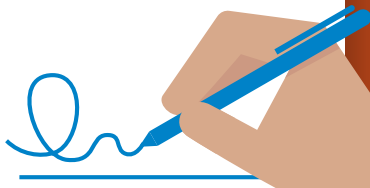


Gaps in response to violence against women and girls



8 July 2011



The country signed the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, also known as the Istanbul Convention, on 8 July 2011.

Who are the key players in providing services for survivors of violence against women and girls in the country?



Service providers classified cooperation and referral between Police, Centres for Social Work and NGOs as average.

- Service providers include women's NGOs and state institutions such as Centres for Social Work, police and health centres.

What are some gaps in services in the country?



- Only 13% of service providers dedicate more than 75% or more of their work to supporting women and girl survivors of violence.

← Many service providers are not able to relate violence against women and girls to power imbalance. Sometimes, they even intervene in ways that strengthen traditional gender roles.

- Out of 6 telephone helplines, only 2 are free of charge and only 2 operate 24/7.



Domestic Violence



Trafficking

← Shelters serve survivors of domestic violence and trafficking, but there are no shelters for survivors of other forms of violence against women and girls.

- There are no sexual violence referral centres or rape crisis centres, and there are no specially trained staff to provide services for survivors of sexual violence.

What more can the country do to better address violence against women and girls?



← Current national legislation to end violence against women and girls covers only domestic violence. All forms of violence outlined in the Istanbul Convention must be criminalised.

- The national government must provide necessary funding to fully implement the Istanbul Convention. The convention requires national governments to adequately fund services for survivors, however service providers mostly receive funding from foreign donors, local governments and private companies.
- The Istanbul Convention needs to be fully implemented to end violence against women and girls, and achieve gender equality.

Information is drawn from a Multi-Country Study conducted in 2015 by UN Women in partnership with the Council of Europe to map support services for women and girls subjected to violence.

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