

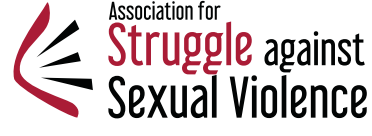
WHERE IS THE
SUPPORT SYSTEM?
AFTER SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

SUPPORT STUDIES

FOLLOWING SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Impact Assessment Report

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Brief Notes on the Findings

The Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, which was established in 2014, aims to increase the visibility of gender inequality and forms of gender-based violence, and to prevent gender-based violence before it occurs via preventive activities. In addition, minimizing the damage caused by this violence, ensuring the survivors to know and to enjoy their rights are among the aims of the Association. For this reason, the Association conducts guidance and counseling activities for meeting the demands of survivors and their relatives following the sexual violence. In addition to these, an important support mechanism for survivors is the “csdestek.org” website. With this website, the Association aims to provide support to survivors regarding legal, psychological, medical and other issues they may be in need, and to empower them. In order to understand the impact of the Association’s support studies for survivors, the research was conducted by aiming to

investigate two dimensions. The first of these is to assess the process regarding the applications made to the Association by phone and email; whereas the second one is to investigate the level of recognition and impact potential of csdestek.org.

Before moving on to the report in which we have addressed the results of the impact assessment research we conducted, we would like to briefly summarize the dataset/outcomes we have reached.

First of all, if we look at the demographic characteristics of the survivors of sexual violence, it is observed that among the applications made to the association, the rate of adult survivors of sexual violence are 70% whereas the rate of child survivors of sexual violence is 30%. As it can be seen from Charts 2 and 3, the rate of women and girls are the higher ones among the all survivors of sexual violence. Regarding adult survivors; the rate

of women is 69%, regarding child survivors, the rate of girls are 64%. Boys and men are also among the target groups affected by sexual violence. Considering the data on adults, sexual assault is at the highest rate with 36%. It is also understood from the database established by the Association that mostly the family members and first-degree relatives are the perpetrators of cases of sexual abuse that children are subjected to.

The application processes of the survivors to the Association also differ from each other. The rate of survivors who applied to the Association themselves was 52%, while the remaining were made by the survivor's relatives. In addition, in 24% of the applications made, the applicants approached the Association as the primary application unit without applying any other institution or mechanism. It can be said that the applications made to the Association were mostly about learning about legal application processes/remedies, application mechanisms and rights, as well as psychological and social support mechanisms.

One of the important outcomes of our research, which includes conducting interviews with survivors and their relatives, is that applying to our Association empowered the survivors to learn about their rights, legal remedies and support mechanisms.

Another point emphasized by our interviewees is that their applications to the Association made them feel less alone and judged. In addition, the social guidance they received made them to be aware of other survivors and NGOs struggling in this area, which also made them feel less alone. With this way, with the relenting feeling of loneliness, the survivors were able to gain the self-confidence a bit.

Following the applications to the Association, an analysis covering the dates between February–December 2020 was conducted to measure the impact of csdestek.org. At this point, it is important to remember that there are certain challenges involved in conducting a research to measure the impact of a website. The target audience of a publicly available resource like a website, is quite diverse and wide, and it is not possible to reach all the segments of this target audience. On the other hand, it is possible to comment on the visitor rates and visitor behavior of websites with online statistics programs.

During the period under analysis, the website was visited 35719 times. It can be observed that the number of visitors in some months is quite high compared to other months. The reason for this difference is the visitor traffic created by Internet ads in the relevant months. The

most visited page by the visitors was the “home page” (23680 persons) second and third most visited pages were; “Emergency support” (by 1240 persons), “Istanbul Support Units Map” (by 196 persons) and “Sexual Violence: Definition, Types And Concepts” (by 178 persons). It is observed that 1396 persons referred to another page via the homepage, after entering the website.

On the other hand, it has been observed that after entering the website, visitors mostly clicked on “Refer Me/Guide Me” button, and secondly, “To Where I Can Apply” button and “Istanbul support units map” and this trend can be interpreted as they opted to request support. In short, it can be said that the advertisement factor is very effective in getting visitors to the website. However, the rate of those who were just curious about the website and entered directly to the website (direct traffic) without clicking on the ad also was high, which is 18%. The rate of those reaching the web-

site from the results of the keyword they searched on the search engines (without ads, by organic search results) was 1.8%. When we looked at by using which keywords the website was accessed, it was seen that the website was reached as a result of a search for forms of violence and methods of combating with it.

Surveys aimed at measuring the impact of the website have been added to the relevant pages on csdestek.org and the responses of these surveys were also investigated within the scope of the impact analysis. As expected, very few surveys were completed. However, it is understood from the filled survey forms that csdestek.org contributed primarily to the raising awareness of the visitors on the basic concepts regarding sexual violence. In addition, the website has served as an important tool providing information on rights, application and support mechanisms, as well as other tools of support studies.

Foreword

We can understand how important a This organized effort should force the public institutions in our country to take action, to produce services and to create qualified standards on “Post-violence support system”. Public institutions and law enforcement officials follow the notifications became visible on social media with the concern that social outrage will not occur. However, for example, **“Activity 4.2: Pursuant to the Istanbul Convention, special service models will be created and implemented for victims of sexual violence”** stated in the “The National Action Plan on Combating Violence Against Women 2016-2020” of the Ministry of Family and Social policies has not yet been implemented. We could not access the referral information, scope of services or the reported dataset regarding these services of the Rape/Sexual Violence Crisis Centers, which are supposed to be in service as pilot applications in Istanbul and Anka-

ra. In Turkey, in 2021, there still are not special service units specializing in the cases of sexual violence. The promise of current Mayor of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, before the local elections, on the opening of two sexual violence information centers in Istanbul: one on the Anatolian side and one on the European side, has not yet fulfilled this promise; was not kept yet.

Do survivors of sexual violence already have access to the support services they are entitled to? Can they enjoy legal and constitutional citizenship rights? Do they encounter judgmental attitude and victim blaming in institutions they apply for post-violence support? We are unable to provide answers to these questions since there is no regular monitoring and research studies on sexual violence in Turkey yet.

This report you are reading now contains data that can shed light on the de-

mands and needs of survivors and their relatives who applied to the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence throughout 2020. The aim of this report is to measure the impact of the Association's support, guidance/referral efforts on the applicants, so that we can learn how to improve our studies to answer the abovementioned questions. In addition, we tried to measure the impact of the Association's support website: www.csdestek.org launched in 2020 on its users/visitors. Observing that we are open to solidarity, communication and feedback for each other as survivors of sexual violence throughout the entire study has also empowered us.

We hope that this research will contribute to relevant institutions, units, non-governmental organizations, activists and service providers, which are a component of the post-sexual violence support system. We would like to thank Tuba Emirođlu, who conducted and reported this research; the support team that conducted the interviews; and the applicants who agreed to meet with us and shared their experiences and comments.

CŞMD's Empowerment and Support Program team

04.02.2021

1- Introduction

Various hierarchies and domination like patriarchy, public morality, binary gender system, racism, nationalism, speciesism emerged as a result of different/ or multiple power systems is one of the major problems that the human rights activist struggle against today in Turkey and in the world. (The forms of domination like gender inequality, discrimination create devastating, destructive consequences on all living things, as we all have witnessed.)

With the aim of reducing sexual/sexualized violence and the damage caused by it, the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence was established in 2014 as an organization that needs an inclusive, intersectional and empowering approach to address sexual violence as an issue that concerns everyone, beyond binary gender polarization with **queer**¹

feminist perspective. The Association conducts support, raising awareness and advocacy studies that brings sexual violence on the agenda to make it more visible, talked about and discussed while empowering survivors of sexual violence. Increase of the visibility of gender inequality and forms of gender-based violence, prevention of gender-based violence before it emerges through preventive activities, and also minimizing the damage caused by this violence, ensuring the survivors to know their rights and being able to enjoy their rights are among the aims of the Association.

Since its establishment, the Association has been conducting guidance and counseling activities for questions and demands following sexual violence within the scope of support studies and within its capacity. In this context, the

¹ The word “queer”, which means from a conventional viewpoint as “strange, odd, unusually different, of a questionable nature or character as suspicious or shady” was used to insult LGBTI+ persons at past, but it was stripped of this meaning with the effort of the LGBTI+ movement and now today, it has transformed into a theory offering an deconstructing and reconstructing avenue where narrow, restrictive and fixed definitions of identities defined by all genders and sexual orientations and that the boundaries of identities may not be as fixed and apparent as being thought. (For more information, see. Yardımcı. S. “Ne O! Ne Bu! Ne Şu! Queer Kuramı ve Kimliksizleşme”:

<https://www.e-skop.com/skopbulten/ne-o-ne-bu-ne-su-queer-kurami-ve-kimliksizlesme/749>

Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence has been approached for the questions and demands of survivors and their relatives for post-sexual violence guidance and support since 2015. As of 2019, CŞMD has started to keep regular records and to do reporting regarding the applications of survivors of sexual violence and their relatives.

In addition, an important support mechanism of the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence for the survivors is its “csdestek.org” website. With this website, the Association aims to support survivors on legal, psychological, medical and other issues they may need while empowering them. When we look at the studies on combating against gender-based violence that have been carried out in the civil field which has a short history, it can be seen that this field started recently to get stronger with baby steps and that the studies for survivors remain even more limited. In that regard, the studies of CŞMD for survivors are highly significant and are complementary for the civil field.

In this context, reporting support studies for survivors is important since reporting means to combat against the lack of information and data in the field; because making the information produced by reporting available to the use and utilization by other institutions working in

the field constitutes another dimension of the struggle against sexual violence. For this purpose, the Association made a reporting study in 2019 based on the records kept. In 2020, it was decided that the applications of survivors made to be reported by an independent expert. The report you are holding has emerged as a product of this effort.

With this report, we wish to contribute to the emergence of a social structure where survivors of sexual violence are not isolated, rather are empowered, where they have access to their rights and service mechanisms.

2- Notes On The Extent Of Sexual Violence In Turkey

Before providing an analysis to the impact of Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence’s studies for survivors, it is important to share several points regarding the extent of the cases of sexual violence in Turkey. This background information will make the importance and impact of the intervention carried out by the Association even more understandable.

The forms of sexual violence and the violations related to it has started to be dealt with in a more diverse and inclusive way compared to the past. In recent years, there has been both an increase in the number of rights-based

organizations working in this field and an increase in the number of reports written. However, it should be noted that research and reporting related to sexual violence, which is a significant problem in Turkey, are still insufficient. In the desk research we conducted, both statistical data and qualitative data regarding the struggles of survivors could not be reached at a sufficient level. Few of the data obtained can provide information about the current situation.

However, it should not be forgotten that the violence against women and LGBTI+ persons, in whatever form it occurs, is fundamentally based on gender inequality and a binary gender system.

With the effect of the history of the feminist struggle, violence against women emerges as an area where more studies and research have been done. The monitoring reports prepared by Mor Çatı are very important in this context. “Monitoring Report on Mechanisms for Combating Against Male Violence in Turkey” prepared by Mor Çatı in 2016 is important since it provides the opportunity to comment about the extent of sexual violence against women in Turkey. The report was prepared based on the applications made to Mor Çatı in 2015. According to the report, interviews were held with 1516 women and children who applied to Mor Çatı in 2015. The report contains data on the demographic

characteristics of individuals who receive support from Mor Çatı. According to the report: “The ages of those who receive support from Mor Çatı because of being subjected to violence vary between 0 and 90. The rate of children under the age of 15 is 3%, they constitute the age group who were provided support rarely, while women between the ages of 25-34 constitute the age group with a rate of 37%, who were provided support mostly ². In addition, the report states that 13% of the women who applied are those who were subjected to sexual violence, such as rape, harassment, sexual humiliation within and outside of marriage ³. The main reason why women apply to Mor Çatı is their demands for legal and social support. In addition, there have been demands for psychological support, application mechanisms and acquisition of information.

Another group targeted by sexual violence is LGBTI+ persons, especially trans persons. When it comes to trans persons, the widespread hate speech in the society constitutes the biggest form of violence. Hate speech and its accompanying stigma, marginalization and exclusion are also the basis of infringement of various rights and violence that trans persons are subjected to. It should be emphasized that trans persons who are subjected to physical violence, dis-

² See. <https://www.morcati.org.tr/attachments/article/364/erkek-siddetiyile-mucadele%20mekanizmalarini-izleme-raporu.pdf>

³ *ibid.*

crimination and ill treatment frequently experience sexual violence. The monitoring studies of the Red Umbrella Sexual Health and Human Rights Association in this field are very important. According to the report prepared by the Red Umbrella SHHRA in 2016, the exclusion, marginalization and stigmatization of trans persons in the society is an important factor that forces them into sex work. The following statement in the report has an importance in this context: “Unregistered sphere in sex work, existence of continuous violence and discrimination in this unregistered field and the fact that there is lack of access to justice by sex workers due to several barriers increase the victimization of sex worker trans persons”.⁴ Red Umbrella SHHRA started to monitor the human rights violations against trans persons within the scope of the project titled as “ProTrans: Protection of Trans People Against Violence in Eastern Europe” in 2014 with Transgender Europe through an online database. As a continuation of this project, the news published by 3091 national, local newspapers and magazines operating in Turkey were monitored based on keywords around gender identity/expression and sex work.

In the mentioned report, the data of 2015 are presented to the reader. According to this report based on a media monitoring study, there were 160 cases

of violence against trans persons reflected in the media in 2015. These cases include physical violence (murder, injury, bodily injuries) as well as psychological and sexual forms of violence.

Again in 2019, the Report on Rights Violations Against Trans Persons in 2019” prepared by the Pink Life LGBTI+ Solidarity Association supports the dataset of Red Umbrella SHHRA. In this report, discrimination against transgender persons was identified by news and media monitoring and each of this news containing violation of rights was categorized and shared in the report. Similarly, in the mentioned report; hate speech and hate crimes that are not yet included in the law under definitions of crime became the forms of violence primarily addressed, in addition freedom of association and expression provided as a chapter since these rights of transgender persons are intensively violated.

Again, the report produced by Pink Life Association, the report “Human Rights Monitoring Report based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity 2013 - 2014 - 2015 - 2016 - 2017” covered each year between 2013 and 2017 under the chapters of Hate Crimes, Discrimination and Hate Speech, Freedom of Association and Expression. In this report, the court proceedings and obtained rights are also discussed.⁵

⁴ See. Red Umbrella Sexual health and Human Rights Association (2016). Information Note On Human Rights Violations Against Trans People In Turkey-2. Retrieved on 11.12.2020 from: <http://www.kirmizisemiye.org/SourceFiles/pdf-2018525142329.pdf>

⁵ See. <http://www.pembehayat.org/yayinlar/detay/1635/cinsel-yonelim-ve-cinsiyet-kimligi-temelli-insan-haklari-izleme-raporu-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017>

Studies and information on sexual violence cases that children are subjected to can be found in the reports of different NGOs. In the 2015 data of Turkey Statistical Institute (TUIK) it is reported that “the number of child survivors of crimes become 122000 in a year, 10% of these are sexual crimes”. In the 2015 data of the Ministry of Justice, it is stated that an average of 17 thousand cases are filed annually, 55% of them are resulting in conviction; an average of 8000 children are subjected to sexual abuse annually.⁶ Sexual violence against children also makes it necessary to talk about child early and forced marriages (CEFM). When we look at the study of UNFPA on this issue, this situation becomes clear: “The current data on CEFM show that 21% of the women in age group 20–24 all across the world married before the age of 18. This percentage means that 650 million women were married before the age of 18. Each year twelve million girls marry before the age of 18. As per 2018 data, the rate of women who had their first marriage before the age of 18 in age group 25–49 is around 21%. It is striking that the rate of women who had their first marriage before the age of 18 increases when the marriages conducted through religious marriage ceremony are included as well”.⁷

While concluding this section in which we tried to briefly summarize the situation relating to survivors of sexual violence in Turkey, we can underline the following: First, there is no research and a holistic study covering all survivors of sexual violence and, secondly restricted data accessed does not fully reflect current situation, even almost no data were found on the process associated with pandemic. The Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence aims to make contribution to the field with statistical and qualitative data covering different social groups by monitoring the access of survivors to support systems and by monitoring the violations of rights with the support of Etkiniz EU Programme in 2021.

3- What Are The Support Studies Following Sexual Violence?

Support studies for survivors of CŞMD⁸ constitutes two of the three main areas under the Empower & Support Program and includes both providing guidance support to those who reach by phone/e-mail and referring, informing and empowering survivors through the website csdestek.org. On the other hand, it also includes building the capacities of units and employees that provide support to survivors by conducting communication and cooperation activities with munic-

⁶ See. https://www.psikiyatrisi.org.tr/uploadFiles/219201618057-CocukCinsel_istismar_bilgilendirme_dosyasi.pdf

⁷ See. UNFPA Turkey (2020) A Multi-Sector Approach to Health Risks and Consequences of Child, Early, and Forced Marriage. Retrieved on 11.12.2020 from: https://turkey.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/unfpa_cyeze_sagliksonuclariraporu_turkce.pdf

⁸ Throughout the report, CŞMD's studies for survivors has been referred as “support studies”. “Support studies” covers the Association's support activities for survivors, such as empowerment and guidance as well as informing survivors via csdestek.org. The Association plans to make its support studies more systematic in the coming years, and in that case the name of those studies may also change and a different name can be chosen to identify the support mechanism to be established.

ipalities within the scope of empowerment and support activities. However, within the scope of the impact analysis, the change created by the support and guidance for the applications received by phone and e-mail, and csdestek.org was focused; due to the conditions created by the pandemic, cooperation and capacity building efforts with municipalities have been excluded from the scope of this report.

a) Support and Empowerment Studies

The Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence has been providing post-sexual violence guidance, information and empowerment support to survivors and their relatives since 2015. This support started and shaped with the demands of the survivors and their relatives and the needs of the target audience. For this reason, the volunteers of the Association, who answer phone, e-mail and social media accounts, carried out the task of answering questions and demands until 2019. The number of applications received and the variety of support demands led the Association to address this issue more systematically in 2019. Since 2019, a working group of 5 persons has started to provide support to survivors. In 2019, records regarding the support and guidance demands received by the Association started to be

kept and these records were reported for the first time.⁹ An important point to be emphasized regarding this support and empowerment studies for survivors is the fact that; the utmost care has been taken to protect the rights and privacy of the applicants.

In 2020, CŞMD started to work with an independent expert for analyzing the impact of support and guidance efforts for survivors.

b) csdestek.org

www.csdestek.org, on the other hand, is a website which the Association started to prepare in 2018 and launched in February 2020, was prepared to facilitate and increase the access of survivors of sexual violence to support and services. Csdestek.org; often reminds the survivors that they are not alone following the violence they were subjected to; provides information on post-violence options, existing support mechanisms, application steps and self-help. It is important to highlight the Istanbul Units Map prepared as a result of discussions made with service provider institutions.¹⁰ The map in question becomes an important referral mechanism, since it contains the contact information and working hours of these institutions as well as the details regarding the type and quality of the service they provide.

⁹ For the report, see. https://cinselsiddetlemucadele.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/CSMD-2019-cs_basvuru_raporu_11haz.pdf

¹⁰ In the process of creating the Istanbul Units Map, CŞMD has sent forms to social service centers of Ministry of Family and Social Services in order to ensure the map to be complete as much as possible. Since there is no reply received regarding these forms, the information and legislation provided on the websites of the institutions were used while creating the map.

c) Theory of change (of support studies)

In order to understand the Support Studies developed by the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence for survivors to gain access to support services and empowerment, it is important to first reveal the types of change objectives of these studies and how they are related. For this purpose, the theory of change of Empowerment and Support Studies, one of the three main programs of the Association, was prepared. The Association has already prepared a theory of change that includes a 3-year strategic plan, and it actively uses this

theory of change including support studies.

In addition, within the scope of impact assessment research, a theory of change, which is simpler than the Association's theory of change, that reflects the scope of the research was prepared in order to create a framework for the research. This theory of change has been prepared as limited by the scope of impact assessment. The theory of change has been chosen because it is an important tool to show us what kind of roadmap the project has to achieve its impact objectives.

Intermediate Outcomes	Outcomes	Impact
The knowledge of the survivors on the (medical, psychological, etc.) support that they can apply increases	Survivors of sexual violence can access to support and services more	The damages caused by sexual / sexualized violence decreases
The knowledge of survivors on their rights increases	Survivors of sexual violence can enjoy their rights more	
The knowledge of the survivors on the legal remedies that they can apply increases		
The knowledge of the survivors on the self care methods that they can apply on themselves increases	The well-being of survivors of sexual violence improves	
Survivors become more aware that they are not alone		

● **Table 1:** The theory of change prepared for impact assessment

As can be seen from the Table 1, the impact objective of support and empowerment studies is to reduce the damage caused by sexual violence. In order to achieve this goal, it is expected that the survivors are empowered in certain aspects and some changes occur. These are access to services and support, enjoyment of rights and improvement of wellbeing. The emergence of these three change objectives necessitates the emergence of intermediate changes (immediate outcomes) that will occur in a relatively shorter time as a result of the intervention. It is possible to follow these intermediate changes from Table 1.

4- (Research) Methodology and Limitations

In designing the research we conducted in order to understand the impact of support studies on survivors, it was first necessary to identify which steps of the theory of change would be included in the research. At this point, it was decided that it would be appropriate to make an analysis at the level of intermediate outcomes, considering the conditions of access to the target audience, the sensitivity of the subject and the limitations of the research methodology that can be used.

In the research we conducted in order to understand the effect of support studies of the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence on survivors, the dataset obtained by using different techniques and methodology were analyzed. First of all, a detailed desk study was conducted

and the database prepared by the Association, consisting of survivors and applicants' information, was reviewed.

In the database, which constitutes an important dimension of the research, when and how the applications regarding sexual violence were made, whether the applicant was the survivors themselves or someone else (persons witnessed to the violence or acquaintance, relatives of the survivor, etc.) and the demographic information of the survivor (gender identity, place of residence) were addressed. In addition, the form of sexual violence being exposed to, whether an application was made to another unit or institution before applying to the Association, what kind of demands are expected from the Association, what kind of guidance and information was provided by the Association and how the process ended are also included in the database. Finally, the other information provided by the applicant, the notes of the legal and the social service counselor regarding the case are also recorded in the database. The information in question is recorded in the database on the condition that the applicant is informed and consented to note taking during the interview and to the sharing of the necessary information with the legal and social service counselor.

At this point, it is necessary to remind that not every applicant are the survivors themselves, but from time to time the relatives of the survivors can be the applicant. In the context of these data,

an assessment has been made regarding the support demanded/requested and provided.

On the other hand, in order to understand the impact of the support studies, it was aimed to reach the survivors and the discussion was made with the CŞMD team as to which method would be the most suitable and It was decided that it would be appropriate to reach the survivors via the CŞMD staff who took part in the support studies. It should be noted that as we foresee that we can reach a small number of survivors within the scope of our impact assessment, the impact assessment survey was not prepared, only qualitative data was collected through one-on-one interviews. Considering the risks and sensitivities of interviewing the survivors, the list of interviewees was prepared, and the team conducting the support and guidance activities of the Association conducted these research interviews. The interview

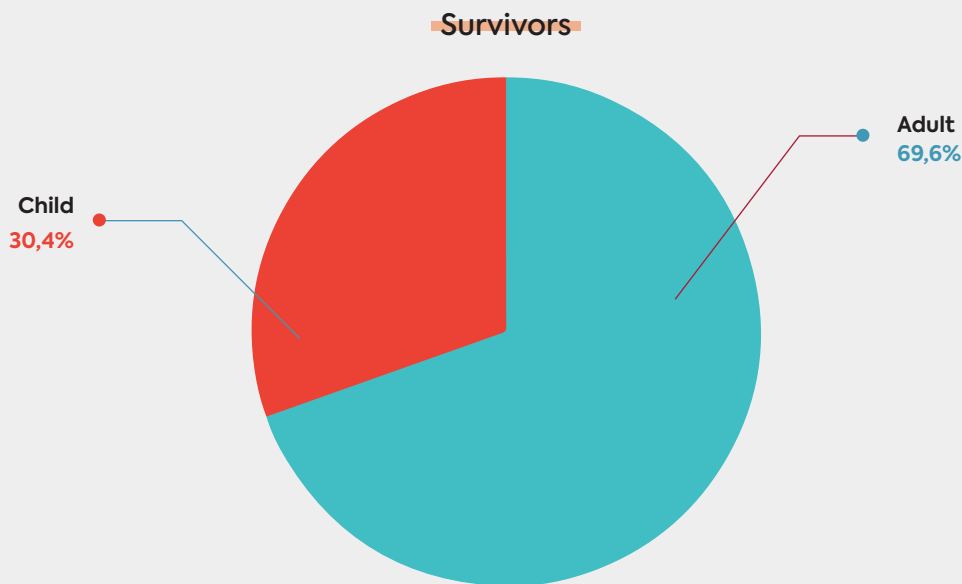
questions were prepared and evaluated by the impact assessment expert, but the impact assessment expert only provided support to the Association's team in preparing the list and in conducting these interviews.

In addition, the data and statistics of csdestek.org accessible from Google analytics and the results of user surveys found on cstestek.org were investigated and an analysis was made regarding the visibility/recognition and usage patterns of the website. For this purpose, surveys consisting of 2 or 3 questions related to the pages were placed on different pages of the website.

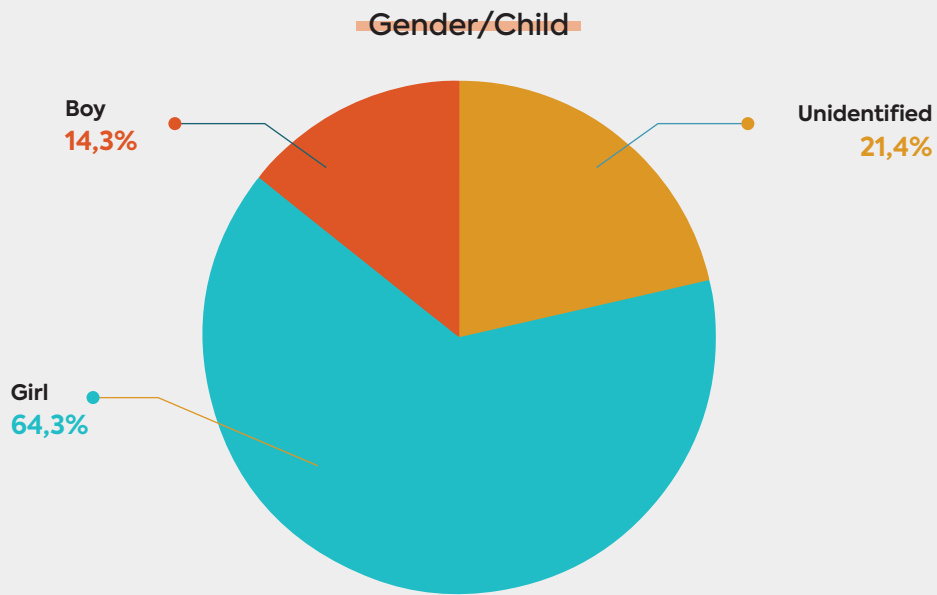
5- Impact Of Support Studies

5.1 Survivors and their demands

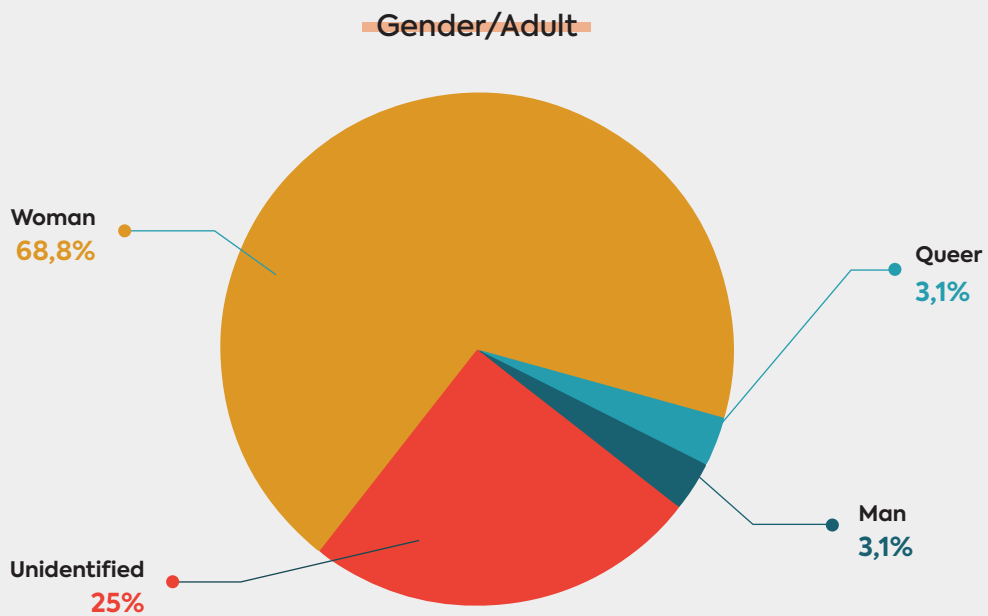
While addressing the intervention of CŞMD for survivors; it is important firstly to provide information on the applications since this provides an opportunity to comment on cases of sexual violence in Turkey.



● Chart 1: Survivors



● Chart 2: Gender distribution of survivors- children



● Chart 3: Gender distribution of survivors - adults

As can be seen from Chart 2 and 3, women and girls have the highest rate among all survivors of sexual violence. The rate of women is 69% among adult survivors, and the rate of girls is 64% among child survivors. The important information these charts provide us is that the rate of children is 30% among survivors of violence (Chart 1).

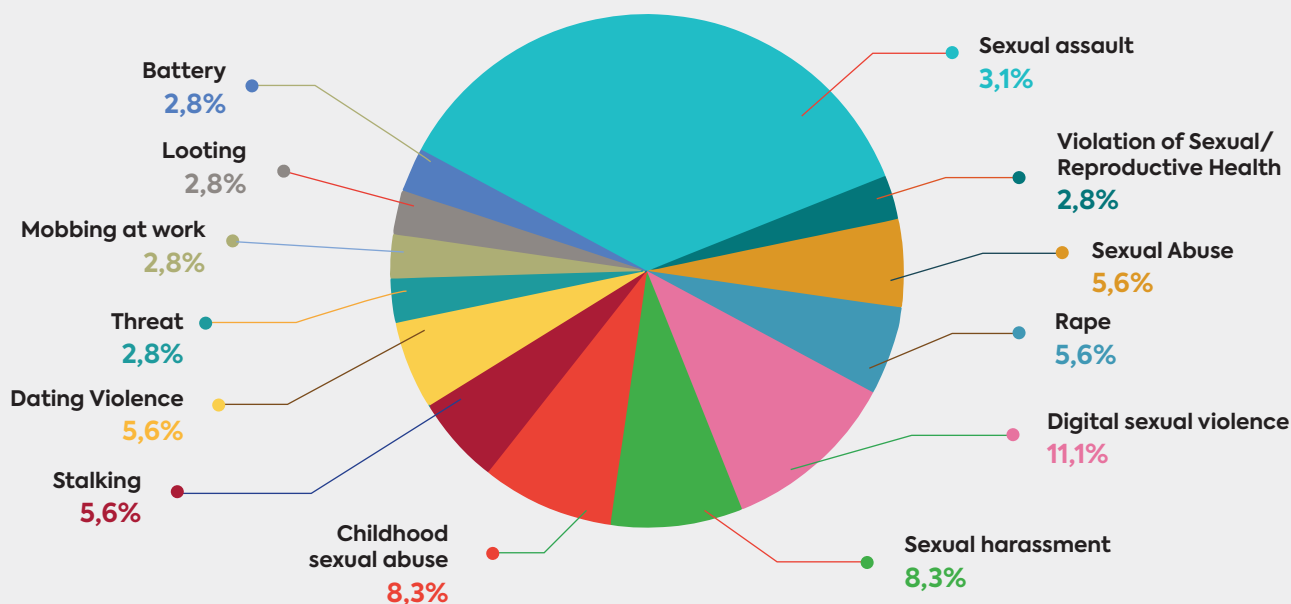
As can be seen from the chart, the third highest rate in both adult and child survivors regarding gender is the category of “unidentified”. At this point, it is important to explain what kind of attitude CŞMD had in creating the gender category in its database. No question was asked about the gender identity of the survivor (remember that the applicant and survivor are not always the same person) who reached CŞMD by phone or email. However, in case a reference was made to the sex of the survivor assigned at birth in the Application made to the Association (by the applicants themselves or by their relatives, while referring to the survivor), this information was recorded in the database. However, if the survivors reached the Association themselves and in case they expressed their own gender identity and/or sex assigned at birth, this was also recorded in the database. However, if there is no expression provided regarding the survivor’s gender (sex assigned at birth or gender identity) in the applications to the Association, no data entry regarding gender

was recorded in the database. In short, no information was recorded unless the applicants declared their gender identity and this had no influence on referring them to support mechanisms. While preparing this report, in order to provide a clear perspective in that regard, applications made with an empty gender category were coded as “unidentified” (as per the groups of adults and children separately).

In addition, if we observe the geographical distribution of the applications made to the Association, we can say that sexual violence occurs in many provinces in all regions of Turkey. Some of the applicants did not share the information on where they live, but it should be said that Istanbul is the province with the highest number of applications, as expected. It is important to note that CŞMD got applications from countries other than Turkey in that regard.

Sexual violence cases that children are subjected to are addressed under the title of “sexual abuse”. While sexual abuse can include different forms of violence, there can be more than one perpetrator or more than one survivor in a single case. When we look at the database, we encountered a case where the same child was abused by more than one perpetrator. In addition, it was understood that the same case emerged as more than one form of violence as sexual harassment and being forced into sex work.

Forms Of Sexual Violence Being Subjected To By Adult



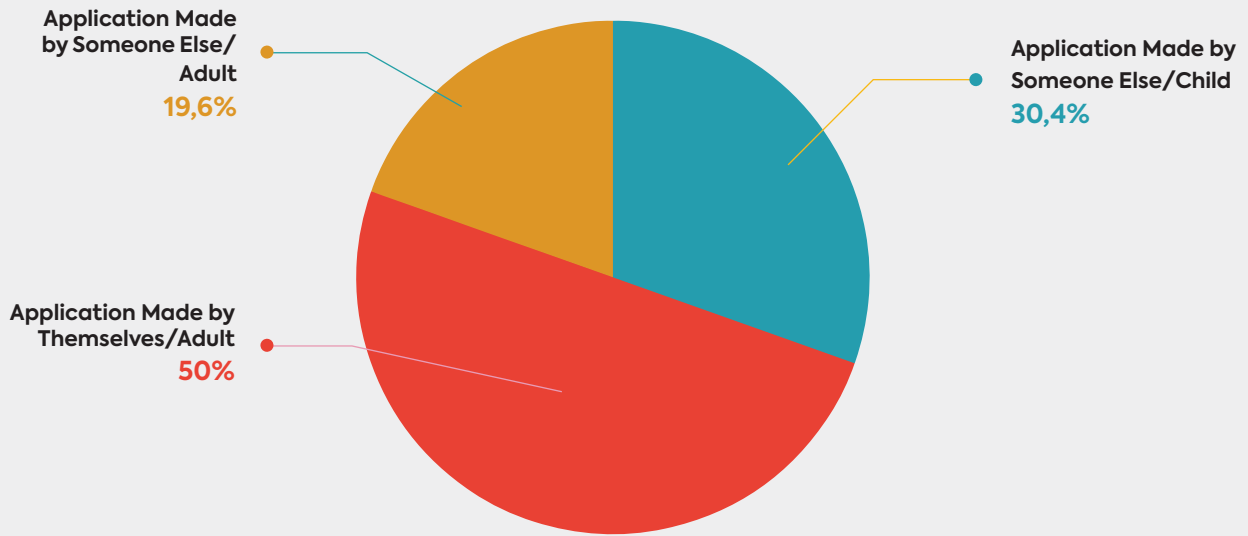
● Chart 4: Forms of sexual violence being subjected to - adult

The rate of adults subjected to sexual assault has the highest rate with 36%. When we look at the forms of sexual violence that the adult survivors are subjected to, it is seen that this violence occurs in quite different ways from assault to stalking. It is observed that the forms of sexual violence that the survivors are subjected to could precede, occur with, and/or followed by quite different forms of violence such as physical violence (battery), looting, blackmail, and stalking. In other words, within the scope of the research, forms of violence such as battery and threat were also considered within the scope of sexual violence and emerged as a part of sexual assault. In addition, with the increase in the prevalence of digital technologies and the internet, it has been observed

that these platforms are highly risky especially for vulnerable groups such as children.

An important point that needs to be underlined regarding child survivors is that the perpetrators of violence include relatives and acquaintances of the children. It is understood from the database formed by the Association that family members and first degree relatives, teachers and friends from the child's inner circle could be the perpetrators in sexual abuse cases against children. However, It is also observed that they are subjected to sexual violence by person they know, such as neighbors, co-workers, other than family members. In a small number of cases, the perpetrators are the persons who the survivors do not know.

Applicants Applying to the Association

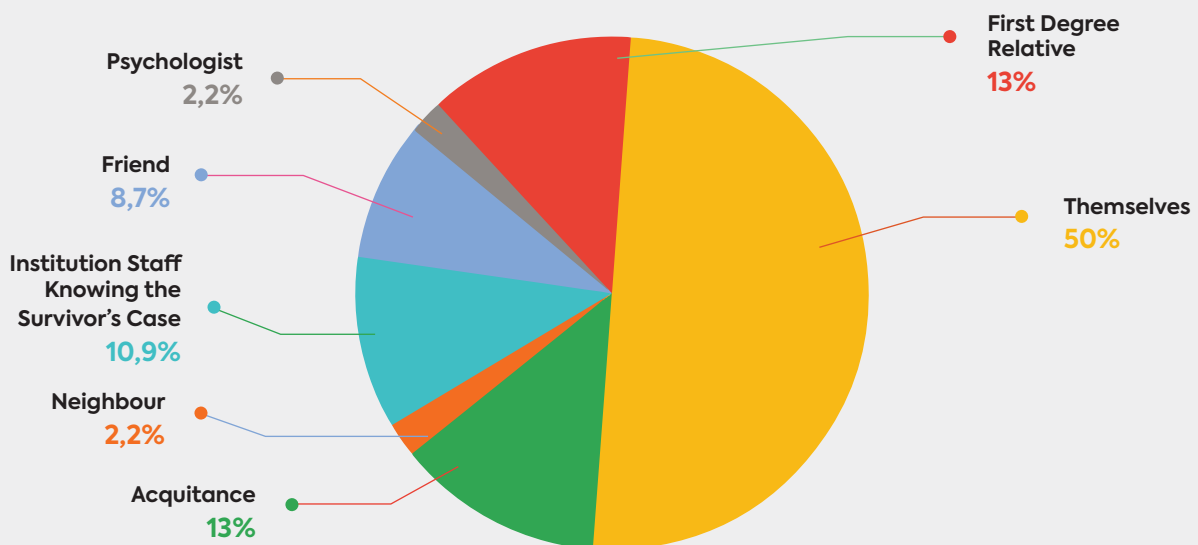


● Chart 5: Applicant categories- 1

After addressing the forms of violence and who was the survivor in these cases, the other important data is about how the survivor reached the Association. While the rate of survivors applied to the Association themselves is 50%; it was also observed that the friends, family members, acquaintances and individuals who

witnessed the violence made the applications on behalf of the survivor. The fact that the rate of child survivors is 30% makes this data even more meaningful. All applications for child survivors were made by relatives (family members) or someone who witnessed the case (psychologist, teacher or neighbor).

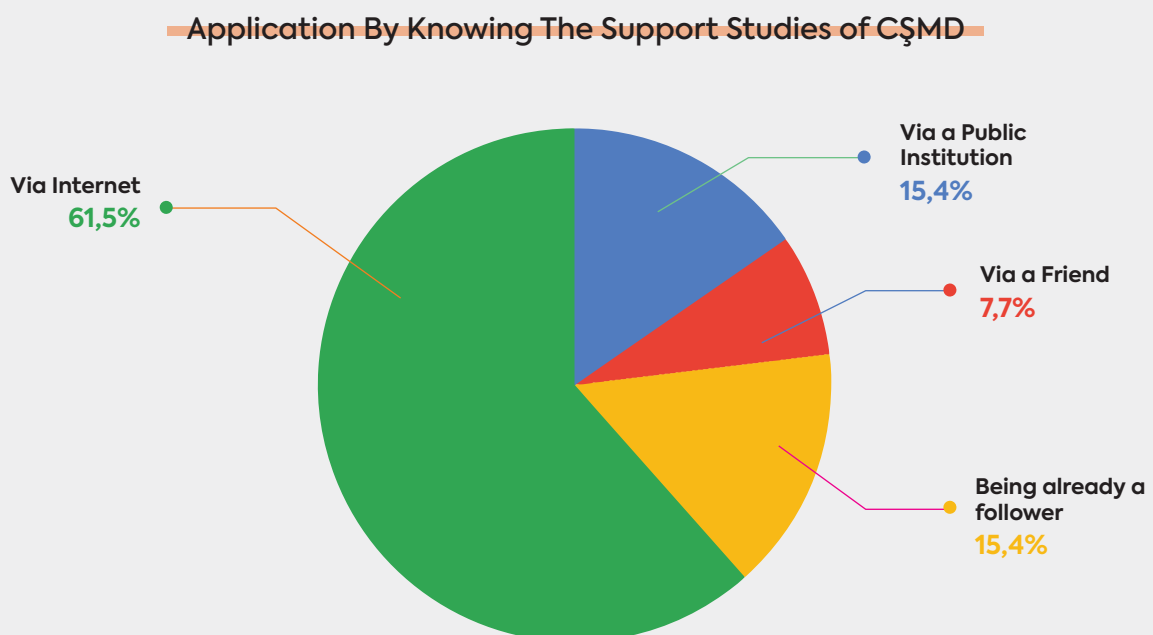
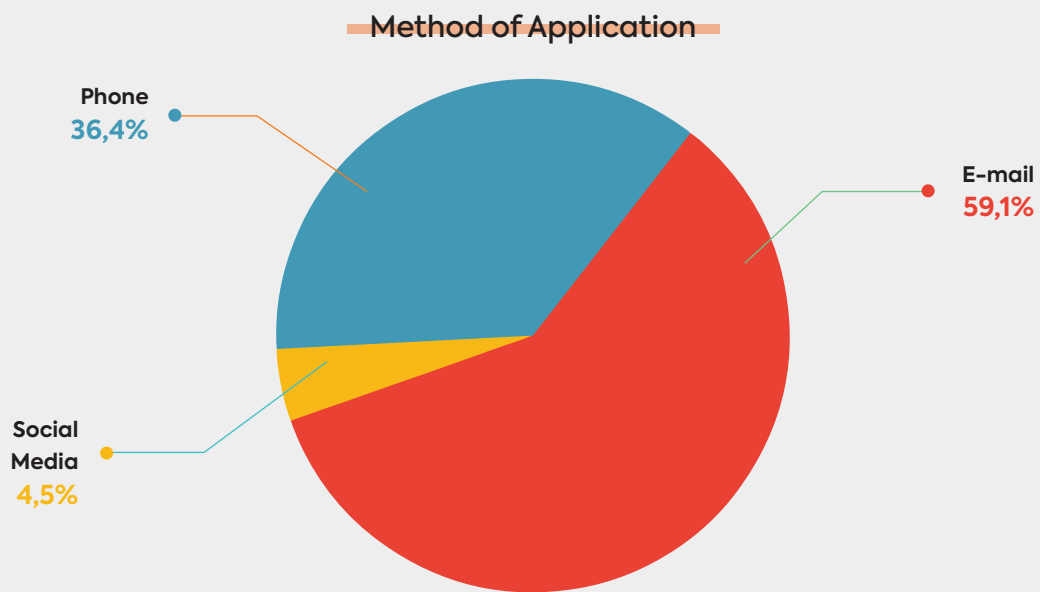
Application Made On Behalf of Survivors By:



● Chart 6: Applicant categories- 2

On the other hand, as can be seen from the chart below, the method of the applicant to reach the Association also differs. Although the applications were received via phone and e-mail, the Association was also reached via social media. When we asked how the applicant was informed about the Association, we observed that 15% of them are already

following the Association and 61% of them found the Association online when they searched for an application mechanism. In addition, the representative of the institution to whom the survivor approached primarily, the survivors or their relatives or their friends had a role in reaching the Association.

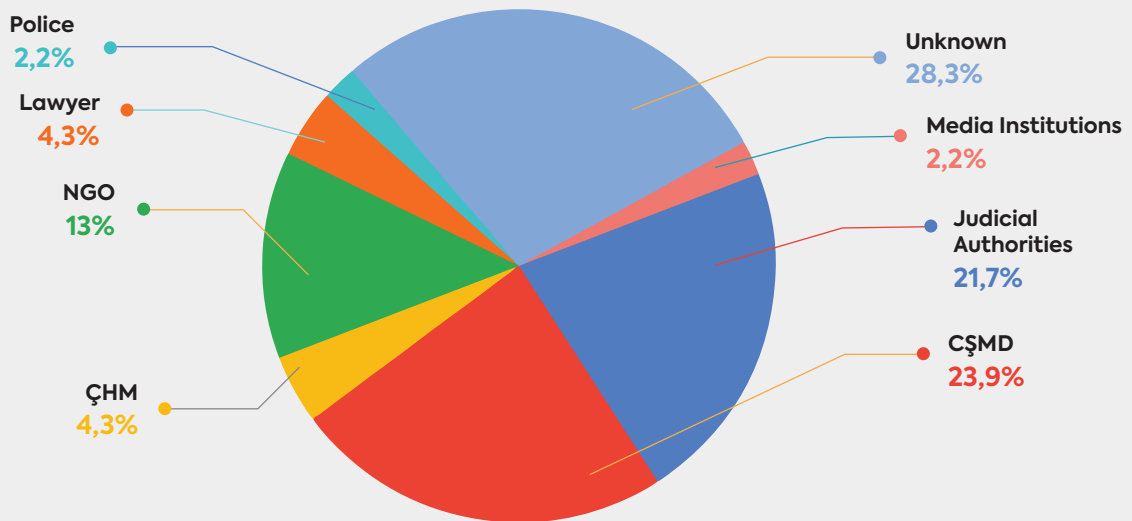


● Grafik 7-8: Method of Application Made to the Association

One of the first steps in understanding the impact CŞMD creates with its support studies is at which stage after violence the survivors reached the Association. It was observed that 24% of the survivors reached the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence as the primary application unit. However, as it

can be seen from Chart 9, the “unknown” category has the highest rate regarding the mechanisms to which primary application made following sexual violence. In this category, it is estimated that the primary application unit was the Association.

The Mechanisms Which Primary Application Made To Following Sexual Violence



● Chart 9: The mechanisms which primary application made to following sexual violence

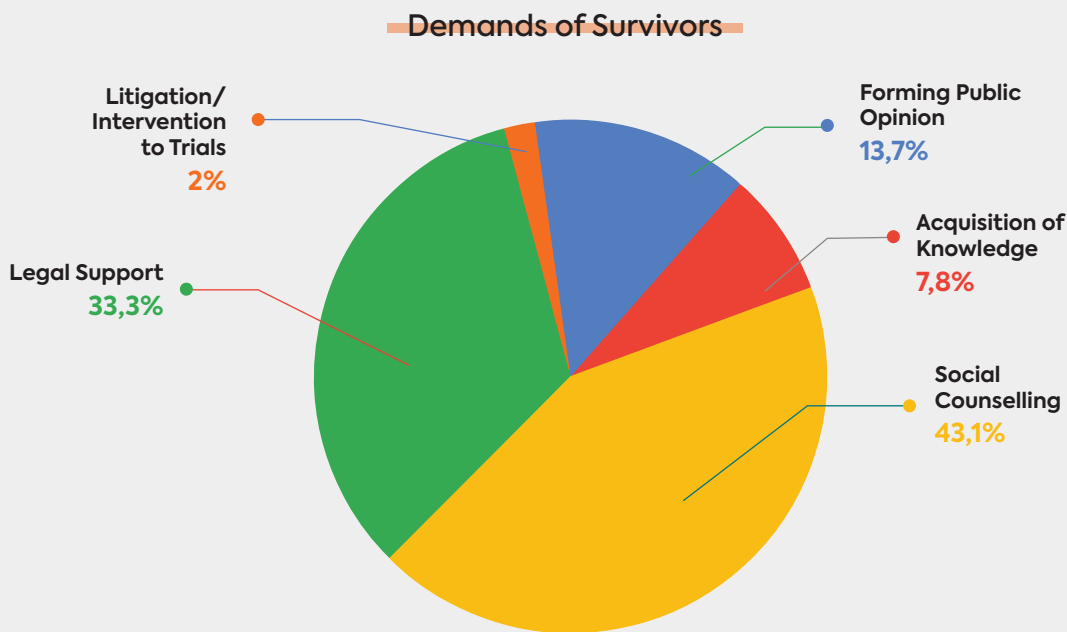
When investigating the database of the applications, the other information we could reach is the demands of the survivors and the guidance and other support provided by the Association to the survivors. First of all, it was observed that the survivors were in need of guidance and information about the legal application processes, application units and their rights. In addition, there have been demands for the visibility of violations of rights such as creating public opinion and intervention in trials.

When the applicant reached the Association, except for demanding legal counseling or trial intervention/litigation for forming public opinion, the applicant could not make a clear request from time to time as to what kind of support needed. It is thought that the reason behind this situation is the fact that there is no clear definitions and accessible information in Turkey regarding sexual violence support systems. This lack of information and resources in the field leads to confusion among survivors as

to which unit they can apply to for what kind of support. Applications, for which clear demands could not be made by the applicant, were referred to the relevant institutions and units by the Association in accordance with the type of case and its urgency. Such referrals other than legal counseling were coded in the database as social counseling. Social counseling includes providing information and empowerment activities such as providing access to accurate information about the type of support after violence, referrals to relevant support units, and providing the information needed in the healing/recovery process. In addition, social counseling includes

not only referring the applicant to a unit, but also empowering the applicant in how to approach the survivor. When the database was reviewed, it was seen that within the scope of social counseling, the applicants were referred to a psychological support unit, shelter, relevant public institution, healthcare center or NGOs. In all cases, the applicants were referred to csdestek.org and they were also encouraged to use the information there.

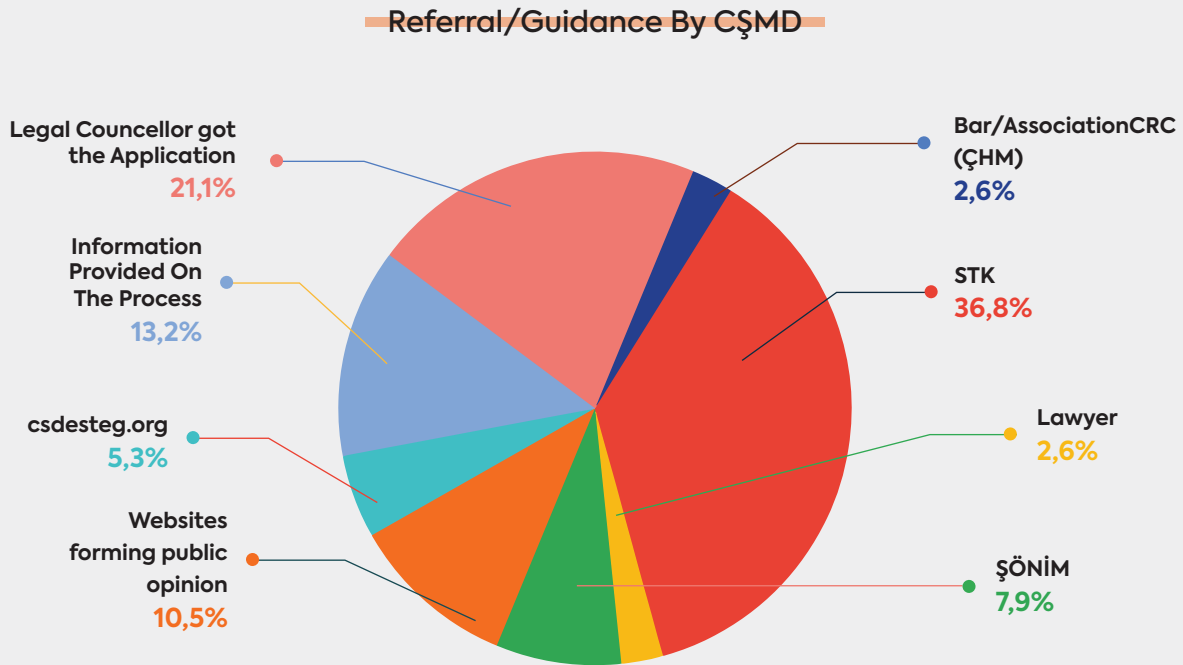
In this context, as it can be seen from the next chart, the Association’s referrals regarding the incoming requests was mostly made to the NGOs and the units from which they can get legal support.



● Chart 10: Demands of the survivors

On the other hand, in some applications, the legal counselor of the Association provided information about the legal remedies and the mechanisms to get support, however, the information on how the case in some applications were finalized could not be found in the database. The rate of such applications

is 21%. This data shows the applications that have not been finalized yet, the Association experienced delays in the follow-up of the cases and/or the applicant was contacted for case follow-up purposes but no response could not be got.



● Chart 11: CŞMD's guidance/referral support

To summarize briefly, the survivors demanded information from CŞMD on legal processes, access to support mechanisms and forming public opinion. The Association referred the applications to the relevant units and provided legal

counseling. As a result of this referrals, the survivors reached the relevant units to a great extent and initiated a process to get legal, psychological and social support for them.

5.2 Impact of Support and Empowerment Studies

a) The knowledge of survivors on rights, application and support mechanisms is developed

The information you provided was valuable for me because I did not know what to do, where to apply ... You told me. This information paved a way for me. I went there myself and filed a suit regarding guardianship based on this. So let me tell you, I went to the prosecutor's office, I filed my complaint. But let me tell you that it is really difficult and very problematic process for persons who do not know where and how to apply. I should tell you this. But after your information, of course, I learned what to do in a more conscious manner (Opinion of a counselee)

I made a search for the initiatives for the survivors in Turkey who met related to this issue. There was not much information. I searched for an initiative, but there is none. I could not find it and there was not even a place where I could join group therapy. I preferred this, I do not know why, but I intuitively needed to be together with other survivors. After I could not find such a place, I applied to you to find such therapy abroad, as I observe that you are the ones who provides most comprehensive study in this field in Turkey. (Opinion of a counselee)

Before meeting you, I have already searched for what the Association have done so far, and that is why I applied to

you. I wrote you, thinking that you are doing good work; I told myself that they are new but they are doing good work and they will continue their work. And yes, you sent me lots of information on the websites, and I also checked those websites in order to see what they are doing as well. This was good for me, because then I was able to say that they had something there but there is no such thing here. Then I said yes you could do it. It was a positive triggering point for me, if there is no such a thing then you can be the one who initiate it. If you cannot take part in existing ones, initiate something new. Of course, there was difficulties and challenges, but it gave me hope by saying you can do it. Those are the examples I have seen from abroad. (Opinion of a counselee)

b) Survivors feel less alone and less judged

Another point emphasized by our counsees is that the feeling of being lonely and being judged decreased as a result of their application to the Association. They stated that they were no more feeling alone and stuck with the violence they were subjected to, thanks to the Association's care about them while informing them about the mechanisms to which they could apply. In addition, the social guidance they received made them aware of the fact that there are other survivors and NGOs struggling in this field, which reduced their feeling of loneliness.

As I said, there was information provided at first, you do not feel lonely, you feel that there are people around who understand you, let me say that. Of course, this gives strength, so even people you do not know can welcome you. This is a good feeling indeed.
(Opinion of a counselee)

As I said, I applied many place, your reply was so strong. Also I remember you even arranged a doctor appointment for me, although I could not get there.... From my point of view, for example, even reading that blog on your website about the cases that happened was a turning point for me. It was very useful in every way. I hope I can such things you are doing, I mean, to be able to do something for other people... (Opinion of a counselee)

Let me express it like this. You know, even if I feel lonely here, if you are asking about my feelings, I feel like I have a friend somewhere out there. This is exactly my feeling, my opinion. I mean, this was the thought I had in my head while I was here, while I had these things in my head and thoughts, and when I was dealing with these things.
(Opinion of a counselee)

However, as we can see from the interviews, the feeling of loneliness turns into the situation that survivors have to deal with the most. Both the inability to find an institutional respondent in the process of seeking their rights, the failure of justice, and the situations where they do not get the support they expect from

their families and their closest relatives and are even forced to be silent cause the survivors to feel lonely and powerless. Therefore, a decrease in the feeling of loneliness leads to an important change. The counselees particularly expressed their desire to be aware of other survivors. They added that people who experience similar processes and difficulties to be aware of each other would make them stronger in claiming their rights.

Normally, even if you go somewhere, even if you go from here to there, people who walk you out do not say; “Go find a doctor, talk to a doctor, let us help you or something ... This sounds interesting to me, for example.
(Opinion of a counselee)

Yes, I actually experienced something exactly like this while I was going to high school. I started a judicial process and it had a positive effect on women who went through similar processes. But in the end, nobody who said “I experienced the same things came. At that time, I was pursuing a lawsuit for 3 years, so yes I would like to be involved when something happens to another woman about the perpetrator I am referring to [when the same perpetrator commits sexual violence to another woman]. But here is one of the reasons I cannot initiate the process [complaint process] is that no one is with me in my previous experience
(Opinion of a counselee)

However, the decrease in the feeling of loneliness has partially increased the self-confidence of the survivors.

I would like to thank you, the fact that I can raise up my voice with courage, thanks to you. Thanks to the struggle in this field. So I thought about the thing for the first time ten years ago; “Look, it was not my fault, indeed”... And the change I underwent in ten years is thanks to the women’s struggle. Thank you. (Opinion of a counselee)

Calling you helped me yes. My perspective has changed. I was scared to death. I was able to gain self-confidence a bit. I was feeling very bad psychologically... I think you should go ahead. Women need you. They need to know that they are not alone. (Opinion of a counselee)

5.3 Impact of csdestek.org

The support system of the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence for survivors is not limited to referral/guidance support for incoming applications only by phone or e-mail. In addition, the Association continues to support survivors with the website csdestek.org launched in February 2020. Csdestek.org contains information on survivors’ rights, referral mechanisms and how they can support themselves, as well as a map of units to which survivors can apply.

On the other hand, there are certain challenges involved in conducting research to understand the impact of a website. First of all, it is very difficult to

reach the target audience and to carry out impact analysis by getting first hand information. The target audience of a publicly available resource, such as a website, is quite diverse and wide, and it is not possible to reach these segments of target audience. When it is partially possible to reach the target audience, the methods we use for impact analysis in the classical sense run the risk of being dysfunctional. In other words, it is impossible to ask users/visitors about the impact, to get answers to these questions at the desired level, and to comment on what kind of changes these segments have undergone. On the other hand, it is possible to make inferences by the user/visitor rates and the usage behavior with online statistics programs.

Being aware of these challenges, we have added surveys containing one or two question on the csdestek.org website to understand the impact. However, when we consider the number of visitors of the website, very few users responded to these surveys. For this reason, our main assessment tool for the website has been Google statistics data. Another point we need to mention is the time interval of our analysis: Although the website became active before, the interval between February 2020–December 2020 after the launching of the website was considered as basis in our analysis.

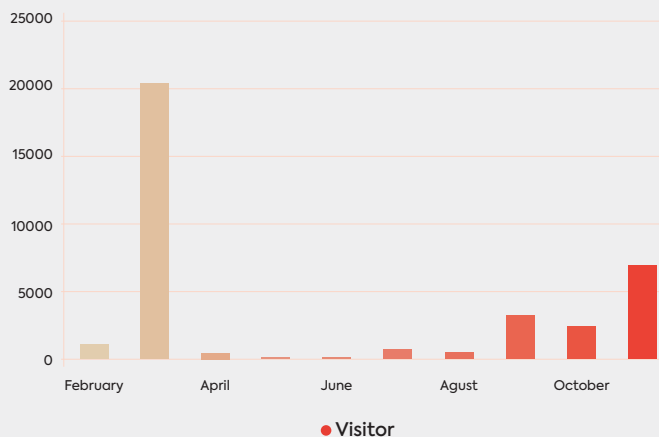
a) csdestek.org – user/visitor and usage statistics

The first inference we will make about the level of visibility/recognition of the

csdestek.org website using Google statistics data is the visitor rates and their distribution by months since the website was launched. When we look at the chart and table below, it can be identified that the number of visitors in some months is quite high compared to other months. The reason for this difference is the visitor traffic created by Internet ads in the relevant months. According to the opinions received from the Association staff who is working on the website, the number of visitors increased in the

months when the ads were procured according to the allocated budget of that ads. This data shows us that csdestek.org has not yet turned into a website that having the level of high recognition in the field and that as an application mechanism when necessary. It should be noted that this is an expected result for a website that has been active less than a year after its launch. In order for any organization to reach mass recognition, an activity of at least three years is required.

Total Number of Visitors



Month	Visitor
February	1107
March	20503
April	370
May	195
June	165
July	661
August	398
September	3168
October	2304
November	6848
TOTAL	3571

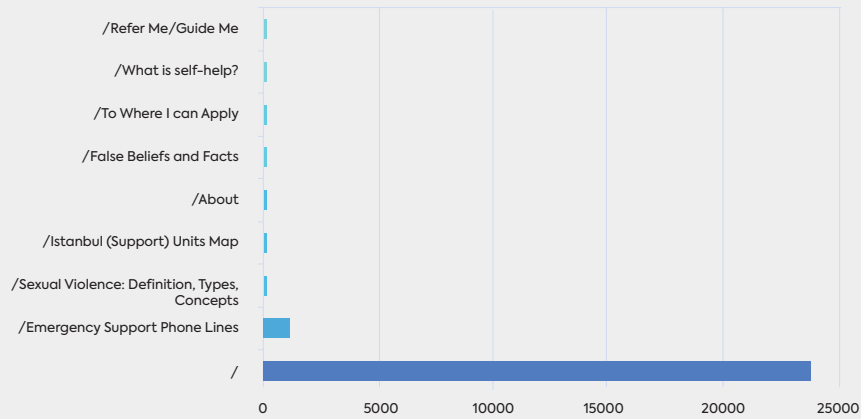
● **Chart 12:** Number of visitors to Csdestek.org by month

On the other hand, how the visitors of the website tend to behave, in other words, what pages they follow on the website in which order they follow allow us to comment on its impact/ the level of visibility.

The first page visited on the website, which page was visited after this first page, and the page exited from the website are important data in terms of

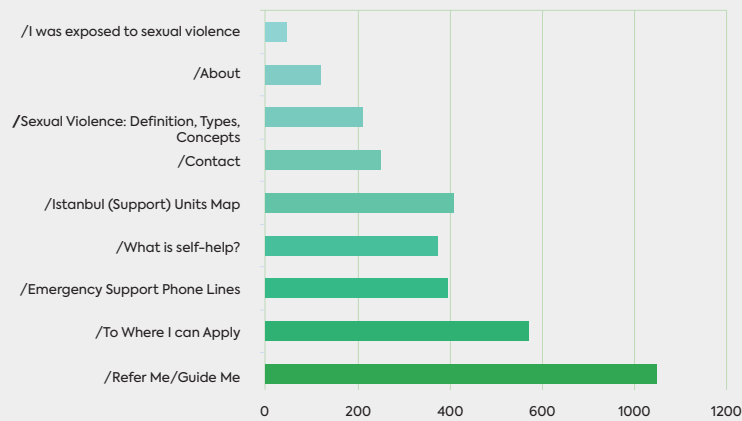
the measuring tendency of the visitors. As it can be followed from the charts below, the first visited page by the users is the “home page” symbolized by “/” (23680 persons). Second and third pages visited are; “Emergency support phone lines”; (1240 persons), “Istanbul (support) units map” (196 persons) and “sexual violence: definition, types, concepts” (178 persons).

Home Page



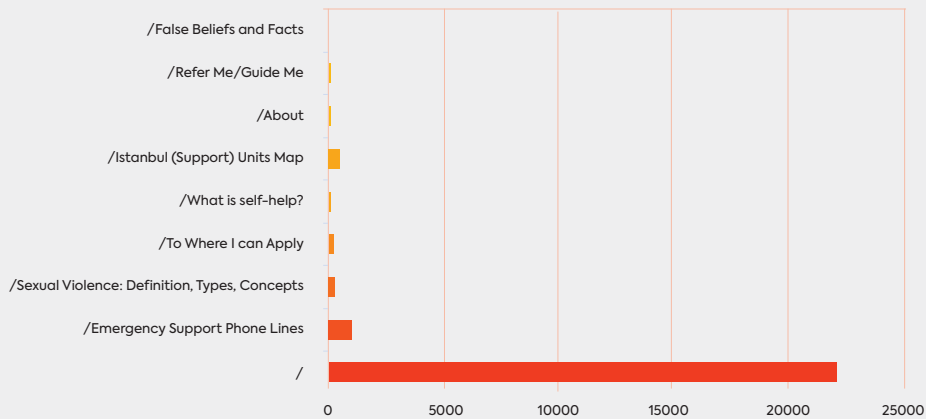
● Chart 13: csdestek.org home page

Second Page



● Chart 14: Second visited page of csdestek.org

Exit Page

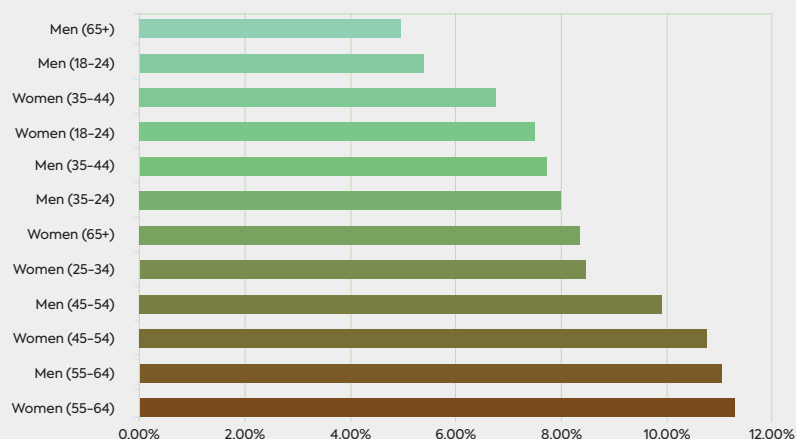


● Chart 15: Exit page at csdestek.org

According to Chart 10; It is known that **23680** persons entered the website from the homepage indicated as “/”. In the table of Chart 12, considering the **22284** persons who visited home page then exited the website, it is observed that the difference in between which is **1396** persons is directed to another page after entering the website via the homepage. On the other hand, the fact that the visitors have clicked mostly on “Refer Me/ Guide Me”; second on “To Where I can Apply” and thirdly on “Istanbul (support) units map” buttons on the homepage show that they tend to demand support. In fact, the fact that the visitors fourthly clicked on “emergency support phone lines” button supports this inference.

So who are the visitors of csdestek.org? It is possible to get the answer to this question partially from Google analytics data. Chart 13 provides the distribution of visitors by age and gender. The data regarding the gender and age distribution of the people is taken from their profile here if the person has a Google account (Gmail, chrome, YouTube etc.) It should be noted that Google accounts do not collect this data in binary gender, but Google analytics reporting system is based on a binary gender system. For this reason, we had to make such a classification.¹¹ This chart shows the distribution of 7711 persons whose age and gender information can be detected by Google from their browser. It can be considered that this rate is adapted to the whole website.

Demographics: Age-gender distribution



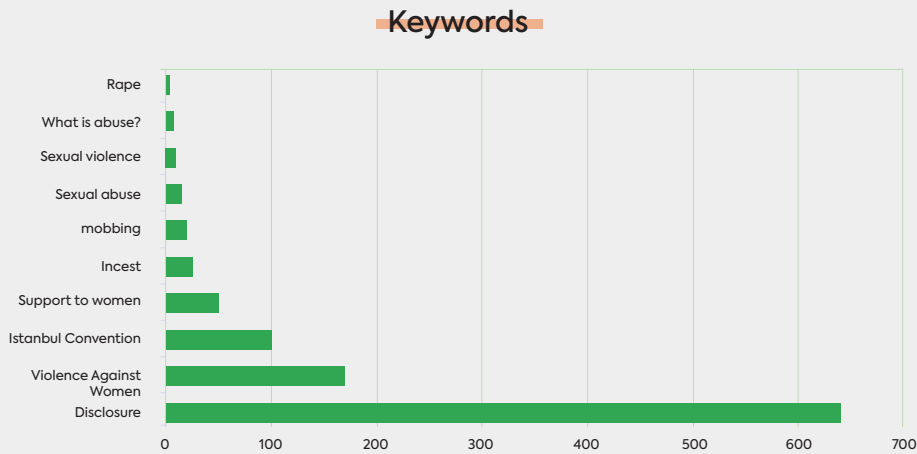
● Chart 16: Age-gender distribution of csdestek.org visitors

¹¹ <https://support.google.com/analytics/answer/2799357?hl=en>

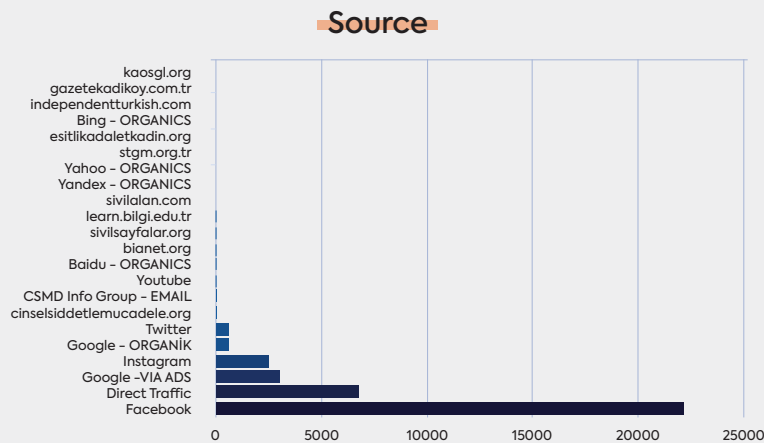
Apart from age and gender, it is also possible to comment on the provinces where visitors live. 41% of the visitors is from Istanbul, and 58% of them in total is from Izmir-Ankara-Istanbul. However, there are 1000 visitors from Bursa, Adana, Konya and Antalya, at least 10 visitors from a total of 66 provinces visited the website. Moreover, 1088 (3.05%) persons have visited the website from abroad.

It is an important data for us that the

“visitors access the website with a keyword or a group of keywords through the search engine, not through the ads. It is possible to say that this user group came to the website as a result of a more selective and target-oriented search than the visitors who access the website through the ads. During the 11-month analysis period, 1087 of 35719 users (3.04%), who visited the website, reached the website by using the search engine with keywords specified in Chart 17.¹²



● Chart 17: Keywords for csdestek.org searches



● Chart 18: Source of csdestek.org visitors

¹² Disclosure is reported in Turkey as occurring in the format of internet calls, sexual violence by obtaining of images containing nudity or sexuality disclosed on the internet without people’s knowledge and consent. Therefore, from these search data, we can also predict that the the rate of the activities aiming to access sexual violence images for sexual reasons and acts confirming sexual violence are intense (or high).

Finally, when we look at the source that the visitors come from, we encounter that the visitors at the rate of 62%, have reached the website due to the ads campaign carried out on Facebook. 18% of the users reached the website in the form of “direct traffic” that is, by typing the address of the website directly into their browser without searching it on the internet. The rate of visitors reaching the website through the ads campaign on Google is 7%. The rate of visitors reaching the website by making “organic” search referring to the search results of Google-Yahoo-Bing search engines that are not influenced by paid ads is 1.8%. The rate of visitors coming via other websites is 0.18%.

This distribution shows us that the advertising factor is very effective in visiting the website. However, the rate those who are curious about the website and come directly to the website without clicking on the ads is also high, which is 18%. The rate of those reaching the website from the results of the keyword they searched on the search engines (without ads, by organic search results) is 1.8%.

a) The potential impact of csdestek.org

In the previous section, we tried to identify the domain and impact of csdestek.org based on number of visitors and visitor trends. In this section, we will address the areas of change that csdestek.org can create, based on the survey re-

sults we posted on the website. The survey questions in question were distributed to different pages of the website, so there were questions related to that page on each page. However, we would like to remind you of the difficulties/challenges of making impact analysis of a website, which we mentioned in the previous section. One of these difficulties is the low tendency to fill in the surveys on websites. Surveys on csdestek.org also have low rates regarding the filling in. Different filling statistics were encountered on each page. For example, 11 persons answered the question “my knowledge about sexual violence has increased” 8 persons answered the question “I learned about false facts/myths about sexual violence” and 21 persons answered the question “I learned about what self-help is”. On the other hand, 2 persons answered the questions “I learned about support units in Istanbul” and “I reached a unit via the map”.

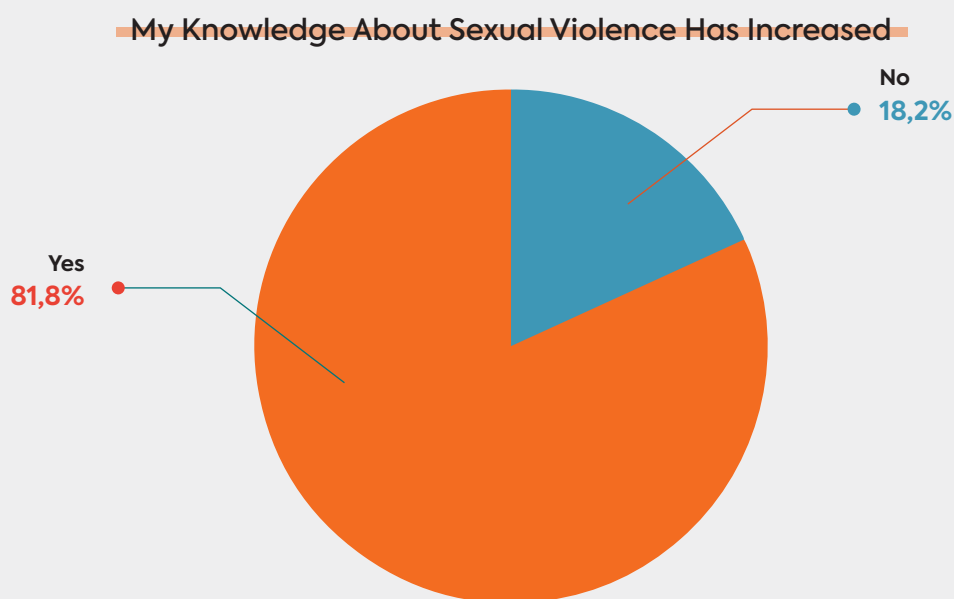
Considering these difficulties, in this section, it is more appropriate to address the potential changes to be created, rather than what changes the website has created. At this point, let us remind you that a tool/intervention such as a website takes years to create an impact.

First of all, csdestek.org has the potential to create a change with the information it contains about the rights of survivors, what ways they can follow to access their rights and where they can

apply in that regard. In addition, the website aims to combat the prejudices and misinformation/false facts&myths prevalent in the social perception on sexual violence through the sections where the basic concepts of this form of violence are provided.

When we look at the results of the surveys on the website, the potential of cs-

destek.org to provide information can be observed. Let us remind you that 11 persons answered this question of the survey. As can be seen from Chart 16, the rate of users who say that their knowledge about sexual violence has increased is considerably higher than those who say they do not have information.



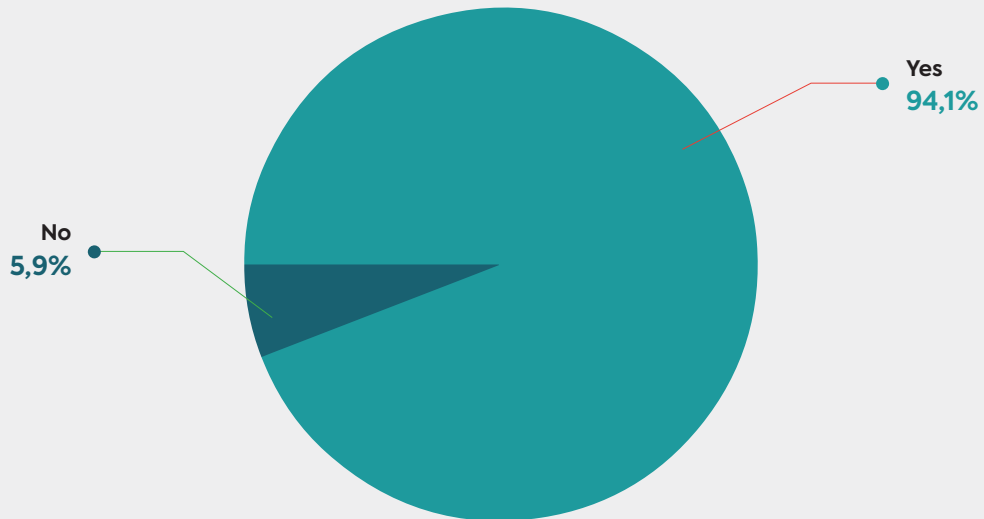
● Chart 19: The effect/impact of csdestek.org on the knowledge level of its users

In addition, there are different data supporting this result in the responses to the survey. All users (9 persons) who responded to the question: **“I learned about false facts/myths about sexual violence”** answered yes. All users (8 persons) who responded to the question: **“This information changed my perspective on sexual violence”** answered yes.

In addition, the website has an important impact potential, especially as it contains vital information for survivors. As it

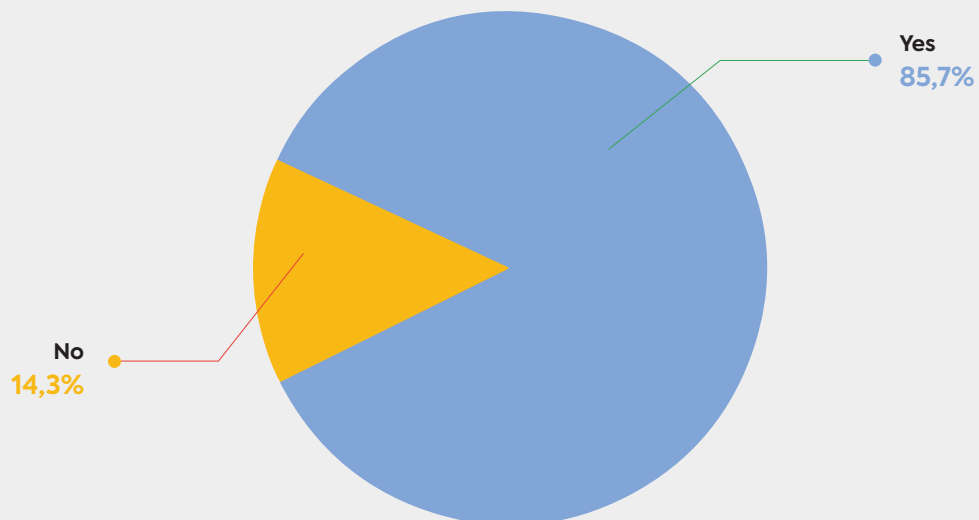
can be seen from Charts 17 and 18, visitors in that regard also opted to answer the survey questions, and positive feedback was received at a very high rate regarding the application mechanisms to be applied following sexual violence and self-help. 17 persons answered the question: **I learned about the application mechanisms I can apply following sexual violence** and only one person provided a negative feedback. From 21 persons responded to **“I learned about what self-help is”**, 3 of them answered no.

I learned about the application mechanisms I can apply following sexual violence



● Chart 20: Answers regarding the information on the application mechanisms following sexual violence covered by csdestek.org

I learned about what self-help is



● Chart 21: Answers regarding self-help information following sexual violence covered by csdestek.org

On the other hand, looking at the survey questions regarding the Istanbul units map, which is another important information on the website, it is seen that there is a low tendency about these questions to be answered by the visitors and the negative answers are higher. While a user answered yes and a user answered no to the question: what support units in Istanbul are, all of the users (2 persons) answered the question: I reached a unit through the map answered as no.

On the other hand, comments left by csdestek.org followers regarding the development of the website also allow us to comment on the potential impact. Visitors who provided a comment mostly talked about the difficulties that survivors might face and shared what information they would like to see on the website. The most general inference we had from these comments is that there is an expectation that the website should empower survivors psychologically and socially. In other words, the website has the potential to create changes in these matters, but the website needs to be developed in this regard.

Sexual violence sometimes also can occur in childhood, it is a traumatic process making persons vulnerable, but what can such individuals do if they want to do something when they grow up? As far as I have observed, this situation is not addressed yet.
(Opinion of a visitor)

It is also very important how family or friends should treat a person who has been subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence. Persons unable to get support, wear themselves to a shadow. I am not getting enough support right now and my experiences are being considered as something normal. This is disturbing. People should be aware of this issue.
(Opinion of a visitor)

I think there should be a detailed article for survivor about how to get rid of all the consequences that the emotions, thoughts and behaviors affecting life for a long time after harassment, and for all those who are now building themselves with these emotions. (Opinion of a visitor)

You need to write also about how to deal with post traumatic stress is possible. (Opinion of a visitor)

6. Conclusion & Recommendations

The guidance studies carried out by the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence in order to support and empower survivors and our research, by which we tried to measure the impact of the website of csdestek.org, have provided us with some results and recommendations.

An important point that draws attention during the research is that there were challenges in following up the processes of applications and survivors after they reached the Association. These challenges are due to the slow and inadequate operation of the units and institutions that the applicants have reached after the Association's guidance, and therefore, the inability to proceed in cases, the Association's inability to allocate sufficient time for case follow-up due to its lack of human resources, and due to the lack of response even though the applicant was tried to be reached for case follow-up. Of course, it is not possible to avoid all of these, but case follow-up is as important as the guidance itself and is essential to increase the positive impact of support studies. For this reason, it is recommended that the Association to transform its support activities into a more systematic mechanism including case follow-up and increase the human power allocated to these studies.

Firstly, in the applications made to the

Association in parallel to the sexual violence cases in Turkey, the majority of the survivors are women and girls. In addition, boys, as well as girls, are subjected to violence and the overall rate of children is very high. However, with our dataset, it has been proven once again that all segments of society, including men can be the survivors of sexual violence. As we stated in the introduction part of the report, the binary gender system and gender inequality cause a pattern of violence that spreads throughout the society.

However, as can be understood from the stories of the survivors, the different forms of violence that we can consider within the scope of sexual violence emerge as intertwined from time to time. There is not a single form of violence, but are forms of sexual violence that occur in different forms.

The purpose of reaching the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence by those who have been subjected to violence varies as well. The most common demand is about getting information on legal processes and to be referred to the mechanisms that can be applied. Another demand that complements this is to get the support of the Association in the process of raising public opinion regarding the survivors' trials. In addition, the demand to reach the units and non-governmental organizations that can provide psychological support

is also one of the demands seen most.

It has been observed that the potential of the Association to refer the survivors to legal mechanisms and units is stronger. It is an expected result that the Association, which has a legal consultant in its support team, to be stronger in this regard. However, the demands of survivors for access to psychological support mechanisms are as strong as legal processes. For this reason, it is recommended that the Association should expand its support studies to include a consultant from the field of psychology.

The needs of survivors to reach the Association also differ. In some applications, the survivors accessed the Association because they realized that they could not access justice and remedies in the legal process they initiated. In some applications, the Association became the primary application unit chosen by the survivors.

However, even though the survivors and their relatives have started their own processes in general after reaching the Association as the primary application unit and after getting information about the support mechanism they can apply to, they still encounter a picture where they cannot establish justice. Although the Association provides important guidance and referrals for survivors, these referrals do not result in positive results due to systemic problems and inadequate interventions of lawmakers

and judicial institutions in case of sexual violence. The impact that the Association can create through support studies cannot necessarily occur at a sufficient level due to factors other than itself.

Despite all the systemic problems and obstacles, there are also important impacts in case of the survivors apply to the Association. First of all, we see that the knowledge of survivors and their relatives about the most fundamental rights and ways of defending their rights has increased significantly as a result of these applications. This result is clearly expressed both in the database of the applications and in our interviews.

In addition, reaching the Association becomes an important step in reducing the feeling of loneliness experienced by survivors and their relatives. Being welcomed without judgment, becoming aware of the experiences of other survivors and of other NGOs from which they can seek support make survivors feel stronger.

In addition to referral/guidance requests received by phone and email, important support is provided for survivors and their relatives through the website csdestek.org. Although Csdestek.org is a website that has a history less than a year, it has high visitor rates. However, it is seen that these visitor rates are mostly due to Facebook and Google ads.

On the other hand, considering the num-

ber of visitors coming not by clicking the ads, it can be said that a significant rate has been achieved. It was also identified that by which keywords the website was accessed by the visitors in this category, and as a result, it is seen that the website was reached for learning about the forms of violence and methods of combating it.

Before the launch of the website, surveys for understanding impact have been added to certain pages of Csdetek.org and the responses to these surveys were also investigated within the scope of impact analysis. As expected, very few surveys were completed. However, it is understood from the filled survey forms that csdestek.org contributed primarily to the raising awareness of the visitors on the basic concepts regarding sexual violence. In addition, the website has served as an important tool providing

information on rights, application and support mechanisms, as well as other tools of support studies.

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This research has shown that the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, with both its support and empowerment studies for survivor and their relatives and its csdestek.org website; has taken the first steps to make the sexual violence visible and to be discussed. With this report we have prepared herein, we aim to provide resource materials to NGOs, experts and activists working in the field by providing information and data on sexual violence, and we would like to make at least a small contribution to create a society where the support mechanisms needed following sexual violence are more clear and accessible at legal and legislation levels.

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WHERE IS THE
SUPPORT SYSTEM?
AFTER SEXUAL VIOLENCE?




csdestek.org



Association for
**Struggle against
Sexual Violence**

www.cinselsiddetlemucadele.org

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