

Cyprus
Stakeholder Report for the United Nations Universal Periodic Review

Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights,
a non-governmental organization in special consultative status,
and
The Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies

for the 46th Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
April–May 2023

Submitted 11 October 2023

Founded in 1983, **The Advocates for Human Rights** (“The Advocates”) is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law. The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publication. The Advocates is committed to ensuring human rights protection for women around the world. The Advocates has published reports on violence against women as a human rights issue, provided consultation and commentary of draft laws on domestic violence, and trained lawyers, police, prosecutors, judges, and other law enforcement personnel to effectively implement new and existing laws on domestic violence.

The Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies (MIGS) was founded in 2000 by a group of researchers, academics and gender equality practitioners, and it is based at the University of Nicosia. Combining research, training, and advocacy, MIGS promotes women's rights and gender equality in public policies in Cyprus and the Euro-Mediterranean region. As a leading organization that contributes to social change at various levels, MIGS provides a range of specialized services for the development of gender equality plans, strategies and mainstreaming, and gender-impact assessments towards the achievement of gender equality and equity in decision-making centers and help make equality a political priority gender in research, innovation, and sustainable development. www.medinstgenderstudies.org

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report addresses Cyprus' laws and policies with respect to combatting gender-based violence against women including trafficking; non-discrimination of women and girls and women's participation in political life; and protecting the rights of women migrants and asylum seekers. While Cyprus has made advances to promote the human rights of women, the responsible institutions lack adequate capacity, transparency, and coordination. Laws on domestic violence require harmonization and do not sufficiently protect victims. Cyprus does not effectively support all victims of gender-based violence, as it has not established rape crisis centers, sexual violence referral centers, or a suitable number of shelters. Additionally, Cyprus has failed to provide consistent, transparent, and disaggregated data on the implementation and effectiveness of its programs and the breadth of crimes of violence against women.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Partially Implemented

2. Cyprus accepted 22 recommendations relating to protection of victims of trafficking.¹ Despite accepting these recommendations, trafficking continues to be a prevalent issue in Cyprus.²
3. The majority of trafficked persons are nationals of other countries.³ The mechanisms in place for protecting victims of trafficking lack coordination and do not adequately take into account the specific needs of victims of trafficking. The Refugee Law identifies victims of human trafficking as a vulnerable category who are entitled to an expedited asylum process, which prioritizes their asylum case.⁴ The mechanism for identifying victims of trafficking needs further development: government authorities, medical professionals, and social welfare services can report to the Asylum Service if an individual claiming asylum is a vulnerable category and needs a specialized reception, but the process is lengthy and not standardized.⁵ Therefore, stakeholders such as government agencies and refugee services do not always identify victims of trafficking.⁶
4. In addition, factors such as psychological condition and the impact of trauma are not always taken into consideration during interviews.⁷ The interview process with the police can re-traumatize victims.⁸ One interviewee detailed how the police officer accused her of lying and pressured her to reveal who had coached her on what to say.⁹ Individuals reported being called in for multiple interviews, with at least one individual having ten.¹⁰ Prioritized cases may also meet delays due to backlog, shortage of interpreters, or challenges obtaining the additional requirements.¹¹ The process is lengthy and is limited by a lack of training around gender and culturally specific needs.¹²

A41 Constitutional and legislative framework; B10 Access to justice & remedy; D28 Gender-based violence; D29 Domestic violence; D51 Administration of justice and fair trial; F13 Violence Against Women

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Partially Implemented

5. In the third cycle, Cyprus received and accepted four recommendations related to preventing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and expanding protection for victim-survivors.¹³

Legislative framework

6. Cyprus ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, also known as the Istanbul Convention, in 2017¹⁴. In 2021, Cyprus passed the new Prevention and Combatting of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Law to implement the Istanbul Convention.¹⁵
7. While authorities consulted civil society organizations in the drafting stage, the government bypassed civil society in the final phases of the process and modified the final draft behind closed doors.¹⁶ As a result of these last-minute changes, the Law encompasses definitions of women and gender conflating gender, gender identity, and biological sex.¹⁷ These definitions are problematic as they may allow national policies and implementation practices to not fully acknowledge the gendered nature of violence against women and girls. This approach may also allow Cyprus to overlook intersectional discrimination against trans women in data collection.¹⁸
8. Cyprus has not harmonized the 2021 Prevention and Combatting of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Law with pre-existing laws on domestic violence. Historically, domestic violence and violence against women have been framed within the concept of violence in the family through the Violence in the Family Laws 2000 and 2004. This framework did not have a gender lens, therefore obscuring the gendered nature of family violence.¹⁹ The passage of the Prevention and Combatting of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Law (2021) has instated a welcome gender perspective, but provisions within the 2021 Law conflict with the Violence in the Family Laws. In particular, these laws fail to harmonize definitions of domestic violence as well as other provisions, which risk leaving survivors of domestic violence without adequate protection.²⁰ These weakened protections are especially concerning since, during the first lockdown imposed in March and April 2021, there was a 30% increase in calls to the National Helpline for Violence in the Family (1440) and a 58% increase in incidents of domestic violence.²¹
9. The 2021 Prevention and Combatting of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Law foresees the establishment of a coordinating body that is accountable to the Minister of Justice and Public Order.²² However, the structure and composition of the coordinating body falls short of what is required by Article 10 of the Istanbul Convention. The coordinating body does not have the necessary government machinery or resources to carry out its mandate.²³ Therefore, a fully institutionalized entity, equipped with a clear mandate, powers and competences, as well as sufficient technical, human, and financial resources to carry out its mandate is needed.²⁴

10. While the 2021 Prevention and Combatting of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Law did not define femicide, Cyprus passed a law on femicide under the Law on the Prevention, Protection and Combatting of Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Amendment) (No. 2) Law of 2021. The law specifically defines femicide as the intentional killing of a woman because of her gender or in the context of intimate partner violence. This definition recognizes that femicide is often motivated by gender-based discrimination and seeks to hold perpetrators accountable for the specific harm caused by gender-based violence. Additionally, the law foresees the establishment of a national database to track femicides and other forms of violence against women.
11. Despite this protection, other forms of violence against women, including rape, sexual abuse, and female genital mutilation are overlooked in policy and practice in Cyprus. To date, there are no rape crisis centers nor sexual violence referral centers in Cyprus.²⁵ The National Action Plan on Gender Equality 2019-2023 mentioned in paragraph 22 of this report does not include specific actions to combat female genital mutilation.²⁶

Domestic violence shelters

12. According to the latest available data, there is only one women's shelter operating in Northern Cyprus²⁷ and 3 shelters currently operating in the Republic of Cyprus,²⁸ notably in Nicosia, Limassol and in Paphos, with a capacity of, respectively, seven, five and two rooms, hosting victims for periods of between four and six months. Shelters are constantly at full capacity and the number of family places is insufficient. Indeed, a total of 14 rooms and 47 bed spaces²⁹ available for women seeking shelter from domestic violence falls short of the target of one bed per 10,000 head of population. These 47 bed spaces currently equal 1 bed per 18,894 people. Cyprus must increase the number of beds by 42 (according to figures from 2021).
13. The Woman's House (Σπίτι της Γυναίκας) (WH) began operation in December 2020 in Nicosia at the initiative of the Advisory Committee for the Preventing and Combatting of Violence in the Family (ACPCVF). It is a multiagency and multi-professional crisis center for victims of violence against women and their children and is operated by the Association for the Preventing and Handling of Violence in the Family (SPAVO) with full government funding.³⁰ It is based on the Family Justice Centre model and operates as a "one-stop-shop", according to which all the services involved are co-located and coordinated under the same roof with the aim of effectively managing cases. The provision of services is not conditional on the victim pressing charges against the perpetrator.³¹ The multi-professional network of services in the Woman's House includes services provided by social workers, psychologists, healthcare professionals, legal professionals, and the police.³² A mother and her dependent children will receive the initial services at the Woman's House in order to avoid their separation and thus avoid further revictimization.³³ Despite its quick success at handling 106 violence against women cases from December 2020 to March 2021,³⁴ the WH has yet to be rolled out nationally and does not compensate the lack of service provision for survivors of domestic violence in Cyprus.³⁵ WH cannot operate effectively due to the lack of cooperation from the police and social services.³⁶

Access to justice and administration of justice

14. Victim-survivors of gender-based violence do not experience adequate access to justice. While the 2000 Violence in the Family Law³⁷ provides for the speedy trial of domestic

violence cases, in practice, criminal processes are prolonged and are not conducive to victims staying in the process.³⁸ The 2000 Violence in the Family Law and the 2021 Prevention and Combatting of Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence Law³⁹ also provide for protective orders,⁴⁰ but the process of issuing and implementing such orders is time-consuming and require criteria which leave many victims without protection. Even in cases where protective orders are issued, there is no system or monitoring mechanism for their implementation.⁴¹ Further, while women victims of domestic violence have the right to legal aid,⁴² in practice, there are currently no specific criteria for administering legal aid. Courts often deny this right arbitrarily.⁴³

15. In many cases, courts impose "light" sentences on perpetrators, such as fines or suspending their sentence.⁴⁴ Prosecutors and judges do not have adequate training to ensure that cases involving violence against women are not re-qualified into charges which carry lighter penalties and deprive victims access to protection, support and compensation.⁴⁵
16. Cyprus has not implemented Article 31 of the Istanbul Convention regarding child custody, visitation rights, and safety issues in domestic violence cases, and child contact arrangements leave women exposed to further coercive and controlling behavior of the perpetrator.⁴⁶

Funding

17. Overall, there is a lack of funding dedicated to combatting violence against women and domestic violence in Cyprus,⁴⁷ including regarding funding for providing services to survivors⁴⁸ and training frontline professionals.⁴⁹ This lack of funding feeds the underreporting of domestic violence cases in the country.⁵⁰ Cyprus has instituted a welcome National Strategy for Preventing and Combatting of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (2023-2028), but has not provided a dedicated budget for its implementation.⁵¹

Data Collection

18. Overall, there is a lack of intersectional data collection on domestic violence at all levels in Cyprus.⁵² And the available data is scarce and inconsistent and does not provide an overall picture on the prevalence of violence against women in Cyprus, impedes an in-depth understanding of the root causes of gender-based violence,⁵³ and obscures the support and protection provided to victims and the response of the relevant institutions.⁵⁴ In particular, the insufficient collection of statistical data on the number of reports received by the police, the investigations opened, indictments made, and final convictions handed down by courts renders it difficult to assess attrition rates and identify gaps in the criminal justice response.⁵⁵ It is also not possible to assess the number and type of protection orders, therefore it is not possible to assess their effectiveness in protecting victims or in preventing further violence, including femicide.⁵⁶

Implementation

19. In Cyprus there is fragmented implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence across different government departments and services. The lack of coordination and communication among government bodies and services has led to a large number of initiatives and actions without any policy dialogue, involvement of women's organizations and NGOs, and often without specific objectives, impact indicators, funding allocation,

follow-up or evaluation.⁵⁷ The responsibility for implementing policies and measures on domestic violence rests with the competent state authorities by law, but the current coordinating body comprises members who work in a volunteer and advisory capacity without executive power or mandate to implement policies and measures on domestic violence.⁵⁸

F12 Discrimination against women, F14 Participation of women in political and public life

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Partially Implemented

20. In the third cycle of the UPR, Cyprus received nine recommendations regarding improving women's participation in public and political life,⁵⁹ nine recommendations regarding gender equality and implementing the National Action Plan for Gender Equality,⁶⁰ and five recommendations on improving gender equality in employment,⁶¹ all of which Cyprus accepted.
21. Cyprus further received six recommendations on participation of women in the peace process and establishing a national action plan on women, peace and security.⁶² Cyprus accepted all six recommendations.

Gender equality

22. Since the third cycle of the UPR, Cyprus adopted a new National Action Plan on Gender Equality 2019-2023.⁶³ Upon its termination in 2023, Cyprus will establish a subsequent strategy for gender equality from 2024 to 2026, currently under development by the Commissioner for Gender Equality.
23. Despite these National Action Plans, women in Cyprus remain largely excluded from decision-making and leadership positions, especially in public and political life.⁶⁴ In the May 2021 parliamentary elections, only 8 out of 56 representatives elected were women.⁶⁵ According to the 2022 EU gender equality index, only 25% of Ministers, 14.3% of Members of Parliament and 15.3% of members of regional assemblies are women.⁶⁶ Overall, there is a lack of political will, on the level of the government as well as political parties, to promote gender mainstreaming in policy processes and adopt positive action measures, including quotas, in line with article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.⁶⁷
24. Economically, Cypriot women still earn on average 10.2% less than their male counterparts.⁶⁸ Women's employment rate is still at 70.1% compared to 81.7% for men, and women's part-time employment rate is nearly twice men's, making Cyprus one of the most gender-segregated countries in the EU when it comes to employment.⁶⁹

Women's participation in the peace process

25. In 2020, Cyprus adopted its first National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for 2021-2025.⁷⁰ Women have historically been under-represented in the peace-process negotiations on both the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot sides.⁷¹ Women's underrepresentation in the peace-process is an example of a broader struggle for women's access to justice in Cyprus, where they face gender stereotypes and deeply rooted sexist attitudes.⁷² These barriers are even higher for particularly disadvantaged groups such as migrant women,⁷³ women with disabilities,⁷⁴ lesbian, bisexual, and transgender ("LBT")

women,⁷⁵ and Turkish Cypriots,⁷⁶ as intersectional discrimination is overlooked at all levels of the criminal justice and political systems in Cyprus.⁷⁷

26. Authorities approved the National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace & Security in December 2020,⁷⁸ but there is no available information on its implementation. NGOs have not been informed on how they can be involved or supported financially in implementing its actions.⁷⁹
27. The lack of political will to address gender-based and intersectional discrimination in Cyprus translates into the general lack of data available on women in decision-making and in the peace-process.⁸⁰ It is impossible to combat discrimination and promote gender equality in policy and practice without comprehensive and disaggregated statistics allowing Cypriots, including decision-makers, to grasp the extent of this problem.

G4 Migrants, G5 Refugees & asylum seekers

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Partially Implemented

28. Cyprus received and accepted 15 recommendations relating to the protection of asylum seekers⁸¹ and five recommendations to expand protection of migrant's labor rights.⁸²

Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker survivors of sexual/gender-based violence

29. Migrant women and girls have historically been excluded from policies, structures and administrative practices in place in Cyprus.⁸³ Even though the Refugee Law entails gender-based provisions, its implementation remains fragmented. Authorities carry out individualized assessments in Cyprus' receptions centers on an *ad hoc* basis.⁸⁴ Vulnerability assessments conducted from March to November 2019 at the First Reception Center, the first stop for people arriving in Cyprus to seek international protection including asylum, concluded that 50% of women arriving in Cyprus to seek international protection reported some form of sexual and/or gender-based violence ("SGBV").⁸⁵ The assessments also indicates that LGBTQI+ individuals are clearly at heightened risk of SGBV.⁸⁶ Yet, reception services fail to address the specific needs of SGBV survivors.
30. Integration policies are also failing migrant women in Cyprus.⁸⁷ Migrant women are at increased risk of femicide,⁸⁸ face additional barriers to access help,⁸⁹ and are more likely to experience specific forms of gender-based violence such as rape and sexual abuse⁹⁰ or female genital mutilation.⁹¹ Despite these intersecting discriminations, migrant women are "invisible" to national laws and policies.⁹²

Protection of migrant domestic workers

31. Undocumented domestic workers in Cyprus, most of whom are women,⁹³ are particularly at risk of trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation,⁹⁴ as domestic work is often the only job migrant women have access to.⁹⁵ Domestic workers frequently live in the private households of their employers and many report physical, psychological, and sexual abuse.⁹⁶
32. Asylum-seeking and other migrant women also experience barriers to accessing specialized support services such as those provided by the Women's House and/or shelters, as a referral from the welfare services/or the police is always a prerequisite.⁹⁷ Therefore, there is a need to develop and improve accessibility to protection and support services,

including social welfare services, the Women's House and shelters for asylum-seeking and/or migrant women, including domestic workers.

33. Overall, there is a lack of intersectional and systematic data and research on refugee and asylum seekers at all levels in Cyprus.⁹⁸ This further prevents disadvantaged groups of asylum seekers to find services responding to their specific needs and access help without risking revictimization.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This stakeholder report suggests the following recommendations for the Government of Cyprus:

- Establish specialized, mandatory training for governmental officials, law enforcement, judiciary, health professionals, educators, and others in the field on trafficking, victim identification, assistance and referral.
- Introduce a basic framework of operation for effective monitoring mechanisms for trafficking.
- Reduce delays in providing assistance to victims of trafficking, including access to health care and financial assistance.
- Provide legal assistance to victims of trafficking, ensuring they have an advocate or legal representative to walk them through the process.
- Provide training to law enforcement on victim-centered investigations and prosecutions and implement witness protection measures for victims of trafficking.
- Ensure availability of native-language psychological support without restrictions arising from immigration law for victims of trafficking.
- Ensure long-term funding for shelters providing psycho-social, legal and integration support for victims of trafficking.
- Implement the recommendations made by the Ombudsman and other entities that monitor and evaluate anti-trafficking policies and efforts.
- Establish and fund the database to collect and publish comprehensive data on all forms of gender-based violence against women, as indicated in the 2021 Prevention and Combatting of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Law and the recently adopted National Strategy on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence 2023-2028.
- Collect and publish comprehensive data on all forms of gender-based violence against women, including the number of reports received by the police, the investigations opened, indictments made, final convictions handed down by courts, and requested and granted orders for protection, disaggregated by sex and age of victim and perpetrator and relationship between victim and perpetrator.
- Provide resources, including adequate technical, human, and financial resources, to the proposed structure of the National Coordinating Body that is responsible for

preventing and combating all forms of violence against women in order for it to carry out its mandate effectively.

- Increase shelter capacity to meet the international standard of one family place per 10,000 people.
- Harmonize definitions of domestic violence in Violence of the Family Laws of 2000 and 2004 with the 2021 Prevention and Combatting of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Law.
- Develop and implement initial and in-service training for front-line professionals, including law enforcement, judges, health professionals, and teachers, on gender-based violence.
- Ensure that domestic abuse and child protection services and agencies adhere to Article 31 of the Istanbul Convention regarding child custody, visitation rights, and safety issues in domestic violence cases.
- Remove logistical barriers, such as referral requirements, to access Women's House, shelters, and other social welfare programs in order to support all women and girls, particularly women who are in situations of disadvantage and facing multiple forms of discrimination, including migrant women.
- Promote the development of both comprehensive and holistic general services, as well as specialized services for survivors of female genital mutilation in Cyprus, which are adequate, of quality, non-discriminatory and accessible to all survivors, regardless of migration and residence status.⁹⁹
- Provide sufficient funding to enact the National Strategy for Preventing and Combatting of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.
- In the upcoming strategic plan on gender equality, include a budget for specific measures and actions, and incorporate indicators for effective monitoring.
- In the upcoming strategic plan to promote gender equality, include specific actions to combat female genital mutilation.
- Establish and strengthen a systematic mechanism for early identification of vulnerable asylum seekers and a referral system between reception centers and services for survivors of gender-based violence, including sexual assault, rape, domestic violence, and female genital mutilation.¹⁰⁰
- Ensure systematic data collection on SGBV among first arrival asylum-seekers in order to inform programming and develop policies and measures that respond to the specific needs of SGBV survivors.¹⁰¹
- Provide gender-sensitive support services in reception centers for migrants in order to prevent the risk of violence among women refugees and/or provide specialist support to women survivors of SGBV.¹⁰²

¹ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cyprus*, (12 July, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/41/15. Cyprus accepts the following recommendations related to the protection of the victims of trafficking: ¶139.66 Further strengthen efforts in the field of combating human trafficking, including improving the national mechanism for the identification, protection and rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking (Belarus); ¶139.67 Continue the fight against trafficking in human beings and the engagement in the international cooperation in this respect (Bulgaria); ¶139.68 Improve the identification of trafficked persons and provide adequate assistance and protection to these persons, particularly to women and young girls (Croatia); ¶139.69 Continue increasing actions in the fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and strengthen measures to detect and prevent this crime (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); ¶139.70 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to migrants and women (Honduras); ¶139.71 Intensify efforts to prevent trafficking in migrant workers, particularly women (Indonesia); ¶139.72 Ensure continuous implementation of the national framework on combating human trafficking and the provision of health care, psychosocial services and other forms of necessary support to the victims of trafficking (Afghanistan); ¶139.73 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and protect women and children (Myanmar); ¶139.74 Take further measures in the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking (Myanmar); ¶139.75 Combat human trafficking and provide victims, particularly women and children, with appropriate protection and assistance for rehabilitation (Nepal); ¶139.76 Sustain its efforts in preventing and combating human trafficking (Nigeria); ¶139.77 Take further practical and procedural measures to prevent human trafficking (Oman); ¶139.78 Further strengthen institutional capacity to combat trafficking in persons and enhance protection and rehabilitation measures for victims (Philippines); ¶139.79 Provide systematic rehabilitation and reintegration measures, counselling, medical treatment, psychological support and redress, including compensation, for victims of trafficking (Poland); ¶139.80 Keep up the efforts to investigate all cases of human trafficking and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Republic of Korea); ¶139.81 Apply legal provisions to combat trafficking in human beings, intensifying the identification of, assistance to and protection of victims and the prosecution and conviction of offenders (Spain); ¶139.83 Adopt a new national action plan to combat trafficking in persons for the period 2019–2021 (Bahrain); ¶139.84 Consider the adoption of a new national plan of action on combating trafficking in persons (Egypt); ¶139.85 Adopt a new national action plan to combat trafficking in human beings for the period 2019–2021 (Georgia); ¶139.86 Adopt a new national action plan to combat trafficking in human beings for the period 2019–2021 (Viet Nam); ¶139.87 Adopt a new action plan to combat human trafficking for the period 2019–2021 (Israel); ¶139.88 Adopt a new action plan to combat human trafficking for the period 2019–2021 (Nicaragua).

² Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Mind the Gap report: COALESCE for Support in Cyprus*, by Christina Kaili (Nicosia, Cyprus: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, May 2021), 14.

³ GRETA. (2020). Evaluation Report Cyprus, Third Evaluation Round-Access to justice and effective remedies for victims of trafficking in human beings (11 June), Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. GRETA and Committee of the 54 Parties Council of Europe Strasbourg Cedex; France. Retrieved from <https://rm.coe.int/greta2020-04-fgr-cyp-en/16809eb53f>.

⁴ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Mind the Gap report: COALESCE for Support in Cyprus*, by Christina Kaili (Nicosia, Cyprus: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, May 2021), 19.

⁵ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Mind the Gap report: COALESCE for Support in Cyprus*, by Christina Kaili (Nicosia, Cyprus: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, May 2021), 20.

⁶ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Mind the Gap report: COALESCE for Support in Cyprus*, by Christina Kaili (Nicosia, Cyprus: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, May 2021), 22.

⁷ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Mind the Gap report: COALESCE for Support in Cyprus*, by Christina Kaili (Nicosia, Cyprus: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, May 2021), 19.

⁸ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Mind the Gap report: COALESCE for Support in Cyprus*, by Christina Kaili (Nicosia, Cyprus: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, May 2021), 23.

-
- ⁹ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Mind the Gap report: COALESCE for Support in Cyprus*, by Christina Kaili (Nicosia, Cyprus: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, May 2021), 23.
- ¹⁰ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Mind the Gap report: COALESCE for Support in Cyprus*, by Christina Kaili (Nicosia, Cyprus: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, May 2021), 23.
- ¹¹ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Mind the Gap report: COALESCE for Support in Cyprus*, by Christina Kaili (Nicosia, Cyprus: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, May 2021), 19.
- ¹² Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Mind the Gap report: COALESCE for Support in Cyprus*, by Christina Kaili (Nicosia, Cyprus: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, May 2021), 20.
- ¹³ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cyprus*, (12 July, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/41/15. ¶139.28 Invest more resources in the training of lawyers, prosecutors and judges in specific knowledge on violence against women, the needs and rights of victims and the legal framework on violence against women in Cyprus (Spain); ¶139.125 Redouble efforts in the fight against discrimination and violence against women and promote specific measures to achieve effective gender equality (Uruguay); ¶139.139 Continue efforts to promote women’s rights and protect them from violence (Lebanon); ¶139.141 Pursue efforts to eliminate violence against women and domestic violence (Tunisia).
- ¹⁴ Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, text available at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/text-of-the-convention>.
- ¹⁵ The Prevention and Combating of Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence and for Related Matters Law (2021) Law 115(1)/2021.
- ¹⁶ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Joint Shadow Report - Cyprus*, 11, June 22, 2021.
- ¹⁷ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Joint Shadow Report - Cyprus*, 6, June 22, 2021.
- ¹⁸ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Joint Shadow Report - Cyprus*, 6, June 22, 2021.
- ¹⁹ Susana Pavlou and Alexia Shakou, *Policy Brief on Femicide Prevention: CYPRUS. Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies*, (2022).
- ²⁰ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Joint Shadow Report - Cyprus*, 6, June 22, 2021; Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, *Report submitted by Cyprus pursuant to Article 68, paragraph 1 of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Baseline Report)*, July 30, 2021.
- ²¹ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021).
- ²² Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (May 25, 2023).
- ²³ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (May 25, 2023).
- ²⁴ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).
- ²⁵ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 17, Sept. 2021.
- ²⁶ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Joint Shadow Report - Cyprus*, 8, June 22, 2021.
- ²⁷ Cyprus Women’s Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women’s Lobby, Nov. 2018), 41.
- ²⁸ Human Rights Committee, *Fifth periodic report submitted by Cyprus under article 40 of the Covenant pursuant to the optional reporting procedure, due in 2020*, (Nov. 26, 2020), U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/CYP/5, ¶¶ 72–73.

-
- ²⁹ Women Against Violence Europe, “WAVE Country Report 2021: Women’s Specialist Support Services in Europe and the impact of COVID-19 on their provision,” (December 2021), [WAVE_Country-Report.pdf](#) (wave-network.org).
- ³⁰ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).
- ³¹ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (May 25, 2023).
- ³² Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (May 25, 2023).
- ³³ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (May 25, 2023).
- ³⁴ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021), 15.
- ³⁵ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, (17, Sept. 2021).
- ³⁶ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 16-17, Sept. 2021.
- ³⁷ Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) law (2000) 119(I)/2000, Article 15, Available at [Συμβουλευτική Επιτροπή για τη Πρόληψη και Καταπολέμηση της Βίας στην Οικογένεια \(familyviolence.gov.cy\)](#).
- ³⁸ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).
- ³⁹ The Prevention and Combating of Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence and for Related Matters Law (2021) Law 115(1)/2021, Articles 32-33.
- ⁴⁰ Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) law (2000) 119(I)/2000, Articles 22-23, Available at [Συμβουλευτική Επιτροπή για τη Πρόληψη και Καταπολέμηση της Βίας στην Οικογένεια \(familyviolence.gov.cy\)](#).
- ⁴¹ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).
- ⁴² The Prevention and Combating of Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence and for Related Matters Law (2021) Law 115(1)/2021, Article 23.
- ⁴³ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).
- ⁴⁴ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).
- ⁴⁵ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).
- ⁴⁶ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).
- ⁴⁷ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 9-10, Sept. 2021.
- ⁴⁸ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 12, Sept. 2021.

⁴⁹ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 14–15, Sept. 2021.

⁵⁰ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, Sept. 2021.

⁵¹ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).

⁵² Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 11–12, Sept. 2021.

⁵³ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 11–12, Sept. 2021.

⁵⁴ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).

⁵⁵ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (October 9, 2023).

⁵⁶ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021), 36.

⁵⁷ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (May 25, 2023).

⁵⁸ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (May 25, 2023).

⁵⁹ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cyprus*, (12 July, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/41/15. ¶139.135 Consider introducing legislative measures to allow for positive action, such as quotas, to promote gender balance in decision-making on all levels and in all sectors (Republic of Moldova); ¶139.142 Further strengthen women’s representation in decision-making positions (Bhutan); ¶139.143 Further strengthen efforts to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions in political, economic and cultural life (Bulgaria); ¶139.144 Promote the participation of women in the labour market and in decision-making positions in the public sector (Chile); ¶139.145 Strengthen the participation of women in political and public life and their representation in decision-making bodies (Ethiopia); ¶139.147 Strengthen the representation of women in decision-making positions in political life with a view to reaching the targets and quotas included in the national action plan on gender equality (Iceland); ¶139.148 Continue its commitment to increasing and promoting the participation of women in public and political life (Italy); ¶139.149 Take all necessary measures to increase the level of participation of women in the labour market, and their representation in senior positions both in the public and private sector, particularly decision-making positions in political life and peace negotiations, and adopt further measures to close the gender wage gap (Poland); ¶139.152 Pursue efforts to strengthen gender equality and improve women’s participation in decision-making areas (Tunisia).

⁶⁰ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cyprus*, (12 July, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/41/15. ¶139.126 Continue the effective implementation of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality, and take measures to eliminate gender-based wage inequality (Cuba); ¶139.127 Continue consolidating the achievements in the promotion of women’s rights and welfare, enshrined in the new National Action Plan for Gender Equality (Dominican Republic); ¶139.128 Continue the national efforts aiming at empowering women and achieve equality between men and women in all areas (Egypt); ¶139.129 Continue policies of gender equality in all areas, particularly with regard to women’s participation in political life (France); ¶139.130 Take necessary measures

to further strengthen and activate the role of the national machinery for women's rights (Iraq); ¶139.131 Continue to implement the national policies and programmes aimed at further promoting gender equality as well as the rights of women and children (Lao People's Democratic Republic); ¶139.132 Follow up efforts to eliminate discrimination in the areas of employment and education through the National Action Plan for Gender Equality (2020–2018) (Lebanon); ¶139.133 Enhance efforts for gender equality and women's empowerment programmes (Myanmar); ¶139.134 Ensure effective implementation of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality (2018–2021) (Philippines).

⁶¹ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cyprus*, (12 July, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/41/15. ¶139.108 Take measures to combat gender discrimination in employment and guarantee equal pay for men and women for equal work or work of equal value (India); ¶139.137 Continue its efforts to reduce gender inequality in employment and education (Israel); ¶139.138 Continue measures to reduce the gender wage gap and improve integration of women in employment (Maldives); ¶139.146 Increase the level of participation of women in the labour market (Hungary); ¶139.150 Adopt further measures to increase the level of participation of women in the labour market and to enable a balanced representation of men and women at all levels, including at senior and decision-making levels (Portugal).

⁶² Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cyprus*, (12 July, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/41/15. ¶139.153 Continue efforts to develop the plan of action for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) for the implementation of the agenda on women and peace and security (El Salvador); ¶139.154 Adopt the national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security (Georgia); ¶139.155 Complete the elaboration of and adopt the first national action plan on women, peace and security (Greece); ¶139.157 Continue efforts to support the role of women in the success of the peace process (Oman); ¶139.158 Provide expeditious consideration to finalizing its first national action plan on women, peace and security and ensure its robust implementation (Philippines); ¶139.159 Accomplish preparation of the national action plan on women, peace and security (Ukraine).

⁶³ Human Rights Committee, *Fifth periodic report submitted by Cyprus under article 40 of the Covenant pursuant to the optional reporting procedure, due in 2020*, (Nov. 26, 2020), U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/CYP/5, ¶ 47.

⁶⁴ Cyprus Women's Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women's Lobby, Nov. 2018), 11.

⁶⁵ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021).

⁶⁶ European Institute for Gender Equality, "*Gender Equality Index: Power in Cyprus in 2022*," accessed May 24, 2023, <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index/2022/domain/power/CY>.

⁶⁷ Cyprus Women's Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women's Lobby, Nov. 2018), 11.

⁶⁸ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021), 19.

⁶⁹ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021), 19.

⁷⁰ *Women, Peace, and Security: National Action Plan 2021-2025 of the Republic of Cyprus for the Implementation of the United Nations Resolution 1325* (Unofficial translation, funded by ARC DP160100212 [CI Shepherd]). https://www.wpsnaps.org/app/uploads/2022/12/Cyprus-NAP-2-2021-2025_greek_ENG-translation-Google-Translate.pdf.

⁷¹ Cyprus Women's Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women's Lobby, Nov. 2018), 13, 61.

⁷² Cyprus Women's Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women's Lobby, Nov. 2018), 7 ; Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Joint Shadow Report - Cyprus*, 7, June 22, 2021.

⁷³ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 9-10, Sept. 2021.

⁷⁴ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 8, Sept. 2021.

⁷⁵ Cyprus Women's Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women's Lobby, Nov. 2018), 8-10, 52-53, 56, 62, 71.

⁷⁶ Cyprus Women's Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women's Lobby, Nov. 2018), 50.

⁷⁷ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Joint Shadow Report - Cyprus*, 7-8, June 22, 2021.

⁷⁸ Republic of Cyprus, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Press Release regarding the approval of the National Action Plan 2021-25 for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace and Security," (Dec. 29, 2020), <https://mfa.gov.cy/press-releases/2020/12/29/national-action-plan-UNSC-resolution-1325/>.

⁷⁹ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (May 25, 2023).

⁸⁰ All reports cited here from the Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies highlight a lack of data.

⁸¹ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cyprus*, (12 July, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/41/15. ¶139.89 Ensure that persons in need of international protection, including those fleeing indiscriminate violence, are not detained (Azerbaijan); ¶139.94 Continue to provide assistance to asylum seekers so that they can, in particular, benefit from free legal aid during the examination of their application in the first instance and from the assistance of a lawyer (Senegal); ¶139.112 Reduce restrictions on work authorizations for eligible asylum seekers as these restrictions put them at risk of unsafe working conditions and labour exploitation until the authorizations are provided (United States of America); ¶139.114 Further improve access to health-care services for undocumented migrants and asylum seekers that would cover emergency health care, regular access to public health institutions and mental health services (Slovenia); ¶139.178 Ensure that migrant women have access to relevant information and victim support services (Croatia); ¶139.179 Facilitate the integration of migrants and persons under international protection residing in Cyprus, put in place alternatives to long-term detention of asylum seekers, including those whose request for asylum has been rejected, and ensure the rights of migrant workers who are domestic workers, particularly by protecting these workers vis-à-vis their employers (France); ¶139.180 Continue efforts to improve the working conditions of migrant workers, to better protect their rights and to improve their integration in society (Viet Nam); ¶139.181 Improve its legal mechanism to protect the human rights of migrants, particularly unaccompanied migrant children (Islamic Republic of Iran); ¶139.182 Continue to ensure the protection of the rights of migrants (Nigeria); ¶139.183 Ensure that effective measures are in place to identify as early as possible victims of torture and trafficking, and provide them with immediate rehabilitation and priority access to the asylum determination procedure (Azerbaijan); ¶139.184 Take effective measures to improve the situation and protection of asylum seekers, in particular in order to advance their employment options and to tackle increasing homelessness (Germany); ¶139.185 Strengthen its efforts to advance the protection of asylum seekers, refugees and migrant workers by improving access to services and access to information on asylum procedures (Afghanistan);

¶139.186 Create a legal framework in the field of migration that guarantees the rights of all refugees and asylum seekers, as well as an effective legal and administrative framework for the elimination of discrimination for any reason, mainly origin or race (Mexico); ¶139.187 Take the necessary measures, including the revision of the asylum detention policy, to ensure that the detention of asylum seekers is applied only as a measure of last resort, after alternatives to detention have been duly examined and exhausted and for as short a period as possible, in line with the recommendations of the Committee against Torture and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal); ¶139.188 Review the Refugee Law, its related policies and their implementation in order to ensure that all asylum seekers have adequate access to health services, education and economic security, including by aligning the official assistance provided to asylum seekers to the State's guaranteed minimum income scheme (Sweden).

⁸² Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Cyprus*, (12 July, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/41/15. ¶139.106 Take measures to address multiple forms of discrimination and ensure protection of the rights of workers (Nepal); ¶139.107 Take concrete action to ensure greater human rights protection of foreign domestic workers, for example by improving oversight of working conditions to prevent labour exploitation in the domestic sector (Canada); ¶139.109 Vest labour inspectors and the police with adequate powers to investigate the working conditions of domestic workers and strengthen the regulatory framework for private employment agencies (Slovenia); ¶139.110 Continue to take steps to improve the working conditions of all non-European Union citizens and the safety and health of all workers, including domestic workers (Sri Lanka); ¶139.111 Strengthen the capacity of the labour inspectorate to proactively identify victims of forced labour, particularly among vulnerable populations, and provide them with means of legal redress (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

⁸³ Cyprus Women's Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women's Lobby, Nov. 2018), 10. Cyprus Women's Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women's Lobby, Nov. 2018), 10.

⁸⁴ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 21–22, Sept. 2021.

⁸⁵ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, 22, Sept. 2021.

⁸⁶ UN Office of the High Commissioner on Refugees and Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Sexual and Gender-based Violence among Asylum-Seekers in Cyprus*, Dec. 2021, 35.

⁸⁷ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021), 36; Christiana Kouta et al., "A Qualitative Study of Female Migrant Domestic Workers' Experiences of and Responses to Work-Based Sexual Violence in Cyprus," *Sexes*, July 7, 2021.

⁸⁸ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021), 25.

⁸⁹ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021), 16; Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Gender Dynamics across Reception and Integration in Cyprus*, by Maria Angeli (2020) <https://medinstgenderstudies.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/WP6-Report-Cyprus.pdf>.

⁹⁰ UN Office of the High Commissioner on Refugees and Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Sexual and Gender-based Violence among Asylum-Seekers in Cyprus*, Dec. 2021, 20.

-
- ⁹¹ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies and End FGM European Network, *Joint Shadow Report – Cyprus*, 2021,
- ⁹² Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021), 36.
- ⁹³ Cyprus Women’s Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women’s Lobby, Nov. 2018), 21.
- ⁹⁴ Cyprus Women’s Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women’s Lobby, Nov. 2018), 20.
- ⁹⁵ UN Office of the High Commissioner on Refugees and Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Sexual and Gender-based Violence among Asylum-Seekers in Cyprus*, Dec. 2021, 35.
- ⁹⁶ Cyprus Women’s Lobby, *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 70th Session, Cyprus Shadow Report*, by Susana Pavlou and Josie Christodoulou, CEDAW/NGO/CYP/31500, (Nicosia: Cyprus Women’s Lobby, Nov. 2018), 10.
- ⁹⁷ Written email communication between Mediterranean Institute for Gender Studies and The Advocates for Human Rights, (May 25, 2023).
- ⁹⁸ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Country report on femicide research and date: Cyprus*, by Alexia Shakou, Christiana Kouta, Elina Kofou, and Susana Pavlou (Nicosia: Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, 2021), 12; UN Office of the High Commissioner on Refugees and Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Sexual and Gender-based Violence among Asylum-Seekers in Cyprus*, Dec. 2021, 36.
- ⁹⁹ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies and End FGM European Network, *Joint Shadow Report – Cyprus*, 2021, 10.
- ¹⁰⁰ Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies and End FGM European Network, *Joint Shadow Report – Cyprus*, 2021, 11.
- ¹⁰¹ UN Office of the High Commissioner on Refugees and Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Sexual and Gender-based Violence among Asylum-Seekers in Cyprus*, Dec. 2021, 36.
- ¹⁰² UN Office of the High Commissioner on Refugees and Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, *Sexual and Gender-based Violence among Asylum-Seekers in Cyprus*, Dec. 2021, 36.