

## Chapter 1

A survey report on the current status and challenges on gender-based  
violence in each country

## 1. Survey outline

### 1.1 Survey objectives

To identify and analyze the current status, challenges and needs regarding GBV of the program participating countries for drafting the content of the “Asia-Pacific and African women’s exchange program – Toward eradication of gender-based violence” to be held in Japanese fiscal year 2021.

### 1.2 Survey outline

Two types of surveys were conducted:

1. Basic information survey (through desk survey based on secondary materials) and
2. Needs survey to determine the content of the exchange program to be held in 2021 (through distribution of questionnaires to government agencies and online interviews with supporting organizations).

### 1.3 Basic information survey

GBV-related information from nine participating countries was collected through online research (secondary sources). Data collected include the names and outlines of the laws, policies, national plans of action, punitive measures, public assistance measures on GBV, government agencies working on GBV, coordinating bodies.

### 1.4 Distribution of questionnaires to government agencies

#### 1) Target

Questionnaires were distributed to six countries in Africa (Namibia, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, DRC, Madagascar, and Mali). Two government agencies working on GBV were selected from each country. Questionnaires were not distributed to the three Asia-Pacific countries (Philippines, Australia, and Japan) because adequate information is already available through the basic information survey.

- a. A national machinery on gender equality promotion that is likely to be the focal point in formulating GBV policies (hereafter referred to as government agency A)
- b. A government agency that implements GBV victim support programs (hereafter referred to as government agency B)

#### 2) Survey method

Questionnaires were distributed to target government agencies through the diplomatic missions of Japan in each country. Ten agencies from six countries have replied to the questionnaires (five government agencies A; five government agencies B).

#### 3) Survey content

Government agency A: outline of the agency, information on GBV regarding laws, policies, coordinating mechanism, punitive measures, government support system, coordination/referral system, challenges on service provision, good practices, impact and countermeasures of the COVID-19 pandemic, and prospects.

Government agency B: outline of the agency, outline of services, coordination/referral system, challenges met by service providers, good practices, impact and countermeasures of the COVID-19 pandemic, and prospects.

## 1.5 Online interviews with supporting organizations

### 1) Target

Two to three organizations were selected from each of the six countries in Africa for an online interview. Interviews were conducted with the total of 16 organizations. Target organizations were chosen based on the recommendations from the UNFPA Country Offices. Organizations that provide GBV victim support, especially active among NGOs, were selected.

### 2) Survey method

Online interview

### 3) Survey content

The survey content included main activities of each organization, coordination/network with international or domestic organizations, challenges, good practices, impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and prospects.

## 2. Survey analysis results

### 2.1 Challenges in providing support relating to GBV

#### (1) Challenges faced by government agencies

Table 1-1 summarizes the results of the questionnaires obtained from the total of six government agencies A and B. The challenges are summarized into four categories of policy/system, coordination/referral system, service provision, and social/cultural norms.

Table 1-1: Challenges faced by government agencies in supporting victims (excerpts from questionnaire results<sup>1</sup>)

Category	Challenges	No. of agencies
Policy/system	Problems with the law	4
	Institutional problems such as administrative system	4
	Insufficient enforcement of the law or measures	5
Coordination/ referral system	Insufficient functioning of the national referral pathway	6
	Insufficient coordination with or refer services to other organizations	4
Service provision	Lack of staff	4
	Lack of training	4
	Lack of funding	5
	Poor working environment	6
Social/cultural norms	Strong discriminatory social norms or customs toward women and victims	6

<sup>1</sup> These are excerpts from questionnaire results and do not necessarily represent the views of the Government of Japan.

## 2.2 Challenges in providing support relating to GBV for supporting organizations

### (1) Challenges faced by supporting organizations

Table 1-2 summarizes the highlighted or unique challenges faced by supporting organizations such as NGOs with regard to providing support relating to GBV. The challenges are summarized into four categories.

Table 1-2: Challenges faced by supporting organizations (excerpts from online interview results<sup>2</sup>)

Category	Main challenges
Policy/system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional problems such as lack of capacity of police/judiciary, prolonged or delayed legal processes, and impunity for violations</li> <li>• Financial support system does not match the reality. For example, many victims require long-term support, but the actual duration of financial support is too short, the usage of financial support is restricted and the support cannot be used flexibly.</li> <li>• No institutional framework such as safe spaces or one-stop centers</li> <li>• No forensic laboratories<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
Coordination/referral system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor coordination with external agencies such as the police and the judiciary</li> <li>• Inadequate coordination mechanism</li> </ul>
Service provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too dependent on donors, Fundraising is difficult.</li> <li>• Lack of personnel and capacity</li> <li>• Inadequate working environment, Lack of means of transportation</li> <li>• Inadequate support for social reintegration and comprehensive care services</li> <li>• Difficult to reach out to residents in isolated areas or internally displaced persons</li> </ul>
Social/cultural norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude and belief influenced by patriarchy and discrimination against women</li> <li>• Activities/support hampered by discrimination and prejudices based on social and cultural norms</li> <li>• Policies and system influenced by social and cultural norms</li> </ul>

## 2.3 Implication for 2021 exchange program

Government agencies and supporting organizations in each country support victims by seeking the most effective measures and methods in their given environment. Although challenges faced by supporting organizations may differ from government agencies according to their situation or differences in operational procedures, lack of resources is a common issue to all.

Their challenges and concerns can be summarized into four categories: 1. Policies/system; 2. Coordination/referral system; 3. Service provision and; 4. Social and cultural norms.

## 3. Current GBV situation of program participating countries

The following is a summary of the current status on GBV and legal systems and measures on GBV of each country. The information listed is based on the basic information survey, questionnaire results from government agencies, online interviews with supporting organizations, and participants' presentations in the online information sharing/opinion exchange meeting (refer to the next chapter).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> These are excerpts from online interview results and do not necessarily represent the views of the government of Japan.

<sup>3</sup> Facilities that provide medical examinations for forensic evidence needed in a criminal investigation or a trial.

<sup>4</sup> The information listed here has been verified by the officials of each government agency. A socioeconomic table is prepared for understanding the backgrounds on GBV. The indicators used are based on publicly available data. Refer to page x for the table.



## Japan

### I. Competent ministries and agencies

National machinery for gender equality	Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office
Ministry in charge of GBV	Division on Gender-Based Violence, Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office
Main ministries relevant to GBV	Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, National Police Agency, Ministry of Justice, etc.
National GBV coordination body	Council for Gender Equality

### II. Legal systems and policies

International conventions		
Name	Ratification year	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	1985	
Domestic laws		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
Act to Prevent Damage Due to the Divulgence of Sexual Images in Private Affairs	2014	Known as the “revenge porn prevention law,” it aims to punish divulgence of sexual images recorded in private affairs while also preventing occurrence or expansion of damage on person’s reputation and infringement of privacy.
Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims	2001	Known as the “spousal violence prevention law,” it aims to prevent spousal violence and protect victims by establishing systems for notification of spousal violence, consultation, protection and self-reliance support. It includes orders issued by court such as protection orders.
Act on the Prevention, etc. of Child Abuse	2000	It aims to promote measures to prevent child abuse and defend rights and interests of children through means such as prohibition, prevention and early detection of child abuse, protection of children and provision of self-reliance support.

Act on Regulations Against Stalking	2000	It aims to prevent damage on person's body, freedom and reputation and to contribute to safe and peaceful life of citizens by providing necessary regulations to stalking behavior and measures to assist victims of such behavior.
Policies and plans		
Name	Establishment Year	Outline
Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality (2021-2025)	2020	It is an action plan that defines specific effort based on the Basic Act for Gender Equal Society. It includes the following measures to eliminate all forms of violence against women: 1) building of a foundation for prevention and elimination of violence against women; 2) promotion of measures to prevent sexual crime and abuse; 3) promotion of measures to eliminate sexual violence against children and youths; 4) promotion of measures to prevent spousal violence and to protect victims; 5) promotion of measures related to stalking; 6) promotion of measures to prevent sexual harassment; 7) promotion of measures related to human trafficking; and 8) measures to address online violence against women.

### III. Government Measures

Measures	Government agencies	Outline
Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers	Cabinet Office	To prevent spousal violence and protect victims, the centers provide information on service agencies, counseling services, safeguarding in case of emergency, temporary protection, and information on self-reliance support, protection order and shelter use, while functioning as a liaison office among relevant organizations.
One-Stop Support Centers for Victims of Sexual Assault	Cabinet Office	It provides comprehensive support (gynecology and obstetrics treatment, psychological assistance such as consultation, investigation support and legal support) for victims of sexual assault at one spot wherever possible, starting immediately after the occurrence, in order to reduce physical and psychological burden on victims, support restoration of health, promote reporting to the police, and prevent the incident from becoming latent.
Policy to Strengthen Measures Against Sexual Assault	Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Ministry of	Setting up a three-year plan called "Special Period to Combat Sexual Assault" starting FY 2020, it aims to promptly promote measures such as review of criminal laws, development of

	Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Justice, and other relevant agencies	support for victims and measures to address perpetrators, and enhancement of education and awareness-raising programs.
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#### IV. Current Status of GBV

- ◆ Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence (age: 15-49): data not available<sup>5</sup>
- ◆ Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence in the last 12 months (age: 15-49): data not available<sup>5</sup>

In Japan, there are an increasing number of cases regarding spousal violence reported to the Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers and the police. In recent years, issues related to youth such as dating abuse and JK business (business that provides men with sex-related services offered by adolescent girls) are also getting growing attention.<sup>6</sup>

#### Reference: Socioeconomic Status

Per capita income (USD) (2019)	41,710	Women, Peace and Security Index (2019/2020)	0.823 (29th)
Human Development Index (2019)	0.919 (19th)	Gender Development Index (2019)	0.978 (Group 1)
Social Institutions and Gender Index (2019)	24% (Low)	Gender Gap Index (2020)	0.652 (121st)
Labor force participation rate (2019)	Female: 52.7% Male: 71.3%	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (2019)	73.0%
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (2018)	103.2%	Literacy rate (over 15 years old) <sup>7</sup>	Female: 99.0% Male: 99.0%
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) (2017)	60.1%	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 births) (2017)	5
Sex ratio at birth (2015-2020)	1.06	Seats held by women in national parliament (2020)	9.9%

<sup>5</sup> UN Women. (2016). Global Database on VAW. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>

<sup>6</sup> Report from the Expert Examination Committee on the Elimination of Violence Against Women. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://www.gender.go.jp/kaigi/senmon/boryoku/index-bo.html>

<sup>7</sup> World Economic Forum. (2019). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020*.



## Commonwealth of Australia<sup>8</sup>

### I. Competent ministries and agencies

National machineries for gender equality	Office for Women, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (Federal Level)
Ministries in charge of GBV (Victoria)	Family Safety Victoria (name of the agency promoting family violence reforms under the Victorian government's Minister for Prevention of Family Violence)
Main ministries relevant to GBV (Victoria)	Department of Fairness, Families and Housing Department of Justice and Community Safety, Victoria Police, Department of Premier and Cabinet, etc.
National GBV coordination body	Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited etc.

### II. Legal system and policies

International conventions		
Law	Year of ratification	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	1983	
Domestic laws		
Law	Establishment Year	Outline
Crimes Amendment (Sexual Offences) Act 2016 (Victoria)	2016	This amendment improved the legal system to respond to various forms of crimes by defining "sexual crimes against children" more clearly and comprehensively, including rape of children, sexual assault, and sexual activities in front of a child.
Family Law Legislation Amendment (Family Violence and Other Measures) Act 2011 (Federal level)	2011	The Act defines family violence <sup>9</sup> as violent or threatening behaviour by coercing or controlling a family member, or causing the family member to be fearful.
Family Violence Protection Act 2008	2008	The Act provides a system of family violence intervention notices to protect victims. The victims, or victim's family or the police can

<sup>8</sup> The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six states and two territories. It has federal and state governments in which a high degree of autonomy is provided to the states. Some laws are made at the federal level, but initiatives are taken at the state level. This page features initiatives in Victoria.

<sup>9</sup> In Australia, the term "family violence" is used instead of Domestic Violence.



(Victoria)		apply for issuance of a protection order.
Policies and Plans		
Name	Establishment Year	Outline
National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022 (Federal level)	2011	Develops an action plan every three years to achieve the following six outcomes: (1) safe community which are free from violence, (2) respectful relationships, (3) strengthening the ability of indigenous communities to prevent violence, (4) providing support that meets the needs of women and their children experiencing violence, (5) an effective judicial system, and (6) stopping and punishing the domestic violence perpetrators.
Action Plan for Free from Violence Strategy (2018-2021) (Victoria)	2017	Strategy to prevent domestic violence. The Plan focuses on causes of inequality and violent behaviours, as well as early intervention and prevention.

### III. Government Measures

Measures	Government agencies	Outline
1800RESPECT (Australia – National)	Department of Social Services	24-hour free telephone counselling service. Provide counselling and referral services on family violence and sexual assault.
Safe Steps (Victoria - Statewide)	Family Safety Victoria and Department of Fairness, Families and Housing	A statewide family violence crisis support. It provides risk assessment, safety planning, material and emotional support, and supports including emergency housing and referrals through 24-hour telephone support.
Orange Door	Family Safety Victoria	A one-stop service for everyone including women, children, perpetrators, Aboriginal people <sup>10</sup> who are in need of assistance related to family violence.

### IV. Current status of GBV

- ◆ Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence (aged: 15-49): 23%<sup>11</sup>
  - ◆ Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence in the last 12 months (aged: 15-49): 2%<sup>11</sup>
- On average, in Australia, one woman a week is killed by her current or former partner.<sup>12</sup> 82% of women who have been attacked by their current partner did not report to the police.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Australia's Indigenous peoples.

<sup>11</sup> UN Women. (2016). Global Database on VAW. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>

<sup>12</sup> Our Watch. (2021). Quick facts. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://www.ourwatch.org.au/quick-facts/>

<sup>13</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). Personal Safety Australia 2016

Reference: Socioeconomic status

Per capita income (USD) (2019)	55,100	Women, Peace and Security Index (2019/2020)	0.844 (22nd)
Human Development Index (2019)	0.944 (8th)	Gender Development Index (2019)	0.976 (Group 1)
Social Institutions and Gender Index (2019)	16% (Very low)	Gender Gap Index (2020)	0.731 (44th)
Labor force participation rate (2019)	Female: 60.3% Male: 70.9%	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (2019)	84.7%
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (2018)	100.8%	Literacy rate (over 15 years old) <sup>14</sup>	Female: 99.0% Male: 99.0%
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) (2017)	83.1%	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (2019)	6
Sex ratio at birth (2015-2020)	1.06	Seats held by women in national parliament (2020)	30.5%

<sup>14</sup> World Economic Forum. (2019). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020*.



## Republic of the Philippines

### I. Competent ministries and agencies

National machinery for gender equality	Philippine Women's Committee (members include representatives of governments, universities, and NGOs)
Ministry in charge of GBV	Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children <sup>1</sup>
Main ministries related to GBV	Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of Labor and Employment, and Philippine National Police
National GBV coordination body	Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children

### II. Legal system and policies

International conventions		
Name	Ratification year	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	1981	
Domestic laws		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act	2004	Prohibits physical, psychological, economic and sexual violence against women and their children.
Anti-Rape Law	1997	Prohibits marital and incestuous rape and punishable by life imprisonment.
Anti-Sexual Harassment Act	1995	Stipulates that it is the employer's duty to prevent and stop sexual harassment and provide the procedures for the resolution and prosecution of sexual harassment cases, by establishing Committee on Decorum and Investigation. <sup>15</sup>
Policies and plans		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
Gender Equality and	2019	A national action plan that focuses on empowerment of women,

<sup>15</sup> The Council consists of the following 12 member agencies: Department of Education; Department of Health; Department of Justice; Department of Labor and Employment; Department of Social Welfare and Development; Department of the Interior and Local Government; Philippine National Police; National Bureau of Investigation; National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women; Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council; Commission on Human Rights; and Council for the Welfare of Children.

Women's Empowerment Plan 2019-2025		particularly the poor and marginalized.
Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act	1998	Establishes one-stop centers in every province and municipality so that medical doctors, police, prosecutors, and social workers can provide services for rape victims.

### III. Government measures

Measures	Government agencies	Outline
One-stop center	Department of Social Welfare and Development	One-stop centers that enable rape victims to use the services offered by medical doctors, police, prosecutors, and social workers.
Barangay Violence Against Women (VAW) Desk <sup>16</sup>	Barangay-level municipalities	Records cases and creates databases on assistance and protection provided for the victims and raise awareness. As of 2019, out of 42,045 barangays, 37,686 have VAW desks.
Residential care units and shelters	Department of Social Welfare and Development	There are 45 facilities. They include facilities for female victims and girls under 18 years of age.
Women's and Children's Protection Units	Department of Social Welfare and Development	Female victims and children can receive treatment and referrals. Forty-four out of 72 public hospitals have Women's and Children's Protection Units.

### IV. Current status of GBV

- ♦ Lifetime physical or sexual intimate partner violence (aged:15-49): 15%<sup>17</sup>
- ♦ Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months (aged:15-49): 6%<sup>17</sup>

Early marriage and pregnancy are recognized as problems.<sup>18</sup> The Family Code (Civil Code) states that the legal age of marriage is 18. However, the percentage of women who are married before the age of 18 is as high as 17%.<sup>19</sup> The number of births per 1,000 women aged 15 and 19 is 54.2, which is large.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Barangay is the smallest of the local government units in the Philippines.

<sup>17</sup> UN Women. (2016). Global Database on VAW. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>

<sup>18</sup> UNFPA. (2019). Empowering Maranao girls against child marriage. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://philippines.unfpa.org/en/news/empowering-maranao-girls-against-child-marriage>

<sup>19</sup> UNDP. (2019). *Human Development Report 2019*.

Reference: Socioeconomic status

Per capita income (USD) (2019)	3,850	Women, Peace and Security Index (2019/2020)	0.709 (90th)
Human Development Index (2019)	0.718 (107th)	Gender Development Index (2019)	1.007 (Group 1)
Social Institutions and Gender Index (2019)	53% (Very high)	Gender Gap Index (2020)	0.781 (16th)
Labor force participation rate (2018)	Female: 46.1% Male: 73.3%	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (2019)	62.0%
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (2018)	104.3%	Literacy rate (over 15 years old) <sup>20</sup>	Female: 98.2%. Male: 98.1%
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) (2017)	52.5%	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (2017)	114
Sex ratio at birth (2015-2020)	1.06	Seats held by women in national parliament (2020)	28.0%

<sup>20</sup> World Economic Forum. (2019). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020*.



## Republic of Namibia

### I. Competent ministries and agencies

National machinery for gender equality	Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare
Ministry in charge of GBV	Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare
Main ministries relevant to GBV	Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Safety and Security
National GBV coordination body	The High-Level Gender Advisory Committee

### II. Legal system and policies

International conventions		
Name	Ratification year	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	1992	
Maputo Protocol	2004	
Domestic laws		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
Child Care and Protection Act	2015	Provides protective measures to children who are victims of GBV or those who have witnessed GBV in the home.
Labor Act	2007	Prohibits sexual harassment but has no penalties.
Combating of Domestic Violence Act	2003	Prohibits physical/sexual/financial abuse, threats, harassment, DV (including emotional/verbal/ psychological abuse), and marital rape. Victims can request the police to issue a protection order.
Combating of Rape Act	2000	Protects both girls and boys. Defines marital rape as an offence against the law.
Combating of Immoral Practices Act	1980	Prohibits sexual acts between adults and children under the age of 16 as well other indecent/immoral acts.
Policies and plans		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
National Plan of Action on Gender Based Violence 2019-2023	2019	Promotes gender equality, gender equal socioeconomic development, and children's social welfare. Also promotes a victim-centered approach and prioritizes prevention of violence or abuse through the involvement of stakeholders such as family, community, and relevant organizations.

National Gender Policy 2010-2020	2010	Aims to create an enabling environment for policies, coordination and monitoring relating to gender issues. GBV is defined as one of the 12 priority areas of focus. <sup>21</sup>
National Gender Plan of Action 2010-2020	2010	Ensures the implementation of the National Gender Policy. GBV is one of the following six clusters. <sup>22</sup>

### III. Government measures

Measures	Government agencies	Outline
Gender Based Violence Program, Child Welfare Services	Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare	Provides a series of services ranging from counselling to girl and boy victims by a social worker to coordination of shelter placement.
Gender Based Violence Protection Units	National Police	The units function as a one-stop center for cases of GBV and violence against children. The police, social workers, and community counsellors provide appropriate services.
Gender Based Violence Prevention Program	Ministry of Health and Social Services	Social workers provide psychosocial support and counselling services to GBV victims and refer them to a clinic or the police. The program provides training to healthcare workers on the handling of GBV cases.

### IV. Current status of GBV

- Lifetime physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (aged:15-49): 27%<sup>23</sup>
- Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months (aged 15-49): 20%<sup>23</sup>

Learner pregnancy is seen as a key challenge in Namibia.<sup>24</sup> The number of learner pregnancies in the country increased from 1,843 in 2015 to 2,233 in 2016.<sup>25</sup> One in five teenage girls become unintentionally pregnant and 40% of the pregnancies in this age group were a result of non-consensual sex.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>21</sup> (1) Poverty and rural development; (2) Education and training; (3) Health, reproductive health and HIV and AIDS; (4) Gender-based violence; (5) Trade and economic empowerment; (6) Governance and decision-making; (7) Media, information and communication; (8) Environment; (9) Issues of the girl-child; (10) Peace-building and conflict resolution, and natural disaster management; (11) Legal affairs and human rights; and (12) Gender equality in the family context.

<sup>22</sup> (1) GBV and human rights; (2) Health, reproductive health, HIV and AIDS; (3) Education; (4) Poverty, rural and economic development; (5) Governance, peace and security; and (6) Media, research, information and communication.

<sup>23</sup> UN Women. (2016). *Global Database on VAW*. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>

<sup>24</sup> UN ECA. (2019). *Beijing+25: Namibia Country Report 2014-2019*. f

<sup>25</sup> European External Action Service. NO MORE: Gender based Violence and learner pregnancies in Namibia. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/namibia\\_en/48820/NO%20MORE:%20Gender%20based%20Violence%20and%20learner%20pregnancies%20in%20Namibia](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/namibia_en/48820/NO%20MORE:%20Gender%20based%20Violence%20and%20learner%20pregnancies%20in%20Namibia)

<sup>26</sup> Global Citizen. #ShutItAllDown: Young Women Are Leading the Fight Against Gender-Based Violence in Namibia. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/shutitalldown-namibia-gender-violence-protest/>

Reference: Socioeconomic status

Per capita income (USD) (2019)	5,060	Women, Peace and Security Index (2019/2020)	0.748 (62nd)
Human Development Index (2019)	0.645 (130th)	Gender Development Index (2019)	1.007 (Group 1)
Social Institutions and Gender Index (2019)	27% (Low)	Gender Gap Index (2020)	0.784 (12th)
Labor force participation rate (2019)	Female: 56.1% Male: 63.3%	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (2019)	85.7%
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (2018)	110.6%	Literacy rate (over 15 years old) <sup>27</sup>	Female: 91.4% Male: 91.6%
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) (2013)	80.4%	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (2019)	195
Sex ratio at birth (2015-2020)	1.03	Seats held by women in national parliament (2020)	43.3%

<sup>27</sup> World Economic Forum. (2019). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020*.





## Republic of Sierra Leone

### I. Competent ministries and agencies

National machinery for gender equality	Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs
Ministry in charge of GBV	Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs
Main ministries relevant to GBV	Ministry of Internal Affairs (Sierra Leone Police), Ministry of Health and Sanitation, High Court, etc.
National GBV coordination body	National Committee on Gender-Based Violence

### II. Legal system and policies

International conventions		
Name	Ratification year	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	1988	
Maputo Protocol	2015	
Domestic laws		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
Sexual Offences Act	2012	Prohibits marital rape and child sexual abuse by guardians, teachers, medical workers, etc. The 2019 amendment to the Act increased the minimum jail sentence for rape from 5 years to 15 years and the maximum jail sentence from 15 years to life imprisonment (for adults). The Act also prohibits information disclosure of victims including their photos.
Domestic Violence Act	2007	Covers violence occurring in a domestic relationship such as between couples, partners, spouses, parents and children, and other family members.
Child Rights Act	2007	Prohibits child marriages and stipulates protection of domestic violence (DV) victim's children.
Anti-Human Trafficking Act	2005	Prohibits human trafficking for sexual control, sexual exploitation with an intent of making a profit (prostitution, child porn, trading of organs) and others.

Policies and plans		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy	2020	This national policy aims to mainstream gender in all development policies and political process.
Third National Action Plan (NAP III) 2019-2021	2019	The national action plan stipulates women's empowerment, prevention of GBV, access to justice, and participation in political decision making.
National Action Plan on GBV 2012-2016	2012	The National Committee on Gender-Based Violence played a central role in preparing this Action Plan. The Plan prescribes the following four strategic approaches: (1) establishment of a GBV-related network; (2) establishment and enforcement of GBV-related laws; (3) implementation of a major GBV awareness raising program; and (4) provision of a victim recovery support program.

### III. Government measures

Measures	Government agencies	Outline
One Stop Center	Inside government core hospitals	One stop centers are located within government referral hospitals. Each center provides legal, psychosocial, and medical services, and visitors can have a consultation with the police. It is planned to set up one stop center in every district.
Sexual offences model court	High Court	A sex crime division is set up in the High Court to speed up the process of GBV or sexual abuse cases.
Family Support Unit	Police	A specialized unit attached to police stations nationwide. Investigates all forms of violence against women and children such as sexual and physical abuse, commercial exploitation, and human trafficking.

### IV. Current status of GBV

- ◆ Lifetime physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (aged: 15-49): 49%<sup>28</sup>
- ◆ Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months (aged:15-49): 29%<sup>28</sup>

There are many reported GBV cases among youth. Among the victims, 93% is under the age of 17 and 24% is under the age of 11.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>28</sup> UN Women. (2016). Global Database on VAW. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>

<sup>29</sup> Voice of Africa. (2019). President and First Lady of Sierra Leone Vow to 'Lift the Lid' on Rape. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://www.voanews.com/africa/president-and-first-lady-sierra-leone-vow-lift-lid-rape>

Reference: Socioeconomic status

Per capita income (USD) (2019)	540	Women, Peace and Security Index (2019/2020)	0.578 (153rd)
Human Development Index (2019)	0.452 (182nd)	Gender Development Index (2019)	0.884 (Group 5)
Social Institutions and Gender Index (2019)	48% (High)	Gender Gap Index (2020)	0.668 (111th)
Labor force participation rate (2018)	Female: 57.3% Male: 58.5%	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (2019)	98.7%
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (2018)	63.6%	Literacy rate (over 15 years old) <sup>30</sup>	Female: 34.9% Male: 51.7%
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) (2017)	44.7%	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (2017)	1,120
Sex ratio at birth (2015-2020)	1.02	Seats held by women in national parliament (2020)	12.3%

<sup>30</sup> World Economic Forum. (2019). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020*.



## Burkina Faso

### I. Competent ministries and agencies

National machinery for gender equality	Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Action
Ministry in charge of GBV	Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Action
Main ministries relevant to GBV	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Security, Ministry of Justice, etc.
National GBV coordination body	National Council for Gender Promotion

### II. Legal system and policies

International conventions		
Name	Ratification year	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	1987	
Maputo Protocol	2006	
Domestic laws		
Name	Establishment Year	Outline
Criminal code	2018	Criminal code 513 imposes an imprisonment of 1 to 10 years and a fine of 500,000 to 3 million Burkina Francs <sup>31</sup> on an individual who has injured or tried to injure female genital by means such as cutting. Encouragement of female genital mutilation (FGM) in public through speech or writing is also subject to an imprisonment of 1 to 5 years and a fine of 250,000 to 1 million Burkina Francs.
Act on Prevention and Deterrence of Violence Against Women and Compensation and Assistance for Victims	2015	Established for prevention, deterrence and correction of violence against women and girls as well as to protect and assist victims. In a bid to eliminate gender discrimination, it guarantees equality between men and women. It includes description on marital rape.
Act on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights	2005	Established to protect sexual and reproductive health of citizens. It prohibits injuring of body, especially genital organ by means such as torture, as well as violence including sexual abuse.

<sup>31</sup> Please see page v in Introduction.

Policies and plans		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
National Strategy for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Marriage	2020	In a bid to promote elimination of child marriage, this strategy focuses on two core areas: education activities and establishment of comprehensive care system for victims. It stipulates relevant legal framework and monitoring evaluation of implementation.
National Gender Policy	2015	Promotes respect for women's rights and defines strategies for focus areas including elimination of violence such as GBV, and promotion of women's participation in decision making.
National Social Action Policy	2007	Defines policies to protect specific groups of people such as those involved in forced/child marriage, unwanted pregnancy, violence, as well as social exclusion of elder women.

### III. Government measures

Measures	Government agencies	Outline
National Committee for the Elimination of FGM (Female Genital Mutilation)	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defense, etc.	It is a coordinating committee to eradicate FGM in the country. It comprises branches at the national, regional, and county levels. Cooperating with relevant NGOs and associations, it conducts research and educational programs through the media.
Hotlines 80001287, 116, and 80001112	Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Action	80001287: For notification of cases and consultation for victims 116: For notification of cases and consultation for minors 80001112: For notification of FGM cases and consultation
Female Legislators' Network	National Committee for the Advancement of Women	Female legislators' network established to promote women's participation in the national diet.

### IV. Current status of GBV

- ♦ Lifetime physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (aged: 15-49): 12%<sup>32</sup>
- ♦ Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months (aged 15-49): 9%<sup>32</sup>

There have been many reports on GBV cases against youth, which has led to recognition of child marriage and pregnancy as problems. While approximately 80% of children have experienced physical violence, 68% and 18% have experience of verbal abuse and sexual abuse, respectively.<sup>33</sup> The ratio of women who got married at 18 or

<sup>32</sup> UN Women. (2016). *Global Database on VAW*. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>

<sup>33</sup> Refugee Study Forum (2020).

younger is 52%, while the birthrate of teenage girls is 104.3.<sup>34</sup> Although FGM is prohibited in the Act on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, it is practiced both in urban and rural areas.<sup>35</sup>

Reference: Socioeconomic status

Per capita income (USD) (2019)	780	Women, Peace and Security Index (2019/2020)	0.622 (136th)
Human Development Index (2019)	0.452 (182nd)	Gender Development Index (2019)	0.867 (Group 5)
Social Institutions and Gender Index (2019)	32% (Medium)	Gender Gap Index (2020)	0.635 (129th)
Labor force participation rate (2019)	Female: 57.3% Male: 74.8%	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (2019)	77.8%
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (2018)	47.6%	Literacy rate (over 15 years old) <sup>36</sup>	Female: 32.7% Male: 50.1%
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) (2018)	56.4%	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 births) (2017)	320
Sex ratio at birth (2015-2020)	1.05	Seats held by women in national parliament (2020)	13.4%

<sup>34</sup> UNDP. (2020). Human Development Report 2020. Burkina Faso, from [https://refugeestudies.jp/wp/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/COI\\_BFA\\_200312.pdf](https://refugeestudies.jp/wp/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/COI_BFA_200312.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> United States Department of State. (2018). Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Burkina Faso. Retrieved from <https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/burkina-faso/>

<sup>36</sup> World Economic Forum. (2019). Global Gender Gap Report 2020.



## Democratic Republic of the Congo

### I. Competent ministries and agencies

National machinery for gender equality	Ministry of Gender, Family and Children
Ministry in charge of GBV	Ministry of Gender, Family and Children
Relevant ministries for GBV	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior and Security, Ministry of Justice
National GBV coordination body	GBV Coordinating Commit

### II. Legal systems and policies

International conventions		
Name	Ratification year	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	1986	
Maputo Protocol	2008	
Domestic laws		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
Revised Family law	2016	Originally, the code had discriminatory provisions against women and children, but the revised law stipulates women's rights and equality under the law. <sup>37</sup>
Child Custody Law	2009	The law prohibits sexual abuse and sexual violence against children under the age of 18. This includes both physical violence and psychological pressures. Raping a child will result in 7 to 20 years' imprisonment and a fine of 800,000 to one million Congolese Franc. <sup>38</sup>
AVIFEM	2009	The law approves the establishment of a government coordinating body in order to formulate laws against sexual violence or GBV and comprehensive support measures for GBV victims as well as to collect/ manage GBV-related data.
Law on Sexual	2006	The law prohibits violence and rape. If found guilty, a person will

<sup>37</sup> Article 444 stated that "a husband is the head of the household' and 'he must protect his wife, and the wife must obey her husband.'" The Code still states that a husband is the head of the household, but it is revised to state that 'the spouses work together, in the interest of the marriage'.

<sup>38</sup> Refer to the 'Introduction' section on page v.

Violence <sup>39</sup>		be imprisoned from 5 to 20 years and charged a minimum fine of 100,000 Congolese Franc.
Policies and plans		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
National Roadmap for Protection against Gender- Based Violence (GBV) 2018-2020	2019	This national guideline places priority in strengthening GBV coordination capacity and effectiveness of GBV measures, ensuring necessary resources, improving the quality of each activity as well as capacity development of practitioners and leaders.
National strategy against gender-based violence (SNVBG) (Revised in 2020)	2020	This national strategy stipulates provision of training to the army and the police which are responsible for providing psychosocial care for GBV victims and protecting women and the vulnerable. It also stipulates the establishment of a domestic GBV network. All ministries and departments including the armed forces and the national police will formulate their own strategy and plan of action based on this national strategy.

### III. Government measures

Measures	Government agencies	Outline
Integrated Center For Multisectoral Care Services	AVIFEM	The Centre provides medical and psychosocial care and legal and judicial support to GBV victims. It also ensures measures for under-age victims who are of school age to go back to school.
Special Police Units for the Protection of Women and Girls (PSPEF)	Ministry of Defense and Veterans' Affairs, Ministry of Justice	The special police unit protects women, children, and witnesses of GBV or DV. <sup>40</sup>
Hotline 122	Office of the President, Ministry of Gender, Family and Children	This is a 24-hour free-of-charge hotline service. It connects GBV victims to medical, psychological, and legal support.

<sup>39</sup> Revision to the penal code (Loi no 06/018 du 20 juillet 2006 modifiant et complétant le Code Pénal) and the code of criminal procedure (Loi no 06/019 du 20 juillet 2006 modifiant et complétant le Code de procédure pénale).

<sup>40</sup> Nations Unies Maintien de la paix. (2019). Des responsables de l'ONU saluent la signature, par la police nationale congolaise, d'un plan d'action pour lutter contre les violences sexuelles. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://peacekeeping.un.org/fr/des-responsables-de-lonu-saluent-la-signature-par-la-police-nationale-congolaise-dun-plan-daction>



#### IV. Current status of GBV

- ◆ Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence (aged: 15-49): 51%<sup>41</sup>
- ◆ Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence in the last 12 months (aged: 15-49): 37%<sup>41</sup>

The Constitution recognizes equal rights between husband and wife. However, the Family Law stipulates that a husband is the head of the household indicating the existence of male-dominated culture.<sup>42</sup> During prolonged conflicts, various types of sexual violence are used as a weapon of war.<sup>43</sup>

#### Reference: Socioeconomic status

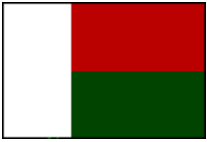
Per capita income (USD) (2019)	530	Women, Peace and Security Index (2019/2020)	0.512 (161st)
Human Development Index (2019)	0.480 (175th)	Gender Development Index (2019)	0.845 (Group 5)
Social Institutions and Gender Index (2019)	40% (Middle)	Gender Gap Index (2020)	0.578 (149th)
Labor force participation rate (2019)	Female: 60.7% Male: 66.3%	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (2019)	91.4%
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (2018)	63.1%	Literacy rate (over 15 years old) <sup>44</sup>	Female: 66.5% Male: 88.5%
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) (2014)	18.9%	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (2017)	473
Sex ratio at birth (2015-2020)	1.03	Seats held by women in national parliament (2020)	12.8%

<sup>41</sup> UN Women. (2016). Global Database on VAW. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>

<sup>42</sup> Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. (2019). *Democratic Republic of the Congo Submission to The Committee On The Elimination Of Discrimination Against Women*. Retrieved from [https://www.wilpf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/CEDAW\\_DRC-EN\\_Web.pdf](https://www.wilpf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/CEDAW_DRC-EN_Web.pdf)

<sup>43</sup> USAID. (2012). Gender Assessment for the Democratic Republic of Congo.

<sup>44</sup> World Economic Forum. (2019). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020*.



## Republic of Madagascar

### I. Competent ministries and agencies

National machinery for gender equality	Ministry of Population, Social Protection, and Promotion of Women (MPPSPF)
Ministry in charge of GBV	MPPSPF
Main ministries relevant to GBV	Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training
National GBV coordination body	National Coordination Committee

### II. Legal system and policies

International conventions		
Name	Ratification year	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	1989	
Maputo Protocol	Signed in 2004, but yet to be ratified	
Domestic laws		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
Act on the Fight Against Human Trafficking	2014	Prohibits forced marriage, prostitution and commercial sexual exploitation of children. It imposes an imprisonment of 2 to 5 years and a fine of 1 million to 50 million Madagascar Ariary <sup>45</sup> on individuals who force child into marriage or prostitution.
GBV Prevention Act	2020	Enacted on January 16, 2020 as a measure to prevent GBV.
Penal Code	2005	Punishments for those inflict violence on women and minors were added. When the survivor is under 15 or pregnant, it imposes forced labor on the perpetrator. When the survivor does not fall into those categories, the perpetrator is subject to imprisonment of 5 to 10 years.
Anti-GBV Penal System and Penal Policy to Combat GBV	2020	To tackle the serious GBV condition, these reinforced legal frameworks were formulated reflecting the GBV Prevention Act of 2020.

<sup>45</sup> Please see page v in Introduction.

Policies and plans		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
Update of the anti-trafficking plan	2019	Defines the priority measures based on the following four complementary principles including: human trafficking prevention; survivor identification and provision of care, monitoring of psychosocial care, and improvement of the content of the assistance; and fight against impunity and prosecution of the perpetrator.
National Strategy to Eliminate Child Marriage	2017	Aims to change traditional practices of and perception toward child marriage at the community and household levels, protect children, and reduce the number of children who are forced into marriage at the age of 18 or younger.
National Action Plan to Fight Against GBV 2017-2021	2017	Established to reduce GBV. Emphasizes development of survivors' resilience as one of its strategies. Prescribes setting up a regional platform, establishment of a support group to protect survivors from social isolation, and eligibility to microcredit loan.
National Poverty Reduction Strategy	2007	Prioritizes ensuring legal protection for women and children, both of which are vulnerable groups to GBV.
National Social Security Policy	2015	Incorporates social security into measures to build resilience of vulnerable communities.

### III. Government measures

Measures	Government agencies	Outline
School Violence Prevention Programs	Ministry of National Education, MPPSPF	Conducts awareness-raising activities for girls at schools themed on GBV, sexual and reproductive health in adolescence, child marriage, and pregnancy.
National Platform for Elimination of GBV	MPPSPF, Ministry of Justice	Is operated in Amoron'i Mania and Menabe. <sup>46</sup> Collects GBV-related data, and provides economic assistance to GBV survivors and women.
VONJY <sup>47</sup> Center	MPPSPF, etc.	Specializes in provision of care for child GBV survivors and their guardians. Provides medical and psychosocial care and legal assistance.

<sup>46</sup> Amoron'i Mania and Menabe are the names of two Regions. In Madagascar, a Region is the administrative subdivision of a Province.

<sup>47</sup> It means "help me/us" in Malagasy, the language of Madagascar.

#### IV. Current status of GBV

- ◆Lifetime physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (aged: 15-49): data not available<sup>48</sup>
- ◆Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months (aged: 15-49): data not available<sup>48</sup>
- ◆Child marriage is one of the challenges. Of all girls between age 15 to 19, 27.5% are in a marital relationship.<sup>49</sup>

#### Reference: Socioeconomic status

Per capita income (USD) (2019)	520	Women, Peace and Security Index (2019/2020)	0.622 (136th)
Human Development Index (2019)	0.528 (164th)	Gender Development Index (2019)	0.952 (Group 2)
Social Institutions and Gender Index (2019)	48% (High)	Gender Gap Index (2020)	0.719 (62nd)
Labor force participation rate (2019)	Female: 83.4% Male: 88.9%	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (2019)	93.7%
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (2018)	110.3%	Literacy rate (over 15 years old) <sup>50</sup>	Female: 72.4% Male: 77.3%
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) (2017)	60.5%	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 births) (2017)	335
Sex ratio at birth (2015-2020)	1.03	Seats held by women in national parliament (2020)	15.9%

<sup>48</sup> UN Women. (2016). Global Database on VAW. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>

<sup>49</sup> UNICEF. Data Warehouse. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from [https://data.unicef.org/dv\\_index/](https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/)

<sup>50</sup> World Economic Forum. (2019). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020*.



## Republic of Mali

### I. Competent ministries and agencies

National machinery for gender equality	Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and Families
Ministry in charge of GBV	Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and Families
Main ministries relevant to GBV	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, Ministry of Justice
National GBV coordination body	National Program for the Elimination of GBV

### II. Legal system and policies

International conventions		
Name	Ratification year	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	1985	
Maputo Protocol	2005	
Domestic laws		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
Act on Establishment of National Program for the Elimination of GBV	2019	Prescribes establishment of the National Program for the Elimination of GBV, its organization, mission and operation procedures, objectives, and activities. It provides that relevant government agencies take charge of implementation of activities and support for implementation.
Act on Combating Human Trafficking and Related Practices	2014	Defines that physical and mental abuse and moral harassment are also considered as offences.
Policies and initiatives		
Name	Establishment year	Outline
National Strategy for Gender Sensitive Planning and Budgeting (PBSG)	2011	Integrates the gender perspective into the budgeting process at the national level, aiming at creating opportunities to eliminate poverty among women. It incorporates women's priorities into budgeting at the sectoral and regional levels, while conducting monitoring

		regularly.
National Gender Policy 2008/2011	2008	Established to promote equal rights between men and women. It places priority on protection of women's dignity, human resource development, resource allocation for fair and equitable economic development, and breakaway from sexist stereotypes.

### III. Government measures

Measures	Government agencies	Outline
Joint Program for Human Rights and Gender (PCDHG)	Ministry of Justice	Conducts research on the legal system and human rights from the GBV perspective, and develops learning materials for GBV-related training.
National Program to Combat the Practice of FGM	Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and Families	Conducts research to eliminate FGM in the country, formulates strategies and programs, implements monitoring and evaluation, builds a database, and develops training contents for a professional school that trains health professionals.
Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission	Office of the President, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Performs tasks including research on human rights violation cases against citizens, especially women and children.
Hotline 80333	Police	Established to enable the police to take appropriate measures to eliminate and prevent GBV. It is available 24 hours a day, free of charge.

### IV. Current status of GBV

- Lifetime physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (aged: 15-49): 36%<sup>51</sup>
- Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months (aged: 15-49): 27%<sup>51</sup>

Of all GBV victims, 68% have neither sought help nor talked to anyone about the abuse. Regarding the age at marriage of women from 15 to 49 years old, the survey shows the marriage rate of women aged 18 or younger is 53%, while that of women aged 16 or younger is 18%.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>51</sup> UN Women. (2016). *Global Database on VAW*. Retrieved on February 4, 2021, from <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>

<sup>52</sup> Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT), Cellule de Planification et de Statistique Secteur Santé Développement Social et Promotion de la Famille (CPS/SS-DS-PF) et ICF. 2019. (2019). *Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Mali 2018 : Rapport de synthèse*. Bamako, Mali et Rockville, Maryland, USA : INSTAT, CPS/SS DS-PF et ICF.

## Reference: Socioeconomic status

Per capita income (USD) (2019)	870	Women, Peace and Security Index (2019/2020)	0.539 (159th)
Human Development Index (2019)	0.434 (184th)	Gender Development Index (2019)	0.821 (Group 5)
Social Institutions and Gender Index (2019)	46 (High)	Gender Gap Index (2020)	0.621 (139th)
Labor force participation rate (2019)	Female: 61.2% Male: 80.6%	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (2019)	75.8%
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (2018)	56.7%	Literacy rate (over 15 years old) <sup>53</sup>	Female: 25.7% Male: 46.2%
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) (2015)	35.0%	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 births) (2017)	562
Sex ratio at birth (2015-2020)	1.05	Seats held by women in national parliament (2019)	9.5%

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<sup>53</sup> World Economic Forum. (2019). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020*.

## 4. GBV status by country



Japan



Commonwealth of Australia

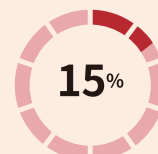
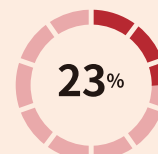


Republic of the Philippines



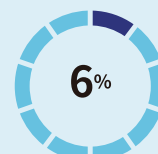
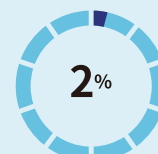
**Lifetime physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence**  
(aged: 15-49)

N/A



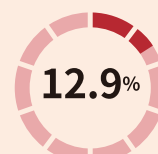
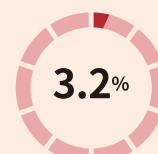
**Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months**  
(aged: 15-49)

N/A



**Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife**  
(aged: 15-49)

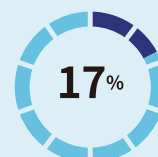
8.9%



**Proportion of women who got married at age 18 or younger**  
(aged: 20-24)

N/A

N/A



**Teenage birthrate**  
(aged: 15-19, number of births per 1000 individuals)

3.8



11.7



54.2



**Gender gap index**  
(full score: 1, rank out of 153 countries)

0.652



121st

0.731



44th

0.781



16th



**Maternal mortality**  
(per 100,000 births)

5



6

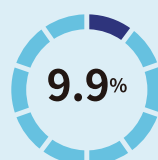


121

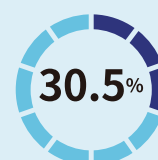


**Seats held by women in national parliament**  
(in 2020 or the latest year with available data)

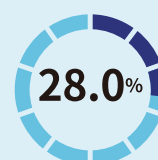
9.9%



30.5%



28.0%



Data are shown in the following order: Japan, Asia-Pacific, Africa (from Anglophone to Francophone).





Republic of Namibia



Republic of Sierra Leone



Burkina Faso



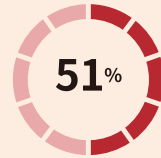
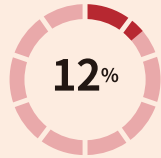
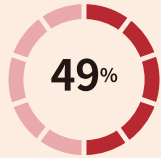
Democratic Republic of the Congo



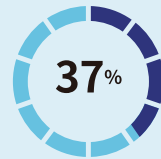
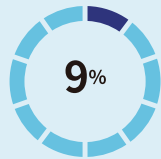
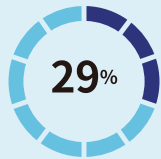
Republic of Madagascar



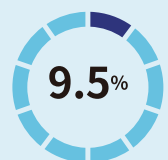
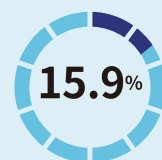
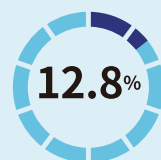
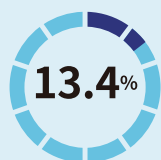
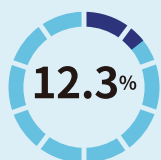
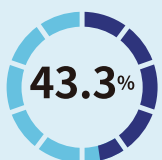
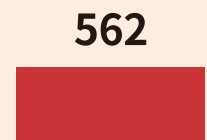
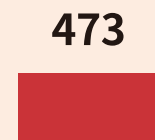
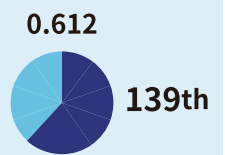
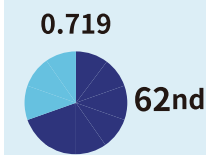
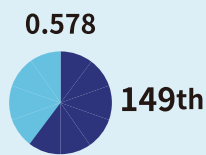
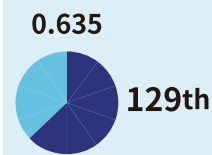
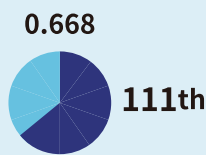
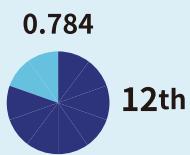
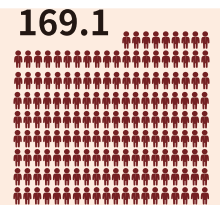
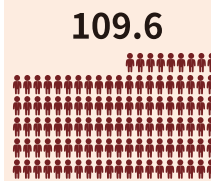
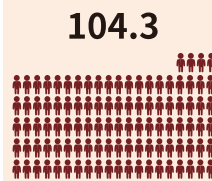
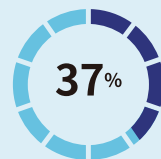
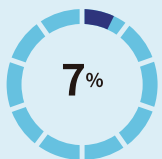
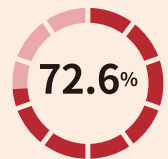
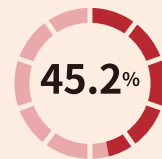
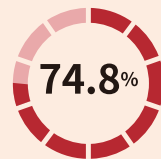
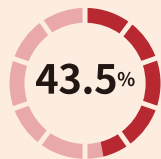
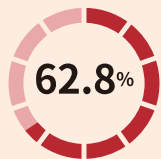
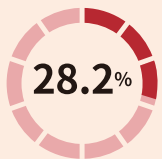
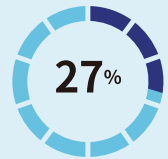
Republic of Mali



N/A



N/A



## Country-by-country Status of Gender-based Violence

	Item	Japan	Commonwealth of Australia	Republic of the Philippines
<b>Current State of GBV</b>				
1	Lifetime physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (aged: 15-49)	Data not available	23%	15%
2	Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months (aged: 15-49)	Data not available	2%	6%
3	Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (aged: 15-49) <sup>1</sup>	8.9	3.2	12.9
4	Proportion of women who got married at age 18 or younger (aged: 20-24)			17%
5	Teenage birthrate (aged: 15-19, number of births per 1000 individuals)	3.8	11.7	54.2
6	Proportion of women who have experience of FGM (aged: 15-49)			
7	Trafficking in persons tier rankings <sup>2</sup>	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
<b>Laws and Treaties</b>				
8	There is legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	○	○	○
9	Legal marriageable age	Female:16 Male:18 (from 2022 and on, 18 for both sexes)	18	18 (Consent of guardian is required for individuals under age 21)
10	Year of ratification of Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (Adopted in 1979, in force since 1981)	1985	1983	1981
11	Year of establishment of national action plan for UN Security Council Resolution 1325	2015	2012	2010
12	Year of ratification of Maputo Protocol <sup>3</sup> (Adopted in 2003, in force since 2005)			
<b>Socioeconomic Environment</b>				
13	Per capita income (USD) (2019)	41,710	55,100	3,850
14	Women, Peace and Security Index <sup>4</sup> (Full score:1 rank out of 189 countries)	0.823 29th	0.844 22nd	0.709 90th
15	Human Development Index <sup>5</sup> (Full score:1, rank out of 189 countries)	0.919 19th	0.944 8th	0.718 107th
16	Gender Development Index <sup>6</sup>	0.978 Group1	0.976 Group1	1.007 Group1
17	Gender Gap Index <sup>7</sup> (Full score:1, rank out of 153 countries)	0.652 121st	0.731 44th	0.781 16th
18	Social Institutions and Gender Index <sup>8</sup> (100%: Full discrimination)	24% Low	16% Very Low	53% Very High
19	Literacy rate among at age 15 and older (Female and male, figure for female above)	99.0%	99.0%	98.2%
		99.0%	99.0%	98.1%
20	Labor force participation rate (Female and male, figure for female above) (2019)	52.7	60.3	46.1
		71.3	70.9	73.3
21	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 births)	5	6	121
22	Sex ratio at birth <sup>9</sup>	1.06	1.06	1.06
<b>SDGs-Related Issues (excerpt)</b>				
23	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	60.1% (2017)	83.1% (2017)	52.5% (2017)
24	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received <sup>10</sup>	103.2%	100.8%	104.3%
25	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate <sup>11</sup>	73.0%	84.7%	62.0%
26	Seats held by women in national parliament	9.9% (2020)	30.5% (2020)	28.0% (2020)

Republic of Namibia	Republic of Sierra Leone	Burkina Faso	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Republic of Madagascar	Republic of Mali
27%	49%	12%	51%	Data not available	36%
20%	29%	9%	37%	Data not available	27%
28.2	62.8	43.5	74.8	45.2	72.6
7%	30%	52%	37%	40%	54%
63.6	112.8	104.3	124.2	109.6	169.1
	86.1%	75.8%			88.6%
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2 WL	Tier 2	Tier 2 WL
○	○	○	×	×	×
21	18 (Consent of guardian is required for individuals between age 16-18)	Female:17 Male:20	18	18	Female:16 Male:18
1992	1988	1987	1986	1989	1985
2019	2010	2012	2010		2012
2004	2015	2006	2008	Signed in 2004	2005
5,060	540	780	530	520	870
0.748 62nd	0.578 153rd	0.622 136th	0.512 161st	0.622 136th	0.539 159th
0.646 130th	0.452 182nd	0.452 182nd	0.480 175th	0.528 164th	0.434 184th
1.007 Group1	0.884 Group5	0.867 Group5	0.845 Group5	0.952 Group2	0.821 Group5
0.784 12th	0.668 111st	0.635 129th	0.578 149th	0.719 62nd	0.621 139th
27% Low	48% High	32% Middle	40% Middle	48% High	46% High
91.4%	34.9%	32.7%	66.5%	72.4%	25.7%
91.6%	51.7%	50.1%	88.5%	77.3%	46.2%
56.1	57.3	57.3	60.7	83.4	61.2
63.3	58.5	74.8	66.3	88.9	80.6
195	1,120	320	473	335	562
1.03	1.02	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.05
80.4% (2013)	44.7% (2017)	56.4% (2018)	18.9% (2014)	60.5% (2017)	35.0% (2015)
110.6%	63.6%	47.6%	63.1%	110.3%	56.7%
85.7%	98.7%	77.8%	91.4%	93.7%	75.8%
43.3% (2020)	12.3% (2020)	13.4% (2020)	12.8% (2020)	15.9% (2020)	9.5% (2019)

**【Footnote】**

1. Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife for any of the following reasons: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without tell him, she neglects the children, she refuses sex with him
2. Trafficking in persons tier rankings: the report uses the term 'tier', not 'level'. WL (Watch List) means that the country needs close attention, being close to downgrading.
3. Maputo Protocol: a protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. It guarantees comprehensive rights to women and has binding power over ratifying countries.
4. Women, Peace and Security Index 2019/2020: a general index of indices related to inclusion, justice and security. The closer to 1 the score is, the more women's peace and security is achieved.
5. Human Development Index: a general index of indices related wellbeing (life expectancy), knowledge (education) and living standard (income). The closer to 1 the score is, the more developed the country is.
6. Gender Development Index: ratio of the HDIs calculated separately for females and males. Countries are grouped into 5 groups based on the gender parity level. Group 1 is closest to gender parity.
7. Gender Gap Index: a general index that examines women's participation and opportunities in economic activities, education, health, economy and political empowerment. The closer to 1 the score is, the less gender gap there is.
8. Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI): a general index that measures level of discrimination in social institutions (both official and unofficial) in the aspects of families, physical integrity, access to productive and financial resources and civil liberties.  $SIGI \leq 20\%$  means 'very low' level of discrimination, while  $20\% < SIGI \leq 30\%$  means 'low',  $30\% < SIGI \leq 40\%$  'medium',  $40\% < SIGI \leq 50\%$  'high', and  $SIGI > 50\%$  'very high' level of discrimination, respectively.
9. Sex ratio at birth: sex ratio at birth (number of males against 100 females)
10. Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received: Number of average years of education received by women over age 25 divided by the number of average years of education received by men over age 25
11. Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate: estimated ratio of economically active female population over age 15 divided by the ratio of economically active male population over age 15

**【Source】** (the number refers to corresponding item)

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  20. UNDP. (2020). *Human Development Report 2020*.
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  22. Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security. (2020). *Women Peace and Security Index 2019/2020*
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  25. Same as above
  26. Same as above