

Gender Perspective in EU Programs



TOPLUM
GÖNÜLLÜLERİ



“Gender Perspective in EU Mobility Programs”

GUIDE

‘The support mechanisms for young women and LGBTI+ during the mobility programs’

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ
AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ BAKANLIĞI



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY FOR EU AFFAIRS



TÜRKİYE ULUSAL AJANSI
TURKISH NATIONAL AGENCY



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Toplum Gönüllüleri Vakfı - TOG (Community Volunteers Foundation)
Situation Report for EU Mobility Programs from Gender Perspective
Toplum Gönüllüleri Vakfı Publishing
Youth Research and Policy Department

All correspondence related to this publication, including the reproduction or translation of all part of it should be addressed to:

Toplum Gönüllüleri Vakfı
Hobyar Mah. Aşirefendi Cad. Ankara-Konya Han. No:20 K.4
34112 Eminönü - İstanbul
0090212-5221030
www.tog.org.tr
e-mail: info@tog.org.tr

Key Reasercher: Fatma Berna Yıldırım (TOG)

Contributors: Antonino Imbesi (Euro-Net, Italy), Başak Van Hove (Yaşar University, Turkey),
Burcu Kiper (Yaşar University, Turkey), Catarina Correia (REDE, Portugal),
Luiza Maria Tsikala (USB, Greece), Ioannis Tsilsou (USB, Greece), Sofia Madentzoglou
(USB, Greece), Ermioni-Magdalini Triantafyllou (USB, Greece)

Final Editor and Project Coordinator: Nilay Küme

Feedback and advice to the contributors: Leyla Soydinç, Başak Tuğsavul, Nilay Küme

Proof-reading: Leyla Ergüner
Design & Layout: Güngör Genç

Printed May, 2018

Gender Perspective in EU Programs Project is granted under the action of strategic Partnerships for youth, Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices and “Funded by the Erasmus+ Program of the European Union. However, European Commission and Turkish National Agency cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein”



Erasmus+ KA2: Strategic Partnership Project
“Gender Perspective in EU Mobility Programs”
2016-2-TR01-KA205-036174

GUIDE

‘The support mechanisms for young women and LGBTI+ during the mobility programs’



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Content

About Project	1
Introduction	3
Chapter I. LEGISLATIONS	4
1. European and International Legislations to refer in reporting violence and discrimination cases	4
2. National Legislations	8
Turkey	8
Institutions that young women and LGBTQI+ appeal in case of violence of their rights in Turkey	9
Portugal	10
Public units that young women and LGBTQI+ appeal in case of violence of their rights in Turkey	14
Italy	16
National hotlines and institutions that young women and LGBTQI+ can appeal in case of violence of their rights in Italy	16
Greece	19
Chapter II SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS	20
Turkey	20
Supporting Organisations	20
Other Women, Feminist Assosiations and Initiatives in Turkey	25
LGBTI+ Organizations, Initiatives and Useful Links in Turkey	27
Portugal	28
Supporting Organisations	28
Italy	36
Italian gender friendly NGOs	36
Greece	38
List of Feminist and Supporting Organizations	38

ABOUT PROJECT

“Gender Perspective in EU Mobility Programs” is an Erasmus+ KA2: Strategic Partnership project to promote innovative solutions on gender related problems for youth organizations by building capacity and strategic partnerships and to mainstream the gender point of view in EU Mobility Programs.

This partnership brings together four (4) civil society organizations and a university unit working on the field of youth in four different countries. Partners are Community Volunteers Foundation (TOG), Turkey (coordinator), Yasar University, Turkey; the Portuguese Network of Young People for Gender Equality (REDE), Portugal; United Societies of Balkans (USB), Greece; and EURO-NET, Italy.

Gender Perspective in EU Mobility Programs Project aims to mainstream the gender point of view in EU Mobility Programs and to increase the visibility of gender issues in youth organizations. EU Mobility Programs such as Erasmus + mobilize so many young people all around the Europe together brings excellent opportunities for young people. At the same time, it is obvious that gender discrimination is a global/transnational issue and it effects all the young women’s life all around the world including Europe. Especially being a young woman foreigner means facing many different challenges which might differentiate from their men peers. Even though there are differences according to travelled countries structure, the organization of society legitimizes the discriminative action and sexual harassment against young women.

Therefore, discussing preventive suggestions against those measures and developing reliable solutions and mechanisms will contribute increasing the quality of mobility programs and young women’ experience.

The other aims of the project are;

- To explore experiences of discriminative action against young women and challenges within an exchange program in 4 different countries;
- To focus on best practices on gender which have supportive mechanisms for young women;
- To establish and promote new tools and solidarity network in order to empower young women;
- To encourage young women to be the main actor while promoting the innovative solutions;
- To advocate the ‘Gender Policy Recommendation for EU Mobility Program’ to local and international authorities, decision makers, public entities, NGOs and networks;

The intellectual outputs realized within the scope of the project are:

Situation Report: the major aim of this study is to collect data that will allow to develop mechanisms of prevention and response to situations of discrimination, thus striving to increase the quality of the experience that young women and young LGBTI+ within exchange programmes and to bring the gender perspective to the centre while considering and evaluating the mobility programmes.

Guide: Guide contains the support mechanisms that young women and LGBTI+ can appeal in the case of violence of their rights.

Video: Three video has been prepared on the title of “What is Gender Based Violence?”, “What can young people do to struggle with gender based violence during the mobility programs” and “What is gender based violence”.

Gender Policy Recommendation for EU Mobility Programs: Gender Policy Recommendation contains the current situation analyze and recommendations that are developed regarding prevention of gender-based discrimination within mobility programs.

Also, within the framework of the project, **5 study visits** among partner organizations were organized to to learn from each other on various gender-related issues. During each study visit, the participants visited six different NGOs, which are active in youth field working for gender equality or/ and LGBTQ+ rights; higher education institutions; and municipalities

Introduction

Learning mobility programs are great opportunity to gain valuable life-skills and international experience to develop young people personally, professionally and academically. International experience gained through studying or volunteering abroad gives a huge boost to young people's self-confidence. They return more motivated, independent and confident, having improved their language skills and gained an international network of friends.

Besides the good sides of mobility programs, young people might face many challenges or problems during the mobility programs. Those problems show up on headings as “lack of support struggling with bureaucracy and logistics; insufficient allowance; problems with accommodation; problems with the staff/board of the hosting organization; activity agreement related problems; difficulties in accessing a language courses and problems in accessing health system of the hosting country.”

On the other hand “**gender based discrimination**” is the major of those challenges that young women and LGBTI+ face. In this guide, due to the subject of the “**Gender Perspective in Eu Programs**” Project, support mechanisms that young women and LGBTI+ can appeal in the case of violence of their rights will be covered. In the first chapter European, international and national legislations to refer in reporting violence and discrimination cases will be described then the second chapter will list the gender friendly organizations in the partner organization's country.



CHAPTER I. LEGISLATIONS

European and International Legislations to refer in reporting violence and discrimination cases

Focusing on Europe, broadly speaking, we can say that women in Europe formally have the same statutory rights as men, but do not enjoy these rights equally in practice. There are still significant gaps between women and men in many fields of private life and work, power and property, personal safety, influence and respect. Many actors are committed to

diminishing the gender gap.

Leading international and European organisations have built up institutional mechanisms and other instruments to enhance gender equality. Here you can find relevant articles of international conventions and declarations that you can refer in case of violence of rights.

European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR):

The **European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)** is an international treaty to protect human rights and political freedoms. The Convention consists of numbered ‘articles’ protecting basic human rights. The Council adopted the European Convention on Human Rights, which entered into force in 1953. It also established the European Court of Human Rights.

Article 14° reads as follows:

Prohibition of discrimination

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union:

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the Charter) brings together the fundamental rights of everyone living in the European Union (EU). The Charter became legally binding on EU Member States when the Treaty of Lisbon entered into force in December 2009.

Article 21° reads as follows:

Non-discrimination

- 1 – Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.
- 2 – Within the scope of application of the Treaties and without prejudice to any of their specific provisions, any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an international document that states the basic rights and freedoms all human beings are entitled to. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948.

Article 1^o reads as follows:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2^o reads as follows:

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

CEDAW – Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

Article 1^o reads as follows:

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term “discrimination against women” shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

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

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence is based on the understanding that violence against women is a form of gender-based violence that is committed against women because they are women. It is the obligation of the state to fully address it in all its forms and to take measures to prevent violence against women, protect its victims and prosecute the perpetrators

Article 2 ° reads as follows:

Scope of the Convention

- 1 – This Convention shall apply to all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, which affects women disproportionately.
- 2 – Parties are encouraged to apply this Convention to all victims of domestic violence. Parties shall pay particular attention to women victims of gender-based violence in implementing the provisions of this Convention.
- 3 – This Convention shall apply in times of peace and in situations of armed conflict.

Article 3° reads as follows:

Definitions

For the purpose of this Convention:

- a) “violence against women” is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life;
- b) “domestic violence” shall mean all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim;
- c) “gender” shall mean the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for women and men;
- d) “gender-based violence against women” shall mean violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately;
- e) “victim” shall mean any natural person who is subject to the conduct specified in points a and b;
- f) “women” includes girls under the age of 18.

Article 4^o reads as follows:

Fundamental rights, equality and non-discrimination

- 1 – Parties shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to promote and protect the right for everyone, particularly women, to live free from violence in both the public and the private sphere.
- 2 – Parties condemn all forms of discrimination against women and take, without delay, the necessary legislative and other measures to prevent it, in particular by:
 - embodying in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation the principle of equality between women and men and ensuring the practical realisation of this principle;
 - prohibiting discrimination against women, including through the use of sanctions, where appropriate;
 - abolishing laws and practices which discriminate against women.
- 3 – The implementation of the provisions of this Convention by the Parties, in particular measures to protect the rights of victims, shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, gender, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, state of health, disability, marital status, migrant or refugee status, or other status.
- 4 – Special measures that are necessary to prevent and protect women from gender-based violence shall not be considered discrimination under the terms of this Convention.

Article 5^o reads as follows:

State obligations and due diligence

- 1 – Parties shall refrain from engaging in any act of violence against women and ensure that State authorities, officials, agents, institutions and other actors acting on behalf of the State act in conformity with this obligation.
- 2 – Parties shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, punish and provide reparation for acts of violence covered by the scope of this Convention that are perpetrated by non-State actors.

National Legislations to refer in reporting violence and discrimination cases

TURKEY

Turkish Constitution:

In Turkey, the Constitution is the fundamental document regulating and guiding all issues relating to gender equality.

Article 10 of the Turkish Constitution regulates the equality before law. One of the most significant improvements regarding to build up gender equality was the amendments adopted on this article:

“Women and men have same rights under the law.” (2004), “State organs and administrative authorities shall act in compliance with the principle of equality under the law in all their proceedings.” (2008).

With these changes, not only the sense of gender equality within the principles of Turkish Constitution was strengthened, but also all the governmental bodies were put under the responsibility of assuring gender equality within their structures and actions.

Turkish Penal Code:

In 2004, a new Penal Code was adopted in order to fulfill the legislative requirements of EU adjustment process. The Code entered into force on June 1, 2005.

Article 3 of the Penal Code showed the strict equality principal adopted within the nature of the code:

“no discrimination shall be made between persons in respect of race, language, religion, sect, nationality, color, sex, political or other opinion, philosophical belief, national or social background, birth, economic and other social status and no one shall be granted any privileges in implementation of the Penal Code”.

After the code entered into force in 2005, campaigns to combat gender based violence gained speed. For the elimination of gender based violence, on May 18, 2005, the Turkish Grand National Assembly decided to establish a “Parliament Search Commission” for investigating the causes of violence against women and children, and identifying possible measures to prevent it.¹

Turkish Civil Code:

Turkish Civil Code bans polygamy and adopts the principal of equal rights for men and women in matters of divorce and child custody.

A Specific Code for Fighting Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women (Law No. 6284 on the Protection of the Family and the Prevention of Violence Against Women):

The law to protect family and prevent violence against woman has entered into force on 8 March 2012. As regulated on the Article 1 of the law:

“The purpose of this law is to protect the women, the children, the family members and the victims of stalking, who have been subject to the violence or at the risk of violence, and to regulate procedures and principles with regard to the measures of preventing the violence against those people.”

The Law No. 6284 on the Protection of the Family and the Prevention of Violence Against Women, provides a comprehensive legal framework for combating violence against and legally defines the fundamental terms regarding to violence against women.²

1_ [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2012/462428/IPOL-FEMM_NT\(2012\)462428_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2012/462428/IPOL-FEMM_NT(2012)462428_EN.pdf), accessed on 18.01.2018

2_ <http://kadininstatusu.aile.gov.tr/data/58528516369dc524d057a5fe/Combating%20Violence%20Against%20Women.pdf>, accessed on 17.01.2018

One of the most important features brought by the law was the importance given to acceleration of protective and preventive cautions. Under the frame of the Law No. 6284 it became possible to legally protect the violence victims without waiting for the results of long lasting legal and diplomatic procedures by giving the same authority to police forces in case of urgent situations.

Young women and LGBTQI+ can appeal to the following institutions in case of violence of their rights in Turkey

- Gendarme Help Lines & Gendarme Office for Combating Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women
- Police Help Lines & Office for Combating Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women
- The Center for Violence Prevention and Monitoring (ŞÖNİM)
- ALO 183: Information Hot Line for family, woman, child and disabled people by the Ministry of Family and Social Policies
- Women Consultation Centers of Regional Bar Associations
- Women Consultation Centers of Municipalities
- Women and LGBTI+ NGOs : Mor Çatı Women's Shelter Foundation, Women Solidarity Foundation, Turkish Union of Women Associations.

Gendarme and Police: Gendarme and police forces are the first authorities, which women mostly contact directly when they face violence. 155 Police Help and 156 Gendarme Help lines are available 7 days 24 hours. All complaints and applications are processed and the necessary actions are taken immediately.

Under the body of Police and Gendarme Enforcements, there are specific branches specialized on violence against women, domestic violence and protection of child. Regular trainings, as well as handbooks and informative materials are provided to the staff of these branches by both the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Family and Social Policies.

The Role of Ministry of Family and Social Policies:

In Turkey, Ministry of Family and Social Policies is the main governmental authority, responsible of observing and combating violence against women and gender based discrimination. **The General Directorate of Women's Status, (Kadının Statüsü Genel Müdürlüğü, KSGM)**, that is initially tied to the Ministry of Family and Social Policies In 1990.

The Center for Violence Prevention and Monitoring (ŞÖNİM):

Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers (ŞÖNİM) have been established to combat the reasons, occurrence and outcomes of violence from a single source and multi-directionally. ŞÖNİMs are centers where strengthening and supportive consultancy, guidance and monitoring services are provided towards prevention of violence and effective implementation of protective and preventive measures; sufficient and necessary personnel serve; preferably female personnel is employed, and the tasks are performed on 7 days, 24 hours basis. At ŞÖNİMs, part-time/full-time staff from various professions work to meet various needs of victims of violence and their children.³ It is not possible to directly apply to ŞÖNİMs, but the applications are made through **ALO 183 Social Support Hotline or to Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies.** Also the applications made to some subsidiary institutions, law enforcement units and health institutions can be directed to ALO 183 Social Support Hotline or refer to Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies and subsidiary institutions, law enforcement units, health institutions. The applications are evaluated by professionals in a secure environment and by conducting special interviews.

3_ [http://kadininstatusu.aile.gov.tr/data/58528516369dc524d057a5fe/The%20Violence%20Prevention%20and%20Monitoring%20Centers%20\(%C5%9E%C3%96N%C4%B0M\).pdf](http://kadininstatusu.aile.gov.tr/data/58528516369dc524d057a5fe/The%20Violence%20Prevention%20and%20Monitoring%20Centers%20(%C5%9E%C3%96N%C4%B0M).pdf), accessed on 18.01.2018.

PORTUGAL

Constitution

Article 13° reads as follows:

Principle of equality

- 1 – All citizens have the same social dignity and are equal before the law.
- 2 – No one shall be privileged, favored, prejudiced, deprived of any right or exempted from any duty because of ancestry, sex, race, language, place of origin, religion, political or ideological convictions, education, economic status, social status or sexual orientation.

Article 15° reads as follows:

Foreigners, stateless persons, european citizens

- 1 – Foreigners and stateless persons who are or reside in Portugal enjoy the rights and are subject to the duties of the portuguese citizen.
- 2 – Except as provided in the preceding paragraph, political rights, the exercise of public functions that are not predominantly technical and the rights and duties reserved by the Constitution and the law exclusively to portuguese citizens.

Civil Code

Article 14° reads as follows:

Legal status of foreign nationals

- 1 – Foreigners shall be treated as nationals for the enjoyment of civil rights, unless otherwise provided by law.
- 2 – Foreigners shall not, however, be accorded the rights which, being attributed by the respective State to their nationals, shall not be granted to the portuguese under equal conditions.

Penal Code

Article 132° reads as follows:

Qualified homicide

- 1 – If the death is produced in conditions that show special reprehensibility or perversity, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of twelve to twenty-five years.
- 2 – It is likely to reveal a special reprehensibility or perversity referred to in the preceding paragraph, among others, the circumstance that the agent:
(...)
 - b) Practice the act against spouse, ex-spouse, person of another or same sex or with whom the perpetrator maintains or has maintained a relationship similar to that of the spouses, even without cohabitation, or against the parent of a common-descent in first degree;
(...)
 - f) Is determined by racial, religious or political hate or hate generated by color, ethnic or national origin, sex, sexual orientation or the victim's gender identity;
(...)

Article 144° reads as follows:

Serious physical integrity offense

Who offends the body or the health of another person in order to:

- a) Deprive him/her of an important organ or limb, or disfigure him/her severely and permanently;
- b) Severely deprive him or her of the ability to work, intellectual capacities, procreation or sexual enjoyment, or the possibility of using body, senses or language;

- c) Provide him/her with a particularly painful or permanent illness, or severe or incurable psychic anomaly; or
 - d) To cause him/her danger to life;
- shall be punished with imprisonment from two to ten years.

Article 144°-A reads as follows:

Female Genital Mutilation

- 1 – Whoever mutilates genitally, wholly or partially, a female person through clitoridectomy, infibulation, excision or any other harmful practice of the female genital tract for non-medical reasons shall be punished with imprisonment from 2 to 10 years.
- 2 – The preparatory acts of the crime provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 3 years.

Article 145° reads as follows:

Qualified physical integrity offense

- 1 – If the offenses against physical integrity are produced in circumstances that reveal the agent's special reproach or perversity, he/she is punished:
 - a) With imprisonment up to four years in the case of article 143°;
 - b) With imprisonment of 1 to 5 years in the case of n° 2 of article 144° - A;
 - c) With imprisonment of 3 to 12 years in the case of article 144° and n° 1 of article 144° - A.
- 2 – Are liable to reveal the special censorship or perversity of the agent, inter alia, the circumstances referred to in n°2 of article 132°.

Article 152° reads as follows:

Domestic violence

- 1 – Who, whether or not repeatedly, inflicts physical or psychological maltreatment, including corporal punishment, deprivation of liberty and sexual offenses:
 - a) To the spouse or former spouse;
 - b) To a person of another or the same sex with whom the agent maintains or has maintained a dating relationship or a relation similar to the one of the spouses, although without cohabitation;
 - c) To the parent of a common-descent in first degree; or
 - d) To a person who is particularly defenseless, in particular on the grounds of age, disability, illness, pregnancy or economic dependency, with whom the agent cohabits;

shall be punished with imprisonment from one to five years, if a more severe sentence does not fit him/her under another legal provision.
- 2 - In the case provided for in the preceding paragraph, if the perpetrator acts against a minor in the presence of a minor in the common domicile or at the victim's home, he/she shall be punished with imprisonment of two to five years.
- 3 – If the facts set out in paragraph n°1 result in:
 - a) Serious offense to physical integrity, the agent shall be punished with imprisonment of two to eight years;
 - b) Death, the agent shall be punished with imprisonment of three to ten years.
- 4 – In the cases provided for in the preceding paragraphs, it can be applied accessory penalties

of prohibition of contact with the victim and prohibition to use and carry weapons, for a period of six months to five years, and obligation to attend specific programs to prevent domestic violence.

- 5 – The accessory penalty of prohibition of contact with the victim must include removal from the victim’s place of residence or place of work and compliance with the sentence must be supervised by technical means of remote control.
- 6 – Anyone who is convicted of a crime under this article may, given the specific gravity of the act and its connection with the function exercised by the agent, be disqualified from exercising parental authority, guardianship or custody for a period of one to ten years.

Article 153º reads as follows:

Threat

- 1 – Whoever threatens another person with the practice of a crime against life, physical integrity, personal liberty, freedom and sexual self-determination or property of considerable value, in a manner that is likely to cause him/her fear or disquiet or impair his/her freedom of determination, shall be punished with imprisonment up to one year or with a fine of up to 120 days.
- 2 - Criminal procedure depends on complaint.

Article 154º reads as follows:

Coercion

- 1 – Whoever, by means of violence or threat with major evil, coerces another person to an action or omission, or to support an activity, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three years or with a fine.

(...)

- 4 – If the act occurs between spouses, ascendants and descendants, adopters and adoptees, or between persons of another or the same sex, living in a situation similar to that of the spouses, the criminal procedure depends on a complaint.

Article 154º-A reads as follows:

Stalking

- 1 – Anyone who repeatedly stalks or harasses another person, by any means, directly or indirectly, in a manner appropriate to cause him or her fear or disquiet or impair his/her freedom of determination, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to 3 years or penalty of a fine, if a more serious penalty is not due to him/her under another legal provision.
- 2 – The attempt is punishable.
- 3 - In the cases provided for in paragraph nº 1, accessory penalties may be applied to the accused for prohibiting contact with the victim for a period of 6 months to 3 years and for oblige him/her to attend specific programs of prevention of typical stalking conducts.
- 4 – The accessory penalty of prohibition of contact with the victim shall include removal from the place of residence or place of work of the victim and compliance with it must be supervised by technical means of remote control.
- 5 – Criminal procedure depends on complaint.

Article 164º reads as follows:

Rape

- 1 – Who, by means of violence, a serious threat, or after, for that purpose, has rendered him/her unconscious or unable to resist, forces another person:

- a) To suffer or to practice, with or with others, copula, anal intercourse or oral coitus; or
- b) To undergo vaginal or anal introduction of parts of the body or objects;

is punished with imprisonment from three to ten years.

2 – Who, by means not included in the previous paragraph, embarrasses another person:

- a) To suffer or to practice, with or with others, copula, anal intercourse or oral coitus; or
- b) To undergo vaginal or anal introduction of parts of the body or objects;

is punished with imprisonment from 1 to 6 years.

Article 170° reads as follows:

Sexual harassment

1 – Any person who harasses another person, practicing acts of an exhibitionist nature, making proposals of a sexual nature or constraining her to sexual contact, shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to 1 year or a fine of up to 120 days, if a more severe sentence is not due to it under another legal provision.

Article 240° reads as follows:

Discrimination and incitement to hate and violence

1 – Whoever:

- a) Establish or constitute an organization or carries out activities of organized propaganda that incite to discrimination, hate or violence against a person or group of persons because of their race, color, ethnic or national origin, ancestry, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or physical or mental disability, or that encourage it; or

- b) Participate in the organization or activities referred to in the preceding paragraph or assist them, including their financing;

shall be punished with imprisonment from one to eight years.

2 - Whoever, publicly, by any means intended for dissemination, namely through apology, denial or gross banalization of crimes of genocide, war or against peace and humanity:

- a) Provoke acts of violence against a person or group of persons because of their race, color, ethnic or national origin, ancestry, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or physical or mental disability;
- b) Slander or insult person or group of persons because of their race, color, ethnic or national origin, ancestry, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or physical or mental disability;
- c) Threaten person or group of persons because of their race, color, ethnic or national origin, ancestry, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or physical or mental disability; or
- d) Incite to violence or hate against a person or group of persons because of their race, color, ethnic or national origin, ancestry, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or physical or mental disability;

shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to five years.

Law n° 14/2008 (12 of March) reads as follows:

Prohibits and punishes discrimination based on sex in access to goods and services and their supply.

Article 4º

Principle of equality and prohibition of discrimination based on sex

- 1 – Is it prohibited discrimination, whether direct or indirect, as defined in this law, based on actions, omissions or contractual clauses in the area of access to goods and services and their supply.
- 2 – The following shall be deemed to be discriminatory practices or contractual clauses:
 - a) The refusal to supply or impede the enjoyment of goods and services;
 - b) The refusal or conditioning of purchase, lease or sublease of real estate;
 - c) The refusal or unfavorable access to health care provided in public or private establishments.
- 3 – Also discriminatory are any instructions or orders for direct or indirect discrimination.
- 4 – Harassment and sexual harassment shall be deemed to be discrimination for the purposes of this law and the rejection or acceptance of such conduct by the persons concerned shall not be relied upon as grounds for decisions affecting them.
- 5 – The discriminatory acts and clauses are considered void giving rise to civil liability in accordance with the damages caused (...)

Public units that young women and LGBTQI+ can appeal in case of violence of their rights in Portugal

1. CIG – Comissão para a Cidadania e Igualdade de Género



The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality is the national body responsible for promoting and defending equality between women and men, seeking to respond to the profound social and political changes of society in terms of citizenship and gender equality. Its mission is to ensure the implementation of public policies in the field of citizenship, the promotion and defense of gender equality and combating domestic and gender-based violence and trafficking in human beings, and the coordination of the respective instruments – the National Plans.

Website – <https://www.cig.gov.pt/>

Information Service for Victims of Domestic Violence

Created in November 1998, this information service is free and operates by telephone 24 hours a day/365 days a year to support victims of domestic violence. It is an anonymous and confidential service. This line has especially trained staff to assist victims of domestic violence, who provide support with information on victims' rights, psychological support, indicate the support resources that exist and where to go.

Contacts:

Telephone – 800 202 148

Legal Information and Psychosocial Support Service

The free provision of legal information and psychosocial support, especially in situations of discrimination and gender violence, is one of the main aspects of the work of the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality. This service operates in Lisbon and Porto by prior appointment by telephone.

Contacts:

Lisbon – +351 21 798 3000 Porto – +351 22 207 4370

2. Espaço Júlia



The Metropolitan Command of Lisbon of the Public Security Police, the Town Council of Santo António and the Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Central officially inaugurated, on July 24, 2015, the Espaço Júlia - a multidisciplinary space for intervention and follow-up of victims of domestic violence. The space is located in Alameda de Santo António dos Capuchos (Lisbon) in facilities provided for this

purpose by the Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Central and it is an equipment designed to give victims of domestic violence an integrated response where police and social services technicians will work together, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

This space offers a specialized service, made by social services technicians with specific training in the area of domestic violence, together with the Public Security Police agents. It will have three offices, a space dedicated to children and, in addition to direct intervention, it has competencies in the promotion of preventive and pedagogical activities in the local community.

The name of this space - Espaço Júlia - is a tribute to Júlia, an elderly woman who lived on the same street and who, on 25th September 2011, at age 77, was murdered by her husband, with whom she had been married more than 30 years.

Contacts:

Email – espacojulia.lisboa@psp.pt

Telephone – +351 210179284 | +351 933726037

National emergency number – 112

National helpline of Social Emergency

It is a public telephone service, free of charge, uninterrupted, 24 hours a day, every day of the year. Its goal is to ensure immediate response to situations that require urgent and emergent action in the social protection area, as well as ensuring accessibility to a subsequent referral/social monitoring, in a perspective of insertion and autonomy. Among others, the helpline is directed to people who are victims of domestic violence.

Telephone – 144

Public/governmental online mechanism for crime reports

This service is available for the following types of public and semi-public crimes: simple offense to physical integrity; domestic violence, abuse, human trafficking, pimping, theft, robbery; damage; fraud, work or employment fraud; extortion; damage or theft of document and technical report; damage against environment; use of or travel with others documentation of identification; pollution; aiding illegal immigration; hiring illegal hand labor and marriage of convenience.

Website – <https://queixaselectronicas.mai.gov.pt>

ITALY

- D.L. 14 August 2013, n. 93, “urgent disposition concerning security and how to obstruct the gender violence”, converted into Law on 15 October 2013, n. 119. It is an integration of the Penal Code, the Law adds to the Penal Code new aggravating factors and amplify measures to protect victims of domestic violence and abuse.
- Law 27 June 2013, n. 77, ratification and execution of council of Europe convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, made in Istanbul on 11th of May, 2011.
- D.L. 23 February 2009, n. 11, “compelling measures about public security, how to obstruct sexual violence and harassment”, Converted into Law on 23 April 2009 n. 38. It adds some new procedures to the Penal Code, such as mandatory arrest in flagrant for sexual violence and gang-rape; free patronage extension to all victims of violence; introduction of stalking in the Penal Code.
- Item 14, paragraph 6, Law 7 August 2015, n. 124 “the public worker, a victim of gender violence can ask to move in another public administration located in a different place from the municipality of residence”.
- Item 1, paragraph 16, Law 13 July 2015, n. 107 “promote gender equality courses in schools and also the prevention of gender violence and all kind of discriminations”.
- Item 24 of D. Lgs. 15 June 2015, n. 80 “the women victims of violence can have a justified and paid absence from the workplace”
- Law 4 April 2001, n. 154, “Measures against intra-family violence”. If the spouse or cohabiting partner has shown detrimental behaviour, the judge, in order to protect the safety of the victim, may order the offender to leave the family home and/or keep away from any place in which the victim is likely to be. The offender may also be ordered to pay a fixed amount of money regularly the cohabiting persons who have been left without sufficient means of subsistence as a result of the injunction order.
- Item 18-bis of del DI 25 July 1998, n. 286 “Residency permit for victims of domestic violence”. When, during police operations, investigations or proceedings for any of the crimes provided for by articles 572, 582, 583, 583-bis, 605, 609-bis and 612-bis of the code of criminal procedure or for any of the crimes provided for by article 380 of the code of criminal procedure, committed on the national territory within the ambit of domestic violence, there is evidence of situations of violence or abuse against an alien and there is real and actual danger for the alien’s safety, as a consequence of the choice to avoid said violence or due to statements provided during preliminary investigations or trial, the police commissioner, with favourable opinion of the judicial authority operating or upon the latter’s proposal, issues a residence permit pursuant to article 5, paragraph 6, so as to enable the victim to avoid violence.
- Law 15 February 1996, n. 66, “Norms against sexual violence”. The Law n. 66 brought a significant change of perspective in the extremely backward dominant legal culture of the time: sexual violence changed from being considered as an “offence against morality” to being an “offence against the person” and in particular “against personal liberty”.

National helplines and Institutions that young women and LGBTQI+ can appeal in case of violence of their rights in Italy

Antiviolenza Donna (Anti-violence Women 1522)

There is one national women's helpline in Italy, addressing to all forms of violence against women. The helpline is called **Antiviolenza Donna (Anti-violence Women) (1522)**. It was launched in 2006 and is run by the women's **NGO Telefono Rosa**. The hotline qualified staff will always welcome any request for help and support the victims of violence and stalking. The public utility number 1522 works 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The service is available in Italian, English, French, Spanish and Arabic languages.

Dedicated telephone service operators provide a first response to the needs of gender-based violence and stalking victims providing useful information and counselling about public and private social-health services present on national territory. 1522 hotline number guarantees the anonymity of any request for help. Emergency cases of violence are managed with a specific procedure that also involve Police and Carabinieri action.

Other National Helplines for Victims of Crime

There are several additional national helplines for victims of crime in Italy. The general victims' helpline (113) connects callers to the Italian police.

The national trafficking helpline 'Green Line' (800 290 290) exists since 2000; operating 24/7 and free of charge, it is run by the state.

Telefono Azzuro runs a helpline for teens and adults (199 15 15 15) addition, domestic violence helplines

are available in several Italian cities, reachable through the number (140); free of charge, but not available 24/7, ten of these helplines are run by the state and 130 others are run by NGOs.

Pink Code

The "Pink Code" (Codice Rosa) is a particular itinerary that is available in public hospitals, reserved to the victims of violence (woman or LGBTI+), it is also linked to the Italian Network of women's shelter and several NGO's gender friendly.

The itinerary start in a room dedicated in the first aid branch of public hospitals, where a task force composed by social and health workers (nurses, obstetricians, doctors, social workers, psychologists), layers and police officers will provide medical/legal/social support. This itinerary always respects patient's privacy, following the choice that the patient will take after the first aid.

The task force main assignment is give social, health and legal assistance to the victims of violence, also trying to bring violence's episodes out, in particularly those where the victims are struggling to admit the violence, this usually happens because victims are afraid of the consequences that this statement can bring with. The well-timed combined action of the task force aims to point out useful elements, start an investigation, monitor and control dangerous situations especially were the victim is unable to report the violence.

Women's shelters

There are 296 women's shelters in Italy. Very few of them are run by municipalities/local authorities, and the most are run by independent women's organisations, and one is run by a faith-based organisation (Caritas Milano). They usually provide

24/7 access and a 24/7 information and support hotline. Women may stay at shelters between three and six months.

All shelters are free of charge, however many NGO-run shelters would only be able to accept women if a governmental agency agrees to cover her hospitality costs; women with a certain level of income are often asked to cover part of their daily costs to the shelters. Over the last few years, some women's shelters had to close due to lack of funding.

There are three shelters for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) women, migrant and asylum seeking women in the cities of Reggio Emilia, Imola and Modena, one shelter for girls and young women victims of forced marriage, and 12 shelters for victims of trafficking.

Women's Centres

There are 258 women's centres providing non-residential support to women survivors of any kind of violence in Italy; most of these centres are run by NGOs, some are run by the state and the rest are run by faith based organisations.

All the women's centres provide information and advice, counselling, advocacy and practical support with access to social rights (i.e. housing, income, health care) and legal advice. Some provide specialist support for children and family support, and cooperate with programmes for perpetrators of violence against women.

Women's Networks

There is one national women's network in Italy, called Associazione Nazionale Donne in Rete contro la violenza - D.i.R.e. The network includes 85 members, all women's organisations running women's

shelters and anti-violence centres in Italy.

Formed in 2008 and based in Rome, the network conduct activities in the areas of public awareness, lobbying and advocacy, training, research and networking.

As Gender Based Violence can be effectively countered by women-focused policies and actions, D.I.Re. has been lobbying to both raise awareness on violence as a cultural phenomenon as well as on gender related issues, and mainstream a gender perspective in the national public policy. Its action covers a wide range of activities such as:

- Supporting women's organizations, creating local networks, implementing anti-violence shelters and supporting services in the lacking areas of the country
- Promoting the acknowledgement and strengthening of women's shelters role as the best means to protect and empower women and children who experienced violence, by drawing on a gender specific approach to meet their needs
- Conducting awareness raising activities and initiatives targeting students, youths and the community at large, to prevent violent behaviours and encourage fair relationships between women and men by challenging traditional views on gender roles and discriminating attitudes;
- Delivering training activities targeting law enforcement agencies, social and health workers, law professionals etc. to ensure that women and children who have been victims of violence receive quality and adequate services throughout the country
- Monitoring and reporting to the relevant institutions violations of laws and rules protecting women's rights and dignity from gender based discriminations and stereotypes

- Conducting independent researches in collaboration with universities on the impact of male violence on the overall life quality and health of women and children affected
- Holding conferences and workshops and launching media campaigns to ensure the utmost focus on the phenomenon of violence, its causes and consequences and indicate suitable means of intervention to guarantee integrated cross-sectoral responses involving public and private sector actors
- Engaging in consultations with policy-makers to improve means of protection for women and children survivors of violence and promote the implementation of laws addressing gender equality at the local level and comprehensive national anti-violence plans for action
- Promoting the implementation of multi-stakeholder projects and broad fund-raising initiatives with a national and international dimension to help women and children exit violence.

D.I.Re. is the Italian focal point of W.A.V.E –Women Against Violence Europe, the European network comprising more than 4000 women’s NGOs working in the field of combating violence against women and children in 46 European countries; it is also a member of the European Women’s Lobby and of the board of the Global Network of Women’s Shelters (GNWS).

Emergency numbers in Italy

1522 women’s helpline (Telefono Rosa)

112 Carabinieri

113 Police

GREECE

The Greek law about gender based violence and discrimination is relevant EU legislation.

A development in the right way has been the re-amendment of the Penal Code to sentence the existence of racial, religious, disability, age, sexual orientation and gender identity motivation (Greek Ombudsman 2013).

Articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this act and Articles 299 and 311 of the Criminal Code are about domestic violence - with very few of them to have made it to the court after all.

More info can be found here: <https://goo.gl/dHGvYb>

CHAPTER II - SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

TURKEY

Bar Associations: As the professional body of lawyers, Turkish bar associations were legally established in 1924. The bar associations are responsible for the regulation of the legal profession in their jurisdiction area, protection of rights of lawyers. Bar Associations all around the country including the Turkish Union of Bar Associations, provides legal aid and free legal consultancy for women who are experiencing domestic violence, sexual abuse or harassment, forced to marriage or prostitution. The associations also get involved with major violence against women or murder cases that gone public, follows them and assures that the lawsuit proceeds impartially, and the public is informed correctly about the case. Through the Women Consultancy Centers run by the regional Bar Associations, women are able to reach legal aid and consultancy easily.

Adress	Oğuzlar Mahallesi Barış Manço Caddesi Av. Özdemir Özok Sokak No:8 06520 Balgat - ANKARA
Telephone	+90312 292 59 00 Fax : +90312 286 31 00
Call Center	444 2276
Website	https://www.barobirlik.org.tr/en
E-mail	barobirlik@barobirlik.org.tr

İzmir Bar Association Center for Women's Rights:

The center provides free legal counselling to women who have been subjected to violence with its 400 volunteer lawyers. It closely follows and monitors trials, molds public opinion and influence verdicts in favor of survivors. The center also administers a hotline for women and organizes events aiming at raising awareness for gender equality and violence against women. The center was established to prevent all types of discrimination against women which stem from gender inequality through organizing trainings, seminars, conferences and workshops, to follow and monitor international developments and implementations in legislation in order to incorporate these into national legislation, to cooperate with NGOs, universities, labor organizations, syndicates and other public institutions to raise awareness.

Adress	1456 Sokak, No: 14, Alsancak/ İZMİR
Telephone	+90232 463 00 14 Fax : +90232 463 66 74
Website	http://www.izmirbarosu.org.tr/Default.aspx
E-mail	İlke Erol, Secretary General of the Association / ilkeerol@gmail.com

Izmir Metropolitan Municipality Directorate of Women Studies: The directorate collects gender equality data in Izmir for finding solutions in the Gender Equality Commission of the Municipality. It provides gender equality and women's rights trainings to citizens and local stakeholders. It implements local governance programs towards service equality and determines the level of gender equality in services provided by the municipality. Within the Directorate of Women Studies, there are two important units: Consultancy Center for Women and Gender Equality Unit.

Consultancy Center for Women: The center was established in 2008. The center accepts shelter requests from women who have been subjected to violence or at the risk of becoming subjected to violence. It provides legal counselling, easy access to social services and psychological counselling with in-house psychologist. In collaboration with Women for Women's Human Rights – New Ways Association, the Center provides a 16-week training on Women's Human Rights. In collaboration with Turkish Family Planning Foundation, the Center also provides a 13-week training on Women's Health. The center puts forward recommendations to create a strategy for combatting violence against women, organizes awareness raising workshops and training activities.

Gender Equality Unit: Izmir Metropolitan Municipality became a partner of "Women Friendly City" Project in 2006 and created Local Equality Action Plan in 2008. The municipality also became the first to establish an expertise commission on Gender Equality. In 2010, the city was declared "Women Friendly City" by United Nations. In 2012, as a result of this Project, "Gender Equality Unit" was established.

Adress	Kültürpark Fuar içi Sosyal Projeler Merkezi No:50 Alsancak/İZMİR
Telephone	+90 232 293 46 42
Website	https://www.izmir.bel.tr/tr/Birimler/289
E-mail	Sinem Tankoç, Manager/ sinemyener@izmir.bel.tr

Bornova Municipality Türkan Saylan Women's Shelter: Operating within the Directorate of Woman and Family, Türkan Saylan Women's Shelter hosts women who have suffered from all types of violence and their accompanying children. In 2016, the Shelter accepted 85 women and 61 children in their facilities. Women and their children can be housed in the shelter between 6 months and a year. Following this period, the municipality provides job opportunities for women. If their life is under any threat from the perpetrator, they are referred to the Center for Violence Prevention and Monitoring. In order for women to benefit from equal opportunities in all areas of social life, the Directorate provides social services for women and works in cooperation and coordination with other related public institutions and non-governmental organizations.

Adress	Not public
Telephone	Not public
Website	https://www.bornova.bel.tr/
E-mail	Emel BALCIOĞLU, Manager / kadinaile@bornova.bel.tr

Mor Çatı Women's Shelter Foundation: In 1990, the "Mor Çatı Women's Shelter" was created in order to continue consultations with women and to strengthen the fight against domestic violence. Since then, Mor Çatı Volunteers and women who come to the center because they have experienced domestic violence have worked together to develop change within society. Mor Çatı has a call center where women can apply through phone. At the beginning of the process the specialists who Works for the foundation conducts a telephone interview with the woman who applies. Afterwards in the face-to face interviews, the possible options are discussed and the woman is supported to be ensure that she does not feel responsible for the violence she experienced. Mar Çatı volunteers regularly attends to special trainings and workshops.

Adress	Katip Mustafa Çelebi Mah. Anadolu Sok. No:23 D:7-8 34433 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Telephone	+90212 292 52 31-32 Fax : +90212 292 52033
Website	https://www.morcati.org.tr/en/contact
Social Media	@morcativakfi
E-mail	morcatti@morcati.org.tr

Turkish Union of Women: Turkish Union of Women aims to reach women who are left out of the society because of various reasons: customs, geographical, social obstacles... The main objective of the activities of the union is to include these women in society with the help of various social activities such as drama, arts and handcrafting. Since 1996, Turkish Women Union runs the campaign “Full Equality Under the Law”. Within this campaign, the union played role in the transformation of Turkish Civil Law, Criminal Code and development of a code that regulates matters regarding violence against women and protection of women who faced violence. Turkish Women Union sees informing the women all over the country about their rights as one of their main duties.

Adress	Tunus Caddesi Çim Apt. No:81/2 Kavaklıdere-ANKARA
Telephone	+90 312 467 17 70 Fax :+90 312 467 93 05
Website	http://www.turkkadinlartirliigi.org/
E-mail	turkkadinlartirliigim@gmail.com info@turkkadinlartirliigi.org

Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CSMD): CSMD intends to cover a wide variety of subjects from street activism to self-help material, from society’s perception of sexual violence to the terminology produced, from starting law cases against sport clubs that produces gender-based violence to join ongoing law cases, from objecting forensic medicine reports stating

“physical and psychological integrity has not been compromised” to sexual violence cases that drag on for years, and from the discourse of de facto abortion ban produced by high ranking politicians over survivors, to rape crisis centers.

Adress	Rasimpaşa Mh. Yavuztürk Sk. No: 22/1 Kadıköy / İstanbul
Telephone	+90 542 5853990
Website	http://cinselsiddetlemucadele.org/en/who-are-we/
E-mail	info@cinselsiddetlemucadele.org

Ege University Research and Application Center of Woman Studies: EKAM encourages, supports and publishes researches done on the topics of women’s existence in social existence, women’s situation in labor market and violence against women. Organizes regular trainings and informant seminars for especially university members and NGO workers on gender issues. Ege University Research and Application Center of Woman Studies (EKAM) was established in 1996 with the following objectives:

- To advocate gender equality in private and public spheres and carry this advocacy to academia.
- To cooperate with women centers, institutions and associations to raise public’s awareness on gender issues.
- To follow, participate in and carry out scientific research on woman studies on a national and international level.
- To provide trainings on gender equality and develop projects,
- To contribute to academic studies, to organize national and international courses, seminars, conferences, symposiums and certified training programs on gender issues and gender equality.

The main aim of EKAM is to provide academic support to women NGOs, to cooperate with them in order the spread gender equality and stop violence

against women. The organization also supports women academicians to reach their academic goals and tries to encourage more women to become academicians or continue their studies at higher levels after completing bachelor degree.

Adress	Kadın Sorunları Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi (EKAM) Ege Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü Gençlik Cad. No: 12 Bornova / İZMİR
Telephone	+90232 311 43 28
Website	http://www.ekam.ege.edu.tr/
Social Media	http://www.facebook.com/egeekam https://twitter.com/egeekam
E-mail	Prof.Dr. Konca Yumlu, Manager / konca.yumlu@ege.edu.tr ekam@mail.ege.edu.tr

Black Pink Triangle Association: Established in 2009, the association is the first LGBT association of İzmir and the fifth in Turkey. The association was established to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation, sexual identity and hate crimes. It provides social and legal advocacy to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transvestite and transsexual individuals while contributing to the research on LGBTI culture.

Adress	Alsancak Mahallesi 1479 Sokak No:14/6 Konakİzmir35220 Türkiye
Telephone	+90232 464 44 59 Fax: +90232 464 44 59
Website	http://www.siyahpembe.org/ https://www.facebook.com/siyahpembeucgenizmir https://twitter.com/siyahpembeucgen
E-mail	Erdem Gürsu, Manager / erdem@siyahpembe.org

Union of Women Associations and its branch in

İzmir: The union works on the topics of gender equality, women's rights, women's existence in political platforms and violence against women. The Union of Women Associations is one of the strongest unions working for women in Turkey. The association specifically works on increasing women's participation in decision-making mechanisms, providing solidarity between women organizations, providing trainings and education to women associations in time management, communication network, planning and project development, informing associations about national and international areas of gender studies and creating a platform for knowledge sharing. The Union of Women Associations in İzmir aims to provide equal status for women in employment, law, politics and education by creating cooperation between associations, foundations and institutions whose main field of work is gender studies and other associations, foundations, institutions and woman departments of labor organizations which carry out work for improving social position of women and contribute to gender studies. The association aspires to become the strongest gender equality platform in discourse and action.

Adress	-
Telephone	+90532 320 19 39
Website	http://www.izmirkkb.org/anasayfa/index/TR
Social Media	https://www.facebook.com/groups/340676705956094/about/
E-mail	Tülin Eraslan / bilgi@izmirkkb.org

Izmir Woman Solidarity Association: İzmir Woman Solidarity Association carries out guidance and solidarity activities to combat violence against women. The association is a part of İzmir Women's Coordination against Violence. The Coordination prepared a report on the implementations of public

authorities for combatting violence against women in 2010. According to the report, it was evident that sex workers' social rights were violated and they were denied proper social security coverage. The report was submitted to Izmir Bar Association Women's Rights Center. Through the Bar's advocacy, a sub-commission was created in Izmir Governorship for social rights violations for sex workers. The report prepared by this sub-commission was submitted to National Social Security Institution. As a result, 501 sex workers started to receive pensions and 299 sex workers received retroactive social security payments. Joint efforts of Izmir Woman Solidarity Association, Izmir Women's Coordination against Violence and Izmir Bar Association resulted in improved social conditions for sex workers.

Adress	-
Telephone	+90530 443 52 93
Website	http://kadindayanismadernegizmir.blogspot.com.tr/
Social Media	https://www.facebook.com/izmirkadindayanisma/?ref=br_rs
E-mail	Şenay Tavuz / kadindayanisma@gmail.com

SPOD – Association of Social Policies, Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation Studies: SPoD works for the development of **rightsbased social policy** that contributes to the full equality of LGBT individuals. In order to achieve this objective, SPoD is engaged in **campaigning** and advocacy. SPoD is also committed to provide legal support for LGBT individuals facing discrimination based on gender identity, sexual orientation and gender expression.

On the other hand, SPoD provides a hotline service to apprise correct and genuine information regarding the questions related to the gender identity and

sexual orientation. Volunteers who received an extensive training took a part at the hotline provides information on the matter of listed below:

- Discrimination and violence based on a gender identity or sexual orientation,
- Gender transition process,
- HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases,
- Matters of coming out, gender identity, and sexual orientation
- Psychological support
- LGBTI friendly institutions

You can reach the hotline:

0850 888 LGBT – 0850 888 5428

The hotline only provides Turkish support for today.

Adress	İstanbul
Telephone	0212 292 48 02
Website	http://www.spod.org.tr
Social Media	facebook.com/spodlgbti twitter.com/spodlgbti instagram.com/spodlgbti
E-mail	Mehmet Akin mehmet.akin@spod.org.tr / info@spod.org.tr

Other Women, Feminist Assosiations and Initiatives in Turkey

Amargi, www.amargidergi.com

AÇEV - Anne Çocuk Eğitim Vakfı (Mother Child Education Foundation), www.acev.org

Barış için Kadın Girişimi (Women's Initiative for Peace), <http://www.barisicinkadinlar.com/>

Bodrum Kadın Dayanışma Derneği (BKD) (Bodrum Women Solidarity Association), <http://bkdd.blogspot.com.tr/>

Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği (CSMD) (Association for Combating Sexual Violence), www.cinselsiddetlemucadele.org

Feminist Atölye (FEMA) (Feminist Workshop), <http://www.feministatolye.org/>

Feminist Kadın Çevresi, (Feminist Women's Circle), <http://feminisite.net/>

Feminist Sözlük (Feminist Dictionary), <http://feministsozluk.com/>

Filmmor Kadın Kooperatifi, (Filmmor Women's Cooperative), <http://www.filmmor.org/tr/>

Gazete Sujin (Newspaper Sujin), <https://gazetesujin.com/tr/>

İmece Ev İşçileri Sendikası (Imece Home Workers' Union), <https://imeceeviscilerisendikasi.org/>

İstanbul Uluslararası Kadınlar Derneği (Istanbul International Women's Association),

International Women Of İstanbul, www.iwi-tr.org

İstanbul Kadın Müzesi (Istanbul Women's Museum), <http://www.istanbulkadinmuzesi.org/>

Jin Haber Ajansı (JINHA) (Jin News Agency), <http://jinha.com.tr/>

Kadın Adayları Destekleme Derneği (Association for Supporting Women Candidates), www.ka-der.org.tr

Kadın Cinayetlerini Durduracağız Platformu Derneği (Platform to Stop Women Murders), www.kadincinayetleriniurduracagiz.net

Kadın Cinayetlerine Karşı İsyandayız (Act Against Women Murders), <http://kadincinayetlerineisyandayiz.blogspot.com.tr/>

Kadın Dayanışma Vakfı (Women Solidarity Foundation), www.kadindayanismavakfi.org.tr

Kadın Emegi ve İstihdamı Girişimi (KEİG) (Women's Labor and Employment Initiative), www.keig.org

Kadın Emegini Değerlendirme Vakfı (KEDV) (Women's Employment Foundation), <http://www.kedv.org.tr/>

Kadın Eserleri Kütüphanesi ve Bilgi Merkezi Vakfı (Women's Library and Information Center Foundation), www.kadineserleri.org

Kadın Merkezleri Vakfı (KAMER) (Women's Centers Foundation), <http://www.kamer.org.tr/>

Kadınlara Hukuki Destek Merkez Derneği (KAHDEM) (Association for Legal Support to Women), <http://www.kahdem.org.tr/>

Kadının İnsan Hakları - Yeni Çözümler Derneği (Women's Human Rights - New Solutions Association), www.kadinininsanhaklari.org

Kazete, <http://www.kazete.com.tr/>

Kampüs Cadıları (Campus Witches), <https://www.facebook.com/KampusCadilari/>

Kültür ve Siyasette Feminist Yaklaşımlar, (Cultural and Political Feminist Approaches), <http://www.feministyaklasimlar.org/>

Lezbiyen Biseksüel Feministler (Lesbian Bisexual Feminists), www.lezbifeministler.com

Mavi Kalem Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Derneği (Blue Pen Social Assistance and Solidarity Association), <http://www.mavikalem.org/>

Mediz - Kadınların Medya İzleme Grubu (Women's Media Watch Group), <http://www.mediz.org/>

Mor Çatı Kadın Sığınağı Vakfı (Purple Roof Women's Shelter Foundation) , www.morcati.org.tr

Mor Dayanışma (Purple Solidarity), <https://www.facebook.com/MorDayanisma/>

Nar Kadın Dayanışma Ağı (Nar Women's Solidarity Network), <https://www.facebook.com/narkadindayanismaagi/>

Pazartesi, Feminist, Kaktüs Arşivi (Monday, Feminist, Cactus Archive), <http://www.pazartesidergisi.com/>

Petrol-iş Kadın Dergisi (Petrol-business Women's Magazine), <http://petrol-is.org.tr/kadindergisi/>

Reçel Blog, <http://recel-blog.com/>

Sığınaklar ve Danışma/Dayanışma Merkezleri Kurultayı (Sığınaksız Bir Dünya) (Conventions of Shelters and Counseling - A World Without Shelter) <http://www.siginaksizbirdunya.org/>

Sosyalist Feminist Kolektif, Feminist Politika Dergisi (Socialist Feminist Collective, Feminist Politics Magazine), www.sosyalistfeministkolektif.org

Türkiye Kadın Girişimciler Derneği (KAGİDER) (Women Entrepreneurs Association of Turkey), www.kagider.org,

Uçan Süpürge Kadın İletişim ve Araştırma Derneği (Flying Broom Women Communication and Research Association), www.ucansupurge.org,

Van Kadın Derneği (VAKAD), (Van Women's Association)

Yeryüzü Kadınları (Women on Earth) , www.yeryuzukadinlari.org

40 Tilki Kadın İnişiyatifi (40 Fox Women Initiative), <https://40tilkiblog.wordpress.com>

5 Harfliler (5 Letters), www.5harfliler.com

LGBTI+ Organizations, Initiatives and Useful Links in Turkey

CETAD - Cinsel Eğitim Tedavi ve Araştırma Derneği (Association for Sexual Education Treatment and Research)

Gökkuşağının Kızılı (The Scorching of the Rainbow), <http://gokkusagininkizili.org/>

Hêvi LGBT İnisyatifi (İstanbul)

İstanbul LGBTT Dayanışma Derneği (Istanbul LGBTT Solidarity Association), <http://www.istanbul-lgbtt.net/lgbtt/>

İnterseksüel Şalala (Intersexual Shalala), <https://intersexualshalala.wordpress.com/>

Kaos GL Derneği (Ankara) (Kaos GL Association), <http://www.kaosgldernegi.org/anasayfa.php>

KeSKeSoR LGBTİ Diyarbakır

Kırmızı Şemsiye Cinsel Sağlık ve İnsan Hakları Derneği (Ankara), (Red Umbrella Association of Sexual Health and Human Rights), <http://www.kirmizisemsiye.org/>

Kürriyet - LGBTİ Podcast Külliyyatı (Kürriyet - LGBTI Podcast Collection), <http://kurriyet.com/>

Lambda İstanbul Dayanışma Derneği (Lambdaistanbul Solidarity Association), <http://www.lambdaistanbul.org/s/>

LİSTAG (Lezbiyen, Gey, Biseksüel, Trans, İnterseks Bireylerin Aileleri ve Yakınları Grubu) (LISTAG (Family of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Intersex Individuals and Their Relatives), <http://listag.wordpress.com/>

Mersin LGBT 7 Renk Derneği (Mersin LGBT 7 Color Association), <https://www.facebook.com/MersinLgbt7Renk>

MorEl Eskişehir LGBTT Oluşumu (PurpleHand Eskişehir LGBT Platform) <http://moreleskisehir.blogspot.com.tr/>

Pembe Hayat LGBTT Dayanışma Derneği (Ankara) (Pink Life LGBTT Solidarity Association), <http://www.pembehayat.org/>

Trans Danışma Merkezi Derneği (Ankara) (Trans Consultation Center Association), <http://t-der.org/>

Voltrans Trans Erkek İnisyatifi (Voltrans Trans Male Initiative), <http://vol-trans.blogspot.com.tr/>

ZeugMadi LGBT (Gaziantep) <https://www.facebook.com/ZeugMadi>

PORTUGAL

The places to apply for reporting or having support in cases of gender-based violence (GBV) or gender-based discrimination that exist in Portugal, targeting foreign women, are a few immigrant associations. However, they are not specialized in giving assistance in GBV or gender-based discrimination cases. When facing such cases, these associations direct women to other entities specialized in GBV and gender-based discrimination, although not targeting only foreign women, such as AMCV – Association of Women Against Violence and UMAR – Union of Women Alternative and Response. Also, the existing information on support services, in foreign languages, is directed especially to immigrants residing in Portugal and not so much to tourists or other people in mobility. Apart from these entities, there is APAV – Portuguese Association for Victim Support, that offers support through the UAVMD Network – Support Unit of Migrants and Discrimination Victims and information on the website of the project “May I help you?”, especially directed to tourists.



APAV – Associação Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima

The Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV) was founded in 1990 and it is a private charitable organisation, recognised by law with statutory objective to inform, protect and support citizens who have been victims of crime. It is a non-profit organisation assisted by volunteers, which supports victims of crime, in a personal, sensitive and professional way, through the provision of free and confidential services. It has offices nationwide, with headquarters in Lisbon.

Website – https://apav.pt/apav_v3/index.php/en/

Telephone – +351 21 358 79 14

UAVMD Network – Support Unit of Migrants and Discrimination Victims

The Support Network for Migrant and Discrimination Victims is a specialized network dedicated to providing support to non-Portuguese persons – immigrants, refugees or people temporarily residing in Portugal for other reasons – who have been victims of any type of crime. It also specializes in support in relation to certain types of crime, regardless of the nationality of the victim, such as human trafficking, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, hate crimes and discrimination, as well as situations of discrimination that amount to misdemeanors.

It offers support independently the person’s status in Portugal and documental situation. Support may be provided in a language that he/she understands, according to the availability of the Victim Support Technician team or through the Telephone Translation Service.

UAVM provides to victims of crime specialised support that focuses on the following areas:

1. Legal support
 - a. Provide information about their rights has a victim of crime/discrimination and how to exercise them – regardless of having a Visa or Residence Permit;
 - b. Inform and clarify about the stages and procedures of the criminal proceedings;
 - c. Prepare and/or accompany victims at certain stages, such as reporting the crime and going to court;
 - d. Help in filling in claim forms and drafting pleadings and other procedural documents;
 - e. Help in making a complaint about discrimination and lodging it with the competent authority.

2. Psychological support
 - a. Assess the impact of the crime;
 - b. Help in minimizing the consequences and negative symptoms caused by this experience;
 - c. Refer to specialized health services, if required;
 - d. Prevent future victimization situations.
3. Social support
 - a. Provide information about the various existing social resources;
 - b. Redirect and facilitate the contact between the services and institutions that can better assist in certain needs.

Besides these specialized support services, the Support Network for Migrant and Discrimination Victims team can also provides:

- Support during an emotional crisis related to the experience;
- Outline a personal safety plan;
- Support in contacting other organizations, minimizing the difficulties of the language barrier.

Contacts:

InfoVictims – http://www.infovictimas.pt/pt_en/001_home/001_infovictms.html

Email – uavm@apav.pt

Telephone – +351 21 358 79 14

Victim support helpline – 116 006

Project “May I help you?”

Project May I Help you? — Applying to the EC Programme Criminal Justice, under the General Programme “Prevention and Fight Against Crime 2008” — aims to improve the information and support given to persons who are victims of a crime

in another Member State. In fact, a non-resident person, who is victim of a crime in a foreign country, might feel even more vulnerable than if the crime takes place in the country of residence. The language and culture differences can become a serious obstacle when searching for help and support after the crimes occurs.

Website – <http://apav.pt/mihy/>

LGBTI+



Founded in 1995, the ILGA Portugal - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Intervention is a Private Social Solidarity Institution, of recognized public utility, in the form of a Social Solidarity Association - and is the oldest association for the defense of rights LGBTI in Portugal, being totally nonpartisan and secular.

The main goal of ILGA Portugal is the social integration of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) population in Portugal through a broad social support program that guarantees the improvement of their quality of life; through the fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and sexual characteristics; and through the promotion of citizenship, human rights and gender equality. Its headquarters are in Lisbon, but it has a team in Porto, as well.

Website – <http://ilga-portugal.pt/ilga/en.php>

LGBT Line

The LGBT Line is ILGA Portugal's LGBT telephone service and information service and is operated from Wednesday to Sunday between 8 pm and 11 pm.

The LGBT Line aims to broaden the support already existing in the LGBT Center. It is aimed at talking, clarifying and forwarding requests for support in a wide range of areas such as health, legal support and leisure, among others, within the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender themes to the whole country and reach out to everyone who has no other way of access to support and information.

Contacts: +351 218 873 922 or +351 969 239 229

Social Integration Service

ILGA Portugal's Social Integration Service is tailored to accompany cases of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans or intersex asylum seekers or refugees. The Service includes, namely, the following intervention activities on the national level:

- Submission of the application for international protection and follow-up of the proceedings with the Immigration and Borders Service;
- Liaison with national authorities for the submission of information on the state of human rights in the country of origin;
- Liaison with other entities for legal and logistical support (housing, food, health and social protection);
- Specialised psychological support;
- Integration in volunteering and cultural activities of ILGA Portugal;
- (non certified) portuguese classes.

Contacts:

Email – sis@ilga-portugal.pt

Telephone – +351 218873918 or +351 969367005

Psychological Support Service

The Psychological Support Service of the ILGA Portugal offers sessions of psychological counseling and psychotherapy, individually and in therapeutic groups.

Contacts:

Email – sap@ilga-portugal.pt

Telephone – +351 927 247 468

Victim Support Service

The Victim Support Service of ILGA Portugal (SAV LGBT) is a specialized response addressed to lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people who are in victimization situations.

The LGBT SAV provides individual and face-to-face care for LGBT people in situations of suffering and difficulties and who seek support, assessing risk and ensuring specialized intervention, referral and inter-institutional coordination or providing access to other social and community support and integration services. The service is free and confidential.

Contacts:

Email – sav@ilga-portugal.pt

Telephone – +351 961 704 353



Casa Qui – Associação de Solidariedade Social

Casa Qui - Social Solidarity Association was created to seek to ensure that the LGBTI+ population receives adequate responses in the area of mental health, social services and education, which allows them a true equality of opportunities. It has two main intervention vectors, namely support in situations of domestic/family violence and the psychological follow-up for people involved in processes related to the LGBTI+ theme. Its priority is the support to young people victims of violence because of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity in the family and/or school and to victims of domestic violence or dating violence within same-sex relationships, but it also works on all issues involving processes related to sexual orientation, gender expression or identity, involving children, youth, adults and their families, including through support in situations of vulnerability/crisis. Its headquarters are in Lisbon.

Website – <https://www.casa-qui.pt/>

Psychological Consultations

Casa Qui offers a psychological counseling service especially aimed at lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex (LGBTI) or with doubts and their families, particularly children and young people, whose motive is related to sexual orientation and gender identity or expression.

LGBTI Youth Victim Support Office

The Casa Qui Victim Support Office is a specialized service for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans or intersex (LGBTI) youth that provides support in situations of family violence, dating violence, school bullying or crisis / vulnerability. This service is free.

Contacts:

Email – geral@casa-qui.pt

Telephone – +351 96 008 11 11



Associação Plano i

Seeking to provide concrete answers to a wide range of current social issues, namely inequality, discrimination, violence, exclusion and poverty, Association Plano i presents itself as a collective committed to promoting equality through the dissemination of discourses and implementation of inclusion practices. Based on different identities, such as gender, ethnicity, nationality, age, sexual orientation and functional diversity, the association aims at developing a common social project that values people in what they have in specific: their history, their route and their culture. Its headquarters are in Porto.

Website – <http://www.associacaoplanoi.org/>

Telephone – +351 966 090 117

Centro Gis – LGBT Response Center (lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans)

Created in memory of Gisberta Salce Júnior, a Brazilian trans woman who was tortured and murdered for reasons of transphobic hatred by a group of young people, on 22nd February 2006, in the city of Oporto, the Centro Gis was officially inaugurated on 14th February 2017.

The center offers the following specialized services to LGBT people and their relatives:

- Face-to-face and telephone information support (24h);
- Legal support (Thursdays, from 9:30 am to 12:30 pm - other days and times by appointment);
- Medical support (e.g., evaluation, screening and referral, articulation with health services)
- Psychosocial support (e.g., social support promotion groups, personal and social skills

development groups)

- Psychological support (e.g., individual psychological intervention, group psychological intervention, intervention in crisis)
- Technical-pedagogical department (e.g., training of strategic audiences in the social, law, health, education and media areas, production and dissemination of materials).

Contacts:

Facebook – <https://www.facebook.com/CentroGis/>

Email – gis@associacaoplano.org

Telephone – +351 966 090 117

Other NGO



**AMCV – Associação
de Mulheres Contra a
Violência**

The AMCV – Association of Women Against Violence, is an independent, laic and nonprofit non-governmental organization, working since 1992 for the promotion of Human Rights, namely Women's, Youth's and Children's Rights, and in the combat to all forms of gender violence and discrimination. Its headquarters are in Lisbon.

Website – <http://www.amcv.org.pt/en>

Individual care and follow-up

This service aims to promote the autonomy and empowerment of women. In this sense the technicians of individual follow-up provide information in the field of violence against women and children and continuous support for the rights of survivors. During this process, the technicians articulate with the internal services of AMCV and institutions, services and professionals of local, national and international networks.

Internal services of AMCV:

- Legal advice office;
- Psychological support;
- Supported employment service;
- Mutual aid group;
- Forum for young people;
- Shelters.

Shelters

The shelters are safe spaces that provide temporary housing for women and children survivors of domestic violence. AMCV provides the following services in its shelters:

- Specialized support 24h/day;
- Individual support;
- Support, when necessary, by specialized technicians in contact with the various services in the community.

Center of Crisis

This is a pilot project implemented by AMCV since January 2017, to support survivors of sexual violence directed at young women aged 16 and women. The center offers the following services:

- Care and individual follow-up (telephone and face-to-face);
- Psychological support and intervention in trauma;
- Legal information;
- Mutual aid groups.

Contacts:

Email – ca@amcv.org.pt

Telephone – +351 21 3802165

Website – <http://www.amcv.org.pt/en>



UMAR – União de Mulheres Alternativa e Resposta

The Union of Women Alternative and Response is a women's association founded on 12 September 1976. It was born from the active participation of women during the Revolution of 25 April 1974, that overthrew dictatorship and established democracy, as well from the need felt by many of them to create an association that fought for their rights in that new political context. The Union of Women Alternative and Response is today an association that claims a socially committed feminism engaged in awakening feminist consciousness in Portuguese society.

Website – <http://umarfeminismos.org/>

Shelters and Specialized Service Centers

UMAR offers specialized service centers that provide psychological, legal and social support to victims of domestic violence and gender-based violence, by telephone and face-to-face. They are located in Porto and Almada, where there is also an emergency shelter. In the archipelago of Açores, UMAR – Açores offers a shelter and four specialized service centers, located in different islands, where they provide psychological, legal and social support to victims of domestic violence and GBV. In Açores there is also the SOS Helpline that has been in operation since September 1997 and aims to provide free, anonymous and confidential support to women victims of marital violence. This support involves the provision of information and emotional support, often requested. The helpline also refers women to services best suited to their needs and closer to their area of residence.

Contacts:

Lisbon

Email – umar.sede@sapo.pt

Telephone – +351 218 873 005

Porto

Email – umarporto@sapo.pt

Telephone – +351 22 202 5048 | +351 22 201 8245
|+351 910 504 600

Almada

Email – umar.almada@sapo.pt

Telephone – + 351 212942198

UMAR – Açores

Website – <http://www.umaracores.org>

Email – geral@umaracores.org

Telephone – +351 296 283 221

SOS Helpline – +351 296 473 883



Associação Projecto Criar

The association provides legal, clinical and social services to women, children, young people and families, always in the quality of offended, in Civil Tutelary processes, educational tutelary, promotion and protection processes and in criminal cases, especially when they are victims of sexual abuse, mistreatment, domestic violence and trafficking in human beings. Its headquarters are in Porto.

Contacts:

Website – <http://projectocriar.blogspot.pt/>

Email – projectocriar@gmail.com

Telephone – +351 222 085 949 | +351 222 017 137 |
+351 934 961 540



Coolabora

Coolabora is a cooperative of consulting and social intervention established in 2008. Its mission is to contribute to the development of individuals, organizations and the region through innovative strategies to promote equal opportunities, civic participation, education and training and social inclusion.

The cooperative develops an integrated intervention to prevent and combat domestic violence through the Office of Support for Victims of Domestic Violence, mutual aid groups, follow-up of aggressors, conducting pedagogical activities on the subject in the school context, organizing awareness-raising initiatives. It also promotes gender equality through training, awareness sessions, debates and campaigns, development of Plans for Equality and production of pedagogical materials. It has its headquarters in Covilhã.

Website – <http://www.coolabora.pt/en/>

Telephone – +351 275335427 | +351 963603300

Office of Support for Victims of Domestic Violence

The Office provides the following services:

- Psychological support;
- Social referral;
- Legal information.

Contacts:

Email – apoiovitimacoolabora@gmail.com

Telephone – +351 275335427 | +351 963603300
(24h)



Associação Plano i

Seeking to provide concrete answers to a wide range of current social issues, namely inequality, discrimination, violence, exclusion and poverty, Association Plano i presents itself as a collective committed to promoting equality through the dissemination of discourses and implementation of inclusion practices. Based on different identities, such as gender, ethnicity, nationality, age, sexual orientation and functional diversity, the association aims at developing a common social project that values people in what they have in specific: their history, their route and their culture. Its headquarters are in Porto.

Website – <http://www.associacaoplanoi.org/>

Office of Support for Victims of Dating Violence

The Office of Victim Support for Dating Violence is a free service, promoted by the Association Plano i, which is designed to provide psychological support to university students, victims or former victims of dating violence. The appointments are carried out by a team of specialized psychologists in the facilities of the University Institute of Maia (ISMAI) and of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Porto (FMUP).

Contacts:

Email – unimais@associacaoplanoi.org



**Associação Mulher
Séc. XXI**

The association was founded in 2001 and has been working in recent years on the issue of domestic violence, gender equality, conciliation between professional and family life, among others, being the entity responsible for promoting the Victim Assistance Center for Domestic Violence in the District of Leiria. The association also has an Emergency Reception Center for Victims of Domestic Violence, which is based on the protection/ temporary reception of women and their minor children who live in a context of violence and do not have other support networks. It has national scope, with headquarters in Leiria.

Website – <http://www.mulherseculoxxi.com/>

Victim Assistance Center for Domestic Violence in the District of Leiria

The Victim Assistance Center for Domestic Violence in the District of Leiria was created in 2007 with the objective of providing the city of Leiria with a specialized and technical response for victims of domestic violence, through its assistance, diagnosis and referral to social services. The technicians of the Center also assist victims in other places of the municipality of Leiria, promoting the approximation to the reality of minorities who are not able to travel to the Center.

Emergency Reception Center for Victims of Domestic Violence

This shelter was created in 2009 and it is intended to be an area of peace, comfort and temporary protection for women and their children living in a

context of violence; who are at risk and do not have other support networks.

Victim Support Manual

The association developed a mobile application of fast access to relevant information and data in the field of domestic violence. The Victim Support Manual is then a mobile application properly prepared for Android and Apple iOS mobile phones that aims to respond to the main questions that are posed to victims of domestic violence, as well as to friendly or well-known people who attend situations and do not know how to proceed. It is planned to sensitize and educate the general population about the importance of reporting cases of domestic violence by providing a risk assessment survey, reporting on the appropriate procedures for each situation and providing useful contacts for the immediate support of the victims.

Download – <http://www.mulherseculoxxi.com/manual-apoio-vitima>

Contacts:

Email – mulhersecxxi@sapo.pt

Telephone – +351 244 821 728 | +351 964 854 462 | +351 910 908 368

ITALY

Gender Friendly NGOs in Italy

Articolo 21 - www.articolo21.org

DonneinQuota - www.donneinquota.org

Giuristi Democratici - www.giuristidemocratici.it - gdcedaw.blogspot.it

Rete per la Parità - www.reteperlaparita.it

Rete delle Reti Femminili - www.retedelledonne.org

Politica Femminile - politicafemminile-italia.blogspot.it

Coordinamento Italiano della Lobby Europea delle Donne - coordinamentoitalianolobbyeudonne.blogspot.it

AIDOS - Associazione Italiana Donne per lo Sviluppo - www.aidos.it/

AIED - Associazione Italiana per l'Educazione Demografica - www.aied.it

ANDE Associazione Nazionale Donne Elettrici - www.andeonline.org/index.php

Arci Donna - www.arcidonna.org

ASDO - Assemblea delle Donne per lo Sviluppo e la Lotta all'Esclusione Sociale - www.asdo-info.org

AssoDonna - www.assodonna.it

ASSOLEI - Sportello Donna - <http://assolei.it/index.php>

CIF -Centro Italiano Femminile - www.cifnazionale.it

CNDI -Consiglio Nazionale delle Donne Italiane - www.cndi.it

Codice Donna - www.codicedonna.it

Consumabili - www.consumabili.blogspot.it

Costrette a sanguinare - <http://costretteasanguinare.noblogs.org>

Di Nuovo Libere - <http://dinuovodinuovo.blogspot.it>

Dire contro la violenza - www.direcontrolaviolenza.it

Dis.Amb.Iguando - <http://giovannacosenza.wordpress.com>

Diversamente occupate - <http://diversamenteoccupate.blogspot.it>

Donne della realtà - <http://donnedellarealta.wordpress.com>

Donne e basta - <http://donne-e-basta.blogspot.it>

Donne e conoscenza storica - www.url.it/donnestoria

Donne in Musica - www.donneinmusica.org

Donne in Nero Italia - <http://donneinnero.blogspot.com>

Donn(ol)a - <http://www.inventati.org/donnola>

Eudonna -Movimento Federativo Femminile per l'Europa - www.eudonna.it

Femminicidio - <http://femminicidio.blogspot.it>

Femminile plurale - <http://femminileplurale.wordpress.com>

Femminismi - <http://femminismi.wordpress.com>
Femminismo rivoluzionario - <http://femminismorivoluzionario.blogspot.it>
Femminismo a Sud - <http://femminismo-a-sud.noblogs.org>
Figlie Femmine - <http://figlifemmine.noblogs.org>
Fuxia blog - <http://fuxiablock.blogspot.it>
Generattive - <http://generattive.wordpress.com>
Genere Femminile - www.generefemminile.it
Gender Responsible Tourism - www.genderresponsibletourism.org
IFE Italia - www.ifeitalia.eu
Il Corpo delle Donne - www.ilcorpodelledonne.net
Laboratorio donnae - <http://laboratoriodonnae.wordpress.com>
La rete delle reti femminili - www.retedelledonne.org
La rete non è neutra - <http://la-rete-non-neutra.noblogs.org>
Le Amazzoni -il Club delle donne dinamiche - www.leamazzone.it
Le Voltapagina - www.levoltapagina.it
Lista Lesbica Italiana - www.listalesbica.it
Made in Woman - <http://madeinwoman.wordpress.com>
Mille e una Donna - <http://milleunadonna.blogspot.it>
Nata Femmina - <http://natafemmina.blogspot.it>
No alla violenza sulle donne - <http://noviolenzasulledonnes.blogspot.it>
Noi non siamo complici - <http://noinonsiamocomplici.noblogs.org>
Pari o dispare - www.pariodispare.org
Parimerito.com - www.parimerito.com
Rete delle Donne per la Rivoluzione Gentile - www.rivoluzionegentile.it
Terre Madri - www.terremadri.it/index.asp
SIL - Società Italiana delle Letterate - www.societadelleletterate.it
SIS - Società Italiana delle Storiche - www.societadellestoriche.it
Specchio delle Dame - <http://specchiodelledame.blogspot.it>
Sud De-Genere - <http://suddegenere.wordpress.com>
Unione Femminile Nazionale - www.unionefemminile.it
ValoreD - <http://valored.it>
Via delle belle donne - <http://viadellebelledonne.wordpress.com>
Women on Earth - www.women-on-earth.com
Womenomics - www.womenomics.it

GREECE

List of Feminist and Supporting Organizations

Feminist organizations in Greece tend to be locally limited. Most of them have little or no support from the state or from official structures. It is also often the case that these organizations come from the left and anarchist side. Although several of these organizations are active in the field, their online presence is incomplete and basically relies on Facebook and blogs. On the other hand, LGBTI+ organizations tend to have a better organized structure and structures which act as security networks for LGBTI+ individuals. Three examples of such structures as followed:

#diplasou: The “11528 – Besides You” psychological support line is addressed to lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, families and teachers of all levels and since 2016 is under the auspices of the Ministry of Education , Research and Religious Affairs. 11528-Besides You is also addressed to any person who is discriminated against by gender and / or sexual orientation in all aspects of everyday life, as well as to any person who has questions about issues related to sexual orientation, gender identity and expression.

Website: <http://11528.gr>

“Tell it to us!” is the Project that is being implemented by the LGBTQ youth organization **‘Colour Youth Community’** aiming to record incidents of homophobic, transphobic violence and discrimination, addressing their consequences, informing and raising awareness among citizens. If an individual wish to report a case of violence and / or discrimination based on gender identity, gender expression and / or sexual orientation and receive free psychological and / or legal support, they can fill out an contact form their website.

Website: <https://www.colouryouth.gr>

Women’s Shelter consists of a group of volunteers with vision and true humanitarian interest in combating all forms of abuse. The team is made up of young people who work together every day and are responsible for supporting women who have been abused and are in real need. Services are offered to women over the age of 18, without prejudices and segregation, regardless of nationality, religion, socio-economic status, and sexual orientation. The “ **Women’s Shelter** “ is based on the principles of humanism, unselfish supply, social solidarity, and love for one’s fellowman.

Other feminist and LGBTI+ organizations to which an individual may be addressing either to report a case of violence or sexism, or to actively engage as a volunteer or activist are as follows:

- ‘To Mov’ (The purple): <https://tomov.gr/>
- Μιγάδα: <https://migada71.wordpress.com/>
- BRA-STARDS: <http://brastards.blogspot.gr/>
- Rainbow Families: <http://ouraniotoksofamilies.blogspot.gr/>
- Thessaloniki Pride: <http://thessalonikipride.com/>
- Athens Pride: <http://athenspride.eu/>
- OLKE (Gay and Lesbian Community of Greece): <http://olkegr.blogspot.gr/>
- Φέμιν@tre: https://autonomosteki.espivblogs.net/?page_id=3818
- Greek Transgender Support Association: <http://www.transgender-association.gr/>



Erasmus+ KA2: Strategic Partnership Project
“Gender Perspective in EU Mobility Programs”
2016-2-TR01-KA205-036174

GUIDE

*‘The support mechanisms for young women
and LGBTI+ during the mobility programs’*



Gender Perspective in EU Programs Project is granted under the action of strategic Partnerships for youth, Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices and “Funded by the Erasmus+ Program of the European Union. However, European Commission and Turkish National Agency cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein”



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union