based project models which consider local conditions and dynamics in terms of CEFM and to conduct these activities with support from NGOs.
* It is important to diversify training methods and content according to age, gender, language, vulnerable group, and the area of service providers, etc.
* It is important to emphasise that adolescence is as important as childhood in all activities carried out under the CEFM project. It should be stressed that being an adolescent does not mean being an adult ready to marry and give birth to a child.
* It is understood that simultaneously training service providers in their local settings and supporting capacity building in all relevant organisations is more beneficial than offering awareness raising activities to the personnel of a single organisation Non-holistic approaches to the service providers are not impactful in terms of raising institutional awareness. It seems that neighbourhood headmen, religious officers, teachers, and health workers hold significant roles in local settings.
* It is necessary to cooperate with academia and NGOs in the relevant field to generate more information about the impacts of child marriage on mental health.
* It is possible to establish a collaborative partnership between UN agencies and the Women’s Human Rights New Solutions Association in order to prepare, implement, and disperse Young KİHEP’s pilot projects.
* A collaborative effort with Yaka-Koop can be introduced in order to conduct and spread the organisation’s activities targeting tradesmen in a more organized manner.
* The example of the Humanist Bureau can be closely reviewed and utilized to develop online training modules on CEFM for different levels and different target audiences.
* Activities can be conducted to expand the trainer pool by cooperating with professional organisations which represent medicine, psychology, social services, law, and education.

|  |
| --- |
| **Recommendations for Training Programmes**  **Baseline Training**   * Basic training will be carried out in settings where service providers and professionals from different agencies in each province will gather. * The purpose of basic training is to develop a common understanding of, approach to, and language for CEFM to be adopted by all service providers. It will ensure that the issue of CEFM is discussed and explored with contributions from all parties involved. * Training content will address basic concepts, childhood, adolescence, gender, the current situation, risk factors, myths and facts, consequences of CEFM (physical, psychological, and social), legislation, service mapping, relevant organisations, prevention, ongoing work, best practices, and models. * The training will be developed using the available United Nations materials and by taking a **United Nations joint perspective** involving child protection, gender, violence against women, empowerment, sexual health, reproductive health, human trafficking, international protection, and disaster and emergency management. * In addition to the content listed above, the training will also address workflows, coordination, joint work plans, local action plans, coordination boards, challenges, interventions, and recommended solutions.   **Guidebook Training**   * The training program (toolkit) to be delivered to the service providers will be referred to as guidebook training. * Field-specific guidebooks on CEFM will be prepared, focusing on each of its aspects: healthcare, social services, psychological health, justice, law enforcement, education, international protection, local government, the media, and civil society. * Separate material consisting of a series of guidebooks for civil society actors will be developed. * A standard format will be created for the guidebooks. All UN agencies will draw up the guidebooks based on or submit their input regarding this format. * Guidebook training to be delivered in the provinces to professionals from relevant areas will be of a sector-specific nature. * Sector-specific guidebooks will address inter alia applicable legislation concerning the field (implementation directives), basic duties, workflows, mechanisms, case scenarios and practices, field-specific statistics, best practices/models, field-specific best practices, and instructions on drafting a mandatory report. * The subject matter to be addressed in the guidebooks and guidebook training sessions will be discussed and finalized in light of the outcomes from the focus group meetings which professionals from each field will attend. * Guidebook appendices will include sample forms, lists, workflow charts, service maps, and resources which service providers may find useful as part of their daily workflows.   **Skills Training**   * Skills training will be delivered with the intention of equipping service providers with field-specific skills. * The subject matter to be addressed at skills training sessions will be discussed and finalized in light of the outcomes from the focus group meetings which professionals from each field will attend. * Training will focus on techniques for interviewing women and children, case management, monitoring violence against women/children, monitoring injunction orders, report-writing, etc.   **Activities for Strengthening Partnership and Coordination**   * Workshops with relevant parties will be organized to develop provincial action plans and make plans for joint activities. * Workshops will provide insight on community-based work and best practices. * Guidance on how to coordinate and monitor the efforts will also be provided at the workshops. * An activity database will be created to facilitate the work to be undertaken in the provinces.   **Supplementary Activities to Support Training**   * In addition to the training sessions, experience-sharing meetings, study visits, and supervision activities will be organized throughout the duration of the Joint Program. * Online training modules will be developed for use before and after the training sessions. Online modules will be designed to boost pre-training efficiency. The modules to be completed after the training, on the other hand, will serve to refresh participants’ memories regarding the knowledge conveyed at the training and to brief other service providers who were unable to attend the training. * A module dedicated to the monitoring and supervising of training sessions will be developed as part of these activities. * A series of guidebooks will be drawn up for NGOs, and training will be delivered in connection with these guidebooks. * Another guidebook will be developed address community-based working methods and principles as well as best practices. This guidebook will be made available not only to service providers but to non-governmental organisations as well. |

**CEFM ADVANCED TRAINING PACKAGE**

**ALL SECTORS**

Establishment of Coordination Mechanisms Review of Referrals, Development of Action Plans, M&E tools

**ALL SECTORS**

CEFM Concepts: CEFM Description, Prevalence, Consequences and costs, Risk Factors, Myths and Facts. Gender Equality, Childhood and Adolescence.

Legal Framework, sanctions

Service Provision (prevention and protection): General Service Mapping, Stakeholders and responsibilities, Referral Pathways, coordination mechanisms, challenges, best practices.

**MULTI-SECTORAL TRAININGS**

**TARGET GROUP**

Social Services, Health, Law Enforcement, Education, Judiciary, Local Authorities

**MULTI-SECTORAL COORDINATION WORKSHOPS**

**TARGET GROUP**

Social Services, Health, Law Enforcement, Education, Judiciary, Local Authorities, NGOs

**SPECIALIZED SECTORAL TRAININGS**

**REMARKS**

2 Day Training. To be conducted in 12 cities

**JUDICIARY**

CEFM stats, Judiciary Legislation, Service protocols, workflows, case management, good models, tools, simulation exercise.

**EDUCATION**

CEFM stats, Education Legislation, Service protocols, workflows, case management, good models, tools, simulation exercise.

**LAW ENFORCERS**

CEFM stats, Law Enforcement Legislation, Service protocols, workflows, case management, good models, tools, simulation exercise.

**HEALTH**

CEFM Health stats, Health Legislation, Service protocols, workflows, case management, good models, tools, simulation exercise.

**SOCIAL SERVICES**

CEFM stats, Social S. Legislation, Service protocols, workflows, case management, good models, tools, simulation exercise.

## REPORTS

The most comprehensive report on CEFM is the “Report on Investigation of Early Marriages” by the TGNA Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men. Opinions of public organisations and institutions, nongovernmental organisations, and experts were obtained in preparation of the report. The report includes information and recommendations on the current status, legal regulations, and necessary measures to take.

One of the reports prepared on this subject by public organisations belongs to the MFSP Directorate General of Family and Child Services. The report encompasses the current status of child marriage, as well as reasons, consequences, current discussions, expert opinions, and recommendations.

There are reports on the activities of relevant NGOs, including the Flying Broom and Family Counsellors Association. KAMER’s report on women who applied to women’s solidarity centres and who were encountered during home visits includes information on the age of marriage and types of marriage. Additionally, there are reports on children, health, justice, gender equality, violence against women, social services, migration, and seasonal agricultural workers, which are not directly related to but include information and data about CEFM. In particular, the reports on violence against children barely address CEFM.

Types of reports on and related to CEFM can be categorized as follows:

* Research reports
* Monitoring reports
* Breakdown of news in the media
* Project conclusion reports
* Workshop reports
* Study visit reports
* Reports on application to counselling centres
* Shadow reports of NGOs
* Reports on situation analyses

**Possible areas of contribution for the Joint Programme:**

* Conducting informative activities on the importance of the subject for organisations which issue reports related to CEFM can Facilitate the collection of more information in various pertinent areas in the upcoming period.
* Up-to-date information and data as well as quotations from women in current reports can serve as a resource for materials to be developed within the scope of the Joint Programme.
* A project can be conducted to increase the number of, develop, and ensure the continuity of reports prepared on CEFM.
* An online platform which includes reports on CEFM and related studies can be created in cooperation with nongovernmental organisations.

## GUIDEBOOKS

The only guidebook prepared on CEFM is the implementation guidebook for service providers in UNICEF’s Prevention of Child Marriage Information and Training Set. The chapters of the guidebook are as follows: basic principles, preventive measures, case management, field specific standards and implementation guidelines, cooperation and coordination between sectors, employee safety and wellbeing, monitoring, assessment, and data collection. A control list, diagrams, and forms are included in the guidebook as appendices.

Other guidebooks included in the materials list in this respect are guidelines on child protection, working with children who are victims of sexual violence, counselling, and support activities.

The UNHCR Istanbul Office is currently preparing a case management guidebook. After the guidebook takes its final form following the input and critiques of MFSP and the Ministry of Health, it will be implemented in other provinces. This guidebook will have 8 brochures as addenda. A specific form has been developed for child marriage.

**Possible areas of contribution of the Joint Programme:**

* There is a need for guidelines on CEFM for public officials, experts, and NGOs. A needs analysis can be conducted in the sector in this respect.
* Guidebooks developed on topics related to, but not directly about, CEFM can be updated and mainstreamed in a way to include specific information on CEFM.
* Guidebooks developed on CEFM and related topics can be used in capacity building activities.

## POSTERS, BROCHURES AND FILMS

Doğuş University organized a poster design competition on early marriage in 2014 and numerous works were submitted. Additionally, there are posters and visuals prepared by the public, NGOs, and UN agencies.

The following observations can be made with respect to posters on CEFM:

* Children and symbols of marriage are portrayed together on almost all of the posters; most commonly, a wedding dress, veil, ring, bracelet, money, heels, henna, etc.
* Children are generally represented as victims in the posters: crying, sad, desperate, blindfolded, etc.
* Symbols associated with child marriage and death are commonly used, such as gallows, shroud, etc.
* Men are dehumanized in visuals which creates the perception Ordinary men would not and do not partake in child marriage.
* Sulky, angry, dark men are portrayed.
* Components which are associated with children and men’s sexuality can be used together, as the issue is presented as a subject related to sexuality.
* Very few posters include useful information in addition to visuals.
* There are essentially no messages that empower children and remind the viewer of society’s responsibility.
* The visuals mostly emphasise the age of majority. Although it is an important detail for child marriage, it carries the risk of creating the perception that the main criterion for marriage is the age of majority and that anyone over the age of 18 is eligible for marriage. It should be evaluated in terms of early and forced marriage.

A limited number of brochures on CEFM were obtained although the number in existence is predicted to be higher. These brochures focus on child marriage rather than early and forced marriage. Information available in the brochures can be listed as follows:

* Definition of child marriage
* Reasons for and consequences of child marriage
* Related legal regulations
* Organisations to apply to and contact information
* What to do to prevent child marriage

The brochures developed by UNHCR to be distributed in Gaziantep also include information on the marriage procedures in Turkey.

The child-mothers brochure prepared within the scope of a project conducted by Harran University, the Ministry of Health, and UNFPA also includes information on the characteristics of adolescence and the consequences of giving birth during childhood.

There are short films, documentaries, and animated films on child marriage. These materials also include key information and data on CEFM, interviews with women who married during childhood, and expert opinions. It is observed that films can utilize visuals which recreate the negative assumptions that exist in society. As with the aforementioned brochures, children and symbols of marriage are presented together.

**Possible areas of contribution for the Joint Programme:**

* It will be useful to create materials on early marriage and forced marriage after the age of 18, which are neglected in terms of CEFM.
* It seems necessary to develop a communication strategy about CEFM which varies depending on the intended audience, be it women, men, boys, or girls.
* It will be useful to offer training on gender-focused reporting and CEFM for media personnel to prevent negative representation of the subject in the media.
* Creation of quality material on CEFM can be improved in cooperation with the communication departments of universities.
* For example, collaboration with universities can support the publication of good materials in Arabic and other languages (as required).
* Projects can be conducted to increase the visibility and accessibility of successful activities, best practices, and empowering examples about CEFM.
* Available communication materials can be analysed focusing on gender and children’s rights, and new materials can be created in consideration of the results of this analysis.
* The impact of using concepts such as “child brides” can be evaluated.
* Short films can be prepared for various target groups to be published on digital social platforms.
* Eligible works selected from the poster contest organized by Yaka-Koop can be evaluated and considered for the activities in this field.

## ACADEMIC STUDIES

There are academic studies being conducted on CEFM, especially in medicine, communications, the social and forensic sciences, and other related fields. The main contribution of these studies is collecting up-to-date data, offering information about perceptions and attitudes, and accumulating the results of focus group studies into an important source. Topics addressed in the studies are:

1. Causes and consequences of CEFM
2. Impacts on health
3. Representation in the Turkish media
4. Types of marriage
5. Perceptions in Roma families
6. Risk factors
7. Relationship/connection of the problem with gender
8. Relationship/connection of the problem with neglect and abuse of children
9. CEFM dynamics
10. Role of the judiciary
11. CEFM and trauma
12. Impact of CEFM on the lives of women
13. CEFM and female empowerment
14. Adolescent pregnancies
15. Recommendations for prevention of CEFM
16. Attitudes of physicians about CEFM
17. Responsibilities of midwives and nurses about CEFM
18. Psychological impacts of CEFM

## OTHER MATERIALS

There is a limited number of works such as books, memoranda, conceptual dictionaries, etc. on or related to CEFM. These works are included in the materials list.

**CONCLUSION**

The final part of the present study, which provides a review of CEFM-related materials and advice on how to handle the activities to be carried out as part of the Joint Program, can be summarized as follows:

**Action Plans**

* Action plans should be customized to address the specific needs and problems of each province,
* In addition to training events, actions plans should involve activities aimed at empowering individuals, relevant mechanisms, and non-governmental organisations;
* Action plans should address the needs of persons under international protection, Roma people, seasonal agricultural workers, and the LGBTI community;
* In order to ensure effective monitoring of action plans, the Provincial Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation Commissions for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Provincial Coordination Committees for the Child Protection Law, and non-governmental organisations need to be strengthened;
* Action plans should designate municipalities as key actors and include capacity-building activities for the relevant municipal units;
* In addition to action points that directly and specially focus on ending CEFM, action plans should involve activities associated with child-sensitive data, gender-sensitive data, child-friendly budgeting, gender-responsive budgeting, and monitoring violence against children and women;
* Action plans should consist of activities for promoting and implementing community-based working models;
* Awareness-raising should include highlighting that forced marriage is an issue that also affects boys, especially members of Roma communities and children under international protection;
* Civil society organisations’ access to small grants to support their cause in the field of ending CEFM should be ensured and facilitated;

**Training Activities**

* The development of training materials should involve a holistic approach in which the priorities of UN Agencies are duly taken into consideration;
* Rather than a single central venue, trainings should be organized in each province by bringing all relevant parties together, and they should be designed to strengthen communication and cooperation among all organisations and agencies involved;
* Training materials need to be developed in the form of guidebooks that include practical knowledge that service providers would find helpful; training should be delivered in the form of ‘guidebook training’;
* Trainings should be developed and organized to equip service providers with the skills they need; focus group discussions should be held to identify these needs;
* Training materials should include and address myths about puberty and CEFM;
* Training content and methods should be diversified to consider a number of aspects, such as age, gender, language, and vulnerable groups as well as the specialties of service providers;
* Online versions of training materials should be available and should be used to provide preliminary information to training participants beforehand and to reach those who are unable to participate.

**Communication Materials**

* Communication materials should carefully use the symbols associated with marriage and not include expressions such as “child brides”;
* Communication materials should incorporate messages for society;
* The images and messages in these materials should empower children rather than victimizing them;
* The issue of CEFM should not be reduced to sexuality; but rather addressed within the context of violence.;
* Materials should be diversified in terms of language as well as messages according to the characteristics of each target group;
* Digital tools and platforms should be actively used in order raise awareness among youth about CEFM.

**ANNEX 1 – LIST OF MATERIALS**

**REPORTS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MATERIAL**  **CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **RPR\_01** | Report | 2014 | NGO | Turkish | Social service, justice, child marriage, early marriage | Antalya Family Counsellors Association | Be Informed, Gain Strength Project Report: The Early Marriage Problem | It was prepared within the scope of the project supported within the Woman Friendly Cities Programme by the Antalya Family Counsellors. It includes empowerment activities for young women/children and their families who applied to Antalya Family Courts for “early marriage” and case examples. |
| **RPR\_02** | Report | 2017 | NGO | Turkish | Violence against children | Partnership Network for the Prevention of Violence against Children | Status Report on Violence against Children in Turkey 2017 | The report was edited by Adem Arkadaş-Thibert, Ebru Ergin and İrem Kor and includes data on, problems regarding, and recommendations for, child labour and violence against children in alternative care institutions, in the family/home, school/educational institution, and child workers in the work environment. The report also addresses child, early, and forced marriage. |
| **RPR\_03** | Report | 2016 | NGO Network | Turkish | Child abuse, justice | Children’s Foundation | Child Sexual Abuse - Criminal Code Article - Report: Sexual Abuse From the Perspective of Juvenile Law | The report prepared by Memduh Cemil Şirin includes assessments of decisions of the Constitutional Court on child sexual abuse, information about the legislation of various countries, and recommendations for activities on new legislation. |
| **RPR\_04** | Report | 2015 | NGO | Turkish | Violence against women, child, early, and forced marriage | KAMER | Women’s Rights are Human Rights | The report, prepared within the scope of the Women’s Rights are Human Rights Project, includes data on violence against women in 26 provinces. Child, early, and forced marriages are also addressed i. |
| **RPR\_05** | Report | 2011 | UN | Turkish | Children’s rights, child marriage | UNICEF | Report on the Status of Children in Turkey 2011 | The 2011 UNICEF report on the status of children addresses the prevalence of and reasons for child marriage, the applicable legislation, and developments in the area. |
| **RPR\_06** | Report | 2014 | NGO | Turkish | Child abuse, child marriage, law | Human Rights Joint Platform | Bağırsaydı Sesi Duyulurdu (If She Screamed, Her Voice Would Be Heard) Report on Impunity in Child Sexual Abuse | The report prepared by Şahin Antakyalıoğlu, Esq., Dilek Kumcu, Esq., and Sezgi Kormak, Esq. addresses problems arising from legislation and practices related to child marriage and recommends solutions. |
| **RPR\_07** | Report | 2007 | UN, NGO | Turkish | Sexual health, reproductive health, child marriage | UNFPA, Demographic Association | 2007 Turkey Adolescent Sexual Health and Reproductive Health Study | The report, prepared by Prof. Dr. Hilal Özcebe, Asst. Prof. Turgay Ünalan, Dr. A. Sinan Türkyılmaz, and Yadigar Coşkun, addresses adolescents’ attitude towards marriage, having children, and early marriage. |
| **RPR\_08** | Report | 2016 | NGO | Turkish | Migration, health, violence, early marriage | Turkish Medical Association | War, Migration, and Health | This publication from the Turkish Medical Association discusses the impact of conflict-induced migration on health and addresses early and forced marriage in this respect. |
| **RPR\_09** | Report | 2014 | NGO | Turkish | Migration, health, violence, early marriage | Turkish Medical Association | Syrian Asylum Seekers and Health Services Report | This publication from the Turkish Medical Association discusses the impact of conflict-induced migration on health and addresses early and forced marriage in this respect. |
| **RPR\_10** | Report | 2009 | Public | Turkish | Early marriage | TGNA | Report on Conducting Research on Early Marriage | The report includes the current status of child marriage, reasons for and consequences of child marriage, the legal framework surrounding child marriage, and recommended solutions. |
| **RPR\_11** | Report | 2012 | Public | Turkish | Early marriage, child marriage | GDSW | The Status of Women in Turkey | The report includes basic statistics, current legal regulations, and problems related to women in Turkey. The report also addresses early marriage. |
| **RPR\_12** | Report | 2018 | UN, NGO | Turkish | Child, early, and forced marriage | UN WOMEN, ASAM | Needs Analysis of Women and Girls Under Temporary Protection in Turkey | This comprehensive report provides data on the status of women and girls under temporary protection in Turkey, their needs, and related problems and includes up-to-date information on child, early, and forced marriage. |
| **RPR\_13** | Report | 2016 | UN, NGO | Turkish | Adolescent, child, and early marriage | UNFPA, Demographic Association | An Overview of the Youth Population | The report evaluates the status of the youth population in Turkey under various topics and also discusses child and early marriage. |
| **RPR\_14** | Report | 2011 | NGO | Turkish | Child and forced marriage | Flying Broom | Child and/or Forced Marriage | By the Flying Broom, it includes a breakdown of news on child and forced marriage published in newspapers in 2010. |
| **RPR\_15** | Report | 2012 | NGO | Turkish | Children’s rights, child marriage | Turkish Migration Foundation | 2012 Online Media Children’s Rights Monitoring Report | The report reviews the news published online in 2012 from the perspective of children’s rights and compiles online news on child marriage. A significant portion of these news items regard married children who were killed or committed suicide. |
| **RPR\_16** | Report | 2015 | NGO | Turkish | Children’s rights, child marriage | Migration and Humanitarian Relief Foundation | 2012 Online Media Children’s Rights Monitoring Report | The report reviews the news published online in 2015 from the perspective of children’s rights and compiles online news on child marriage. |
| **RPR\_17** | Report | 2014 | NGO | Turkish | Women’s health, early marriage | Blue Pen Association | Turkish Women’s Health Policy Forum | The report summarizes the discussions held in workshops organized in Ankara, Diyarbakır, İstanbul, and Izmir and addresses child and early marriage. |
| **RPR\_18** | Report | 2015 | NGO | Turkish | Child marriage, law | TÜBAKKOM | Child Brides Workshop | A report on a workshop organized by Tübakkom in 2015 that also includes recommendations for the prevention of child marriage. |
| **RPR\_19** | Report | 2014 | NGO | Turkish | Child, early and forced marriage | TEPAV | Gender Equality Report Card for 81 Provinces | In the study, which evaluated 81 provinces within the framework of gender indicators and ranked the provinces according to education, health, and participation, early marriage was included under the topic of health. |
| **RPR\_20** | Report | 2016 | NGO | Turkish | Child, early, and forced marriage | Blue Pen Association | Women in Disasters and Emergencies Workshop | The report on a workshop organized in 2016 also addresses child, early, and forced marriage. |
| **RPR\_21** | Report | 2018 | NGO | Turkish | Violence against women, dating violence, adolescents | Association for Struggle against Sexual Violence | Violence is Crossing a Boundary: Study Report on Adolescents’ Perceptions of Gender and Dating Violence | The report on a study conducted with students enrolled in 7 high schools in Istanbul provides up-to-date data on adolescents’ perceptions of gender and dating violence. |
| **RPR\_22** | Report | 2016 | NGO | Turkish | Violence against women | CEDAW Civil Society Executive Committee | CEDAW CSEC 7th Period Shadow Report | The 7th Period Shadow Report on CEDAW covers the current situation regarding the prevention of discrimination against women and girls and related recommendations. |
| **RPR\_23** | Report | 2011 | UN, University | Turkish | Seasonal agricultural workers, reproductive health, adolescent marriage | UNFPA, Harran University | Needs Analysis Report on Seasonal Agricultural Workers and Families | The report of a study conducted by Prof. Dr. Zeynep Şimşek presents demographics and the needs of seasonal agricultural workers, in light of this information, it is intended to allow seasonal agricultural workers to benefit from health services and social services in a more efficient and consistent way. The report also addresses adolescent marriages. |
| **RPR\_24** | Report | 2016 | Public | Turkish | Study visit, victims’ rights | Ministry of Justice | Overseas Review and Study Visit Reports | It includes information obtained from study visits to England, Germany, and Spain to make in-situ observations of the judicial practices and support for victims relating to victims’ rights. |
| **RPR\_25** | Report | 2013 | Public, University | Turkish | Agricultural workers, adolescent marriages, adolescent pregnancy | Harran University, GAP Administration | GAP Health of Agricultural Workers Research | The report, which contains the results of a survey conducted with 8520 people in 1077 households, sheds light on the population’s characteristics, health problems, and public health programs for agricultural workers in the southeast region. It also includes information on the age of marriage, forms of marriage, and adolescent marriages. |
| **RPR\_26** | Report | 2017 | NGO | Turkish | Child Marriages | Federation of Mediterranean Roma Associations | Strengthening Roma Society through Roma Women - Project Report | This report about a project run by the Matra Programme of the Federation of Mediterranean Roma Associations gives information about the project activities and mentions the dynamics of child marriage in the Roma community. |
| **RPR\_27** | Report | 2016 | NGO | Turkish | Child marriages, early marriages | Federation of Mediterranean Roma Associations | Demographic Field Research Report on Roma People | In the report, which was created by the Federation of Mediterranean Roma Associations as part of DIHAA in 15 provinces and prepared by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neriman Açıkalın and Senior Sociologist Aysun Özer, One of the main topics is child and early marriage. The report includes the dynamics of marriage, updated data, and narratives from the participants. |
| **RPR\_28** | Report | 2017 | NGO | Turkish | Schooling for girls | Mavi Kalem Association | Supporting the Schooling of Syrian Girls: From Local to General - Meeting Minutes | The document consists of considerations and recommendations about the schooling of Syrian girls |
| **RPR\_29** | Report | 2016 | NGO | Turkish | Schooling | Education Reform Initiative | Education Monitoring Report 2015-2016 | Presenting a review of the recent developments in the field of education, the study provides data from and an assessment of the 2015-2016 period. |
| **RPR\_30** | Report | 2017 | NGO | English | Child marriage | Girls Not Brides | Lessons Learned from National Inıtıatives to End Child Marriage 2016 | With a focus on cases from Asian and African countries, the document addresses the key aspects of and best practices for preventing child marriage. |
| **RPR\_31** | Report | 2014 | NGO | Turkish | Child rights, child marriage | Turkish Migration Foundation | 2013 Monitoring Report on Child Rights Violations in Online Media | Along with a review of how a number of news items were covered in 2012 by the online media from the perspective of child rights, the report also provides a digest of online news articles about child marriage. |
| **RPR\_32** | Report | 2014 | Academia | Turkish | Early marriage | Sabancı University | The Taking Different Perspectives on Child Marriage in Turkey and Improving Existing Solutions Project | The document provides a literature review on early marriage and fieldwork results. The study also presents up-to-date information on the efforts undertaken by NGOs in Turkey to address child marriage. |
| **RPR\_33** | Report | 2017 | NGO | Turkish | Violence against women, mechanisms | Women’s Solidarity Foundation | Monitoring Report by the Mechanism for Ending Violence against Women | The report presents a number of findings and data on the problems survivors of domestic violence faced when they sought help from the authorities and relevant organisations. |
| **RPR\_34** | Report | 2017 | NGO | Turkish | Violence against women | Mor Çatı (Purple Roof) Women's Shelter Foundation | What Mor Çatı's Experience Says about Violence against Women | The study addresses the prevalence and implications of violence against women and assesses the prevention mechanisms based on the experience of the Mor Çatı Foundation. |
| **RPR\_35** | Report |  | NGO | Turkish | LGBTI community, prostitution, forced marriage | Red Umbrella | Invisible Reality: Gay and Bisexual Male Sex Workers | The study is aimed at unveiling the rights violations gay and bisexual male sex workers face in their daily lives. It also presents data on marriage. |
| **RPR\_36** | Report | 2017 | NGO | Turkish | Temporary protection, sex workers, child and forced marriages | Red Umbrella | Syrians under Temporary Protection in Turkey and Prostitution | The study provides findings on and life stories about the rights violations encountered by Syrian sex workers under temporary protection in Turkey. It also presents up-to-date information on forced and child marriages. |
| **RPR\_37** | Report | 2017 | Public | Turkish | Child Rights | Ministry of Family and Social Policies | Report from the Workshop on Reviewing the Protective and Preventive Policies for Children in Turkey | The document presents the results from a workshop where protective and preventive policies for children were reviewed by a wide range of actors, including representatives from different governmental agencies, NGOs, and universities. |
| **RPR\_38** | Report | 2014 | NGO | Turkish | Early marriage | KADEM | Workshop on the Prevention of Early Marriage | The document presents the results from the Workshop on the Prevention of Early Marriage organized by KADEM in 2014. |
| **RPR\_39** | Report | 2017 | NGO, Philantropic Foundations | English | Child marriage | World Bank , ICRW, CIFF, Bill&Melinda Gates Foundation, Global Partnership for Education | Economic Impacts of Child Marriage: Global Synthesis Report | In order to inspire greater commitments towards ending child marriage, this study demonstrates the negative impacts of the practice and their associated economic costs. The study looks at five domains of impacts: (i) fertility and population growth; (ii) health, nutrition, and violence; (iii) educational attainment and learning; (iv) labor force participation and earnings; and (v) participation, decision-making, and investments. Economic costs associated with the impacts are estimated for several of the impacts. When taken together across countries, the costs of child marriage are very high. They suggest that investing to end child marriage is not only the right thing to do, but also makes sense economically. |
| **RPR\_40** | Report | 2018 | UN, University | English | Adolescent Pregnancy, Sexual and Reproductive Health | UNFPA, WHO, Universities | Lessons learned from national government led  efforts to reduce adolescent pregnancy  in Chile, England and Ethiopia | The material (slides and report) shows the ways in which the governments of Chile, Ethiopia and the UK have built prevention mechanism to prevent adolescent pregnancies, child marriage and forced sexual intercourse. |
| **RPR\_41** | Report | 2017 | UN | English | Child marriage | UNFPA, UNICEF | 2017 Annual Report: UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action To End Child Marriage | This is a report on the first official year of programming for the Global Programme initiated by UNICEF and UNFPA. The report begins with headline results and then provides background on the structure, theory of change, methodology and financial particulars of the Global Programme. Following this, results are presented by outcome. The report ends with a discussion of challenges, limitations and next steps. |

**ARTICLES**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **MKL\_01** | Article | 2013 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage, early marriage, health | Marmara University, Istanbul University | Child Brides | The compilation prepared by Perran Boran, Gülbin Gökçay, Esra Devecioğlu, and Tijen Eren provides information about the reasons for and consequences of child marriage. |
| **MKL\_02** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage, early marriage, migration, social policy | Namık Kemal University | The Problems of Syrian Refugee Children and Women in Turkey within the Context of Social Policies | The article authored by Teoman Akpinar discusses Syrian children’s and women’s problems in education, care, health etc. using a scanning method. The article also addresses child marriage. |
| **MKL\_03** | Article | 2014 | Expert | Turkish | Child marriage, law | Ankara Bar Association Journal | Children in a Shroud not a Wedding Dress | This is the text of a speech given by Sema Aksoy, Esq. during the “Child Brides” panel organized on 23 January 2014 by the Turkish Bar Association, Ankara Bar Association, and Turkish Women in Law Association. It addresses measures to be taken in the legal arena for the prevention of child marriage. |
| **MKL\_04** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Balıkesir University | The Problem of Child Brides in Turkey: The Example of Balıkesir | This article, prepared by Asst. Prof. Mehmet Anik and Rabia Barlin and published in the *Human and Social Sciences Studies Journal,* evaluates the results of face-to-face interviews with 22 women in Balıkesir who were forced to marry during childhood. The included narratives/personal accounts highlight why these women were forced to marry and what they went through during their marriages. |
| **MKL\_05** | Article | 2015 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Hacettepe University | Fate of Flowers: A Qualitative Study on Early Marriage of Women in Turkey | This study includes the results of in-depth interviews conducted with 8 women living in Ankara by Esra BURCU, Filiz YILDIRIM, Çiğdem Sema SIRMA, Seçil SANIYAMAN. The issue was discussed from various perspectives including demographics, the marriage process, the perception of marriage, and attitudes of the individual’s inner circle. Examples taken from the women’s stories are included as well. |
| **MKL\_06** | Article | 2015 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage, media | Selçuk University | Representations of “Child Brides” in Print Media in Turkey | The article authored by Nalan Ova and published by Communications Department of Selçuk University reviews how the issue of child marriage is portrayed/depicted in print media in Turkey and discusses arguments for legitimising the issue. |
| **MKL\_07** | Article | 2018 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage, family, school dropout | Hacettepe University, Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Atatürk Training and Research Hospital | Individual and Family Characteristics of Married Adolescents, Reasons for School Dropout, and Problems with Marriage | The article authored by Nilüfer Koçtürk, Filiz Bilge, and Fadime Yüksel evaluates, relative to a control group, the family characteristics of married girls aged 14-18 who applied to the Child Monitoring Centre. The article also addresses the negative changes in the lives of girls after marriage. |
| **MKL\_08** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage, psychological health | Istanbul University | Review of the Impacts of Early Marriage on Women’s General Psychological Health and Sexual Health | The article authored by Hatice Kaya, Berfin Zeynep Subaşı, and Doğan Şahin reviews thepsychological, sexual and social problems affecting women. |
| **MKL\_09** | Article | 2012 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Hacettepe University | The Path to Child Marriage | The article authored by İlknur Yüksel Kaptanoğlu and Banu Ergöçmen and published in the *Sociology Studies Journal* aims to evaluate the risk factors associated with the forced marriage of girls. |
| **MKL\_10** | Article | 2016 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage, early marriage, Roma people | Sakarya University | Study on Early Marriage in Roma Families in Sakarya | The article authored by Hüseyin Taylan includes evaluations on the dynamics and results of child marriage in Roma families in Sakarya. According to the results of a study conducted with 200 families, the rate of married girls is 50% and the rate of married boys is 34%. |
| **MKL\_11** | Article | 2016 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage, qualitative research | Istanbul 29 Mayıs University | Rethinking Early Marriage (Child Marriage): A Qualitative Study on the Conceptualization of Early Marriage | The article by Asst. Prof. Talip Yiğit attempts to create a classification system based on the results of the in-depth interviews conducted with women who married in childhood. |
| **MKL\_12** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage, women’s health | Selçuk University | The Neglected Face of the Society: Child Marriage and its Repercussions in Women’s Health | The article, authored by Funda Özpulat and published in the Online Turkish Health Sciences Journal, discusses the health results of child marriage. |
| **MKL\_13** | Article | 2016 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage, psychological health | Dicle University | Couple Cohesion and Childhood Trauma in Women Married in Childhood | The article authored by Mehmet Güneş et al. and published in *The Journal of Mood Disorders* reviews the impacts of child marriage on mental health and couple cohesion. |
| **MKL\_14** | Article | 2014 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Ankara University | The Problem of “Child Brides” in Turkey | The article by Meltem Kaynak Malatyali published in the *Nesne Journal of Psychology* discusses the dynamics of child marriage. |
| **MKL\_15** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Early marriage | Afyonkarahisar University, Afyonkarahisar State Hospital, Üsküdar University | Awareness and Attitudes of Physicians about Early Marriage | The study provides the results from a survey conducted with 1567 physicians to identify their attitudes and level of awareness about early marriage. |
| **MKL\_16** | Article | 2018 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Mardin State Hospital | Psychiatric Disorders in Children Pressured into Marriage and their Socio-demographics | The document presents the results of a study conducted with children referred to Mardin State Hospital by courts of law for examinations to determine whether they are mentally and physically fit for marriage. |
| **MKL\_17** | Article |  | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Ankara University School of Social Services | The Role of Men in Preventing the Early Marriage of Girls | The article addresses the role men assume in preventing early marriage of girls by referring to the research carried out in this field. |
| **MKL\_18** | Article | 2018 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Ege University, Adnan Menderes University | Addressing the Phenomenon of Child Brides from Legal and Social Perspectives and Child Brides in post-2010 Turkish Cinema | The article discusses the role of cinema in raising social awareness about child marriage. |
| **MKL\_19** | Article | 2018 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Erciyes University | Opinions of University Students on Early Marriage and Underage Brides | The article presents the results from a survey conducted with 477 university students in which they were asked how they feel about early marriage. |
| **MKL\_20** | Article | 2008 | Academia | Turkish | Early marriage | Kırıkkale University, Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University | Early Marriage in Turkey and Risk Perception: The Example of Bismil | The document provides the results from a survey carried out with 2348 people to identify their perceptions of early marriage and the risks it presents. |
| **MKL\_21** | Article |  | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Hitit University | Child Brides in Turkey | The article incorporates a set of recommendations on the legislation and policies regarding child marriage in Turkey. |
| **MKL\_22** | Article | 2011 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Ege University, Nursing College | Child Brides: Approaches to Early Marriage and Pregnancy in Adolescence | It highlights the essential nature of providing/having nursing care in teen pregnancy cases. |
| **MKL\_23** | Article | 2012 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Gaziantep University Children's Hospital, Sakarya Training and Research Hospital | Socio-demographics and Psychological Evaluation of Early-Married Girls Referred for a Forensic Evaluation | The study, established for a forensic evaluation, addresses the socio-demographics and psychological diagnoses of 48 girls who had been forced to marry before the age of 15 for whom a judicial review was ordered. |
| **MKL\_24** | Article | 2016 | Academia | Turkish | Child marriage | Ondokuz Mayıs University, Ankara University | Empowering Women to Prevent Early Marriage as a Form of Gender-Based Violence | The article presents a set of recommendations based on Neil Thompson's approach to empowerment in order to prevent early marriage. |
| **MKL\_25** | Article | 2017 | University, Government | Turkish | Early marriage, justice | Afyonkarahisar Devlet Hastanesi Üsküdar University Afyon Kocatepe University | Physicians' Awareness and Attitudes towards Early Marriages | Objective: In terms of official marriage, which is to be done at an early age physicians play a crucial role in protecting children from early marriage, which is a form of child abuse. We aimed to show the awareness of the physicians and the directions of their attitudes about this issue which is very important for the development of the country. Method: Physicians who were able to reach the research through social media and volunteered to participate in the study were invited and were asked to complete the questionnaire created by the authors. Study data were evaluated by descriptive statistics (arithmetic mean, median, standard deviation, percent distributions) and the percent distributions of categorical data between the groups were evaluated by the Chi square test. Results: 1315 (83.9%) of the physicians responded to the definition of early marriage that 'Marriages made under the age of 18'. 1287 (82.1%) of the physicians emphasized that early marriages were 'sexual abuse of the child'. In the judgments of physicians regarding the characteristics that should be present in the individual in order to be married at an early age such as 'that does not have mental inadequacy, that has enough knowledge about sexuality, that should be able to meet the physical and spiritual needs of the child to be born, and the age at which marriage' is important. Conclusion: The perception of early marriages by the society as normal is one of the most important elements preventing this problem and preventing legal legitimacy. Although physicians are highly aware of early marriages, It is necessary to raise awareness in social, political and legal contexts at the point of prevention of early marriages. |
| **MKL\_26** | Article | 2013 | Academia | Turkish | Bride, child, early, girl, marriage | Hilal Özcebe, Burcu Küçük Biçer, Türk Pediatri Arşivi Dergisi | An important girl child and woman problem: Child marriages | Hydrocephalus represents a diverse group of conditions that are characterized with dilatation of the ventricular system and increased cerebrospinal fluid pressure Ventriculo peritoneal shunt placement is a commonly used treatment method for hydrocephalus for diverting the cerebrospinal fluid into the peritoneal cavity The most common complication of ventriculo peritoneal shunt is dysfunction of the shunt mainly due to catheter obstruction or infection Spontaneous bowel perforation is a rare complication of ventriculoperitoneal shunt This article aims to discuss ventriculo peritoneal shunt complications and the significance of colon perforation among these complications by presenting two cases of anal protrusion of ventriculoperitoneal shunt catheter that is inserted in order to reduce the hydrocephalus detected in the neonatal period Turk Arch Ped 2013; 48: 255 258 |
| **MKL\_27** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Adolescent pregnancy, marr,age age, students | Dr. Oya Kavlak, Dr. Şenay Ünsal Atan, Öznur Yaşar, Nilüfer Tok Yanık, Sürekli Tıp Eğitimi Dergisi | Examination of Information and Opinions of College Students About Early age Marriages | Purpose: Early age of marriage has negative effects inespecially women's health on generally the communityhealth so it is an important mission for healthprofessionals in the prevention of early age marriages. Inthis context, the investigation and research ofinformation on the topic of future health professionals,thanks to a little bit of awareness is intended to develop.The research has been designed as a descriptive withpurpose of the knowledge of the midwifery and nursingstudents in university?? on early age marriages, and theirthoughts towards prevention of this topic. Methods: This study was carried out with third andfourth grade students (n=358) registered at BalikesirHealth Sciences Department of Nursing and Midwifery inthe spring semester of the 2014-2015 academic years.The sample of research has been composed 199 studentswho fill out the questionnaire and accepting toparticipate in research. Results: In the examination of students' knowledgeabout early age marriage; 93.5% of students wasspecified marriage made in 13-18 age groups, and thelow education level of early marriage, 40.2% stated thataffects first. Getting marriage decision stated that 93.5%of students should choose their own decision and theirfamilies. When questioned on problems in the early yearsof marriage; students was specified that the reason80.4% of the domestic problems, 79.4% of thepsychological problems, 75.9% of the social problemsand 50.8% of the health problems. Students reportedthat they had only heard about the project in ourcountry for the prevention of early marriage is 31.7%.When questioned as to what these projects; 72.9% ofstudents have been determined not to be theinformation.Conclusion: In conclusion, midwifery and nursingstudents through the education they receive is sufficientto determine the theoretical knowledge about earlymarriages, despite issues related solutions andsuggestions for improvement have been identified asinadequate awareness of the projects carried out. In thisrespect, the interventions for students to develop criticalthinking skills in the prevention of early marriage shouldbe integrated into training programs. |
| **MKL\_28** | Article | 2015 | Academia | Turkish | Marriage, Woman, Culture, Social | Doç. Dr. Bülent Kara, Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi | The Matter of Early Marriage and Its Social Importance In Terms Of Changing Family Dynamics | The problems of women all around the world are common and a generally known truth. Every year, the levels of violence and discrimination against women trigger seriously. This truth is valid for Turkey, too. It is a normal and acceptable situation for women to stay behind the man in the society. Although this issue is not evaluated as normal in the society, there is not any attempt for providing a consensus on the solution. Marriage of little girls in their childhood is one the prior matters. This issue, which causes regression in education, health and psychology fields, is one of the important matters that Turkey has to pay attention on. There is illiteracy, financial deficiencies and extreme loyalty on cultural values in the basis of matter. On the other hand, it was observed that sweeping changes of cultural structure in Turkey caused dilemmas in the perception of society. Lastly, it was identified that the women movements and creations’ support on women assumed an active and an effective role on marriages of little girls and women’s general matters |
| **MKL\_29** | Article | 2018 | Academia | English | Syrian refugees, child brides, religious marriages, women, Turkey | İnci Aksu Kargın, Turkish Studies | War Hits the Women: Marriage as Syrian Women’s Coping Mechanism and Its Impact On Turkish Women | The peaceful public demonstrations that began in the Syrian town of Daraa in March 2011 against the Bashar al-Assad regime turned into a civil war when the regime forces attacked the protestors. The Syrian civil war that has now been going on for more than six years, caused hundreds of thousands of Syrian citizens to die and millions to seek refuge in neighboring countries. As of September 2017, Turkey has become the country which hosts the greatest number of refugees in the world by serving as host to over 3 million Syrian refugees within its borders. In order to analyze the impact of the Syrian refugees on Turkey, semi-structured interviews were conducted with both Turkish citizens and Syrian refugees in Hatay and Gaziantep. The research revealed that, in addition to unfortunate consequences in the labor market, the housing market, and healthcare services, the Syrian refugees’ arrival to Turkey caused serious social problems especially in the border provinces. Child brides and religious marriages have been central to these problems. It was observed that the Syrian families are inclined to consent to marry off their very young daughters because of the economic hardships they experience. By doing this, the families hope to lessen the burden of the household, guarantee more secure futures for their daughters, and protect their daughters’ honor under the so-called protection of a husband. In addition, Syrian women enter into religious marriages with both single and married Turkish men; these marriages have no legal basis, according to Turkish civil law. Therefore, the children who are born from these marriages are considered stateless. These problems have both had a considerable impact on life in Turkey. First, the prevalence of child brides among Syrians worsened the child-bride problem in Turkey. Second, the marriages that take place between Syrian women and married Turkish men serve to victimize the Turkish women and force them to unwillingly accept their situations (mostly due to financial dependency on their spouses); these marriages also damage the Turkish family structure. |
| **MKL\_30** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Early marriage,child bride,nursing students | Diler Aydın, Berna Akay, Marmara Üniversitesi Sağlık Enstitüsü-Makale, Clinical and Experimental Health Sciences | Assessment of the Opinions of Prospective Nurses on Early Marriage and Child Brides | Objective: The present study aimed to assess the opinions of nursing students at a university on early marriage and child brides. Methods: As the study was descriptive and cross-sectional in nature, its sampling group consisted of 308 volunteer students of the nursing department of a university in Bandirma between March and April, 2016. Study data were collected by means of a survey form developed by researchers through face-to-face interview. Results: The mean age of the students included in the study was 20.68 ± 2.12 years, and 58.1% of them were females. Furthermore, 25.6% of the students were determined to have an underage bride among their first- and second-degree relatives. In terms of the opinions of the respondents, 92.2% stated that early marriage was a social problem, whereas 89.3% stated that it was a type of an abuse. In terms of the resolution of this problem, 67.5% of the respondents suggested that law enforcement was necessary, whereas 65.6% stated that underage females were required to attend schools, and 63% stated that common public education was needed to overcome this issue. Conclusion: As a result health professionals should undertake significant responsibility to overcome the problem of early marriage and the relevant risks associated with it. It is also important for health service providers to analyze the cause–result of early marriage to reorganize their care and social support services within the scope of their conventional and modern roles. |
| **MKL\_31** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Domestic violence, risk factors, quality of life | Bilgin Şahin, Erbay Dündar, Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi | Violence against women and quality of life | Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence, risk factors of domestic violence and its relationship with quality of life in women. Methods: This cross-sectional study is conducted on 287 women aged between 15 and 64 years with at least one marriage and in two Family Health Center located in urban and semi-urban region. A questionnaire consists of 65 questions and World Health Organization Quality of Life - BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) Scale is applied for evaluation quality of life of participants. Results: The prevalence of being subjected to violence by husband or ex-husband at least one time and within last year is 27.2% and 13.6%. Women are subjected to at least one of these violence types, 39.4% emotional violence/abuse, 24.4% economic violence/abuse, 23.3% physical violence, 9.8% sexual violence. Exposure to domestic violence is deteriorate in all domains of quality of life of women. Exposure to violence in childhood of the partner is the factor significantly associated with the every kind of violence. Involuntary or prearranged marriage, having three or more children, excessive alcohol usage of husband and being witnessed to violence during childhood are found as other risk factors which increases the rate of violence against women. Conclusion: It is necessary to develop policies not only status of women but also to change perspective of society against violence with a multi-dimensional approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2017 APA, all rights reserved) |
| **MKL\_32** | Article | 2018 | Academia | Turkish | Child, child marriage, early marriage, nursing | Arş. Gör. Dilek Zengin, Doç. Dr. Figen Yardımcı, Prof. Dr. Zümrüt Başbakkal - Ege Üniversitesi Hemsirelik Fakültesi Dergisi | The Effect of Child Marriages on Public Health | Despite a wide diversity of definitions "child", "child marriages" and/or "underage marriages", there is also a common consensus that young people under 18 years old are regarded as children and marriages are characterized as child marriages or underage marriages if one of the spouses is under 18. Children who are forced to marry at earyl ages are urged to lose their contact with their peers. Underage marriages also breed violence and oppression, and therefore disallow children to express their own ideas and to protect their own rights, resulting in the loss of self-esteem and higher rates of child suicides. Children who have been married without completing their physical and psychological development and their children have serious problems. Moreover, children born into forced underage marriages are similarly threatened with underage marriages and health problems in future. All segments of society, particularly people in regions where child marriages are commonplace, should be informed and further measures should be taken to raise the awareness against child marriages and their adverse effects on family structure as well as children's health and public health. |
| **MKL\_33** | Article | 2019 | Academia | Turkish | Early Marriage, ChildAbuse and Psychosocial Aspects | Evrim Aktepe, İnci Meltem Atay - Psikiyatride Güncel Yaklaşımlar | Child Marriages and Psychosocial Outcomes | One of the most frequent forms of child abuse worldwide is child marriage. Underage marriages are going on to keep their commonness in countries such as Turkey although frequencies of them are decreasing in the world. Child marriage generally refers to the marriage of a child who is under 18 years of age. Because the majority of these marriages are performed without the conscious consent of the child, they are also defined as “early and forced marriages. Child marriages seperate children from their families and friends, expose them to domestic violence, jeopardize their development and the opportunities in educational, social and occupational areas. Early marriages may lead to psychologi-cal problems as well as depression and suicide. The aim of this article is to evaluate the frequency and causes of early marriage and its psychosocial consequences. |
| **MKL\_34** | Article | 2018 | Academia | Turkish | Child bride, early marriage, Concealment of a felony | Doç. Dr. Yusuf Arslan - Uluslararası Anadolu Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi | A Research on Criminal Concealment Methods in Child Marriages | Both domestic and international law have been regarded as criminalizing girls' marriage before the age of 18 years. In our country today 27000 more than girls are forced marriage before 18 years of age every year. How is it possible marriage tiny girls at an early age when crime is every year? This is possible thanks to the methods of concealing the crime. As a result of this research, it has been seen and understood that there are 6 different methods of concealing crime. These; 1) Gaps in the legislation regardingchild/under age marriages 2) Under reporting of the incidents to the officials, 3) With holding information/providing erroneous in formation to the health |
| **MKL\_35** | Article | 2018 | Academia | English | Consanguinity,Consanguineous marriages,Kırıkkale | Olmaz Erdem, Zeynep Aytül Çakmak, Meral Saygun, Derya Beyza Sayin Kocakap, Sibel Alyilmaz Bekmez, Funda Bulut Arikan - Kocatepe Tıp Dergisi | Evaluation of Frequency, Affecting Parameters of the Consanguineous Marriages and Effect to Hereditary Disorders | OBJECTIVE: Turkey has an estimated population of 80 million, with a young age structure and a moderately high birth rate. Previous reports have shown that marriages between couples related as second cousins or closer accounts for 20% of the total, varying by region from 3% to 40% . Social, cultural and economic variables all appear to be important factors in determining local and regional levels of consanguinity. The present study was undertaken to assess the rates and types of consanguineous marriages and their relationship to age at marriage and education level and medical outcomes in the Kırıkkale city, middle Anatolia. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Five different districts of the city representing different socio-economic circumstances. Questionnaries were given to 1000 families. Then interwieved with mother or father, with details on characteristics such as marital age, educational level, the degree of biological relatedness of the parents and health status of the memberships of the 691 families. RESULTS: The overall rate of consanguinity was 20.4% in Kırıkkale. The principal type of consanguineous marriage recorded was between first cousins, which accounted for 48.9% of all unions. For both sexes of parents, a significant negative association was observed between consanguinity and mean age at marriage and level of education. There was not any hereditary disorder in our small sample population.CONCLUSIONS: Consanguineous marriage frequenciy was higher in Kırıkkale. In this context, it is important to develop national policies and strategies to prevent consanguineous marriagess in Turkey. |
| **MKL\_36** | Article | 2018 | Academia | Turkish | Reverse Migration,East Black Sea,Agriculture,Developmental policy,Retirement | Selda Adiloğlu - Sosyal Politika Çalışmaları Dergisi | Legal Fugitives of the Border: Macedonian Bride Migrants | The claims that migrations from Balkans to Turkey are due to politicaland economic reasons are not comprehensive regarding conditions today.Socio-cultural factors should also be mentioned as a motivation for migrationsfrom Balkans to Turkey. This study claims that Macedonian Turkish women migrateto Turkey through marriage. Accordingly, the study focuses on Macedonianwomen’s decision and process of migration and suggests that there is a need fornew readings of elopement and borders depending on two notions as running away(elopement) to Turkey to get married and cross border marriages. The sample of the study is women who migrated to Ergene, Tekirdağ due totheir marriages. The topic of the studyis cross-border marriage of these women who eloped to get married.Semi-structured interviews were held with these women. Eight out of thirty-onewomen interviewed were interviewed in depth. The process of their elopement andtheir decision to migrate were examined through their narration. Main findingsof the interviews show that women migration is added to the Balkans’ classicalmigration categories, that women can migrate on their own as brides, and that familiestaking an attitude and/or long process of marriage preparations ratherthan the push/pull factors ofhome/destination countries play an important role while taking migrationdecision. |
| **MKL\_37** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Marriage types, prefential marriage, traditional marriage, kinship, | Hüseyin Günen, Tuğça Poyraz Tacoğlu, Hacettepe University – Journal of Turkish Studies | Preferential and Traditional Marriages in Mardin: Reasoning and the Decision Making Process | Abstract: This article aims to reveal not only the economic and socioculturalAbstract: This article aims to reveal not only the economic and sociocultural reasons of the preferential and traditional marriages but also the decision making process; who the decision makers are, their roles and statuses and variables within those marriages, in Mardin. In this research, with preferential marriage, it is indicated that in a traditional society, it is the family not the persons who are going to get married is the decision maker with whom they are going to get married. In traditional marriages, it again the family which is the decision maker. That’s why it is really important to find out the reasons behind those decisions. This research has been conducted in Mardin/TURKEY and 10 marriage types have been analysed within this scope. It has been understood that Mardin is one of the most precious cities reflecting multiculturalism with several kinds of marriage against globalization. In this sense, marriages in question have great importance to indicate cultural richness in a society. Phenomenological qualitative method has been applied in this research. By taking examples from marriage types, 11 women and 11 men in total 22 participants have been interviewed in depth. In this research it is found out that religion and tradition are the essential issues to figure out the family structure. Within the preferential and traditional marriages. The persons who take part in them have already accepted this situation and have no rights in the decision making process. |
| **MKL\_38** | Article | 2018 | Academia | Turkish | Patriarchal System, Early Marriage, Marriage Processes, Gender Roles, Woman Experiences | Yasemin Gezer Tuğrul – Sociology Notes | A Qualitative Study on Marriage Processes, Experiences and Next Life of Early Married Women | Like in many societies where patriarchal and traditional structure is dominant, it is also very common to come across the problem of forced and early marriage in Turkey. In such societies, early marriage is considered as a necessity and obligation rather than a social problem. This also turns into a driving force that provides the continuity of marriages at early ages. Early marriages are based on socio-economic, cultural characteristics, traditions, customs, beliefs, education and wars. One of the most important mechanisms that enables early marriage to be reproduced is the gender roles that are prescribed and taught to women within the patriarchal system. A sexist view against woman in society can often cause girls to be exposed to early marriages, which further reinforces the unequal status of women in society. Early marriages and forced marriages do not only affect the individual negatively, but they also become an important social problem that directly affects the society. The purpose of this research is to try to understand why women in early age and forced to marriage in Van have experienced early marriage, how marriage is taken, marriage processes, how early marriage affects women's lives, how they perceive their early marriages and who has been approved those marriages. In this study, based on the data obtained using in-depth interviewing technique, which is one of the qualitative data collection techniques, it is aimed to determine what are the socio-economic and cultural factors affecting marriage decisions of women, which justifications legitimates marriages, what are the traditional practices reinforcing this legitimation, whether women see early marriages as a problem for their life or not, what consequences they have due to early marriages, what kind of awareness they have of early marriage today and how they fight against it are tried to be revealed with regard to women’s expressions. |
| **MKL\_39** | Article |  | Academia | Turkish | Marriage Migration | Ülviye Filiyeva Erkeç -Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities | The Russian Brides in Antalya: From Migration to Marriage, from Marriage to Migration | Migration is an important factor that each society in the world has experienced forcenturies and causes economic and cultural effects on societies. Generally, inmigration literature it is focused more on male migrants and women are evaluatedwithin the context of "connected migration", which is known as a migrant movementfollowing the male members of the family. But one of the important reasons for thewomen to move abroad is international marriages.Turkey lets in female immigrants for about 30 years predominantly from the formerUSSR. In particular, the number of Russian women who performed the marriagemigration from Russia to Turkey is increasing, which in turn causes changes in thesocial life of the cities in which women in question are located. |
| **MKL\_40** | Article | 2009 | Academia | Turkish | Sexual dysfunction, marital relationship, marital satisfaction, sexual functionality | Murat Gülsün, Mehmet Ak, Ali Bozkurt – Current Approaches in Psychiatry | Marriage and Sexuality from a Psychiatric Point of View | Sexuality, taking on a shape in the interaction of psychological, social, and biological variables, may lose its functionality with the blockage of these components. Sexual dysfunction may be handled as if it is only a symptom being based on the decay of marital relationship in the content of therapy, and sexual dysfunction may be neglected by family and marriage therapists from time to time. Contrarily, sex therapists may show the tendency to handle the problem in aspect of only sexuality. In the relationships of all spouses, thought and emotional intimacy should not be neglected whatever sexual problem they may have. Factors determining happiness such as physical attractiveness, impressiveness, positive and negative attitudes, marriage age, children, socioeconomic conditions, common intentions, and hobbies, sexual life, have attracted the attention of investigators for long time. Most important element among these factors seems to be sexuality. In recent years, researchers have begun to consider interaction between sexuality and marriage much more. Marital life includes food, shelter, togetherness, satisfaction originated from positive marital relationships, sharing role to cause of sexual maturation, acceptance of social role, and responsibility, individual entrepreneurship, and supporting to creativity. Marriage, consisting of spouses completing each other in these fields, is the headstone of social development and maturation. It has been suggested that there is a role of sexual dysfunction in protecting the balance of marital relationships. According to this suggestion, these disorders may prevent any damage to self and conserve the border of ego. Moreover, we may suggest that sexual dysfunction breaks the marital relationship, removes the protective effect on marital balance if we consider the beneficial effects of sexuality in points of intimacy in thought and emotional fields. Sexuality can be only experienced with healthy personality features which do not include the fear of the loss of ego border and injury. It is not possible to isolate married couple's general communication and their sexual life. Miscommunication or conflict between married couples may interfere with sexual functioning. Sexual problems also cause general conflict or emotional alienation between couples. The findings from literature clearly present the interaction between male/ female sexual dysfunction and their marital life. Thus, in the treatment of sexual dysfunction among married couples, the marital relationship of couples should be evaluated and the participation of both spouses into therapeutic process need to be achieved. |
| **MKL\_41** | Article | 2014 | Academia | Turkish | Social Policy, Child Neglect, Child Abuse, Child Brides, Early Marriage | Hasan Yüksel, Mesude Yüksel, Çankırı Karatekin University – Journal of Social Sciences | The Reality of Child Bride in Turkey within the Framework of Child Neglect and Abuse | The objective of this study is to reveal child neglect and child abuse that constitutes significant dynamics of social policy concept and that becomes concrete with the conceptual framework of child brides and to find solutions for this problem. The conceptualization of child bride converts into a sort of trauma rather than a reality. Particularly, a range of reasons such as lack of education, wrong attitudes concerning the needs of protection of the women, strict and unchangeable traditional rules, general implementations of different regions, and the deficiency of the reflection of legal rules on the practical life bring about the continuity of the child brides in Turkey. Therefore, the study consists of three parts. In the first part of the study, the concepts of child neglect and abuse was revealed thoroughly. As for the second part, cause and effects of early marriage were exposed to a theoretical analysis. In the last part of the study, statistical data sets that shed light on the reality of child brides in Turkey were given, and depending upon that several deductions were made. As a result of the study, it was found out that the reality of child brides is the concrete form of child neglect and abuse |
| **MKL\_42** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Gender,Gender Roles,Child Marriage | Yrd. Doç. Dr. Elif Kıran -Balkan Journal of Social Sciences | Gender Roles and Child Marriage in Turkey | Sex refers to the biological differences between man and woman whereasgender refers to the social ones. Gender studies focus on the different rolesthat are attained to man and woman by the society and on the differentapproaches that they face in daily life just because of their sex. This issue,which is known to have several reflections in social life, differs depending ontime and space. One of the well-known reflections of it is the genderdiscrimination problems which tend to arise as a result of patriarchialstructure of most societies. Violence against woman is one example of thesediscriminative behaviors and there exists many others, too. This piece of workhandles one of these issues of gender discrimination which is child marriages.First of all, the issue of gender is analyzed from different perspectives andthen child marriages are put under the spotlight. In the body part of thestudy, the reasons and results of child marriages both in Turkey and in theworld are depicted by the help of some statistical data. In the conclusionpart, some solution alternatives such as supporting the increase in educationrates and finding out effective ways of fighting with poverty are presented. |
| **MKL\_43** | Article | 2014 | Academia | Turkish |  | İzmir Ekonomi University Publishing | International Conference on Child Brides with Legal Aspects | The material includes a conference text held in 2012 on child marriage. Material includes current situation and situation analysis on cases related to child and early marriages in Turkey and other countries. |
| **MKL\_44** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Marital Adjustment, Marital Conflict, Loneliness Experiences In Intimate Relations, Child Rearing Attitudes. | Gökhan Malkoç, Ayşe Sinem Güren - Istanbul Commerce University Journal of Social Science | The Relation Between the Levels of Marital Adjustment Marital Conflict Affiliaton and Loneliness of Married Couples Having Children and Their Attitude in Child Rearing | In this study, it is aimed to examine the relation between the levels of marital adjustment, marital conflict, affiliation and loneliness of married couples having children and their attitude in child rearing. In the research, The Marital Adjustment Scale, Marital Life Survey, Experiences in Close Relationships, UCLA Loneliness Scale, Parental Attitude Research Instrument (PARI) were used. No significant difference was found by sex variable in the research findings. Formed family scores were analyzed by the variables of marriage time, number of children and marriage type, and it was found that the research variables correlate with child rearing attitudes in multiple cases. |
| **MKL\_45** | Article | 2016 | Academia | Turkish | Childcare Day Care Service Free Family Fabor Women Employment Women Unemployment | Namik Hüseyinli, Tahire Hüseyinli -Akdeniz University Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences | Effects of Child Care on Women Labor Force and Legal Arrangements | Women's unemployment rate in Turkey is higher than in developed countries. Government needs to take initiatives and responsibility by investigating the main reasons behind this problem in order to resolve this issue about women employment. Childcare is one of the obstacles to women employment and elimination of this burden would increase the involvement of women in work life. As a matter of fact, labor force involvement of mothers who cannot find trustworthy childcare is much lower than men. Increasing the employment of women is possible by providing day care services by the government. According to the previous studies on this topic, the most important factor for solving |
| **MKL\_46** | Article | 2013 | Academia | Turkish | Marriage Migration Transnational Migration Russian Women Antalya Turkey | Ayla Deniz, E. Murat Özgür -Sosyoloji Dergisi | The Russian Brides in Antalya: From Migration to Marriage, from Marriage to Migration | Marriage is a major cause of migration from Russia to Turkey, and particularly to the tourism city of Antalya. These marriage migrations increase the number and visibility of Russian migrants, which leads to significant changes in social life. The main motivation for this study is to understand the mechanism of marriage migration between Russian women and Turkish men. It examines the migration and settlement processes of Russian women who have settled in the tourism city of Antalya through international marriage migration, as well as the changes they have brought to the city. The study has been conducted through surveys and in-depth interviews with 25 participants reached via the snowball method. The data suggests that Russian women generally meet their husbands when they visit Antalya on holiday or when they come for short-term work. The main factor that motivates these Russian women to marriage migration is the desire for a better life. The marriage migration of these highly educated Russian women, with professional skills and a natural flair for learning Turkish, leads to a new mixed generation and a new pattern/model of family structure different to the prevalent one in Turkey, thus reshaping the image of women among the local public. |
| **MKL\_47** | Article | 2017 | Academia | Turkish | Domestic violence, child, protection. | Ceyda Başoğul, Neslihan Lök, Selma Öncel –Current Approaches in Psychiatry | Family interventions on protection of children from domestic violence | Violence is the biggest obstacle for living as a respectable, dignity, equal and free individual and for self-actualization of a child. Children learn to show aggression when, how and against whom. Knowledge is transmitted from parents to children as well as children learn it from peer groups and the mass media. It has become a cycle of violence in this way. In studies on this issue, it was determined that interventions for families (counseling and therapy interventions, crisis and outreach interventions, parenting interventions, and multicomponent interventions) provide developments in behavior problems in children, the level of information related security, anger and violence, self-esteem, conflict management, the psychological distress in families, empathy in parent-child interactions, parenting skills and psychological functioning. |
| **MKL\_48** | Article | 2014 | Academia | Turkish | Belgium bride divorce problem groom marriage migration psychological help therapy marriage violence | Ertuğrul Taş -Haceteppe University Institute of Turkish Studies | Brides Coming from Turkey to Belgium Through Marriage Migration and Divorce Problem | Most of the Turkish origin families living in Belgium marry their children to a person from Turkey. Therefore, the number of the brides and grooms coming from Turkey to Belgium through migration reaches a few thousands every year. It is observed that the spouses coming from Turkey experience mostly language, communication and rapport problems. Recently, an increase has been seen in the rate of the divorces among the brides coming to Belgium through marriage. There do not exist enough studies about the brides and their lives. In this regard, we carried out two qualitative studies to be familiar with the brides coming from Turkey to Belgium through marriage. The first study has enabled us to define the profiles of the brides coming from Turkey and analyse their marriage and how they experienced the migration. As to the second study, it has given us the opportunity to examine the marriage, migration, divorce and post-divorce living conditions of the brides who could not have gone on their marriage and divorced, and has helped us to bring forward some proposals to similar brides depending on their experiences. The most important finding we specified in this study is that mostly the personal problems of the husband who has been grown up in Belgium gave way to divorce. In addition, it has been observed that divorced brides are dependent on others, and have the feeling of loneliness and desperation in this process. |
| **MKL\_49** | Article | 2018 | Academia | Turkish | Groom, inversion of marriage direction, marriage migration to Belgium, erasing the person, psychological problems. | Ertuğrul Taş - Bingöl University Journal of Social Sciences Institute | Groom Migration from Turkey to Belgium and Psychological Effects | Agreat number of woman and man migrate to Belgium from Turkey as part of familyunification by marring young people of Turkish origin who live in Belgium every year. These people are given name asbrides and grooms by immigrant Turks settled in Belgium. The women’s coming tothe husband’s house is suited to the rule of marriage and ancestor-husbandcentered or neolocal settlement inpatriarchal Turkish society. However settlement of man’s in the house of wifereverses the rule of marriage and settlement place, settlement place becomesmatrilocal or woman-centered settlement. The groom and his wife who brought himto Belgium cannot dope out this change. Matrilocalization of the settlementresults in psychological and social destabilizing consequences especially forman. Man loses autonomy and remains dependent on the language and economicissues. This situation is defined as the “person’s disappearance” in which theman has lost his social status. In the end many grooms suffer psychologically.Different clinical conditions such as depression, anxiety disorder, degeneracyof gender identity, psychotic disorders are observed. |
| **MKL\_50** | Article | 2015 | Academia | English | Gender Turkey Women's Labour Force Non-participation | Prof. Dr. Serap Palaz - Yönetim ve Ekonomi Araştırmaları Dergisi | The Reasons for Women’s Labour Force Non-Participation; Empirical Evidence from Bandirma | As is well known fact that women's full integration into the labour market plays a key role for their personal and social development and also serves to increase the general economic efficiency of the country. However, Turkish women's participation in paid work is at the lowest level among the European Union countries. According to the latest official statistics the labour force participation rate is 71.05 % for males and 30.8% for females (TUIK, 2015). The existing literature relating to women's labour force participation in Turkey is mostly based on analyzing main determinants of the participation decision and the nature and the characteristics of women in labour force (Gedikli, 2014; Dayioglu & Kirdar, 2010; Ercan and et al; 2010; Goksel, 2012, Ilkkaracan, 2012). There has been paid a little attention to the analysis of female labour market inactivity especially the reasons of women's non-participation in the labour market. Therefore the purpose of this study is to examine the characteristics of non-working women in Bandirma in Turkey. Using micro level data, we explores the main determinants of non-working decision of women specifically, the role of family age, income, education, dependent child age, marital status, and also social and traditional norms. The results indicate that being married, childcare responsibilities, education, and social and traditional norms are very important factors that affect women's decision to work. The findings of this study aim o provide useful material for policy makers and researchers to specify policy implication to increase women's labour participation in Turkey. |
| **MKL\_51** | Article | 2018 | Academia | Turkish | Child Development Parenting Styles Psychological Well-Being | Fulya Eroğlu, Hanifi Parlar – Istanbul Commerce University Journal of Social Sciences | Examining on the Effects of Well-Being Psychological Parental Attitude in Marital Women and Male | The aim of this study is analysis of any effect of psychological well-being on parenting styles. Research was designed as relational screening model from quantitative methods. In this research, 288 married women and 47 married men have children who are ages from 2-6 were taken as a sample. In data acquisition, Parents Attitude Scale (PAS) was developed by Demir and Şendil in 2008 and Psychological Well-Being Scale for Married Women and Men were developed by Özmete in 2016 were used. In results, rise one unit of psychological well-being increases democratic parenting styles and permissive parenting styles, although it decreases authoritative parenting style. |

**GUIDELINES**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **RHB\_01** | Guide | 2013 | UN | Turkish | Violence against children, monitoring | UNICEF | Indicators for Monitoring Violence against Children Guidebook | Authored by Adem Arkadaş-Thibert and Feray Salman, the guide is designed to support advocacy for preventing violence against children through local and national reporting by using the indicators as a tool for analysis. The report also includes a set of indicators on child, early, and forced marriage. |
| **RHB\_02** | Guidebook | 2012 | UN, Public | Turkish | Violence against children, neglect, abuse, risk identification | UNICEF, Ministry of National Education | Early Warning Guidance System | This guidebook includes guidance, presentations, questionnaires, and tools on the “Early Warning Model” for identification of and intervention on risks for children in schools. |
| **RHB\_03** | Guidebook | 2015 | UN | Turkish | Child protection, emergency, minimum standard | Child Protection Working Group, UNICEF | Minimum Standards in Child Protection | This document includes minimum standards for child protection during emergencies. |
| **RHB\_04** | Guidebook | 2015 | International | Turkish | Child protection on emergencies | Global Education Cluster, Global Protection Cluster, INEE, IASC | Guidelines for Creating Child-Friendly Environments in Emergencies | The text includes the principles of and actions for creating child-friendly environments during emergencies. |
| **RHB\_05** | Guidebook | 2012 | International, UN | Turkish | Child sexual abuse | International Rescue Committee, UNICEF | Guidelines for Working with Sexually Abused Children | This guidebook was developed for service providers working with sexually abused children and includes basic information and principles, methods, and tools for communicating with children, as well as guidance and case management. |
| **RHB\_06** | Guidebook | 2015 | UN | Turkish | Child protection, emergency, minimum standard | UNICEF | Fundamental Responsibilities for Children in Emergencies | The document includes information about first response for women and children in emergencies. |
| **RHB\_07** | Guidebook | 2015 | NGO | Turkish | Violence against women, counselling | Women’s Solidarity Foundation | Women’s Solidarity Centre Operating Book | This guidebook includes information on the operations of women’s solidarity centres, where women and their children who are victims of violence can receive support. |
| **RHB\_09** | Guidebook |  | Public | Turkish | Counselling measure | MEB | Handbook on the Implementation of Counselling Measures | This document includes information and implementation steps for providing the necessary services for children who have been identified as recepients of counselling. |
| **RHB\_10** | Guidebook | 2003 | International | Turkish | Pregnancy, adolescents | WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank | Management of Complications in Pregnancy and Labour | The guidebook for midwives and physicians includes information about interventions for possible complications during pregnancy and labour. |
| **RHB\_11** | Handbook | 2015 | International | Turkish | Human rights, training techniques | UN Human Rights, Equitas | Handbook for Human Rights Trainers | This document elaborates on the approach, methodology, techniques, and assessment for human rights training. |
| **RHB\_12** | Conceptual dictionary | 2014 | NGO | Turkish | Child marriage | The Flying Broom | Conceptual Dictionary on Child Marriage | The publication, written by Selen Doğan, explains more than 100 concepts associated with child marriage. |
| **RHB\_13** | Guidebook | 2010 | NGO | Turkish | Group work with women | KA-DER Ankara | Recognizing our Strength: Guidebook for Group Work with Women | The guidebook, prepared by Aksu Bora, contains considerations for those conducting group work with women as well as possible methods and tools. |
| **RHB\_14** | Guidebook | 2016 | Public | Turkish | Approaches for victims | Ministry of Justice | Approaches for Victims Guidebook | The guidebook offers information on the main principles of approaching survivors and explains step-by-step how to interact the survivor in law enforcement, healthcare, and litigation processes. |
| **RHB\_15** | Guide | 2007 | UN | English | Human Trafficking | IOM | Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking | The guidelines, which are composed of 7 sections, contain information for providers supporting “victims” of human trafficking. |
| **RHB\_16** | Guide | 2018 | UN | English | Gender, disaster | UN Women, UNDP | Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction in Europe and Central Asia: Workshop Facilitator Guide | This guide was prepared in order to implement a gender perspective in the disaster and emergency management programs. The guidelines touch upon the issues of early and forced marriage. There are plans to translate the guidelines into Turkish to spread their use. |
| **RHB\_17** | Glossary | 2018 | NGO | English | Child Marriage | GEN-DER, Flying Broom | Glossary of Key Concepts: Child Marriage | The document introduces the key concepts associated with child marriage. |
| **RHB\_18** | Guide | 2015 | NGO | English | Child Marriage | International Centre for Research on women, Girls not Brides | Taking Action on Child Marriages: The Roles of Different Sectors | The document presents a set of indicators and recommended actions to be taken in different sectors to end child marriage. |
| **RHB\_19** | Guide | 2018 | NGO | Turkish | Humanitarian aid, gender-based violence | Support to Life | A Guide to Gender-Based  Violence in Humanitarian Settings | This guidebook provides insight on how humanitarian aid workers can contribute to the efforts aimed at mitigating gender-based violence. |
| **RHB\_20** | Guide | 2018 | NGO | Turkish | Working with children | Community Volunteers Foundation (TOG) | TOG Code of Conduct for Working with Children | This text is designed to ensure that TOG activities are carried out in accordance with child rights standards. |

**RESEARCH**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **ARS\_01** | Report | 2014 | NGO | Turkish | Child marriage, early marriage | Dicle Social Studies Centre (DİTAM), KAMER, Diyarbakır Chamber of Pharmacists | Social Legitimacy of Early Marriage | The report focuses on child marriage and, despite it being called early marriage, demonstrates the social dynamics of and legitimizing arguments for the practice. The report also includes direct quotes from women who married as children, opinions of decision makers, and recommended solutions. |
| **ARS\_02** | Report | 2015 | NGO | Turkish | Child marriage, early marriage, forced marriage | KAMER | Household Visit Report | The folder includes reports on household visits conducted by the KAMER Foundation in 23 provinces between 2011-2015. The reports also include statistics on the age and type of marriages. |
| **ARS\_03** | Report | 2015 | Public | Turkish | Child marriage, forced marriage | Ministry of Family and Social Policies, General Directorate of Family and Social Services | Marriage Preferences in Turkey | The report includes the current status of child marriage, reasons, consequences, current discussions, expert opinions, and recommendations. |
| **ARS\_06** | Research | 2004 | UN, NGO | Turkish | Honour killing, child, early, and forced marriage | UNDP, UNFPA, Demographic Association | The Dynamics of Honour Killings in Turkey | The report of the study on the dynamics of honour killings conducted by Filiz Kardam, Zeynep Alpar, İlknur Yüksel, and Ergül Ergün also discusses the relationship between honour killings and early/child marriage. |
| **ARS\_07** | Research | 2009 | UN, NGO | Turkish | Child, early, and forced marriage | UNFPA, Demographic Association | Understanding the Incest Problem in Turkey | The report on a study on incest conducted by Alanur Cavlin, Ece Koyuncu, Ayşen Ufuk Sezgin, Filiz Kardam, and Altan Sungur includes examples of the relationship between incest and child, early, and forced marriage. |
| **ARS\_09** | Research | 2013 | UN, NGO | Turkish | Violence against women, child marriage | UNFPA, Demographic Association | Attitudes of Secondary Education and High School Students towards Domestic Violence against Women | The report on a study conducted in the provinces of Ankara, Erzurum, and Aydın also discusses students’ attitudes towards early and child marriage. |
| **ARS\_12** |  | 2016 | Research Firm | Turkish | Child Marriages, Statistics | KONDA | Marriage, Age of Marriage Discussions, and Sexual Abuse | The study prepared by KONDA contains statistics on marriage, the opinions of Turkish society about the age of marriage, and points of view on the most current discussions related to marriage. |
| **ARS\_04** | Report | 2012 | NGO | Turkish | Violence against children | Young Life Foundation, International Child Centre Association, Children of our Future Foundation | Study on Domestic Violence against Children | The report, prepared within the scope of the Prevention of Domestic Violence against Children Project, includes the results of a study conducted with 440 children in 6th, 7th, and 8th grades with a particular effort to understand violence experienced by children at home. Although it does not focus on child marriage, it addresses the issue within the scope of the children’s recommendations. |
| **ARS\_05** | Report | 2010 | UN, Public | Turkish | Child abuse | Social Services and Child Protection Institution, UNICEF | Study on Child Abuse and Domestic Violence in Turkey | This report includes the results of focus group and questionnaire activities conducted with children aged 7-18 from 6 provinces in Turkey. The report includes information about types of child neglect and abuse and their impact, and perpetrators. The report also contains the impacts of abuse, recommended solutions, and children’s statements. |
| **ARS\_08** | Research | 2012 | NGO | Turkish, English, Kurdish | Violence against women | Başak Culture and Arts Foundation | Combating Violence Against Women Project | The study conducted within the scope of the project by the Başak Culture and Arts Foundation in İstanbul, Şanlıurfa, and Mersin presents information on women’s ages of marriage. |
| **ARS\_10** | Research | 2012 | NGO | Turkish | Local administrations, gender equality | KA-DER Ankara | A Gender Equality Approach in Local Administrations: A Pilot Scheme | The document includes the results of a study conducted by KA-DER Ankara which evaluated the activities of 4 municipalities in Ankara and Diyarbakır from the perspective of gender equality. |
| **ARS\_11** | Research | 2017 | Public | Turkish | Women victims | Ministry of Justice | Women Victims in the Judicial Process | The study report explains the challenges experienced by “Female Victims” in all steps of the judicial process, starting from the police, based women’s personal experiences and offers various recommendations. |
| **ARS\_13** | Research | 2012 | NGO | Turkish | Seasonal Agricultural Workers | Development Workshop | Baseline Study Concerning Children in the 6–14 Age Group Affected by Seasonal Agricultural Migration | The study focuses on the living conditions of children between the ages of 6 and 14 years old affected by seasonal agricultural migration and to what extent their basic needs are addressed. |
| **ARS\_14** | Research |  | UN -NGO | English | Child, early and forced marriages | UNFPA,  Plan International | A Hidden Reality for Adolescent Girls | The research focused on social and gender norms  and creatively adapted the Social Norms Analysis  Plot (SNAP) methodology developed by CARE. The  research also relied on semi-structured interviews  with girls, members of their families and communities,  and government and civil society leaders and experts.  The vignettes and interview questions used in  the study highlighted key themes of sexuality, choice,  decision-making, femininity and masculinity, the transition  to adulthood, schooling, employment opportunities,  and violence. Each team also reviewed demographic  and other quantitative data on the prevalence  of child marriage and unions, adolescent pregnancy,  rates of school attendance, exposure to violence and  early childbearing, and also conducted a scan of relevant  policies. |
| **ARS\_15** | Research | 2019 | University | Turkish | Adolescent marriages, reproductive health | Aydın Adnan Menderes University | Reproductive Health Behavior of Adolescent Married Women: A Mixed Method Study | The aim of this study was to investigate reproductive health behaviors of married women in adolescence. The research was conducted as a mixed research design between December 2017 and June 2018 at SBU Izmir Tepecik Training and Research Hospital Gynecology and Obstetrics Clinics. The study included 245 women in the quantitative section and 25 women in the qualitative section with the maximum variety sampling method. In this study, it was determined that women experienced serious reproductive health problems due to marriage at adolescent age. |
| **ARS\_16** | Research | 2016 | UN, NGO | English | Social Gender Equality | UN Women, UNFPA, IOM, UN Peacebuilding, Stat KG | Gender in Society Perception Study  KAP Study | The project "Gender in the perception of society" funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund was initiated and is implemented jointly with the UN Women, UNFPA and IOM in the Kyrgyz Republic The Study "Gender in the perception of society" provides an opportunity to study comprehensively gender  perspective in the five areas of the Study: political participation of women; economic empowerment of  women; violence against women in the form of bride abduction and underage marriages; religious  radicalization of women; participation of women in labor migration. |
| **ARS\_17** | Research | 2017 | UN | English | Gender, Violence against Women and Girls | UN Women, UNFPA, IOM, UN Peacebuilding, Stat KG | Gender in Society Perception Study  Pillar Research Report: Violence against Women and Girls | This pillar research report is part of the Gender in Society Perceptions Study (GSPS) funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, a joint undertaking of UN Women, UNFPA and IOM in the Kyrgyz Republic and in partnership with the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. The GSPS is also supported by stakeholders from leading local universities, research institutions. Quantitative and qualitative research was carried out on five topics of key interest to understand gender practices and perceptions in Kyrgyzstan today: women’s political participation, women’s economic empowerment, violence against women and girls in the form of bride kidnapping and child marriages, women’s religious beliefs and practices, |
| **ARS\_18** | Report | 2019 | NGO | English | Child Marriages and Unions, Sexual Health | CARE, CREA, Girls Not Brides, ICRW, IWHC, Promunda, Population Council, Plan International, Global Fund for Women, Nirantar Trust, Greene Works, AJWS | Tackling the Taboo:  Sexuality and gender-transformative  programmes to end child, early and  forced marriage and unions | This report captures promising gender-transformative work taking place in politically and culturally conservative contexts, including programmes led by grassroots organisations. The findings are meant to be used: 1) as a learning tool for programme implementers, 2) to present gaps and opportunities for future research, and 3) as a tool for advocates to open dialogue with leaders and policymakers about how programming designed to address CEFMU can advance girls’ and women’s greater sexual agency, bodily autonomy, freedom and dignity. |
| **ARS\_19** | Research |  | UN, Government | English | Early Marriages and Unions, Early Pregnancy, Human-Rights Violation | UNFPA, FLASCO Guatemala, Guatemala Government | National Study  “Early unions, pregnancies  And violation of rights of  Adolescents” | For this study, the gateway to unions was teen pregnancy. This decision was made based on the dffculty to directly approach unions, since they are often hidden and, therefore, unregistered. According to the National Survey on Maternal and Child  Health 2008-2009 (ENSMI), there is a high correlation between union and pregnancy. In Guatemala, 88.1% of women who live in union before the age of  18, also had their first child before that age. Therefore, this study sought to approach the topic of unions by monitoring pregnant teens served at first and second level health centers. The year 2012 was taken as reference because the study wished to explore the violation of rights post pregnancy. |

**MAGAZINE**

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| NO | MATERYAL TÜRÜ | YIL | KURULUŞ TÜRÜ | DİL | TEMA | KURULUŞ ADI | MATERYAL ADI | AÇIKLAMA |
| DRG\_01  (printed material) | Magazine | 2010 | CSO | Turkish | Early and forced marriage | The Flying Broom | [Early](http://localhost:3000/#/Dergiler?id=erken-ve-zorla-evlilik) and Forced Marriage | The 26th special issue of the Flying Broom Women's Magazine is dedicated to early and forced marriage. The articles of the experts related to the subject, the activities carried out on the subject and the news were included. |
| DRG\_02 (printed material) | Magazine | 2012 | CSO | English | Early marriage | The Flying Broom | [Child](http://localhost:3000/#/Dergiler?id=%c3%87ocuk-gelinler) Brides | The November 2012 special issue of the Flying Broom Women's Magazine in English is devoted to early marriage. The articles of the experts related to the subject, the activities carried out on the subject and the news were included. |

**KITS**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **KIT\_01** | Training Kit | 2017 | UN | Turkish | Child marriage | UNICEF | The Prevention of Child Marriage Basic Training Programme | The programme prepared by UNICEF, which includes 10 topics, has slides with information about child protection (1), the legal and organisational framework of child protection in Turkey (2a), basic legislation which defines the child protection arena in Turkey (2b), basic concepts and phenomena of child marriage (3), reasons for and consequences of child marriage (4), gender equality (5), gender and violence (6), mechanisms for combating violence against women in Turkey (7), prevention and intervention methods for child marriage (8), and the identification of child marriages and case management (9). |
| **KIT\_02** | Training Presentation |  | Municipality | Turkish | Chi­­ld marriage, education of girls | Gaziantep Metropolitan  Municipality | Project on bringing school-age girls who were forced into marriage back into education | Contains presentations, questionnaires, brochures, films and posters about child marriage. |
| **KIT\_03** | Training kit (print copy) | 2017 | UN | Turkish | Child marriage | UNICEF | Prevention of Child Marriage Information and Training Kit  ~~Mainstreaming School Standards Sensitive to Gender Equality~~ | The information and training set on child marriage is comprised of 4 booklets, namely the Main Training Programme, the Implementation Guidebook for Service Providers, Family and Child Seminars, and the Book of Community-Based Activities. |
| **KIT\_04** | Information kit  (printed material) | 2013 | NGO | Turkish | Child marriage | Flying Broom | Child Brides Information Set | The set that was prepared by Selen Doğan and published by Flying Broom contains 10 booklets on child marriage and law, child marriage and education, child marriage and health, child marriage and violence, child marriage and incest, child marriage and human trafficking, child marriage and migration, child marriage and the media, child marriage and the economy, and child marriage and international agreements. |
| **KIT\_05** | Training Kit | 2018 | UN | English | Child rights, child marriage | UN Women | Enhancing Resilience and Social Cohesion among Refugee Women and Combating GBV including Child Marriage Training Manual | The education programme prepared by UN Women, which is still in draft form, is composed of 7 modules and 32 sessions. The 3rd module of the programme is The Rights of Girls, and it covers child marriage extensively. |
| **KIT\_06** | Kit/Folder | 2018 | International organisation | English | Child marriage, child protection, GBV | CARE International | Community Activator Guide, TOT guide | The kit developed by CARE Turkey includes comprehensive educational materials for Community Activators. The material includes the role of CA, child protection, GBV, child marriage, child labour, psycho-social support, parenting skills, and bullying issues. There is also a ToT booklet for the material. |
| **KIT\_07** | Folder |  | International organisation | English, Arabic | Child marriage | Save the Children International, UN Agencies | Informational materials about child marriages | Contains campaign materials (in particular from the Amani Campaign), training materials, informational materials, reports, and visual materials that have been prepared regarding CEFM in Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Jordan. |
| **KIT\_08** | Folder |  | International organisations | English, Arabic | Child protection | Save the Children International, UN Agencies | Child Protection, Case Management, SoPs, BID, and BIP | Contains child protection-related materials such as SoPs, forms, evaluation tools, and informational materials that have been developed by International organisations and UN agencies. |
| **KIT\_09** | Folder |  | University, UN, Public Institution | Turkish | Seasonal agricultural workers, reproductive health, adolescent marriages | Harran University, Ministry of Health, UNFPA | Seasonal agricultural workers, reproductive health, adolescent marriages | The folder contains training materials, public spots, and research that have been prepared by Harran University within the UNFPA Country Programme. |
| **KIT\_10** | Folder |  | International Organisations | English,  Arabic | Child Protection, community-based work | Save the Children International, UN agencies | Gender-Based Violence | Contains GBV materials that have been prepared by Save the Children, UN agencies, and international organisations. |
| **KIT\_11** | Information and event kit (hard copy/printed material) | 2016 | Public | Turkish | Gender Equality in Education | Ministry of National Education | Disseminating Gender-Sensitive School Standards | The kit is comprised of the following 6 booklets: A Gender-Sensitive School Standards Manual, three Activity Books on Gender Equality in Education, a School-Based Gender Equality Campaign Guide and a Pocket Book an Gender-Sensitive School Standards. The activity books provide a list of games / activities to be included in physics, chemistry, math, Turkish language and literature, history, geography, philosophy, visual arts, physical education and sports, health knowledge and traffic culture, and English classes to raise awareness on gender equality. |

**BOOKS**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **KTP\_01** | Handbook | 2010 | Expert | Turkish | Child Protection, Health | Expert | Hospital Based Child Protection Centers for Universities - Handbook | Professor Dr. Tolga DAĞLI and Prof.Dr. Dr. The handbook prepared by Mehmet Akif İnanıcı was written by academicians working in the medical faculties of various universities. It provides basic information on how to establish and operate child protection centers in universities. |
| **KTP\_02** | Booklet | 2017 | NGO | Turkish | Roma children, child marriage | Sulukule Volunteers Association | Roma Children: Why Go To School? | The booklet was prepared within the scope of the Stronger with Children Programme conducted by the Sulukule Volunteers’ Association with the support of the International Child Centre’s European Union Delegation to Turkey. The booklet includes data on Roma children and recommended solutions for their problems. It also addresses child/early marriage. |
| **KTP\_03** | Book | 2017 | UN, NGO | Turkish | Migration, child marriage, forced marriage | UNFPA, KAMER | We’re Here Too! | The book tells the stories of women who received support from 7 of the 41 UNFPA Women’s Health Centres which are run in partnership with KAMER and includes experiences of early and forced marriage. |
| **KTP\_04** | Book | 2015 | MEB | Turkish | Child protection, counselling | MEB | The Prevention of Violence against Children Project books | It includes the books developed by MEB within the scope of the Prevention of Violence against Children Project on counselling services in schools. |
| **KTP\_05** | Book (Hard copy) | 2015 | NGO | Turkish | Rights-based monitoring, gender | Gender Equality Monitoring Association | Rights-Based Monitoring and Assessment and Gender Mainstreaming | The book discusses rights-based monitoring approaches, litigation follow-up, gender mainstreaming, and monitoring methods and techniques. |
| **KTP\_06** | Book (Hard copy) | 2014 | NGO | Turkish | Violence against women, monitoring | Gender Equality Monitoring Association | Monitoring Model for Combating Violence against Women | The book discusses, from a holistic view, the norms, standards, and methods which emphasise the importance of rights-based monitoring in the fight against violence against women. |
| **KTP\_07** | Booklet (Hard copy) | 2014 | NGO, UN, Public | Turkish | Gender, data | Tepav, UNFPA, UNDP, Ministry of Internal Affairs | Gender-Sensitive Data Study | The booklet printed within the scope of the Woman-Friendly Cities Programme includes information about what gender-sensitive data collecting is, its importance, and related methods and tools. |
| **KTP\_08** | Book | 2012 | NGO | Turkish | Reproductive rights | Human Resource Development Foundation | Reproductive Rights in Turkey with Cases | The book prepared by Gürkan Sert discusses reproductive rights within the framework of various example cases. The book also includes example cases of forced marriage, child abuse, and violence against women. |
| **KTP\_09** | Book | 2017 | Public, University | Turkish | Juvenile Justice System | Ministry of Justice, Bahçeşehir University | Children in the Judiciary | The publication includes evaluations and recommendations with respect to the best interest of the child, respect for the child’s privacy, protection of the child from violence, adoption, child workers, drug abuse, rehabilitation of child victims, and implementation of the juvenile justice system and also addresses child marriage and child sexual abuse. |
| **KTP\_10** | Book | 2016 | Public | Turkish | Victim’s rights | Ministry of Justice | Examination and Assessment Reports (Child, Woman, and Family) | The publication prepared by the Ministry of Justice Department of Victim Rights addresses juveniles in the judicial system and problems with women and families, focusing on victim’s rights. |
| **KTP\_11** | Book (Hard copy) | 2016 | Public | Turkish | Victims’ rights, NGO-Public cooperation | Ministry of Justice | Workshop reports (NGO-Re-evaluation of the Judicial Support System, Compensation, Employment, and Treatment) | The publication prepared by the Ministry of Justice Department of Victim Rights includes reports on workshops organized in public-NGO partnerships in the provision of victims’ services. |
| **KTP\_12** | Book | 2017 | University | English | Roma children, early and child marriages | University of Silecia, University of Beloit | The Fact of Early Marriage among Romanies As A Violation of Child Rights: The Case of Mersin, Turkey In *Languages of Resistance: Ian Hancook's Contribution to Romani Studies,* | In the chapter by Neriman Açıkalın, child marriage in the Roma community is evaluated in the framework of children’s rights violations. |
| **KTP\_13** | Booklet | 2018 | NGO | Turkish | Child Marriage | GEN-DER, Flying Broom | Handbook on the Role of Parliamentarians in Ending Child Marriage | Abridged Turkish version of the booklet published by the Girls Not Brides network. It includes a set of recommendations about the role of legislators in addressing this issue. |
| **KTP\_14** | Booklet | 2018 | NGO | Turkish | Discrimination against women | CEDAW Civil Society Steering Committee, UN Women | Civil Society Organisations, Networks and Platforms' Follow-up on the Istanbul Convention and CEDAW's final comments on Turkey's 7th Periodic National Report. | The booklet provides a summary of CEDAW andIİstanbul Conventions, underscoring their importance, as well as insights on advocacy. |
| **KTP\_15** | Book | 2012 | Government | Turkish | Child and Adolescent Health, Vaccination, Nutrition, Domestic Air Purification | Aile ve Sosyal Politikalar Bakanlığı | Child and Adolescent Health | This textbook, which consists of 8 units produced within the scope of the Family Education Program, includes topics such as illnesses during birth, pregnancy and issues to be considered during this period, health and development follow-up of baby and child, breastfeeding and nutrition. |

**TRAINING MATERIALS**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **EGT\_01** | Training Book | 2013 | UN, Public | Turkish | Child protection, justice system, social services | Ministry of Justice, Justice Academy of Turkey, High Council of Judges and Prosecutors, Ministry of Family and Social Policy, UNICEF Turkey | Juvenile Justice System Personnel Training Programme: Case-Based Training Book for Facilitators | The training material was prepared by Emrah Kırımsoy, Hakan Acar, Handan Yokuş Sevük, Hatice Kaynak, Murat Aydın, Şahin Antakyalıoğlu, Uğur Özdemir, Yeşim Mutlu, and Yüksel Baykara Acar. It was prepared as a part of the Juvenile Justice System Personnel Training Programme designed within the Justice for Children Project executed with the funding support of the European Union and the technical support of UNICEF, and in partnership between the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Family and Social Policy, the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors, and the Justice Academy of Turkey. The case-based training material intends to make the main principles, legislation, and the most suitable practices in terms of the requirements of the juvenile justice system easily understandable for juvenile justice system personnel while engaging with juvenile files and cases or working one-on-one with children. The training book also addresses child marriage. |
| **EGT\_02** | Training Material | 2013 |  | Turkish | Child sexual abuse | European Council | Kiko and Hand | The material set prepared within the scope of the One in Five campaign by the European Council includes fables, brochures, and videos intended to prevent child sexual abuse. |
| **EGT\_03** | Training Kit | 2016 | Public | Turkish | Violence against women | Ministry of Family and Social Policy | Combating Domestic Violence Project Health Personnel trainer and participant books | It presents the content and methods of training to be offered to health personnel and the police force about domestic violence against women. |
| **EGT\_04** | Training Kit | 2016 | Public | Turkish | Gender equality in education | Ministry of National Education | Gender Equality in Education Project Training Kit | The training kit developed within the scope of the gender equality in education project includes the Gender Equality in Education In-Service Training handbook, presentations, and videos. |
| **EGT\_05** | Training presentations | 2017 | UN | Turkish | Child marriage, case management, service providers | UNICEF | Training Presentations for Service Providers on Child Marriage | The file includes presentations for service providers on child marriage with regard to various aspects such as child protection, gender equality, violence against women, child marriage, national and international legislation, and case management. |
| **EGT\_06** | Training presentations | 2017 | UN | Turkish | Child marriage, awareness | UNICEF | Information Seminars on Child Marriage | It includes three different seminar presentations for providing information on child marriage to mothers, fathers, and girls aged 12-18. |
| **EGT\_07** | Training Kit |  | UN | Turkish | Child protection, emergency | UNICEF | Training on Working with High-Risk Groups in Disasters and Emergencies | It includes information notes, presentations, and other materials for training on working with high-risk groups during disasters and emergencies. |
| **EGT\_08** | Guidebook | 2013 | NGO | Turkish | Counselling for children | ÖZGE-DER | Online counselling educational handbook | It includes practical information for service providers in counselling systems such as helplines for children, online chats, e-mail, and forum management. |
| **EGT\_09** | Training Book | 2014 | Public | Turkish | Pregnancy, adolescents | Ministry Of Health | Pregnancy Information Class Training Book | This is a training book prepared to support pregnant women in having a healthy and informed experience during childbirth. |
| **EGT\_10** | Handbook | 2005 | Public, NGO | Turkish | Gender-based violence, health | Ministry of Health, Human Resource Development Foundation | Handbook for Health Personnel on Approaches to Gender-Based Violence Cases | The handbook prepared by Prof. Dr. Ali Yemişçigil, which is also designed as a training programme, discusses the main concepts pertaining to gender-based violence, the impact of violence against women on female reproductive health, the examination of women who are survivors of violence, and support activities for the prevention of gender-based violence. |
| **EGT\_11** | Handbook | 2015 | UN | Turkish | Child protection, emergency | UNICEF | Child Protection in Emergencies Training Participant Handbook | The handbook discusses the concept of child protection during emergencies in three chapters, namely children’s rights, psychosocial support during disasters, and national and international humanitarian aid organisations. |
| **EGT\_12** | Handbook | 2004 | International Organisations | Turkish | Gender | Amnesty International | Making Rights a Reality: Workshops on Raising Awareness about Gender | The material, developed within the scope of the Ending Violence against Women campaign by Amnesty International, includes events which could be used in training on gender. |
| **EGT\_13** | Training Kit | 2018 | UN | English | Women’s involvement in politics | UN Women | Draft Women’s Campaign Manual | The material, composed of 5 modules but still in the draft phase, aims to give skills to the women running political campaigns. |

**POLICY DOCUMENTS**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **PLT\_01** | Policy document | 2012 | NGO | Turkish | Violence against women | ICC, Genç Hayat (Yong Life) Foundation, Children of our Future Foundation | Policy Documents for Preventing Violence against Children | The folder consists of a policy document for preventing domestic violence against children and a gender policy document. |
| **PLT\_02** | Policy document | 2012 | NGO | Turkish | Juvenile justice system | Human Rights Joint Platform | Juvenile Justice Policy Documents | The folder includes a child-friendly justice policy document and a policy document on the best interests principle in the juvenile justice system. |
| **PLT\_03** | Policy document |  | NGO | Turkish | Child protection | Turkish Foundation for Children in Need of Protection (Koruncuk) | Child Protection Policy | This document presents the key elements of and implementation principles for the efforts undertaken by the Koruncuk Foundation. |

**ACTION PLANS**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **EYP\_01** | (Draft) Action Plan | 2017 | UN | Turkish | Child marriage, action plan | UNICEF | Prevention of Child Marriages - Provincial Work Plan - Methodology and Activity Pool | The draft document developed by UNICEF includes methodology for developing a local action plan related to the prevention of child marriage and some implementable sample activities. |
| **EYP\_02** | Action Plan | 2016 | Public | Turkish | Child marriage, early marriage | Samsun Governorate | Prevention of Early and, Child Marriage and Intervention Plan | The Action Plan attached to the Samsun Local Equality Plan (2017-2018) includes actions defined under the targets of establishing an efficient inspection, monitoring, and assessment system, reporting on improvement projects and sharing them with the public, improving the efficiency of the committee under the Provincial Women’s Rights Coordination Board, ensuring disadvantaged girls’ access to education, improving social awareness and sensitivity, and creating awareness among public institutions, local administration personnel, and local administrations. |
| **EYP\_03** | Action Plan | 2014 | Public | Turkish | Action plan, early marriage | Nevşehir Governorate | Nevşehir Local Equality Strategic Plan (2013-2014) | The plan includes interventions in 6 areas, namely Women and Training Services, Women and Health Services, Participation of Women in Economic Life, Combating Violence against Women, Participation of Women in Decision-Making Mechanisms, and Women and urban Services, and lists a target for diminishing the number of early/child marriages. The Governorate of Nevşehir also sent a paper on the implementation of the Plan to respective organisations. |
| **EYP\_04** | Action Plan | 2014 | Public, UN | Turkish | Child protection, strategy | Ministry of Justice, MFSP, High Council of Judges and Prosecutors, Academy of Justice, UNICEF | Coordination of Child Protection Services Strategy Paper | It includes actions defined according to 10 strategic targets regarding child protection services. Although a direct project on child marriage is not planned, it includes activities which strengthen the mechanisms related to CEFM. |

**BROCHURES**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **BRS\_01** | Brochure | 2015 | Municipality | Turkish | Child marriage | Bursa Metropolitan Municipality | Yesterday, I Was a Child | The brochure defines the concept of a child bride, explains reasons for and consequences of child marriage, provides information about relevant laws, and offers recommendations based on gender equality in terms of combating child marriage. |
| **BRS\_02** | Brochure |  | NGO | Turkish | Child marriage | Mor Salkım Women’s Solidarity Association | Gelinlik Giydirildi Çocukluk Sobelendi - Brochure | It was developed within the scope of the Mor Salkım Women’s Solidarity Association’s “Gelinlik Giydirildi, Çocukluk Sobelendi” project. It was used in the informational seminars organized for families and public organisations in 17 districts in Bursa province. The brochure describes the concepts of child and child marriage and the consequences of child marriage and provides contact information for respective organisations. |
| **BRS\_03** | Brochure | 2015 | UN | English | Early and forced marriage, domestic violence | UNHCR | Information and Resources to Prevent Early Marriages, Forced Marriages, and Domestic Violence | This brochure, prepared by UNHCR for use in Gaziantep province, includes the definition of relevant concepts, applicable legislation, marriage procedures in Turkey, and contact information for respective support organisations in Gaziantep. |
| **BRS\_04** | Brochure |  | Public, University, UN | Turkish | Child mothers | Harran University, Ministry of Health, UNFPA | Child Mothers | The brochure provides information about adolescence and the consequences of child marriage and subsequent births. |
| **BRS\_05** | Brochure | 2018 | UN, International organisation | Turkish English, Arabic | Child marriage | CARE International, UNICEF | Child marriages brochure | The brochure, which was prepared by CARE with the technical support of UNICEF, contains the definition of child marriage, what can be done to prevent, and contact numbers of relevant institutions. |
| **BRS\_06** | Brochure |  | University | Turkish | Child marriages, child mothers | Harran University, UNFPA | Child mothers brochure | The brochure that prepared by Harran University, gives information about health consequences of child marriages and child births. |
| **BRS\_07** | Brochure | 2017 | UN | Turkish | Child Marriages | UNICEF | Child marriages | Draft brochures that developed for girls and boys, contains basic information about and messages on child marriages |
| **BRS\_08** | Brochure |  | NGO | Turkish | Young women, adolescence | Mavi Kalem Association | Project on Empowering Young Girls | Developed by Mavi Kalem Association, the brochure provides information on a number of subjects that are of concern for young women, including health, gender, and adolescence. |
| **BRS\_09** | Brochure |  | NGO | Turkish | Child neglect and abuse | Mor Çatı (Purple Roof) Women's Shelter Foundation | Child Neglect and Abuse | It presents basic insights on child neglect and abuse as well as the contact details for organisations that offer help. |
| **BRS\_10** | Brochure |  | NGO | Turkish | Violence against children | Genç Hayat (Young Life) Foundation, International Children's Center Association, Children of Our Future Foundation | Violence against Children | It provides guidance on how to raise awareness about domestic violence against children |
| **BRS\_11** | Brochure |  | Public, international | Turkish | Forced marriage | Government of Scotland | Forced Marriage | Addressing forced marriage, the document also provides the contact details of organisations where people can seek help. |
| **BRS\_12** | Brochure |  | NGO | Turkish | Sexual violence | Mor Çatı (Purple Roof) Women's Shelter Foundation | Sexual Violence | It offers guidance to women regarding sexual violence. |

**PRESENTATIONS**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **SLT\_01** | Presentation |  | University | English | Child marriage, health | Celal Bayar University | Child Marriage, Adolescent Pregnancies and Maternal/Neonatal Outcomes | This presentation prepared by Prof. Dr. Faik Mümtaz Koyuncu discusses the relationship between child marriage and health. |
| **SLT\_02** | Presentation | 2017 | UN | Turkish | Child marriage, health | UNFPA | The Impact of Child Marriage on Health and Quality of Life | This presentation given by Dr. Gökhan Yildirimkaya in Gaziantep offers information on the impacts of child marriage on health and quality of life. |
| **SLT\_03** | Presentation |  | UN | Turkish | Rape, early marriage, adolescent pregnancy | UNHCR, UNFPA | Medical Services for Rape Victims | The presentations of Wilma Doedens and Marian Schilperoord have been adapted and compiled into one presentation and gives information on early marriage and adolescent pregnancy. |
| **SLT\_04** | Presentation | 2018 | UN | Turkish | Human Trafficking | IOM | Combating Human Trafficking | The human trafficking presentation touches upon the relation between forced marriage and human trafficking. |
| **SLT\_05** | Presentation | 2018 | Public | Turkish | Early marriage, forced marriage | MoFSP, Samsun Governorate | Early and Forced Marriage , Working Committee for Ending Child Marriage | The document was produced by the MoFSP to raise awareness among staff members of governmental agencies about early and forced marriage. |

**MEMORANDA**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **BLD\_01** | Memorandum | 2014 | NGO | Turkish |  | Turkish Association of University Women Antalya Branch | A Sociological Evaluation on Child Bride Shame | It includes information presented by Nurşen Adak. |
| **BLD\_02** | Memorandum | 2016 | Academy | Turkish | Child marriage, Syrian children, media | Üsküdar University | Presentation of News about Early Marriage of Syrian Children in Turkish Print Media | The memorandum, presented by Gülay Acar Yurtman at the International Migration and Children Symposium, provides information about the approach and language used in reports by two popular newspapers regarding the marriage of Syrian children. |
| **BLD\_03** | Memorandum | 2018 | NGO, Universities | Turkish | Child Marriage | Association for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, Ordu University, ÇOKMED | 3rd International Congress on Child Protection | It is a compendium of abstracts from memoranda presented at the Congress organized in Ordu between September 30 and October 3, 2018; it also includes memoranda on child marriage. |
| **BLD\_04** | Press Release | 2019 | Government | Turkish, English | Birth, Marriage, Child Marriage, Gender | TSI | World Population Day, 2019 | 11 July 1987, which was the day when the world's population reached 5 billion, was accepted as the "World Population Day" by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1989. On this special day, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) selects a theme which addresses important issues of the population and works to raise awareness on this theme. This year, UNFPA decided to emphasize on the "necessity of the reproductive health, reproductive rights and gender equality for the achievement of sustainable development" which was adopted by 179 governments on 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and to focus on the fulfilment of commitments made at this conference for the World Population Day. In this context, basic information on birth, marriage and gender statistics are presented in this press release |
| **BLD\_05** | Newsletter | 2019 | UN | English | Child marriage | UNFPA-UNICEF | Strengthening critical systems  to end child marriage:  UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action  to End Child Marriage | The Global Programme initiated by UNFPA and UNICEF works closely with health, education, child protection and social protection systems to strengthen quality and cost-effective services that meet the needs of adolescent girls. Strengthening these critical systems, and scaling up government-led interventions, enables the programme to reach millions of adolescent girls and have a meaningful impact on girls’ lives, including delaying marriage and improving their health outcomes. |

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **LTR\_01** | Literature review | 2013 | UN | Turkish | Violence against children, child, early and forced marriage | UNICEF | Monitoring and Indicators of Violence Against Children: Literature Search | The review, prepared by Selin Berghan and Adem Arkadaş Thibert within the scope of the Prevention of Violence against Children in Southeast Europe Project executed by UNICEF and funded by the European Union, addresses early and forced marriage. |
| **LTR\_02** | Literature review | 2018 | UN | Turkish | Child marriage, health | UNFPA | Child Marriages and Health | The review, prepared by UNFPA interns, includes summarised information from academic works on health. |
| **LTR\_03** | Literature review | 2018 | UN | Turkish | Child marriage, social sciences | UNFPA | Articles and Works on Child Marriage | The review, prepared by UNFPA interns, includes summarised information from academic works in various fields, mainly the social sciences. |

**STRATEGY DOCUMENTS**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **STR\_01** | Strategy Document | 2012 | NGO | Turkish | Children’s rights | Children’s Foundation | Children’s Rights Strategy and Application Plan: Turkey (2013-2017) | The document we accessed through the Children’s Foundation was created in 2012 with the contribution of NGOs, public representatives, experts, and local administrations. The implementation plan includes actions and indicators under the topics of: a culture of respect for the child, participation rights of the child, civil rights and freedoms, children’s rights training, science, arts, and sports training, services for health and social security of the child, support and private protection services for the family and child, child-friendly media, inspection, monitoring, and evaluation. |
| **STR\_02** | Guidence Note | 2018 | UN | English, Turkish | Child marriage | UN Inter-Agency Coordination Turkey | Inter-Agency Guidance Note on Child Marriages- Measures for Prevention and Response | Within this regard, this inter-agency guidance note on child marriages has been developed based on the need identified through the Istanbul Child Marriages sub-national Working Group where PDoFLSS, PDMM, UN agencies and NGOs working in the field of refugee response are present. The purpose of the guidance note is to; ■ Ensure standard and holistic individual case management response across agencies, under the guidance of the protection sector; ■ Clarify obligations arising from available legal framework, also in relation to the ‘do no harm’ principle; ■ Establish a targeted and impactful prevention system for children at risk of marriage. |

**DIRECTIVES**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **YON\_01** | Directive | 2014 | Public | Turkish | Violence against women, child and early marriage | Nevşehir Governorate | Nevşehir Provincial Women’s Rights Coordination Board Monitoring and Prevention of Early Marriage Commission Operating Directive | These are directives on the operations of sub-commissions under the Provincial Women’s Rights Coordination Board of the Nevşehir Governorate. One of the directives regulates the operations of the Monitoring and Prevention of Early Marriage Commission. |

**STATISTICS**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **IST\_01** | Statistics | 2015 | Academy | Turkish | Child marriage, early marriage, pregnancy | Population Studies Institute | Early Marriages and Pregnancies | The presentation prepared by Prof. Dr. Banu Akadli Göçmen and İlknur Yüksel Kaptanoğlu includes statistics on child marriages and pregnancies. |
| **IST\_02** | Statistics | 2019 | Government | Turkish, English | Birth, Marriage, Child Marriage, Gender | TÜİK | World Population Day, 2019 | It includes 17 statistical charts on birth, marriage and gender . |
| **IST\_03** | Statistics |  | UN | English | Child marriage | UNICEF | Child Marriage: Latest Trend and Future Prospects | The estimates in this document  supersede those in previous publications,  as they rely on new data for a number of  countries. These include India and Ethiopia,  which have recently seen a decline in the  prevalence of child marriage, and China, for  which data were previously not available  in UNICEF’s global databases. These  updates have enabled a refinement of the  estimation of the magnitude of the practice  worldwide, at a slightly lower level than  estimated in previous years. |

**FILMS**

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| **MATERIAL CODE** | **MATERIAL TYPE** | **YEAR** | **ORGANISATION TYPE** | **LANGUAGE** | **THEME** | **ORGANISATION NAME** | **MATERIAL NAME** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| **FLM\_01** | Short film, animation |  | UN | Turkish, Turkish subtitled | Child protection, child marriage | UNICEF | Short Films | It includes 10 animated and short films on child protection, children’s rights, and child marriage for use in UNICEF training. |
| **FLM\_02** | Public service ad |  | Public | Turkish | Child marriage | MFSP | Child Marriage | Public service ad on the prevention of child marriage https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=423ClxSdDis |
| **FLM\_03** | Documentary Film | 2011 | NGO | Turkish | Child marriage | The Flying Broom | Free From Violence Project: Child Brides | The documentary film prepared by the Flying Broom includes the stories of women who attended “child brides” meetings organized by the Flying Broom in various provinces, street interviews, and statements from representatives of public institutions. |
| **FLM\_04** | Short film | 2015 | Municipality | Turkish | Child Marriage | Bursa Metropolitan Municipality | Yesterday, I Was A Child | The short film was produced within the scope of a project, initiated by the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality in 2015, intended to create awareness about the harm caused by child marriage. The film includes quotes from women married during childhood and related statements from representatives of public organisationinstitutions in Bursa. |
| **FLM\_05** | Documentary Film | 2012 | Private sector | Turkish | Child marriage | CNN Türk | Child Brides Documentary | The film includes women’s stories, expert opinions, and basic data. |
| **FLM\_06** | Documentary Film | 2011 | NGO, private sector | Turkish | Child marriage | Sabancı University | Child Brides Documentary on Those who Make a Difference | The film includes women’s stories, expert opinions, and basic data. |

**ANNEX 2 - LIST OF CONTACTS**

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|  | **ORGANISATION** | **REPRESENTATIVE** |
| 1 | **AÇEV** | Meltem Cantürk |
| 2 | **Ministry of Justice, Victim’s Rights Department** | Muhittin Özdemir |
| 3 | **Ministry of Family and Social Policy** | Mustafa Çadır |
| 4 | **ASAM** | Seda Dolaner |
| 5 | **Bilgi University** | Prof. Dr. Zeynep Şimşek |
| 6 | **Care International** | Pınar Çetinkaya |
| 7 | **The Association for Struggle against Sexual Violence** | Hilal Esmer |
| 8 | **Etlik Zübeyde Hanım Gynecological Training and Research Hospital** | Prof. Dr Berna Dilbaz |
| 9 | **GEN-DER, the Flying Broom** | Selen Doğan |
| 10 | **Support to Life** | Hilal Gencay |
| 11 | **Humanist Bureau** | Seda Akço Bilen |
| 12 | **IOM** | Barış Mendoza |
| 13 | **Human Resource Development Foundation** | Alp Biricik |
| 14 | **Forensic Medicine Institute of Istanbul** | Akif İnanıcı |
| 15 | **Izmir Union of Women's Organisations** | Tülin Eraslan |
| 16 | **Women's Human Rights New Solutions Foundation** | Gülşah Seral, Gaye Uğurlu |
| 17 | **Mehmet Nurhan Kaynak Family Healthcare Center** | Dr. Seçkin AKBAŞ |
| 18 | **Sabancı Foundation** | Özen Pulat (Phone) |
| 19 | **Ministry of Health** | Dr. Leyla Mollamahmutoğlu |
| 20 | **Save The Children** | Deniz Zaim (Phone) |
| 21 | **The Flying Broom** | Halime Güner |
| 22 | **UN Women** | Zeliha Ünaldı, Gözde Bingüler |
| 23 | **UNFPA** | Gökhan Yıldırımkaya |
| 24 | **UNHCR** | Lara Özügergin |
| 25 | **UNHCR** | Gökçe Saraydın |
| 26 | **UNICEF** | Pınar Öktem |
| 27 | **UNICEF Gaziantep** | Sezen Yalçın |
| 28 | **Yaka-koop Women's Cooperation** | Gülmay Gümüşhan |