

CSO Profiles



We are implementing the project, "Institutional and Operational Capacity Development for CSOs Benefiting from the UNFPA Support Program for the Prevention of Child, Early, and Forced Marriages," in collaboration with the UNFPA.

Hayat Sende Youth Academy Association

EKSİ 25 Association

The Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (ESHİD)

Katre Women's Counseling and Solidarity Association

Mimoza Women's Association

Flying Broom Women's Communication and Research Association

CSOs

Name

BRIEFLY

Hayat Sende Youth Academy Association identifies problems related to girls and young women in state care being pushed into child, early, and forced marriages (CEFM) and conducts policy-level advocacy activities with stakeholders.

Eksi 25 Association is running a pilot project specifically to reduce the risk of CEFM for children, particularly seasonal agricultural workers.

The Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (ESHİD) provides institutional capacity-building support by working with municipalities and bar associations.

Katre Women's Counseling and Solidarity Association conducts research on the causes and consequences of CEFM in Erzincan and organizes workshops for women.

Mimoza Women's Association raises awareness by meeting with women in local neighborhoods and aims to create a "Service Map."

Finally, **Flying Broom Women's Communication and Research Association** focuses on strengthening its international advocacy capacity in the fight against CEFM.





Hayat
Sende

Hayat Sende Youth Academy Association

02



Year of Establishment

2007

Purpose:

The association was founded with the goal of developing innovative policies and implementing practices to address the challenges faced by children and young people under state care, as well as individuals who have left care.

Website:

www.hayatsende.org

Thematic Areas:

They work in the fields of children, young people, and women under state care, as well as foster care and adoption.

Hayat Sende Youth Academy Association

02

Activities and Focus Areas

- They provide scholarships, mentoring, social service counseling, and psychological support to strengthen the psychosocial and educational lives of children and young people who have grown up under state care.
- They prepare policy recommendations and hold meetings with decision-makers and implementers to improve the child protection system.
- They conduct awareness-raising activities, such as creating a "correct vocabulary," to combat the stigmatization of children and young people who grew up under state care.
- They organize research and briefs to make the needs of children and young people in care visible and to develop solution proposals.
- They carry out training, workshops, and mentoring to strengthen the capacity of the civil society organizations they work with. In this context, they launched an open-source database, www.alternatifbakim.org, to facilitate access to information.

Their Role in the CEFM Prevention Support Program

Within the scope of the Child, Early, and Forced Marriage (CEFM) Prevention Support Program, they collaborated with stakeholders to identify the issue of girls and women in state care being pushed into CEFM.

To this end, they held a search workshop with 34 stakeholders from civil society organizations, government, and academia. They compiled the workshop outputs into a report and conducted policy-level advocacy activities.

You can access the workshop report [here](#) .





EKSİ 25 DERNEĐİ

Orada Çocuk Var!!

EKSi 25 Association



Year of Establishment

2015

Purpose:

The association was founded with the goal of ensuring the best interests, life, development, participation, and protection from neglect, abuse, and all forms of violence for every individual up to the age of 25. They also conduct work focused on nature and the prevention of the climate crisis.

Website:

www.eksi25.org.tr

Thematic Areas: They work to create a culture of respect for children's rights, increase public awareness about violence against children, and provide preventive, protective, and child-friendly services.

EKSi 25 Association

Activities and Focus Areas

The association operates in three provinces and four centers: the Eksi 25 Children's Village and Sebahattin Kirtunç Migration Campus in Eskişehir, Bir Arada Children's Village in Kütahya, and Eksi 25 Hatay Children's Village in Hatay.

As part of their Children's Villages project, they create a safe living space for children in these provinces to strengthen the social interactions and coping skills of all children, especially those from disadvantaged backgrounds.

They provide legal and psychological counseling, as well as psychosocial support. They have also made four different training modules developed by their experts for families, children, teachers, and lawyers available as open-source resources.

With a holistic and rights-based approach, they collaborate with relevant institutions to create a life where children and youth are happy and safe. Their work includes situation analysis, community-wide awareness campaigns, empowering children and youth about their rights, ensuring their active participation in areas that concern them, supporting young people who have been exposed to violence, and contributing to the development of policies and the strengthening of relevant legislation and practices.

They carry out their work through seven programs covering a wide range of topics, including combating violence and discrimination, children's rights, case monitoring, awareness-raising, and initiatives focused on nature and the climate crisis.

EKSi 25 Association

Their Role in the CEFM Prevention Support Program

It is a known fact that child, early, and forced marriages (CEFM) are a widespread issue among seasonal migrant agricultural worker families. According to a 2020 report by the Eskişehir Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry, Eskişehir hosts 13,255 seasonal migrant workers between March and November. Most of these workers (93.4%) come from Şanlıurfa.

As part of this project, the association began working in 2022 in collaboration with Anadolu University, UNFPA, and the Ministry of National Education. They conducted a pilot study for primary prevention at the Sebahattin Kirtunç Seasonal Agricultural Workers and Migration Campus.

To do this, they created activity areas appropriate for children's ages and development and received positive feedback. Based on this experience, they concluded that CEFM is a traditional and cultural problem that can be eliminated by empowering children and women.

The project is ongoing in collaboration with the 8 Basamak Çocuk Association and Odunpazarı Municipality. It aims to prevent CEFM among seasonal agricultural worker families by developing a model based on the empowerment of children and women and centered on child participation.

So far, they have opened a total of 39 workshops, with 569 participants benefiting from them. In these workshops, they received support from the 8 Basamak Çocuk Association and implemented a Peer-to-Peer Training Model. They also prepared and published the "Preventing Child, Early and Forced Marriages: A Guide to Good Practice" report. Additionally, they held focus group discussions with children and women, conducted five empowerment training sessions on topics such as CEFM prevention, children's rights, application mechanisms, and women's health. They also held a meeting with the foremen at the tent settlement and provided 57 individual consultations.



ESHİD

Eşit Haklar

İçin

İzleme Derneği

The Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (ESHİD)



Year of Establishment:
2010

Purpose:

The association was founded with the aim of ensuring the recognition and provision of human rights and freedoms for all. To this end, it works to improve social organization, ensure democratic political participation, prevent discrimination, promote respect for human rights and differences, and implement the norms of a democratic rule of law.

Website:

www.esithaklar.org

Thematic Areas:

Election monitoring, access to justice, the right to peaceful assembly and protest, discrimination based on race, ethnicity, belief, or religion, strengthening human rights defenders, and empowering access to justice and equality.

The Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (ESHID)



Activities and Focus Areas

The association works to combat discrimination and protect human rights through monitoring and reporting, research, advocacy, legal and practical support, and education and capacity building.

They conduct monitoring activities to identify discrimination and rights violations, reporting the data to the public and policymakers.

Through their research, they analyze societal needs and discriminatory trends, turning their findings into policy recommendations.

Their advocacy work influences public policies and contributes to decision-making processes based on equality and human rights.

They provide legal and practical support to individuals who have experienced rights violations, offering the necessary guidance to help people exercise their rights.

They also conduct training programs and capacity-building activities to strengthen civil society organizations, bar associations, and other stakeholders.

The Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (ESHİD)

Their Role in the CEFM Prevention Support Program

Within the scope of the Child, Early, and Forced Marriage (CEFM) Prevention Support Program, the association carried out a two-phased project.

Phase 1: In collaboration with the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, they prepared a "Monitoring Guide for Municipalities on Child, Early, and Forced Marriages." This guide helped to strengthen the data collection, policy development, and monitoring capacities of municipalities.

Phase 2: They chose Muş province as a pilot area. Their goals are to provide legal support for CEFM prevention in Muş, strengthen data collection and monitoring capacity, and help establish sustainable collaboration models among local institutions. To achieve this, they have begun collaborating with the Muş Bar Association, Muş Municipality, and local civil society organizations.

In this second phase, they will:

Organize capacity-building training for lawyers working at the Women's and Children's Rights Centers of the Muş Bar Association, covering national and international standards.

Hold a workshop to introduce and evaluate the guide, with the aim of increasing coordination among the municipality, bar association, and civil society organizations.

Prepare and distribute informative brochures for children in both Turkish and Kurdish. Conduct a survey to understand local perceptions and needs regarding CEFM.





ERZİNCAN
KATRE KADIN
Danışma ve Dayanışma Derneği

Katre Women's Counseling and Solidarity Association



Year of Establishment:
2019

Purpose:

To contribute to the empowerment of women and LGBTI+ individuals in Erzincan through solidarity. The association also aims to support women in building lives free from violence and all forms of discrimination, and to provide a feminist perspective to all women and LGBTI+ individuals, especially young women, so they can learn about their rights and question the patriarchal mindset.

Website:

www.katrekadin.com

Thematic Areas:

Women, LGBTI+, and child, early, and forced marriages (CEFM).

Katre Women's Counseling and Solidarity Association



Activities and Focus Areas

- The association accepts violence reports from women and LGBTI+ individuals, providing them with legal, social, and psychological support.
- To combat male violence against women, they hold awareness-raising meetings on topics such as gender, violence stemming from gender inequality, strategies for fighting it, access to support mechanisms, women's rights, Law No. 6284 and the Istanbul Convention, the right to alimony and legal aid, and women's health.
- They take their work into neighborhoods and villages to meet with women and discuss reproductive and sexual health.
- To reach women who find it difficult to leave their neighborhoods and villages, they regularly conduct fieldwork. Before these activities, they prepare and analyze surveys to identify women's needs and problems, publishing their findings in reports.

Katre Women's Counseling and Solidarity Association



Their Role in the CEFM Prevention Support Program

In the first phase of the CEFM Prevention Support Program, the association conducted a research project to gather quantitative and qualitative data on CEFM in Erzincan. They held interviews with eight local institutions and carried out face-to-face surveys with a sample of women from different backgrounds in the city.

In the second phase, based on the findings from their research, they started working to address the lack of knowledge about CEFM and increase awareness among women. They are organizing workshops for women in three neighborhoods they worked in during the first phase. In these workshops, they provide information on the causes and consequences of CEFM, the various health and legal risks it poses, and the restrictive effects of traditional roles assigned to women. They also create a safe space for women to share their experiences and empower one another.

Mimmoza
Kadın Derneği

Mimoza Women's Association

Year of Establishment:
2020

Purpose:

The association was founded with the aims of supporting women's equal participation in social, economic, cultural, and political life; strengthening gender equality; combating violence, discrimination, and inequality against women; and contributing to the prevention of child, early, and forced marriages in particular.

Website:

www.mimoza.org.tr

Thematic Areas:

Gender equality, combating violence against women, prevention of child, early, and forced marriages, access to legal, psychological, and social support mechanisms, empowerment of local and refugee women, women's representation in local governments, and rights-based advocacy.



Mimozza Women's Association

Activities and Focus Areas

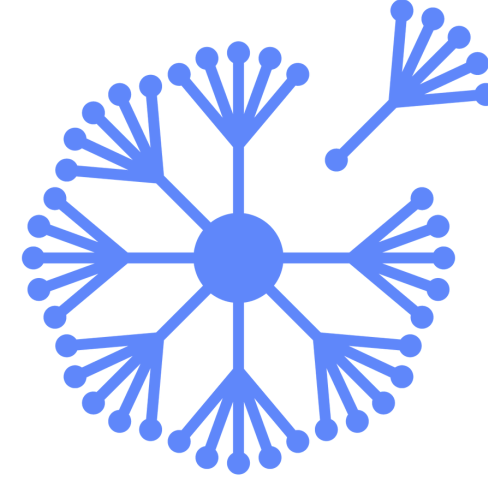
- They provide psychological and legal counseling services to women.
- They organize awareness-raising campaigns and informative workshops on gender equality, violence against women, and CEFM (child, early, and forced marriages).
- They meet with women in neighborhoods, institutions, and schools to listen to their experiences and develop social support mechanisms that meet their needs.
- They conduct solidarity and advocacy activities to empower local and refugee women and strengthen inter-institutional collaborations.

Their Role in the CEFM Prevention Support Program

In the first phase of the CEFM Prevention Support Program, the association focused on strengthening its internal capacity. They organized training on the prevention of CEFM for their staff and conducted awareness campaigns on the risks and consequences of CEFM by meeting with women in neighborhoods.

In the second phase of the program, they will: Organize workshops with muhtars (village/neighborhood heads) on the health risks and legal aspects of CEFM. Create a "Service Map" to make application and referral mechanisms for combating CEFM more visible. Hold workshops with women in neighborhoods to discuss the risks and consequences of CEFM and increase their awareness of the issue.





UÇAN SÜPÜRGE
KADIN İLETİŞİM VE
ARAŞTIRMA DERNEĞİ

FLYING BROOM WOMEN'S COMMUNICATION
AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

Flying Broom Women's Communication & Research Association

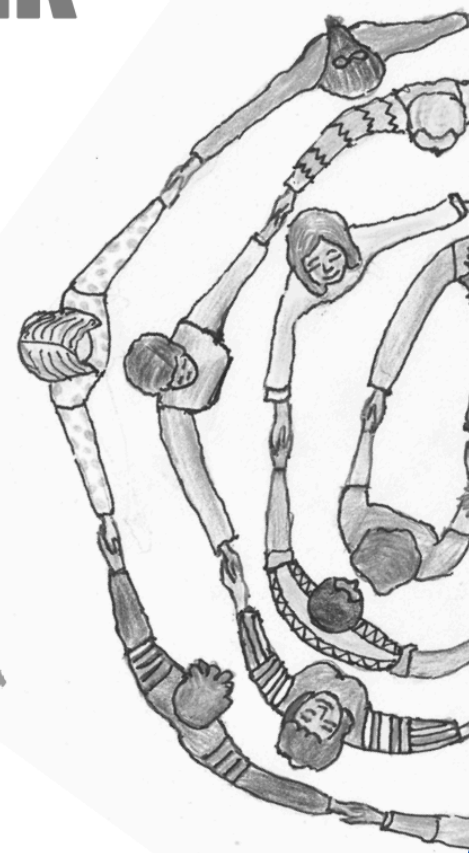


ÇOCUK YAŞTA ERKEN VE ZORLA EVLİLİKLERİN GERÇEKLEŞME BİÇİMLERİ

Evlilik ekonomisi: Başlık parası çeşitli ülkelerde olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de halen uygulanmaktadır. Bazı ülkelerde bir kadın ne kadar erken yaşta evlenirse, ailesine ödenecek başlık ya da çeyiz parası miktarı o kadar yüksek olmaktadır. Ekonomik yetersizlik/güçsüzlük çeken ailelerin kızlarını mümkün olan en erken yaşta evlendirmesi yoksullukla baş etme stratejisi olarak karşımıza çıkarken, aynı zamanda çocuk hakları ihlallerinin ekonomiyi ilgisizinde ortaya koymaktadır.	Berdel: Berdel, bir takas uygulamasıdır. Ailenin evlenecek oğlunun evleneceği kadının ailesine başlık parası ödemek istemediği için kendi kızlarını gelinlerinin erkek kardeşleriyle evlendirmek istemesi, bu talebin olumlu karşılması durumunda ailelerin kız çocuklarını takas etmesidir. Berdele konu olan kızlar genellikle henüz reği olmamış çocuklardır. Berdel, kız çocuğu araçlaştıran bir değişim aracı, bir alışveriş nesnesi haline getirmektedir.	Miras ve malvarlığı devri: Hane malvarlığının evlatlara devredilmesinde ayrımcılık halen görülebilmektedir. Bazı aileler kendilerine miras kalan veya miras olarak bırakacakları para veya taşınır-taşınmaz mülkü "nasılla evlenip gidecek" savıyla kız çocuğa bırakmak istememektedir. Bu nedenle kızlarının miras hakkı konusunda farkındalık kazanmadan olabildiğince küçük yaşta evlenmesini tercih ederler. Böylece ailenin malvarlığının yönetimi, ailenin soyunu devam ettireceği düşünülen oğlan çocukların tasarrufunda olacaktır.
Rol modellerin olumsuz etkisi: Çocuk yaşta evlendirilen veya evlenen anne babalar, çocukların da erken yaşta evlenmelerini normal karşılayabilmektedir. Ayrıca, yaşanan çevrede erken evlilikler daha yaygınsa hem ebeveyn hem de çocuklar evlilik kararını geciktirmek istemeyebilir.	LGBTI+ bireylerin zorla evlendirilmesi: İkili cinsiyet sistemini içselleştiren ve tek seçenek olarak işaretleyen toplumlarda, farklı cinsiyet kimlikleri ve cinsel yönelimler çeşitlilik olarak değil, hastalık olarak görülür. LGBTI+ bireyler de zorla evlendirmeye maruz kalabilmektedir. Çocuğunun eşcinsel olduğunu öğrenen veya bundan şüphelenen ebeveynin onu heteroseksüel evliliğe zorladığı pek çok vaka vardır. Bu zorlamanın nedeni eşcinselliğin bir varoluş değil geçici bir heves veya patolojik bir durum olduğunun varsayılması ve bu 'hastalığın' diğer cinsle evlenince geçeceğine inanılmasıdır.	Çocuk ölüm oranlarında artış: Sahra altı Afrika ülkeleri gibi dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde iklim krizi, gıda güvenliği, salgınlar ve çatışma ortamı gibi sebepler çocuk ve bebek ölümlerini arttırmaktadır. Kız çocukların üreme kapasitesinin en yüksek olduğu yaşlarda yani olabildiğince erken evlendirilip çocuk doğurma zorlanmasının bir nedeni de budur.
İzleme mekanizmalarının yetersizliği: Evlilik gerekçesiyle kız çocuğunun eğitim hayatından çekilmesi, hamile kalması ya da didede maruz bırakılması gibi durumların devlet kurumları tarafından ya bilinmediği ya da takibini yapılmadığı görülmektedir. Pratikte hem okul yetkililerinin hem de sağlık çalışanlarının bu duruma ilgili birimleri haber vererek çocuğun takibini sağlaması ve gerekirse çocuğun devlet korumasına alınması gerekmektedir.	Politik Nedenler	Hükümetlerin politikaları: Çocuk yaşta evlilikleri bir çocuk hakları ihali ve suç olarak görmeyen hükümetlerin yönetimindeki ülkelerde, çocuk yaşta evliliklerin durdurulması daha da zor ve karmaşık bir hal almaktadır. İktisadi, ekonomik ve beşeri kalkınmayı, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini dikikatte alan ve önceliklendiren kamu yönetimi ve devlet politikaları yerine genç nüfusu artırmak için evlilik ve çocuk doğurmayı toplumsal norm haline getiren siyasal durumu olan hükümetler, yurttışarında bu tavsiyeyi yerine getirme motivasyonu yaratmaktadır.
Birden çok evliliğin hukuki dayanağının olması: Orta Afrika Cumhuriyeti gibi bazı ülkelerde erkeklerin birden fazla kadını evlenmeleri yasal olarak mümkündür. Erkekler, genç kadınlar ve henüz reği olmamış kız çocuklar ile evlenecek sosyal statülerini arttırdıklarını düşünmektedir. Türkiye'de çok eşlilik yasal değildir. Ne evlilik, yasal olmamasına rağmen fill evliliklerine rastlanmaktadır.	18 yaşından küçük çocukların ailelerinin onayıyla evlenmesi: Türkiye'de yasal evlilik yaşı 18'dir. Ancak, bu yaşın altındaki 17 veya 16 yaşındaki kız çocukların vasililerinin yazılı onayı ve yetkili mahkemenin izniyle evlendirilmesi yaygındır. Olağanüstü durumlarda 16 yaşını doldurmuş çocukların aile mahkemesi hakiminin verdiği izin ile evlenmesi yaşı getirilen istisna olarak açıklanır.	Resmi nikah dışındaki hukuki olmayan uygulamalar: Türk Ceza Kanunu 230. maddesinin başlığında "dinsel tören" ifadesiyle da "resmi nikah olmaksızın dini tören yapmak ve yaptırmak suç" artırılarak kapsamına dahil edilmiştir. Çünkü yetkili mahkemenin başvurusu üzerine kararını Anayasa Mahkemesinin kararı uyarınca yürürlükte olan başlıkta yer almasına rağmen...

ÇOCUK YAŞTA EVLİLİKLER ATLASI

ÇOCUK YAŞTA EVLİLİKLERLE MÜCADELEDE KÜRESEL İYİ UYGULAMA ÖRNEKLERİ VE ÜLKELERDEKİ DURUM



uçan süpürge kadın iletişim ve araştırma derneği

Year of Establishment:
2008

Purpose: The association was founded with the aim of advocating for, promoting, and ensuring gender equality in all areas. They focus on protecting and developing the human rights of women and girls and contributing to the advancement of civil society.

Website:

www.ucansupurgederneji.org

Thematic Areas:

They work within the framework of four advocacy programs they have developed: the prevention of child, early, and forced marriages; encouraging girls, including those with disabilities, to pursue education and careers in science, technology, engineering, art, and mathematics (STEAM); critical media literacy and media monitoring based on gender and inclusivity; and art for advocacy. They conduct work in a wide range of thematic areas, including gender equality, children's rights, ecology, media, disability rights, and art.

Flying Broom Women's Communication & Research Association

Activities and Focus Areas



- They carry out projects focusing on advocacy and communication to raise public awareness against the marriage of girls. They also remind relevant institutions of their constitutional obligations under international human rights conventions and work to support the school attendance, right to participation, well-being, and fundamental human rights of girls.
- They produce inclusive information and documents/publications for advocacy on topics such as the impact of climate change and multiple crises on human rights, how women and girls with disabilities are affected by early/forced marriages, the relationship between food, nutrition, and gender inequality in the context of ecological rights, and the inclusivity of digital technologies.
- They translate and disseminate reports, books, and briefs on the topics they work on. They also share publications from civil society organizations and international institutions on the Information and Document Center section of their website.
- They actively participate in the networks they are members of, engaging in work that aims for mutual learning and empowerment through the sharing of experience and knowledge.
- They organize webinars, online and in-person discussions, concept workshops, and forums to discuss topics of interest with their wide network.
- They contribute to reports made by civil society to international human rights mechanisms with their own thematic reports (for example, their stakeholder report on child marriage submitted to the Universal Periodic Review).

Flying Broom Women's Communication & Research Association

Their Role in the CEFM Prevention Support Program

In the first period (2023-2024) of the Support Program, they carried out the project "Combating Child Marriage: Changing Dynamics, New Tools." As part of this project, they published an Atlas containing examples of efforts to combat child marriage in 52 countries, a Guide for journalists and digital content producers, a Glossary of terms related to child marriage, a Typology of early and forced marriages, and three information briefs.

In the second phase of the program (2025), they developed the project "Strengthening the International Advocacy Capacity of Civil Society Organizations for the Prevention of Child Marriage." They translated and localized the guide titled "Leveraging United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms To End Child Marriage" from the global advocacy network Girls Not Brides, of which they are a member. They conducted training consisting of three workshops to increase the ability of CSOs to use four UN mechanisms for advocacy: the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Universal Periodic Review.

The training was attended by 49 people, including 25 from civil society organizations. The participants completed the 10-hour training and received their certificates of attendance. In the workshops, facilitated by Selen Doğan and Sinem Sefa Akay, lawyer Ayşe Yaşar Yıldırım, Gülfer Kırbaş from the Çember Association, gender expert Nurcihan Temur, Pınar Öktem from UNICEF, Gülbanu Altunok Dertli from UN Women, and Ceren Can from STGM shared their experiences.

They also repeated the Concept Workshop they held in the first phase. In this workshop, they discussed 12 concepts/terms from the guide they translated with participants from civil society organizations, legal professionals, and other professions. The most important output of this project was the Training Kit, which includes practical information on using the international mechanisms covered in the training, as well as the Glossary of Terms and supporting documents (briefs on combating early and forced marriages for women and girls with disabilities; the effect of the climate crisis on child marriage; and how information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence can help in the fight against child marriage).