Studies on the gendered effects in refugee and asylum regimes often refer to two problems: The non-recognition of gender related persecution as ‘persecution’ as defined by the 1951 Geneva Convention and the lack of gender-sensitive asylum reception and protection processes. Furthermore, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) against refugee women is often neglected due to the invisibility of refugee women in daily life and the difficulties of collecting data among refugees. With these issues in mind, their research adopts gender as an analytical category to explore the effects of Turkey’s asylum regime on women and LGBTI+s. Therefore, it focuses on the different forms of sexual and gender based violence that woman and LGBTI+ asylum seekers face during their journey, on their arrival to and during their stay in Turkey.

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