

Shadow CSO Report
on Turkey's
“Scope of 2016 HLPF Presentation”

for submission to the UN High-Level Political Forum

11 – 20 July 2016

prepared by

Women for Women's Human Rights – New Ways¹

Istanbul, Turkey

Turkey is one of the first 22 countries that have volunteered to present a report on its progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals to the UN High-Level Political Forum between 11- 20 July 2016. This shadow report aims to highlight some of the important obstacles in front of gender equality, women and girls' empowerment and a gender responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in Turkey.

While Turkey's full presentation/report was not accessible through the Sustainable Development (SD) Knowledge Platform by the time of writing of this shadow report, references will be made to the summary of Turkey's presentation available at the SD Knowledge Platform.

Status of Gender Equality in Turkey

Turkey's summary of her presentation starts with an overview of progress on the MDGs. The summary report states that "... progress on some goals as gender equality was not adequate,..."¹ In the Global Gender Gap Report of the World Economic Forum, Turkey ranked 130th among 145 countries in 2015.² While it is noteworthy that Turkey states, right away, that the MDG on gender equality was one that she was not able to make "adequate" progress, this acceptance unfortunately does not translate into necessary enthusiasm and hard work on the establishment of mechanisms and processes to utilize the SDGs for achieving "gender equality" instead.

The political will for establishing gender equality and women's empowerment in Turkey is very weak. Many high-level state officials make public statements that reinforce gender stereotypes and traditional gender roles (i.e. women as mothers, homemakers and caretakers) and force women into the private sphere rather than having a gender equality perspective mainstreamed into all of Turkey's development

¹ Women for Women's Human Rights (WWHR) – New Ways is an independent women's civil society organization that aims to promote gender equality, women's human rights, equality and non-discrimination in Turkey and on the international level. WWHR has been actively advocating for a strong gender equality perspective within the Sustainable Development Goals, also as a member of the Women's Major Group, throughout the development and adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. WWHR continues to advocate for a gender responsive implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at international and national levels.

² Turkey. Scope of 2016 HLPF Presentation. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2016/turkey>

² World Economic Forum. Global Gender Gap Report. 2015: <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2015/economies/#economy=TUR>

work.³ The last National Action Plan on Gender Equality was prepared and implemented for the time period of 2008 – 2013, a new one has not been released as of the time of writing of this report.⁴

Turkey states that her 10th Development Plan (which they argue, in the summary report, has a “high coherence” with the SDGs) is based on the “human centered development approach.” As women make up half of the human population, and as is stated in political declaration of the 2030 Agenda “Transforming Our World,” “the achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities.”⁵ Unfortunately, when the 10th Development Plan is examined it is seen that the issues related to women and gender equality are mainly undertaken under the heading of “Family and Woman.” This has been an increasing trend in Turkey, to consider women not as individuals, but a part and a caretaker of the family unit. The reflection of this perspective is quite clear in the Priority Transformation Programs within the 10th Development Plan. Women are only undertaken under two of the 25 programs detailed in the Plan, and those two are “Family and Dynamic Population Structure Conservation Program” and “Program for Increasing Labor Market Effectiveness.” The first Program clearly signifies the insistence on the political pressure on women as child-bearers, caretakers and members of a family unit. The second Program, while targeting the drastically low female labor force participation⁶ and the incentives to increase it, actually contrasts with the first program and the political discourse detailed above that is trying to push women back to the traditional gender roles. In the absence of work and family life reconciliation mechanisms, with preschool attendance rates at about 32.5%, and public preschools being in limited number, in reality an increase in women’s labor force participation means more flexible, part-time, home-based work women undertake on top of the house chores and care taking duties.

Turkey states in its summary report that she is currently updating its long term vision for preparation of its 11th Development Plan, and says that she “intends to take SDGs as one of the main inputs.” It is sad to see that Turkey does not speak of an inclusive,

³ A very recent example of discriminatory political discourse came from President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. He argued that ““A women who rejects motherhood, who refrains from being around the house, however successful her working life is, is deficient, is incomplete.” Guardian. “Turkish president says childless women are 'deficient, incomplete’” 6 June 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/06/turkish-president-erdogan-childless-women-deficient-incomplete>

⁴ Women’s organizations from Turkey has recently submitted their shadow report for Turkey’s 7th review under CEDAW, which will take place in July 2016, where they clearly present examples of this political context and discourse. The report can be accessed at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/TUR/INT_CEDAW_NGO_TUR_24253_E.pdf

⁵ United Nations. 25 September 2015. “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” A/RES/70/1.

⁶ Data on labor force participation of women can be found in the Turkey’s Baseline Values table at Annex 1.

participatory, transparent process to update this vision. How the gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment perspectives will be reflected in this report remains to be a question mark.

The need for data

Turkey, in its summary report presents lack of capacity on data collection and analysis as a challenge in front of the implementation of the SDGs in Turkey. Turkey states that it already has a national sustainable development (SD) indicator set.⁷ When the SD indicator set of Turkey is analyzed, we see that the only data that is already gender disaggregated is “female employment, female unemployment, risk of poverty for people in age bracket above 65, risk of poverty after social transfers, long term unemployment, gender pay gap (though data is not present for the last two years), early leavers from education and training, life-long learning, tertiary educational attainment by sex, age group 30-34, employment rate of older workers, life expectancy at age 65 and life expectancy at birth.” While other data, outside of the SD indicators is collected in terms of women's and girls' lives, it is very limited as well as being nonperiodic and not integrated into the SD indicator framework. Education, employment and health seem to be the only aspects of sustainable development where there is, even though not periodic, gender disaggregated data. Annex I of this shadow report presents data which WWHR was able to access related to all targets of SDGs in relation to gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment. The lack of data collection, disaggregation, analysis and accessibility is also evident in this Annex.

Turkey also states that it did not yet start to analyze and fill the data gap in this set in accordance with the SDG indicators developed by Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) and accepted by the Statistical Commission in March, 2016. This presents a concern in terms of Turkey's timely implementation of the SDGs. The lack of reliable data on many issues, and especially issues related to women and girls present an important challenge to formulate necessary and effective implementation strategies and methodologies for SDGs.

Governance, implementation, weak institutions

It is not possible to say that Turkey has established a strong gender equality regime within her state structure. The present institutions on women's issues and gender equality are politically weak, under staffed and under resourced. For that reason the political discourse presented by the political leaders becomes a driving force towards practices that discriminate against women, even if they are against the current

⁷ The SD indicator set of Turkey can be accessed at: http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=1097

legislation.⁸ If Turkey were to strengthen its gender equality institutions, then safeguarding the already established legislation and practices on gender equality and furthering the necessary gender responsive sustainable development agenda, would be much easier and effective.

Ministry of Woman and Family Affairs was replaced with Ministry on Family and Social Policy in 2011. The state institution in charge of women's issues is a General Directorate under this ministry, called the General Directorate of Women's Status.⁹ In the absence of a ministry that is directly responsible for women's human rights, or a ministry on equality with a broader mandate, we are concerned how the responsibility of implementing Goal 5, the targets on women and girls in other goals, as well as the gender responsive implementation of the whole 2030 Agenda will be informed and undertaken.

As the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development presents a holistic approach to sustainable development, the success of the Agenda will depend on effective and inclusive coordination between different mechanisms and levels of the state machinery. Turkey states in her summary report that she has a Sustainable Development Coordination Commission (SDCC) and she plans to strengthen and widen the Commission to a coordination role for the implementation of the SDGs. However, we are not able to gather, from the summary report or from our inquiries, what methodology SDCC will follow, or who will be its participants. Further, considering that 10 months (until the date of this report) since the adoption of, and six months since the initiation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs have passed, it is worrisome to see that Turkey has not already started undertaking the necessary infrastructure to ensure the successful implementation of the SDGs at the national and local levels.

Participation

Turkey states very rightly that the ownership of the Agenda by a diverse range of actors within the society is crucial for successful outcomes on the implementation of the SDGs at the national level. However, in Turkey's summary report, civil society is only mentioned and planned to be partnered with within the scope of "Public Awareness and Ownership of the SDGs." Development of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs has been one of the most widely collaborated international processes with civil

⁸ A fairly recent example of this is the abortion debate in Turkey. Abortion by request is legal in Turkey up to 10 weeks by law. While the law remained as it as, we have witnessed a sharp decrease, through *de facto* methods, in abortion services provided by state institutions since 2012, when the then-Prime Minister, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, said that "every abortion is murder." More information on the issue can be found at: <http://bianet.org/english/women/162060-abortion-in-turkey-legal-but-banned-in-public-hospitals>

⁹ This new structure is also significant in emphasizing women's presence as a member under the umbrella of the family, in parallel with the political discourse and practice explained in the previous sections of this report.

society, bringing their voices to the table as well. Therefore, not only creating public awareness, but also implementation, monitoring and review phases of the Agenda should include independent civil society representatives, including those which have been involved in the process for many years by now. Unfortunately our experience as an independent women's rights organization in Turkey shows that such cooperation has not started yet.

As of the time of writing this report, we have not been aware of any official efforts, on the part of the state, to include independent civil society representatives within the coordination mechanisms on the implementation of the SDGs. As stated in the political declaration of the SDGs, the Global Partnership required, in line with the scale and ambition of the new Agenda, should include participation by the civil society.¹⁰ The declaration also acknowledges the role of civil society organizations in the implementation of the Agenda. Turkey's omission of mentioning civil society and how it will be partnered with regarding the implementation of the Agenda within its summary report, creates an important concern for all civil society, including independent feminist and women's organizations in Turkey for reaching the SDGs by 2030.

Connections with other United Nations mechanisms

As the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is an ambitious and holistic agenda, aiming to "Leave No one Behind," it requires an equally ambitious and holistic implementation plan. For this, collaboration and transaction of know-how and best practices between different mechanisms of the United Nations will be essential. National reporting and involvement in each different mechanism of the UN should inform each other, and include the SDGs as a core component. The outcomes of these mechanisms should all feed into each other, and Turkey should make sure to ensure that different state mechanisms cooperate towards this end. For example, the General Directorate on Women's Status, under the umbrella of the Ministry on Family and Social Policy, is responsible for the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). The 60th session of the CSW had its priority theme "Women's empowerment and its links to sustainable development" and the General Directorate on Women's Status has the knowledge and best practices gathered from the CSW60 which they can convey to and utilize in the 15 years we have of SDG implementation in Turkey.

Further, Turkey will be reviewed under the UN CEDAW Convention on 13th July, 2016, days before its voluntary review at the HLPF. This parallel timing provides an important opportunity to line Turkey's reporting to both CEDAW Committee and the HLPF in a gender responsive manner in parallel to each other, and could inform Turkey's future reviews in a similar manner.

¹⁰ United Nations. 25 September 2015. "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." A/RES/70/1.

Call for Action:

- *For the 11th Development Plan to be effective in reaching all the SDGs, and especially Goal 5 and other targets on women and girls, it needs to have a mainstreamed and well resourced gender equality perspective throughout the development plan, as well as information and inputs from the independent feminist and women's civil society organizations on a regular basis.*

- *Turkey should, immediately, start analyzing and filling the data gap that is missing from the SD indicator set, in accordance with the SDG indicators, and should especially adopt other necessary indicators that are relevant to the obstacles and problems women and girls face in Turkey. For this, collaboration with independent women's rights organizations in determining the national indicators on women and girls, as well as in data collection and analysis will be very important and effective.*

- *Turkey should fasten the preparations for the gender responsive implementation of the SDGs, in a holistic approach, involving different, relevant mechanisms and levels of the state. The state machinery on gender equality and women's human rights should be strengthened both qualitatively and quantitatively for it to be able to function effectively and strongly within the state coordination mechanisms on SDGs. Independent civil society organizations should be integral parts of the state coordination mechanisms on SDGs.*

- *Turkey should collaborate with independent civil society organizations, and especially feminist and women's organizations and LGBTI+ organizations, for an effective, non-hierarchal, meaningful, inclusive and well-resourced cooperation in implementation, monitoring and review of the SDGs, towards a true gender responsive implementation of the SDG Agenda. Independent women's organizations should be an integral part of the Coordination Mechanisms established and/or strengthened towards implementation of the SDGs.*

- *Turkey should be utilizing the other mechanisms of the United Nations more strongly to ensure the effective implementation of the SDGs. The Agreed Conclusions from the 60th session of the CSW, on the priority theme of "women's empowerment and its links to sustainable development," presents a roadmap and methodologies for the gender responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. CSW sessions and their outcomes should be reflected to the national level to ensure a gender-responsive, successful and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.*

- *Turkey should adopt the CEDAW Committee's Concluding Observations to Turkey, as well as comply with the whole Convention, in order to ensure a strong and effective implementation of Goal 5 and other targets related to women and girls, as well as the gender responsive implementation of all the SDGs. Turkey should, from now on,*

include the progress on relevant SDGs to all its reporting to the other mechanisms of the United Nations.

Annex 1: Turkey's baseline values

As data collection, and especially gender disaggregated data collection by TURKSTAT (the national statistical institute of Turkey) is very limited, these data are found by WWHR through research into different sources of data. Due to this limitation, the table is not prepared to be based on the SDG indicators prepared by IAEG, rather it is based on the goals and targets on gender equality and women and girls, and whatever information was able to be compiled related to women and girls below those targets. For these reasons, the data both available and N/A are not

exhaustive, and may be missing data that is already collected by TURKSTAT or other state institutions that WWHR was not able to find.

SDG	SDG	Target	Turkey's current status
#1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	While overall percentage of people at risk of poverty is 22%, sex disaggregated data was only collected for males and females above 65 years of age, with males 8,9%, women 15,9%
#2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	Gender disaggregated data N/A
#2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	Gender disaggregated data N/A
#3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	16 per 100,000 births (already below the target)
#4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	The net school enrolment rate in primary education was realized as 99.57 per cent (school year of 2013-2014); 99.53 per cent for boys and 99.61 per cent for girls. The net school enrolment rate in secondary education was realized as 76.65 per cent (school year of 2013-2014); 77.22 per cent for boys and 76.05 per cent for girls.

<p>#4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p>	<p>The pre-primary school education is optional. The ratio for boys is 33.11% and for girls is 32.22% (2014-2015 school year)</p>
<p>#4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p>	<p>Women constitute 45.83 % of the tertiary education students in Turkey. The tertiary education enrolment rate for women was 38.61 per cent. Women constituted 41.89 per cent of graduate and 43 per cent of PhD students in the 2013-2014 educational year .</p>
<p>#4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>The ratio of disabled persons is 12.29%; while educational statistics show that only 1.48% of students are disabled, of which 38.47% are girls and 61.53% are boys.</p>
<p>#4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p>	<p>“In Turkey, while the proportion of total illiterate population in 25 and over age groups is 5.7%, this proportion is 1.9% for male population and 9.4% for female population in 2013.”</p> <p>The gender-related difference in numeracy scores is 27 points in favor of men.</p>
<p>#4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</p>	<p>Life-long learning percentages for men and women are equal at 3.9% (2013)</p> <p>Age appropriate Comprehensive Sexuality Education and Gender Equality Education are not available in whole of Turkey’s public school system</p>

#4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Gender disaggregated data N/A
#5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Turkey ranked 130 out of 145 countries in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (2015).
#5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	38% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence throughout their lifetime and remarkable 89% of them have not applied to any institutions/organizations. Out of the women who applied to the police, 27% of them were reconciled with their husbands.
#5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	In 2015, the percentage of "official" marriages of girls between the ages of 16-17 was 5.2%. Adolescent birth rate (between ages 15 – 19) was 25 per 1000 births in 2015.
#5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Women make up 31.5% of the women in Turkey are unpaid family workers, while the number increases to 66.2% in rural areas.

<p>#5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>After the November 2015 general elections, women make up 14.9 % of the national parliament (81 female MPs). Only 1 out of 26 members of the cabinet are women (Minister of Family and Social Policy). Only 2.4% of the governors are women. The rate of women representation in Turkey’s higher Judicial Bodies is 26.8 %. Only 9.7 % of the universities have women rectors. The rate of participation by women to the local government level is 2.9 %.</p> <p>There are no women leaders at the trade bodies and unions. 28 out of 214 ambassadors within the MoFA are women.</p>
<p>#5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p>	<p>Current use of contraception is 51 % for all women (ages 15-49), while it is 73.5% among married women. The total demand for family planning is 79 percent, there is 7% unmet need.</p> <p>Voluntary abortion rate is 5% (2013) 62% of women has the abortion in private clinics and only 34% in state hospitals.</p>
<p>#5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	<p>There is a direct connection between education level and labor force participation of women. 16% of illiterate women, 25.8% of women graduated less than high school, 31.9% of women graduated from high school, 39.8% of women graduated from vocational high school and 71.3 % of women graduated from higher education participate in the labor force.</p> <p>92% of the immovable property in Turkey belongs to men and only 8% belongs to women.</p>

<p>#5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p>	<p>In the population aged 16 – 74, computer and Internet usage of was 64% and 65.8% among males and 45.6% and 46.1% for females, respectively.</p>
<p>#5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>Article 10 of Turkey’s Constitution states that “women and men have equal rights, the State is liable for ensuring this equality in practice”. In 2010, the amendment was added stating that “any measures to be taken to this aim shall not be contrary to the principle of equality”, leaving a way into special temporary measures.</p> <p>However, as Turkey is not able to go upwards at the World Economic Forum’s Gender Gap Index each year, it is hard to say that this and other legislative rights are translated into de facto equality between women and men and empowerment of women and girls.</p>
<p>#6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>Gender disaggregated data N/A</p>
<p>#8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p>	<p>Women’s participation in the labour force is 30.3%, employment rate is 26.7% (2015) The unemployment rate for men is 9.2%, for women is 12.6% and for young women it is 22.2.</p> <p>Percentage of 15-19 year old young men not in employment, education or training is 15%, while the same rate for 15-19 year old young girls is 27.3% and for 20 – 24 year old young women it is 51.0 % (2014 data).</p>

<p>#8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>	<p>48% of female workers have informal jobs compared with 29% for men. Women also earn almost 15% less on average than men (2014 data).</p>
<p>#10 Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>	<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>#11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	<p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p>	<p>Gender disaggregated data N/A</p>
<p>#11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	<p>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Gender disaggregated data N/A</p>
<p>#13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	<p>Gender disaggregated data N/A</p>
<p>#16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	<p>The number of murdered women between 2009 and 2013 is reported to be 842 by the State. However, according to Bianet (an independent communication network that compiles information from the news on media) the number is more; at least 1046 women were murdered during the same period.</p>

<p>#16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p>	<p>According to 2014 statistics of Ministry of Justice about sexual abuse, about half of the cases on all sexual offences involve child sexual abuse cases. Out of the 11095 child victims of sexual abuse, only 560 were referred to judicial units, 76 to health services and 946 were referred to social services in 2014, the rest is referred/handed over to family, extended family or, in a minor fraction, educational institutions.</p>
<p>#16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>N/A</p>