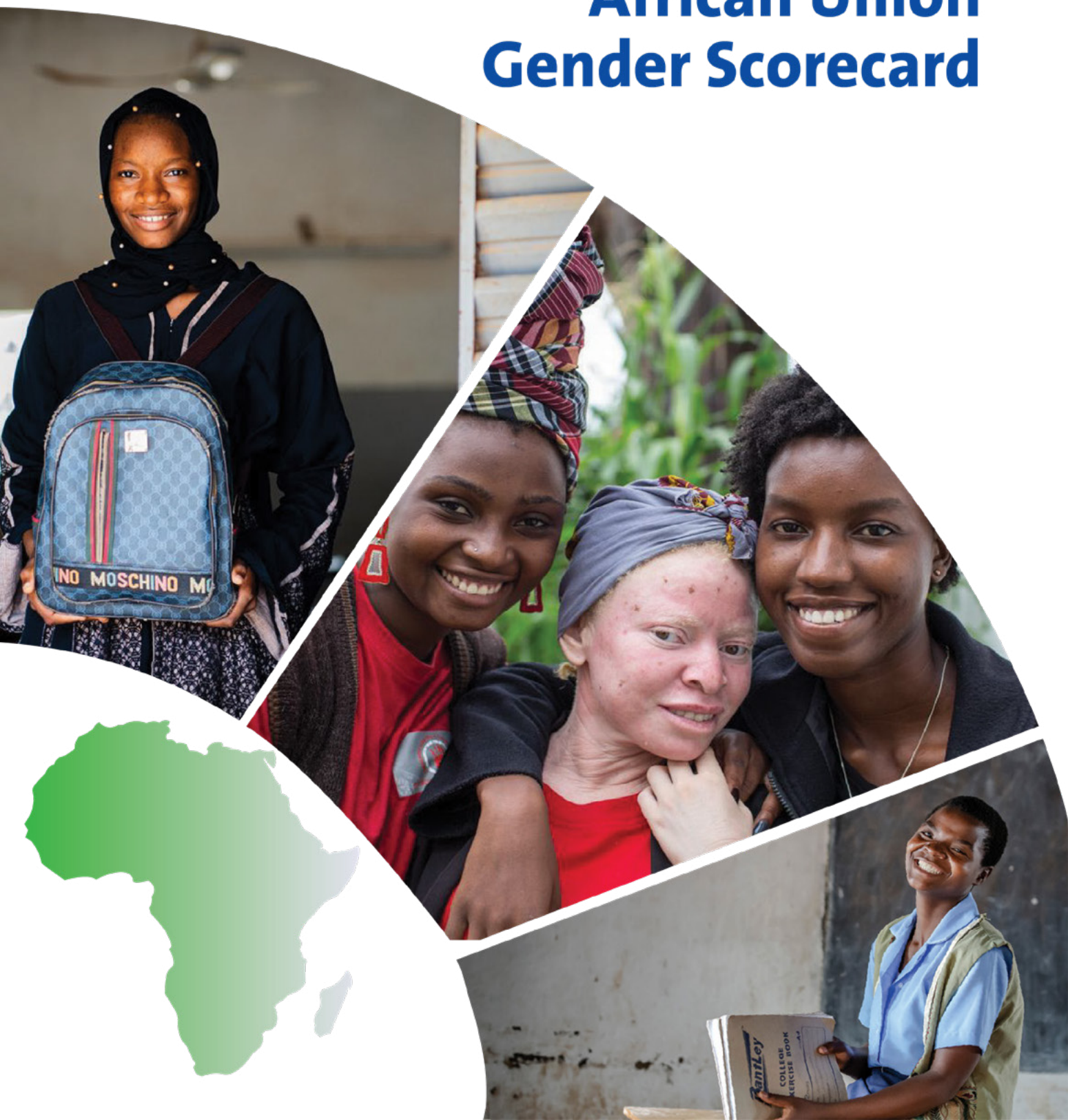


# The 2021 African Union Gender Scorecard







# The 2021 African Union Gender Scorecard



**Spotlight  
Initiative**  
To eliminate violence  
against women and girls

An initiative of the United Nations funded by the European Union





# Acronyms

AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUGO	African Union Gender Observatory
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
EOSG	Executive Office of the Secretary General
EVAW	Elimination of Violence Against Women
EU	European Union
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
GEWE	Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HP	Harmful Practices
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICPD PoA	International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence



<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
<b>MS</b>	Member States
<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SDGEA</b>	Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>SHaSA</b>	Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
<b>SIARP</b>	Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme
<b>SRGBV</b>	School Related Gender Based Violence
<b>SRH&amp;RR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights
<b>TFPs</b>	Technical and financial partners
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund (formerly the United Nations Fund for Population Activities)
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UN WOMEN</b>	United Nations Women
<b>VAW</b>	Violence Against Women
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>WGYD</b>	Women, Gender and Youth Directorate
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization





# Acknowledgments

The African Gender Scoreboard is a publication of the African Union Commission (AUC) with technical support from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and United Nations Women (UN WOMEN). It was prepared with the dedicated support of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Moussa Faki Mahamat and the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Dr. Vera Songwe.

We express our gratitude to the entire ECA team - Director a.i of the Gender, Poverty and Social Policy Division, Ms. Edlam Yemeru Aberra; Gender Social Affairs Officer and OIC of the Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Section (GEWES) , Ms. Keiso Matashane-Marite. We also thank the Gender Statistics Specialist at the ECA African Centre for Statistics, Ms. Fatouma Sissoko, and the Research and Gender Statistics Consultant at the ECA, Ms. Selamawit Welkema, who made the production of this dashboard possible.

Thanks are also extended to the UN WOMEN team - the Regional Liaison Advisor for the AU and ECA, Ms. Marie Goretti Nduwayo; the Regional Specialist on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the West and Central Africa Regional Office, Ms. Arlette Mvondo; the Programme Coordinator, Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme, Ms. Azmera Kassahun; Programme Specialist (Gender and HIV), Ms. Lindiwe Ngwenya; Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Ms. Beletshachew Aynalem; Policy Specialist - Elimination of Violence Against Women, Ms. Sunita Caminha; Regional Gender Statistics Advisor for Eastern and Southern Africa, Ms. Isabella Schmidt.

We also thank the consultants, Mr. Steve Williams MBOLLO, who compiled the national data for the dashboard, and Dr. Godwin Hlatshwayo and Dr. Yapo Jesus Ekie.

Special thanks go to the Acting Director of Women, Gender and Youth Directorate (WGYD) of the African Union Commission, Ms. Ngwenya Prudence Nonkululeko; the Head of Women & Gender Policy and Development Gender Division of WGYD, Dr. Tapiwa Uchizi Nyasulu Rweyemamu; Ms. Katlego Sekhobe, Rym Ben Salah, Policy Officers at WGYD, the Director of Information and Communication, Ms. Leslie Richer; and the Head of the Information Division, Ms. Esther Azaa Tankou, for their invaluable comments and advice during the development of the scorecard.



# Foreword

Africa's economic performance has been remarkable in recent years (with a projected growth rate of 3.7 in 2023<sup>1</sup>), but the continent's bright economic prospects remain hampered by persistent inequality in several areas. For example, according to the World Inequality Report 2022, the richest 10 percent of the world's population currently capture 52 percent of global income, while the poorest half of the population earns only 8 percent of that income. Sub-Saharan Africa is the second most unequal region in the world after the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region, which is the most unequal<sup>2</sup>.

In addition to income inequality, gender inequality remains a major challenge for the continent. Despite best efforts, progress on gender equality and women's empowerment has been slow, due to the persistent violation of women's socio-economic, political and civil rights.

African leaders have reaffirmed the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment as a goal in its own right, especially in protecting and ensuring women's human rights. This objective is enshrined in Agenda 2063, the continent's key framework for structural transformation and sustainable development.

Thus, in Agenda 2063, African leaders recalled the importance of full gender equality in all spheres of life with the priority areas of empowerment of women and girls and violence and discrimination against women and girls<sup>3</sup>. This objective is in line with the aspiration of an Africa whose development is people-centered, building on the potential offered by Africans, especially women and youth, and caring for children.

Thus, the African Union (AU) 2021 Scorecard, based on the spotlight initiative, aims to support African leaders in implementing their commitments to the human rights of women and girls by providing a comprehensive assessment of the progress they have made in securing and protecting women's socio-economic, civil and political rights. It also analyzes the challenges and identifies key measures to ensure the realization of women's and girls' rights. It is therefore a call to action for AU Member States to accelerate the implementation of regional frameworks, and to invest more in gender statistics that are essential for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs related to women's and girls' rights.

The African Union hopes that African governments will use this scorecard as a strategic tool for the development of their national implementation plans for Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, in order to make Africa a continent where women and girls enjoy full and equal economic, social, civil and political rights.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2022/01/25/world-economic-outlook-update-january-2022>

<sup>2</sup> <https://wir2022.wid.world/executive-summary/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://au.int/en/agenda2063/goals>





Gender Parity Index, in sub-Saharan Africa



**1,03**

Namibia



**1,03**

Uganda



**1,01**

Botswana



**1,01**

Zimbabwe



**0,97**

Mozambique

# Introduction

The last two decades have been marked by advances in the recognition of the importance of the human rights and dignity of women and girls. This process has been driven by the adoption of a number of regional and global legal frameworks, including the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), and United Nations Resolution 1325; as well as the Millennium Declaration (2000) and the Millennium Development Goals have advanced a number of international agreements.

To monitor the progress of Member States in implementing the gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) agenda on the continent, the African Union Commission (AUC) has developed several frameworks, the most recent of which is its comprehensive development plan, Agenda 2063 for Sustainable Development, which provides a new impetus for advancing the agenda on human rights,

gender equality, and the empowerment of women and girls, and ensuring that no one is left behind. In addition, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), the preeminent UN body for advancing global policy reform for the rights of women and girls, has over the years proposed specific normative measures to end discrimination and violence against women and girls (VAWG): in the workplace, in public and political life, in intimate relationships and in the family. This includes addressing marginalization and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Yet despite this progress, no country in the world has achieved gender equality, and women and girls continue to face discrimination and violence in every country in the world. Progress has been particularly slow for women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. As a result, the African Union Commission (AUC) has developed key gender monitoring tools to help measure progress against gender equality commitments.

The first step is to ensure that laws and policies to end discrimination against women and girls are increasingly adopted. Globally<sup>4</sup>, more girls than ever are enrolling in primary and secondary education<sup>5</sup> (More than two-thirds of countries around the World have reached gender parity, in sub-Sahara Africa they are Namibia (Gender Parity Index: 1,03); Botswana (GPI: 1,01); Zimbabwe (GPI: 1,01); Mozambique (GPI: 0,97); Uganda (GPI: 1,03); Ghana (GPI: 1,01))<sup>6</sup>. In some contexts, women's participation in the labor market has increased, women's access to Sexual and Reproductive Health

---

<sup>4</sup> See Figure 14 Gender Parity Index for primary enrollment 2012 - 2018

<sup>5</sup> According to the World Bank, Globally, primary, and secondary school enrollment rates are getting closer to equal for girls and boys (90% male, 89% female) <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/girlseducation#1>

<sup>6</sup> <https://data.unicef.org/topic/gender/gender-disparities-in-education/#:~:text=More%20than%20two%2Dthirds%20of,more%20likely%20to%20be%20disadvantaged>

and Reproductive Rights (SRH&RR) services - including contraception - has improved. Harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation and early and forced child marriage, have begun to decline. Women's representation in governance and parliament has increased.

Second, the design of tools and instruments to support the work of African countries paved the way for the development of the African Union Gender Scorecard, which was launched in 2015 at the request of the AUC Chair and with the support of the ECA. The scorecard is a simple but comprehensive tool whose main objective is to support African countries in their efforts to secure and protect women's human rights by providing them with a comprehensive assessment of the progress they have made and the set of measures needed to achieve greater gender equality in order to meet the key objectives of Agenda 2063 from a gender perspective.

The 2021 edition of the African Gender Scorecard breaks new ground in that it focuses on recent country data and covers a wide range of indicators by focusing on four clusters: Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Harmful Practices (HPs), and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights (SRH&RR).

The remainder of this report is presented as follows: part two and three analyzes Africa's development landscape in relation to global development patterns to contextualize the Scorecard; part four presents an analytical synthesis of key results, progress, challenges, and the results of the Scorecard in Africa; and part five articulates policy recommendations and messages, followed by the conclusion.



**The 2021 edition of the African Gender Scorecard breaks new ground in that it focuses on recent country data and covers a wide range of indicators by focusing on four clusters: Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Harmful Practices (HPs), and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights (SRH&RR).**





# Fitting the Scorecard into Africa's development context

## 2.1. The 2030 Agenda and new opportunities: a defining challenge of the continent

The African Union's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its transformative vision declared the centrality of gender equality and empowerment of women for achieving sustainable development — with the elimination of violence against women as a crucial component<sup>7</sup>. It provides everyone with a unique global opportunity to promote change. The elimination of all forms of VAWG and of harmful practices — as Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets 5.2 and 5.3 — is included under Goal 5, “to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.” Other related targets (under SDG5, SDG11 and SDG16) are complementary entry points for stakeholders to address VAWG / harmful practices.

---

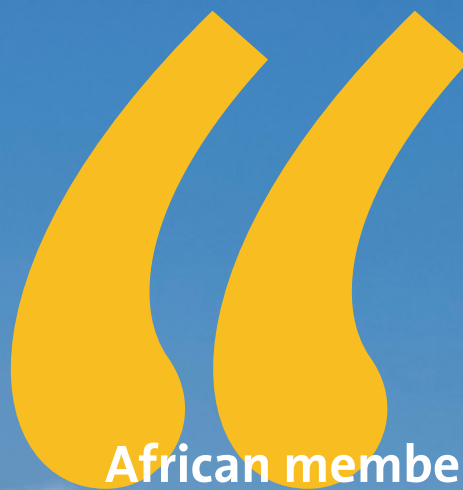
7 UN General Assembly resolution 70/1, para. 20.

For example, SDG Target 5.6 adds special emphasis women's right to a sexual and reproductive life free from violence, coercion and discrimination. The SDG agenda confirms that such violence is a barrier to gender equality, women's empowerment, and sustainable development, and is an impediment to the achievement of other goals, including poverty eradication, health (inclusive of sexual and reproductive health), education, food security, and just and peaceful societies. As such, addressing VAWG/harmful practices should constitute a cross-cutting issue in policies and programmes aimed at the achievement of the other Goals. Principles of universality and human rights are instilled in the SDGs and require that all women, regardless of location, ethnicity, age, disability, religion or belief, migration status, social status, HIV status, or any other circumstance, are entitled to fully enjoy their human rights and to live free from violence and harmful practices.

The commitment to eliminate VAWG / harmful practices is backed by the call from a number of regional political and economic bodies, including the African Union (AU), which strongly condemns all forms of VAWG / harmful practices, and has identified its elimination as a priority in supporting the full realization of women's human rights alongside the implementation of the 2063 Agenda. In September 2015, the European Commission published the Joint Staff Working Document on "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020." This document aims at supporting partner countries, especially developing ones, in achieving tangible results for reaching gender equality, which is at the core of human values.

## 2.2. Securing and protecting African women's human rights

African member states have committed to ensuring and protecting women's human rights by endorsing a number of existing international agreements and frameworks that set out the commitment of various governments to advancing women's rights to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as the elimination of harmful practices and violence against women, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). It explicitly states that violence against women is a violation of human rights, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD PoA), and the annual conclusions of the UN Commission on the Status of Women. In addition to these global agreements, African member states have adopted Africa-specific agreements to accelerate the implementation of women's rights. These include the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality and the AU Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE).



African member states  
have committed to  
ensuring and protecting  
women's human rights  
by endorsing a number  
of existing international  
agreements and  
frameworks that set  
out the commitment of  
various governments  
to advancing women's  
rights to achieve gender  
equality and women's  
empowerment







# The 2021 African Union Gender Scorecard

The 2021 Scorecard is part of Africa's development landscape and global development framework. Its main objective is to support African countries in their efforts to secure and protect women's human rights by providing a comprehensive assessment of the progress they have made and the range of measures needed to achieve greater gender equality.

Specifically, it will assess the progress of African countries in implementing regional and global normative frameworks and documents on women's rights, including the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security, the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa and the African Union Strategy for Gender Equality and Women' Empowerment (GEWE)<sup>8</sup>.

---

<sup>8</sup> <https://au.int/en/documents/20190320/au-strategy-gender-equality-womens-empowerment-2018-2028>

### 3.1. The innovation of the Spotlight Initiative

The Spotlight Initiative is a way for the African Union (AU), United Nations and European Union (EU) to support a comprehensive approach to preventing and respond into VAWG in target countries<sup>9</sup>, and do so in innovative and new ways. The initiative builds on knowledge and lessons learned from past programmes.

### 3.2. Regional and thematic contexts

Women and girls are exposed to intersecting forms of violence regardless of where they live. The Spotlight Initiative will take this into account and base regional theories of change on thematic components according to regional context, where specific forms of violence are most prevalent, and/or where existing structures/momentum will enable rapid and efficient scale-up of activities. The specific outputs and output indicators have been developed along with partners at the regional level to reflect regional specificities which include:

- Trafficking of women and girls and exploitation (including sexual) in Asia.
- Domestic violence in the Pacific.
- Sexual and gender-based violence, and harmful practices, in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Femicide in Latin America.
- Domestic and family violence in the Caribbean.

### 3.3. Selected sectors

The 2021 Scorecard focuses on four clusters: Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Harmful Practices (HP), and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights (SRH&RR).

#### 3.3.1. Violence Against Women and Girls<sup>10</sup> (VAWG) / Harmful Practices (HP)

Violence against women and girls is rooted in structural inequality in power relations between women and men. It persists in every country in the world and is one of the most systematic and widespread human rights violations. A major obstacle to ending gender inequality and discrimination, it hinders women and girls from claiming their social, economic, civil, and political rights. VAWG exists in varying degrees across all communities in the world. It can occur in private and public spaces despite age, socioeconomic status, educational, or geographic categories. It is estimated 35 per cent of women have experienced violence at some point in their lives, and by an intimate partner<sup>11</sup>. That prevalence rises to 70 per cent in some countries<sup>12</sup>.

Domestic violence, including intimate partner violence, remains the most prevalent form of VAWG, and reportedly causes more deaths than civil wars. Almost half of all female homicide victims are killed by a family member or intimate partner<sup>13</sup>, whereas the figure for men is 1 in 20 homicide victims<sup>14</sup>. “Harmful Practices (HP)”, particularly child, early and forced marriage, as well as female genital mutilation (FGM) threatens the rights and wellbeing of women

---

<sup>9</sup> In Africa they are *Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Zimbabwe*

<sup>10</sup> Data (srhr.org)

<sup>11</sup> WHO Global and Regional Estimates of Violence against Women (2013)

<sup>12</sup> UN-Women, “Violence against women prevalence data: surveys by country” (2012)

<sup>13</sup> UNODC, Global Study on Homicide, 2013.

<sup>14</sup> Human Rights Council 29/40 Report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice.

and girls in many countries. At least 200 million women and girls alive today have undergone FGM<sup>15</sup>. More than 700 million women alive today were married before the age of 18, with more than one third married before their 15th birthday<sup>16</sup>.

Women and girls everywhere still face the threat of sexual harassment and violence in public spaces, and at the workplace<sup>17</sup>. Equally, women's bodily integrity, which includes rights related to reproduction and sexuality, are under at risk of being eroded.

Along with the immediate physical and emotional effects of violence — which are multiple and pervasive — women's participation and engagement in community and social life has been affected, as well as their capacity to earn a living. The persistence of VAWG negatively impacts families, communities and societies at large. It results in lost employment and poor productivity, and it places significant demands on social services, the justice system, health-care agencies and employers.

Violence against women and girls has devastating short and long-term consequences on women's health and wellbeing. These include physical injuries, depression and anxiety disorders, and even death. Violence is also linked to negative outcomes in sexual and reproductive health, including higher rates of unintended pregnancies, plus increased risk of miscarriage, unsafe abortions, stillbirths and intrauterine hemorrhage, and vulnerability to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Violence may also come in the shape of forced and/or coerced family planning and/or contraception<sup>18</sup>. Violence during pregnancy is associated with

low infant birth weight, and an increased risk of preterm birth. The impacts of VAWG can be intergenerational in that children who have witnessed, or been subject to violence, are more likely to experience violence or become abusers later in life. Some studies (Flynn (2012), White Ribbon Foundation (2019)) have shown that boys exposed to violence were three times more likely to use violence against their partners<sup>19</sup>.

Harmful practices such as FGM and early, forced and child marriage are manifestations of gender inequality and gender-based discrimination against women and girls, and often intersect with different forms of VAWG. Despite these links, programmes to end harmful practices (particularly FGM and child marriage) and VAWG, particularly intimate partner violence, are often developed and implemented separately. Although this occurs with the intention to tailor programmes, it results in incoherent, scattered or uncoordinated approaches that would benefit from adequate legal and institutional frameworks, strategic and coordinated efforts, or from sharing knowledge and good practices.

Although a variety of essential services, including those for sexual and reproductive health, are required to adequately respond to survivors of VAWG (health, police, justice and social services) and address impunity, the quality and consistency vary, and accessibility is limited, especially for adolescent girls and with regards to women and girls who experience intersecting forms of discrimination such as those with disabilities. A related challenge pertains to women and girls not seeking help or support. In the most serious cases of partner violence only 14 per cent of survivors

---

<sup>15</sup> UNICEF, FGM/C, A global Concern, 2016.

<sup>16</sup> UNICEF, Ending Child Marriage, Progress and Prospects, 2014.

<sup>17</sup> Globally about 1 in 3 (30%) of women worldwide have been subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime (<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>)

<sup>18</sup> UNFPA. Addressing Gender Based Violence. 2016.

<sup>19</sup> State of the World's Fathers Report. MenCare and partners. 2016.

contacted law enforcement services<sup>20</sup>. Lacking necessary and long-term financial investments have hampered the adoption of prevention strategies and measures that can sustainably and effectively address VAWG and harmful practices.

### **3.3.2. Sexual and gender-based violence, and harmful practices in Sub-Saharan Africa**

Analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data from select African countries shows that more than a third of women have experienced violence in their lifetimes. A 2005 WHO study on women's health and domestic violence, WHO found that 56 per cent of women in Tanzania and 71 per cent of women in rural parts of Ethiopia had been on the receiving end of violence by a husband or intimate partner.

School Related Gender Based Violence (SRGBV) — which may occur at school, on the way to school, at home, in the community or cyberspace — also remains a significant problem. Although data is limited, existing evidence and research, including sexual violence/harassment, bullying, and physical abuse, suggests the issue needs to be urgently addressed. Evidence also shows that around 120 million girls (one in 10) under the age of 20 worldwide have experienced sexual violence<sup>21</sup>. Although this data is not disaggregated according to where the violence took place, high rates of sexual violence/harassment in schools has been reported in many countries.

Apart from VAWG, harmful practices, child, early and forced marriage, and FGM are prevalent in the region and often coincide with other forms of violence such as trafficking and intimate partner violence. Violence against women and girls leads to sexual and reproductive health

problems including unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions, obstetric fistulas, sexually transmitted infections and contraction of HIV. A staggering 40 per cent of girls marry before age 18 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 15 of the 20 countries in the region have the highest rates of child marriage<sup>22</sup>. 23 Each year, three million girls undergo FGM and the practice has been documented in 29 African countries.

## **3.4. Methodology**

The African Gender Scorecard is composed of indicators. For each indicator, the assessment will include a simple statistical analysis that ranks the indicator values for each country. A central tendency characteristic such as the mean will then be used to compare to the indicator value.

### **3.4.1. Indicators**

Three categories of indicators have been defined e.g. input indicators, output indicators and outcome indicators.

- > **Input Indicators** also called resource indicators, refer to the existence of legislation or policies that advance women's rights and their operationalization in practice (qualitative indicators).
- > **Output Indicators** are quantities produced or numbers achieved (eg, number of beneficiaries), or direct impact on knowledge, attitudes (quantitative indicators).
- > **Outcome indicators** are quantitative indicators that are premised on the results or effects of the implementation of legal frameworks and rights. They refer to broader results achieved in terms of prevalence, participation rates, changes, benefits (quantitative indicators).

<sup>20</sup> 2015 study from the National Domestic Violence Hotline

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/mena/press-releases/nearly-one-in-four-adolescent-girls-experience-physical-violence>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/12/09/ending-child-marriage-africa>

### 3.4.2. Data

Data from international sources were used to ensure relevance and comparability across countries. For each indicator the latest available data for each country was used. Therefore, the year of data for each indicator may vary from country to country. The data available for our

analyses come from several sources which include: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF *Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)*, UN WOMEN DATA, Guttmacher Institute.



The African Gender Scorecard is composed of indicators. For each indicator, the assessment will include a simple statistical analysis that ranks the indicator values for each country. A central tendency characteristic such as the mean will then be used to compare to the indicator value.





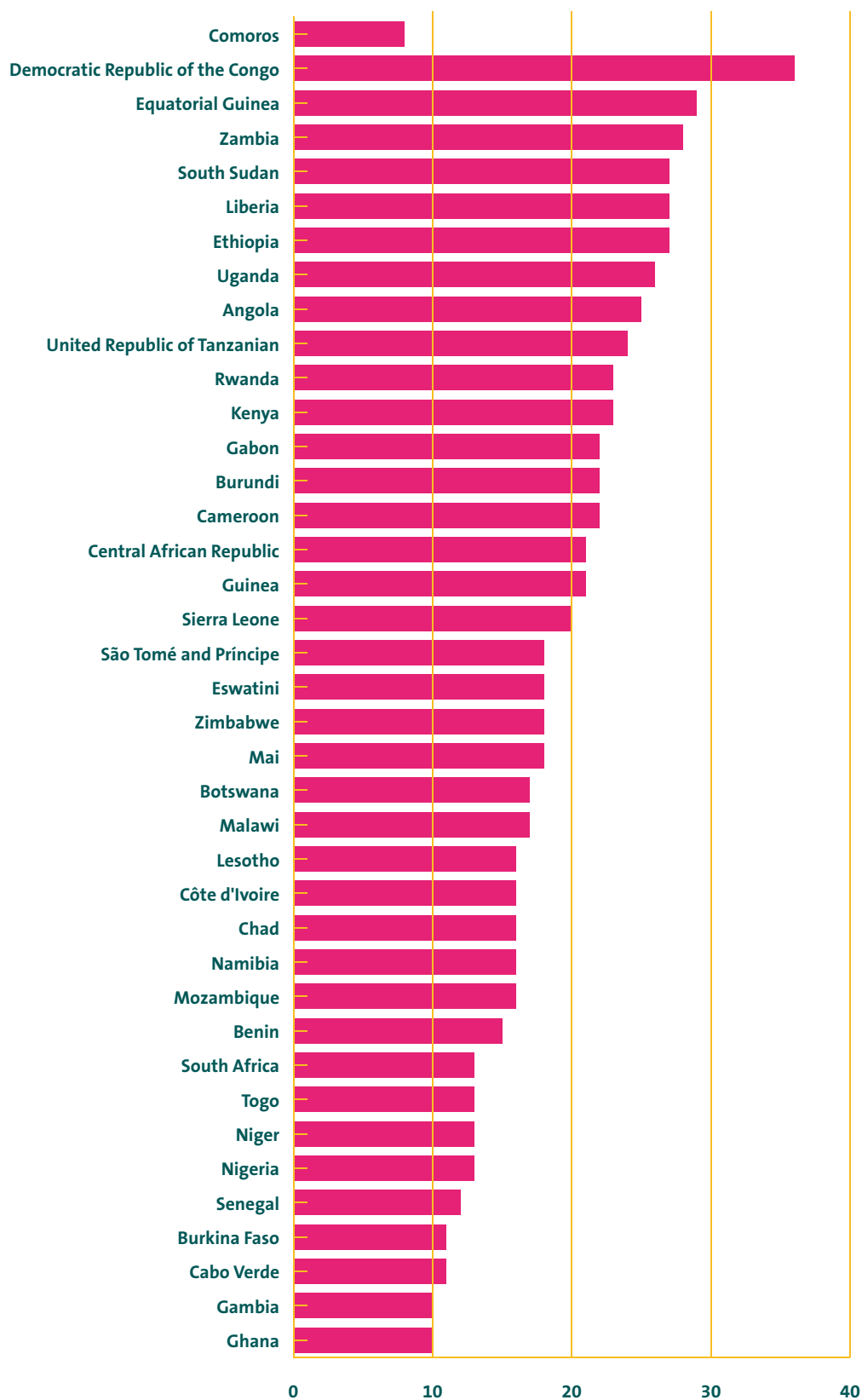
# Key results

## 4.1. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

VAW is the violation of women's and girls' basic human rights. As figure 1 shows, VAW measured by the indicator *Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 - 49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months in 2018* is pervasive in a number of countries. Of 39 countries for which data are available, 17 have very high VAW prevalence rate estimated (above the average of 19%). These countries include Sierra Leone, Guinea, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Burundi, Gabon, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Angola, Uganda, Ethiopia, Liberia, South Sudan, Zambia, Equatorial Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo.

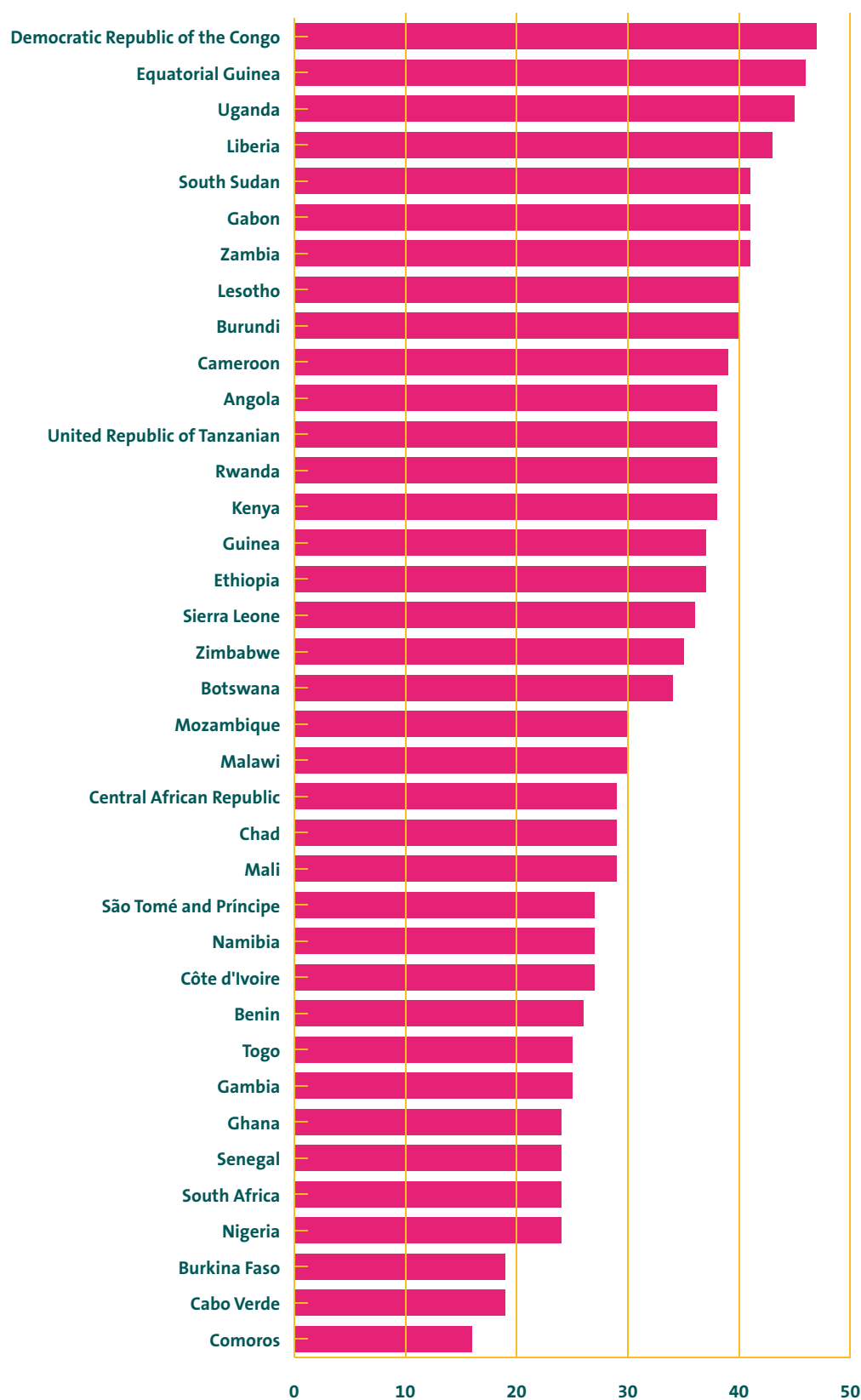
This observation is identical for the *Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in their lifetime*, whose average is 33% (figure 2). Out of a sample of 37 countries, 19 (almost half) have an above-average proportion. With the Democratic Republic of Congo having the highest proportions (36% and 47% respectively) and Comoros having the lowest proportions (8% and 16%).

Figure 1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 - 49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months in 2018



Source: WHO 2018

Figure 2: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in their lifetime

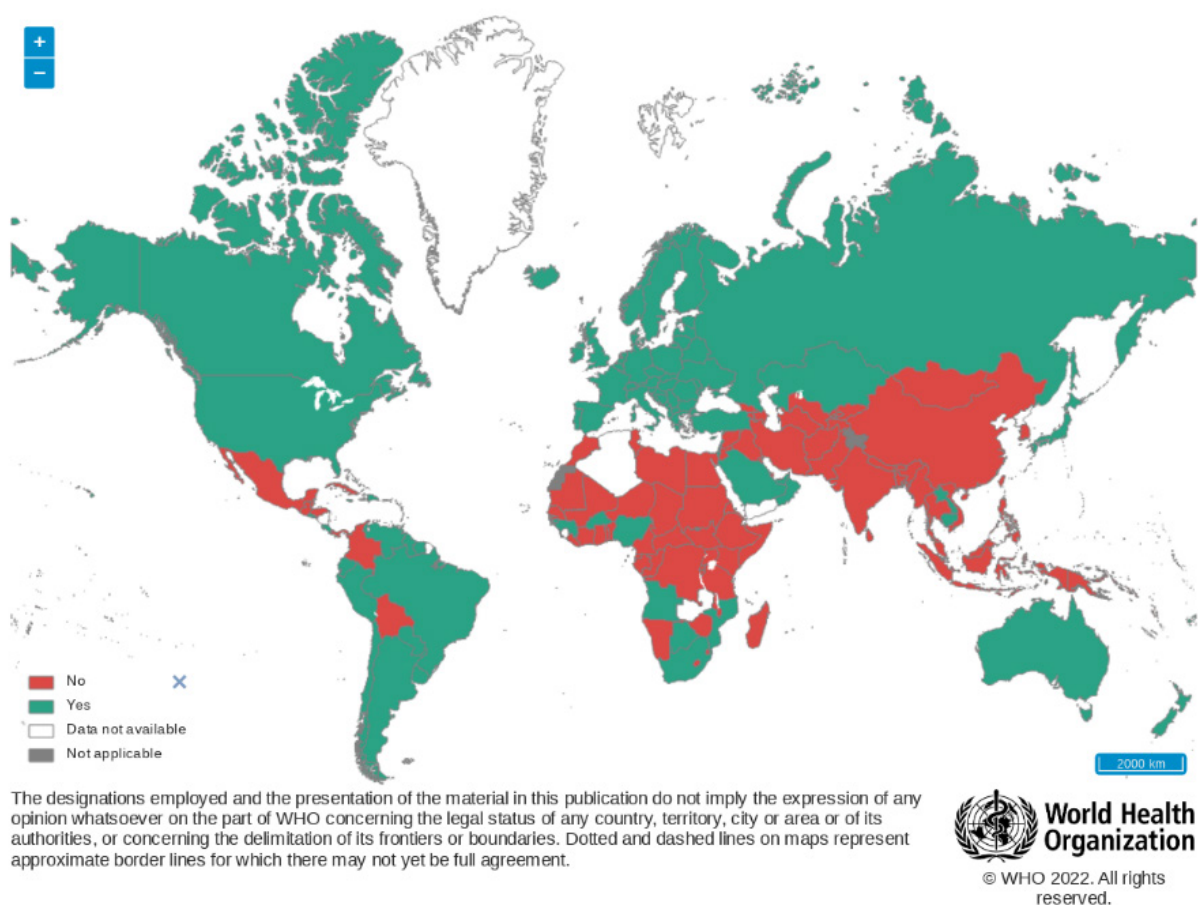


Source: WHO 2018

## 4.2. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

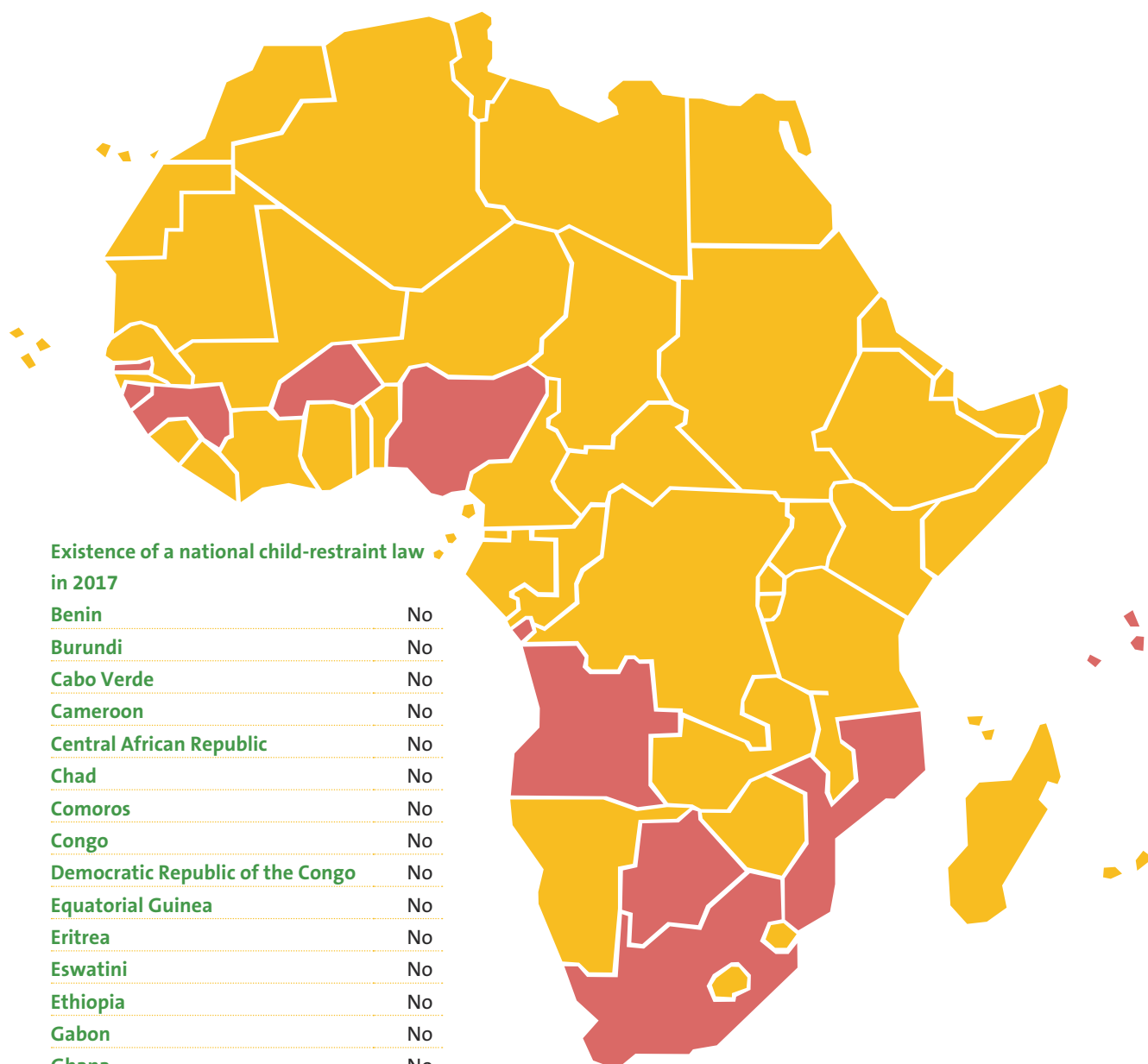
For Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), the indicator used, which is qualitative, is the existence of a national child-restraint law<sup>23</sup>. Figure 3 below shows us a global mapping of countries in which a national child-restraint law exists or does not exist. It can be seen that the majority of countries in the world where there is no national child restraint law are mainly in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and to some extent Latin America. In the case of Africa, out of a sample of 43 countries, only 10 have a national law on child restraint in 2017.

Figure 3: Existence of a national child-restraint law



Source: WHO 2017

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/existence-of-a-national-child-restraint-law>



Existence of a national child-restraint law  
in 2017

Benin	No
Burundi	No
Cabo Verde	No
Cameroon	No
Central African Republic	No
Chad	No
Comoros	No
Congo	No
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No
Equatorial Guinea	No
Eritrea	No
Eswatini	No
Ethiopia	No
Gabon	No
Ghana	No
Kenya	No
Lesotho	No
Liberia	No
Madagascar	No
Malawi	No
Mali	No
Mauritania	No
Mauritius	No
Namibia	No
Niger	No
Rwanda	No
Sao Tome and Principe	No
Senegal	No
South Sudan	No
Togo	No
Uganda	No
United Republic of Tanzania	No
Zimbabwe	No

Table 1: Existence of a national child-restraint law in 2017

■ Yes ■ No

Existence of a national child-restraint law  
in 2017

Angola	Yes
Botswana	Yes
Burkina Faso	Yes
Gambia	Yes
Guinea	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	Yes
Mozambique	Yes
Nigeria	Yes
Seychelles	Yes
South Africa	Yes

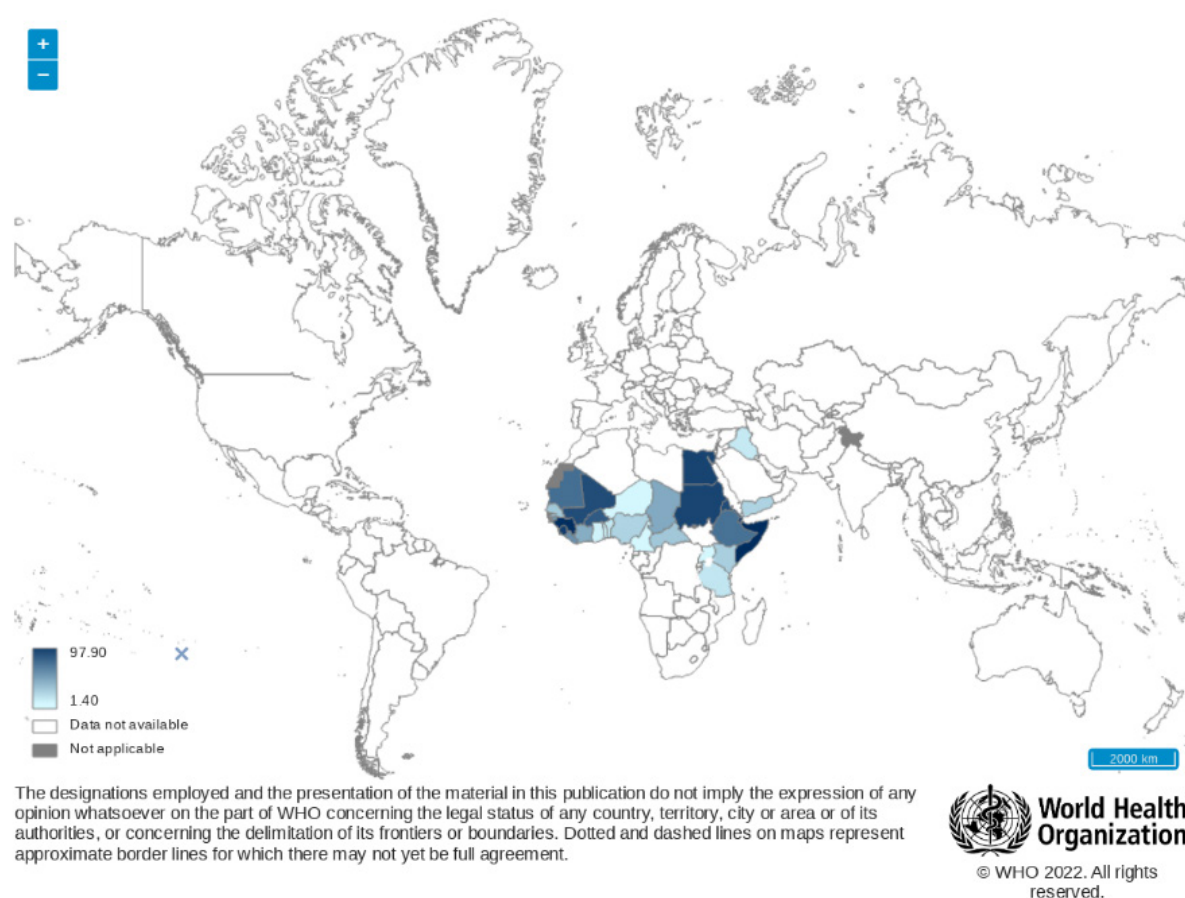
Source: WHO 2017

### 4.3. Harmful Practices (HP) - Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The forms of violence which have been referred to as “harmful cultural or traditional practices” include, inter alia, female genital mutilation, female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, child marriage, forced marriage, dowry-related violence, acid attacks, so-called “honour” crimes, and maltreatment of widows.

Figure 4 shows that in Africa, there is a very high concentration of girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), with an index varying from a minimum of 1.40 in Cameroon and Uganda to 96.8 in Guinea and 97.90 in Somalia

*Figure 4: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) (%)*



Source: WHO 2018

Table 2 shows a disaggregated distribution of the concentration of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) by zone. It can be seen that for countries with a very high proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C, such as Guinea (96.8% in total), there is a higher distribution in rural areas (97.5%) than in urban areas (95.8%). The same is true for Sierra Leone, with a proportion of 89.6%, distributed between 80.9% in urban areas and 94.3% in rural areas.

*Table 2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) (%) by year and area*

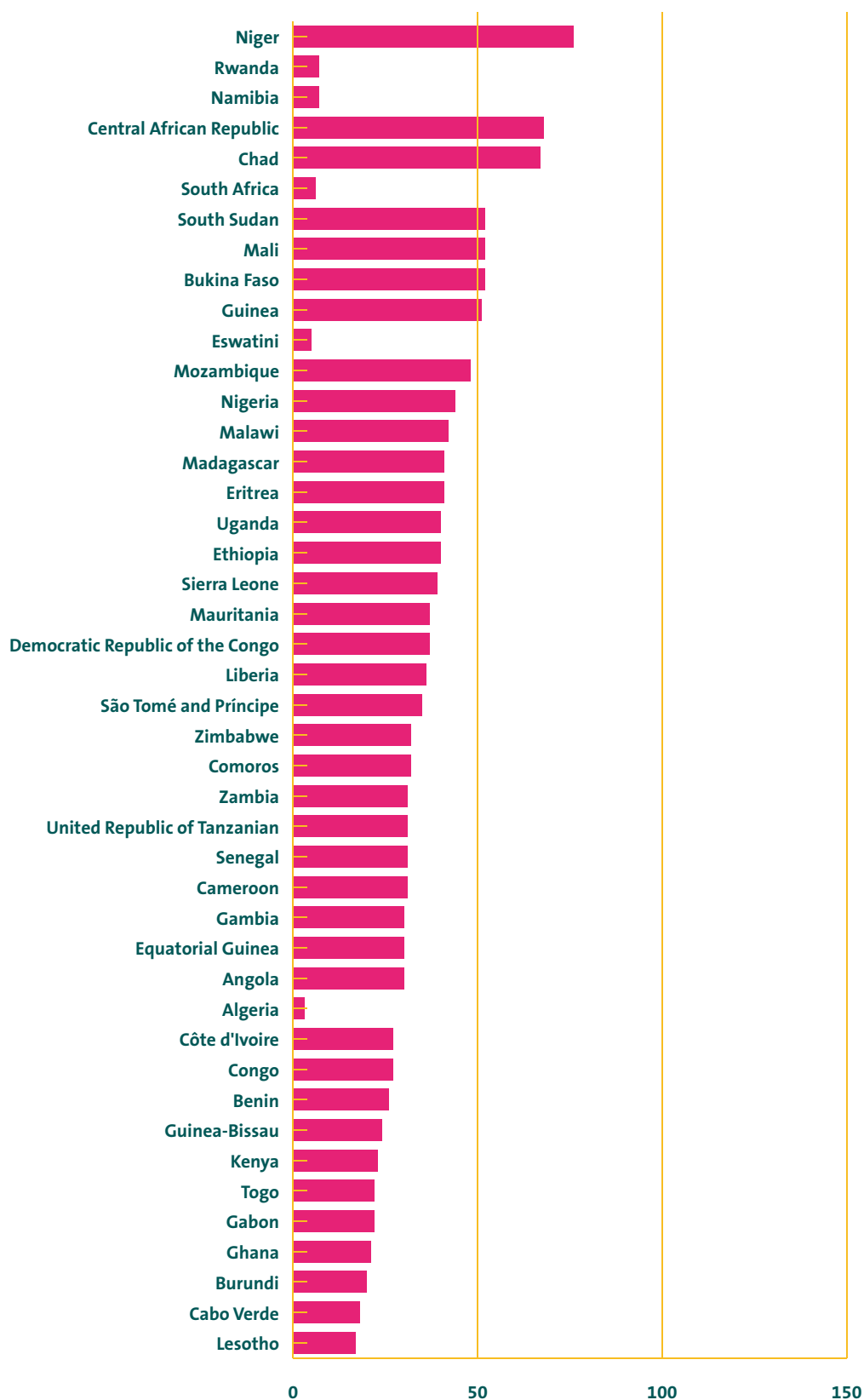
		Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>2016</b>	18.4	15.6	23.4
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	<b>2016</b>	36.7	43.8	30.8
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>2016</b>	65.2	68.4	53.9
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>2016</b>	96.8	97.5	95.8
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	<b>2015 - 2016</b>	10	12.7	18.5
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>2015 - 2016</b>	23.46	28.09	5.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>2015</b>	66.6	79	55.2
<b>Mali</b>	<b>2015</b>	82.7	82	84.8
<b>Chad</b>	<b>2014 - 2015</b>	38.4	37.9	40.1
<b>Benin</b>	<b>2014</b>	21	13.1	13.8
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>2014</b>	44.9	25.9	39.8
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	<b>2014</b>	9.2	50.1	5.2
<b>Togo</b>	<b>2013 - 2014</b>	4.7	5.7	3.4
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>2013</b>	49.8	64.8	40.8
<b>Gambia</b>	<b>2013</b>	74.9	79.1	71.6
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>2013</b>	89.6	94.3	80.9
<b>Niger</b>	<b>2012</b>	2	2.1	1.2
<b>Uganda<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>2011</b>	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>2011</b>	3.8	5.3	2.5
<b>Central African Republic</b>	<b>2010</b>	24.2	28.7	18.1
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>2010</b>	75.8	78.4	68.7
<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>2010</b>	83	85	80
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>2004</b>	1.4	2.1	0.9

Source: WHO / DHS / MICS 2004 - 2016

Regarding the proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in union at age 18, represented in Figure 5, out of a sample of 44 countries, 18 have an above-average proportion of 33%, with the highest proportion for Niger (76%) and the lowest for Algeria (3%). With regard to the prevalence of condom use by adults during risky sex (15-49 years old) represented by figure 6, out of a sample of 30 countries, 13 have a proportion higher than the average of 30%: with the highest proportion for Namibia (66%) and the lowest for Niger (2%).

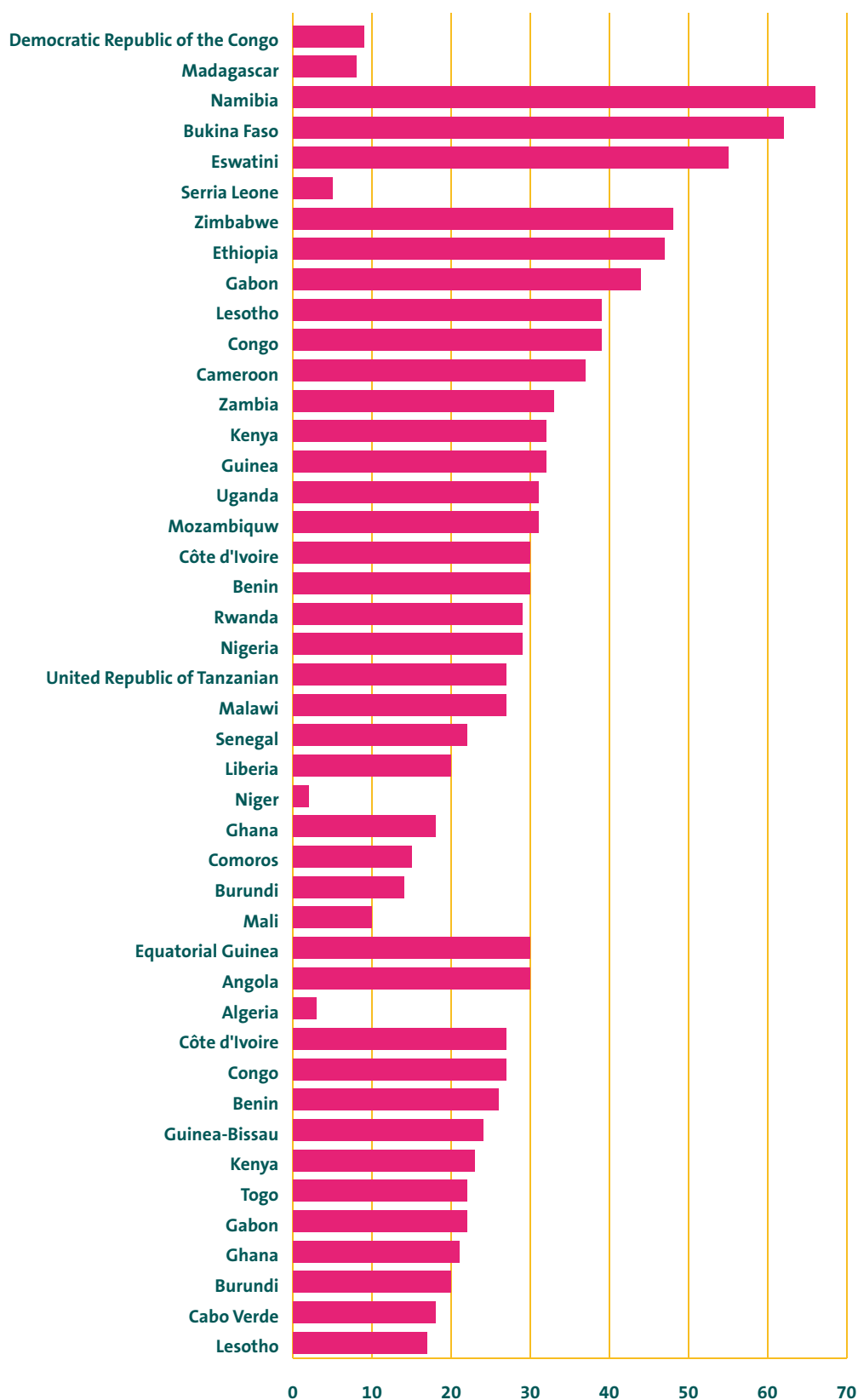
<sup>24</sup> For the case of Uganda, the cross border FGM happen along two national borders like between Uganda and Kenya borders along Bukwo District.

Figure 5: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union by age 18 (%) 2010-2017



Source: WHO – DHS/MICS 2010 - 2017

Figure 6: Prevalence of condom use by adults during higher-risk sex (15-49) (%) 2007-2013 for Female



Source: WHO 2007 - 2013

#### 4.4. Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights (SRH&RR)

In Table 3, we generally find that the % of women aged 15-49 not wanting to avoid a pregnancy, 2019 (56%) is higher than the % of women aged 15-49 wanting to avoid a pregnancy, 2019 (44%).

Similarly among a population of approximately 140 million women aged 15-49 wishing to avoid pregnancy in 2019, the percentage (58%) of women aged 15-49 in 2019 wishing to avoid pregnancy whose modern contraceptive needs were met is also higher than the percentage (42%) of women aged 15-49 in the same year who wished to avoid pregnancy without their modern contraceptive needs being met.

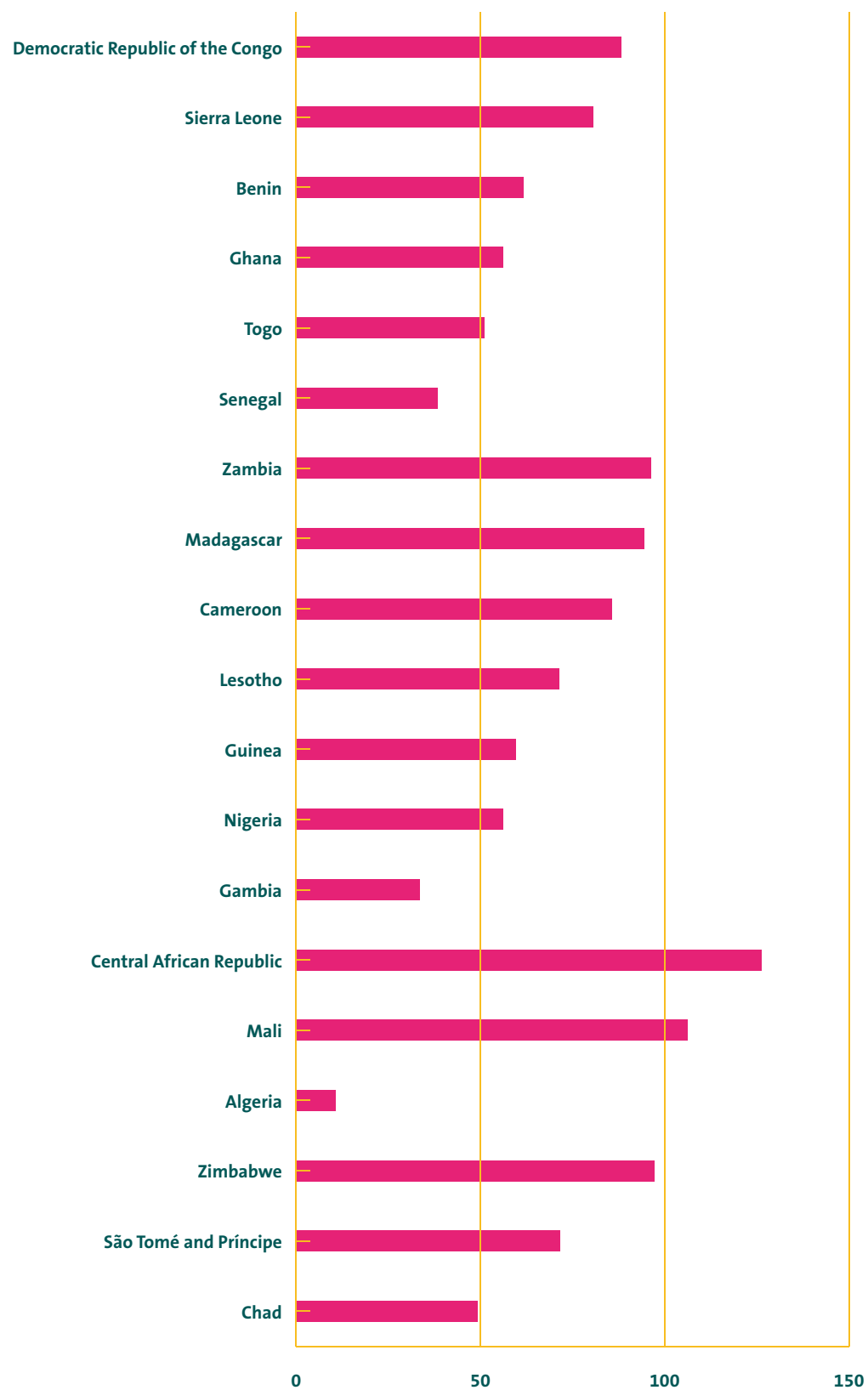
*Table 3: Contraceptive need at sub regional level*

Region	% of women aged 15–49 not wanting to avoid pregnancy, 2019	% of women aged 15–49 who want to avoid pregnancy, 2019	Among women aged 15–49 who want to avoid pregnancy, % with a met need for modern contraception, 2019	Among women aged 15–49 who want to avoid pregnancy, % with an unmet need for modern contraception, 2019	No. of women aged 15–49 who want to avoid pregnancy, 2019
<b>Africa</b>	56	44	58	42	140,000,000
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	52	48	64	36	51,000,000
<b>Middle Africa</b>	58	42	33	67	17,000,000
<b>Northern Africa</b>	55	45	71	29	27,000,000
<b>Southern Africa</b>	39	61	81	19	11,000,000
<b>Western Africa</b>	64	36	44	56	33,000,000

*Source: Guttmacher Institute (<https://data.guttmacher.org/>) 2019 Lancet Global Health 2019 United Nations Statistics Division regional and subregional groupings and UN Sustainable Development Goals regional groupings 2019*

The adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19) at the primary and secondary or higher levels during the 2017-2019 period, as shown in Figures 7 and 8, is very high in all countries. Thus, out of a sample of 19 countries, almost half (i.e., 10 countries) have a fertility rate above the average of 70%. However, adolescent fertility rates (per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19) are abnormally high in countries such as the Central African Republic (126.2%) and Mali (106.3%).

Figure 7: Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 women aged 15-19 years) at primary 2017-2019



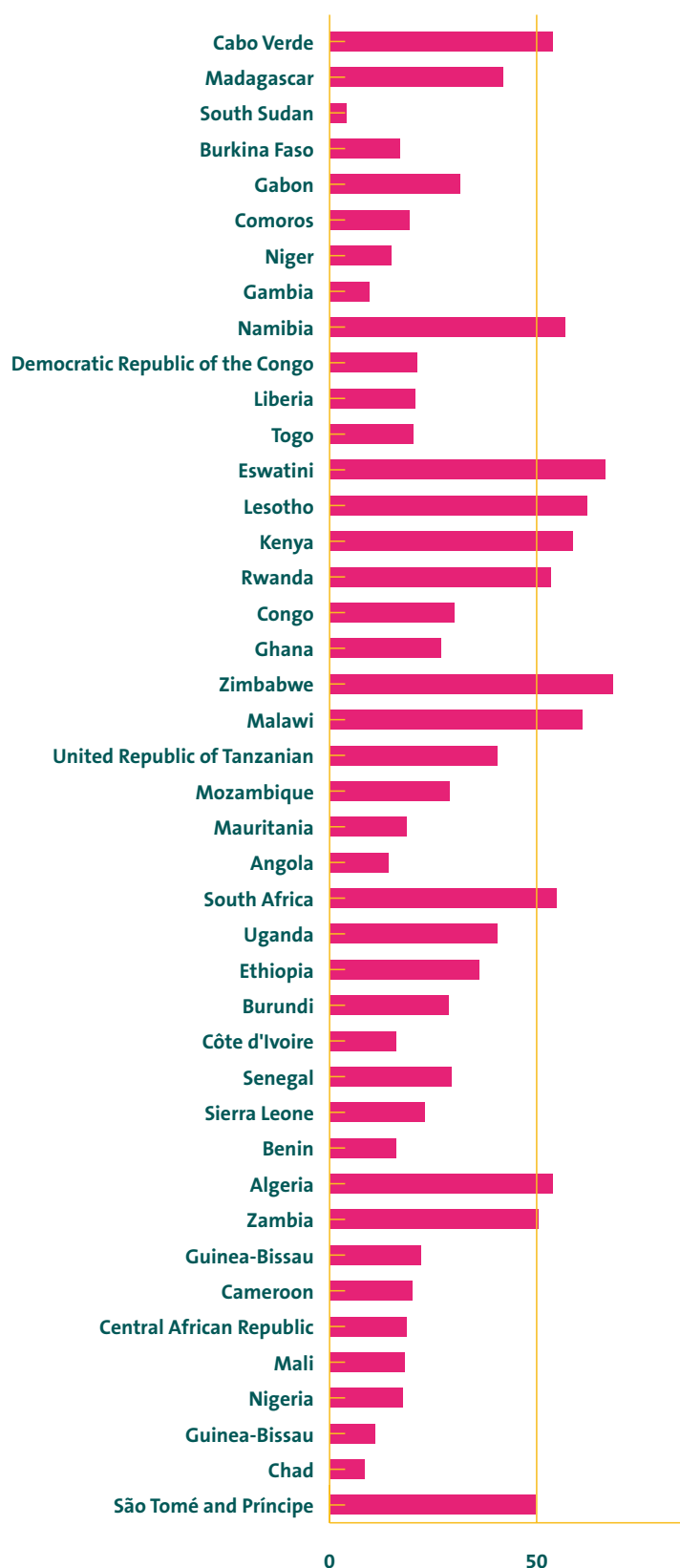
Source: WHO – DHS / MICS 2017 - 2019

Figure 8: Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 women aged 15-19 years) at secondary or higher 2017-2019



Source: WHO – DHS / MICS 2017 - 2019

Figure 9: Contraceptive prevalence - modern and traditional methods (%) 20-49 years 1998-2019

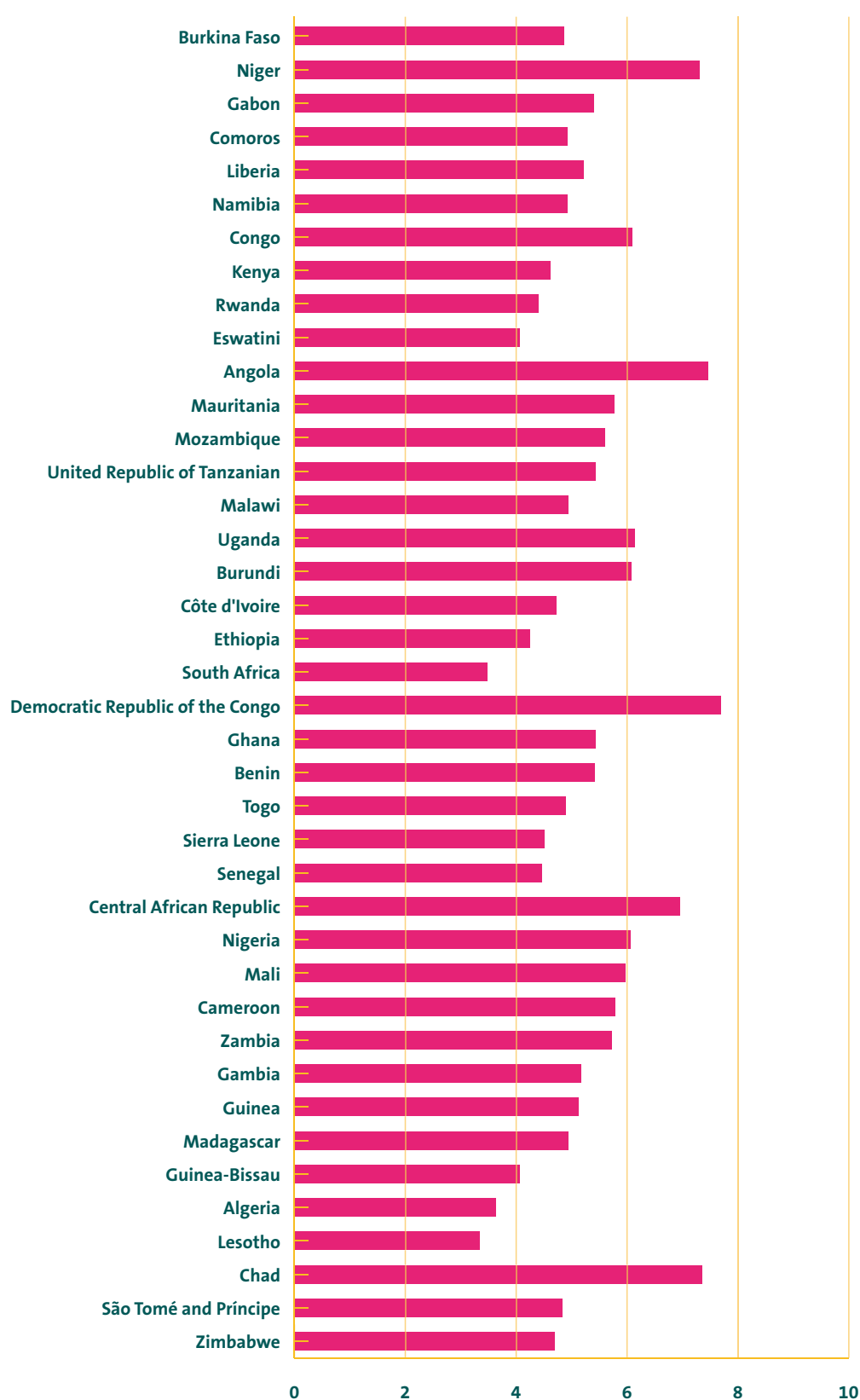


With regard to contraceptive prevalence - modern and traditional methods (%) expressed in Figure 9, there is a seasonal pattern throughout the period 1998 - 2019, with a peak of 68.34% for Zimbabwe. Thus, out of a sample of 42 countries, only 16 have a prevalence above the average of 32%. These countries are Cabo Verde (53.1%); Madagascar (41.84%); Namibia (53.1%); Eswatini (66.49%); Lesotho (62.04%); Kenya (58.66%); Rwanda (53.47%); Zimbabwe (68.34%); Malawi (60.97%); United Republic of Tanzania (40.45%); South Africa (54.87%); Uganda (40.36%); Ethiopia (36.12%); Algeria (53.87%); Zambia (50.29%); Sao Tome and Principe (49.76).

With regard to the total fertility rate (per woman) represented in figures 10 and 11, we observe a seasonal change over the period 2010 - 2019 at the secondary or higher level than at the primary level. The most populous country in Africa over the entire 2010 - 2019 period is the Democratic Republic of Congo with a rate of 7.70% in 2017. Thus, in a sample of 41 countries, 18 have a total fertility rate above the average of 5.32%. These countries are Niger (7.31%); Gabon (5.41%); Congo (6.10%); Angola (7.47%); Mauritania (5.77%); Mozambique (5.60%); United Republic of Tanzania (5.43%); Uganda (6.14%); Burundi (6.08%); Democratic Republic of Congo (7.70%); Ghana (5.44%); Benin (5.42%); Central African Republic (6.95%); Nigeria (6.06%); Mali (5.97%); Cameroon (5.79%); Zambia (5.72); Chad (7.35%).

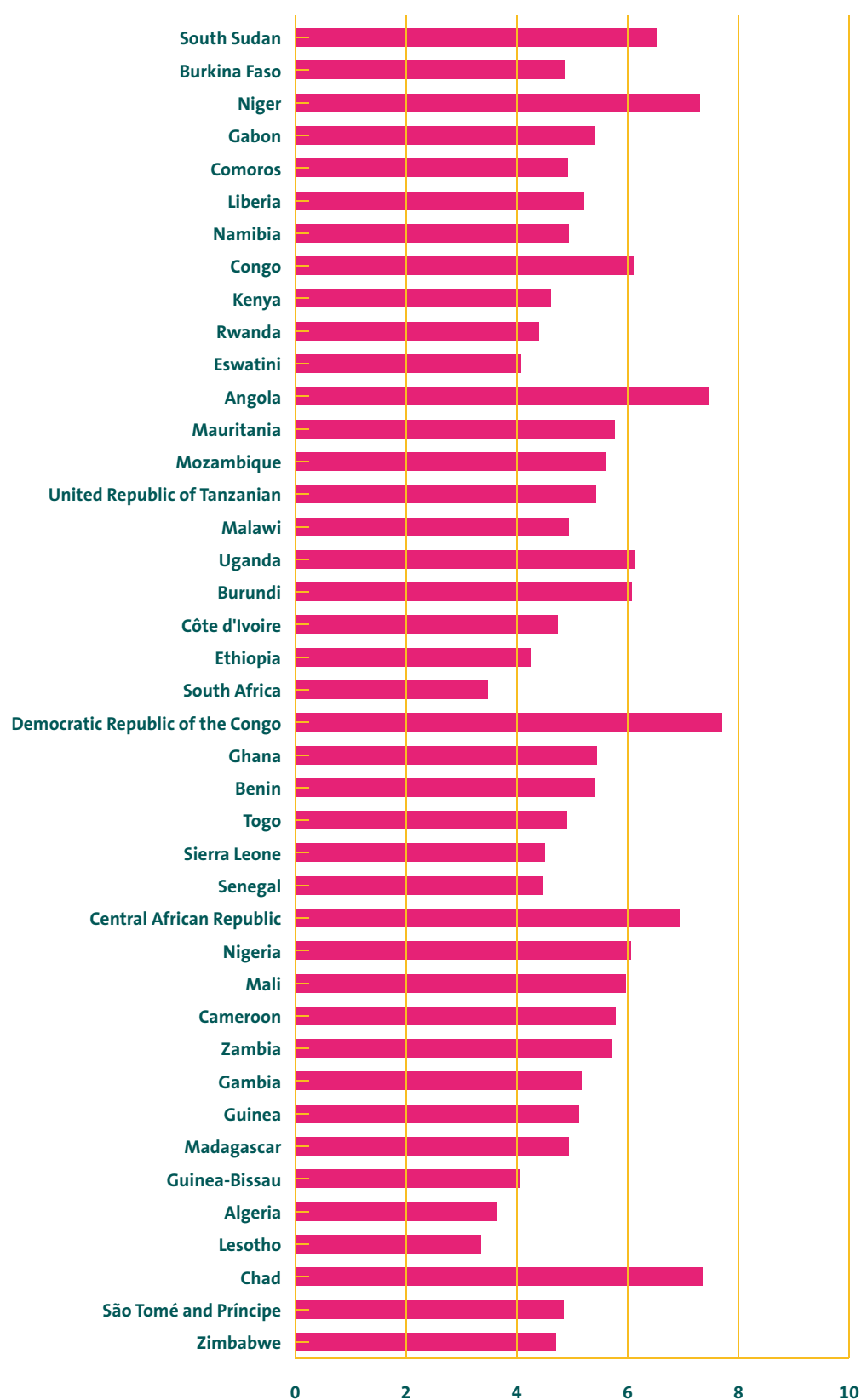
Source: WHO – DHS / MICS 1998 - 2019

Figure 10: Total fertility rate (per woman) 2010 - 2019 Secondary or higher



Source: WHO – DHS / MICS 2010 - 2019

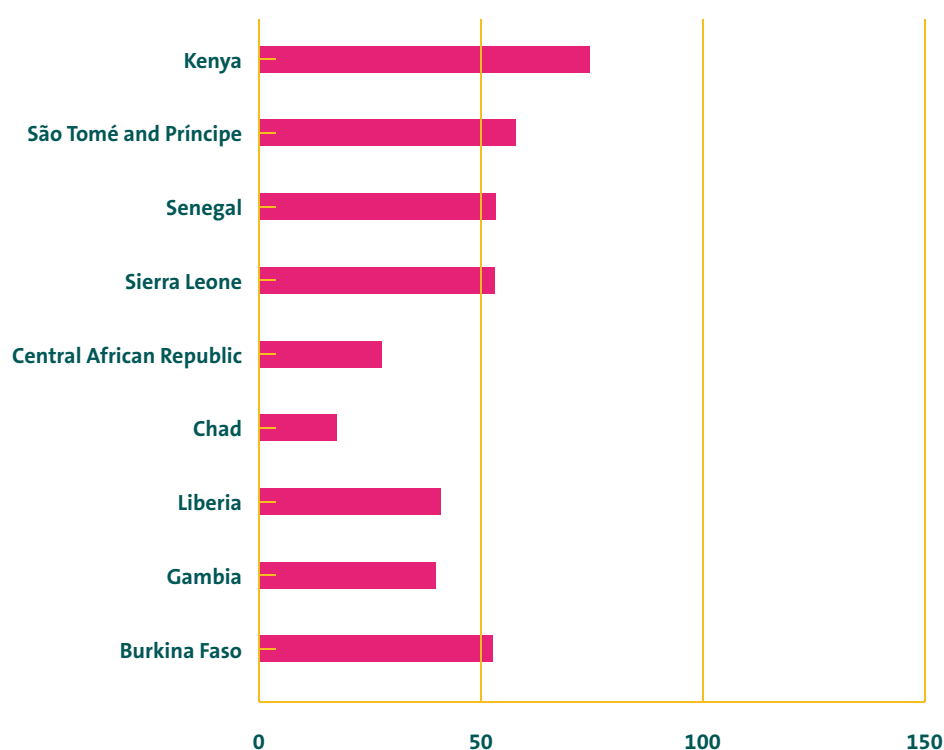
Figure 11: Total fertility rate (per woman) 2010 - 2019 Primary



Source: WHO – DHS / MICS 2010 - 2019

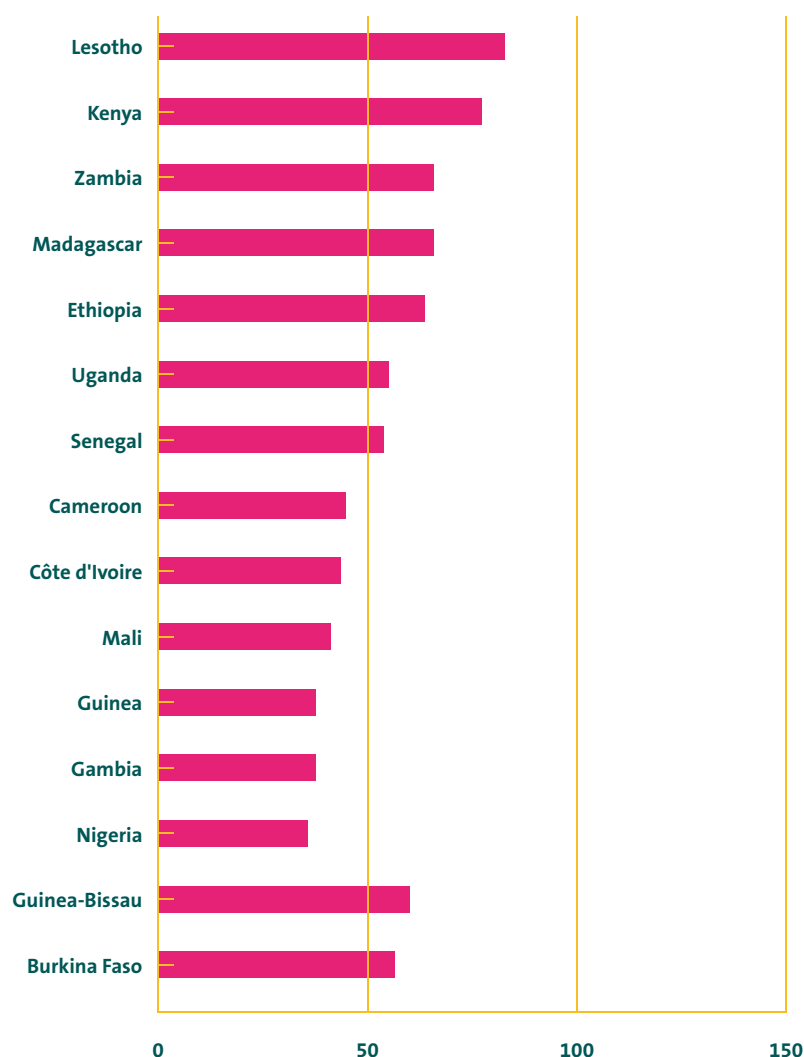
Figures 12 and 13 present the proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) whose family planning needs are met with modern methods. In 2019, Kenya recorded the highest proportion of women of reproductive age with a rate of 74.40 percent, followed by Sao Tome and Principe, which recorded a rate of 57.70 percent. In 2018, this trend was similar, with a slightly higher proportion of women of childbearing age (of 54.77 percent - compared to 46.30 percent in 2019). This trend is corroborated by the regional statistics presented in Table 4. Indeed, the East Africa region has the highest number (several million) of annual abortions among women aged 15-49 between 2015 and 2019 (up to 3.6 million women), followed by the West and North Africa regions (2.7 million women each), and then the Central and Southern Africa regions (1.2 million and 0.5 million women respectively).

*Figure 12: Women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) in 2019*



Source: WHO 2019

Figure 13: Women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) in 2018



Source: WHO 2018

Table 4: Abortion rate in Africa

Region	Annual % of all pregnancies ending in abortion, 2015-2019	Annual no. of abortions among women aged 15–49 (millions), 2015-2019	Annual % of unintended pregnancies ending in abortion, 2015-2019	Annual no. of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–49, 2015-2019
<b>Africa</b>	u	u	u	u
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	17	3.6	35	35
<b>Middle Africa</b>	13	1.2	30	33
<b>Northern Africa</b>	27	2.7	56	46
<b>Southern Africa</b>	23	0.5	36	30
<b>Western Africa</b>	14	2.7	42	32

Source: Guttmacher Institute (<https://data.guttmacher.org/>) 2019 Lancet Global Health 2019 United Nations Statistics Division regional and subregional groupings and UN Sustainable Development Goals regional groupings 2019





# Key Policy Messages

The principle of women's human rights should be embodied in the constitutions of all African countries.

Greater commitment among African member States to advance women's and girls' human rights is a fact. However, the findings of the Scorecard show that the pace and path of progress is very slow and at such a rhythm, it will take many more years for African women to enjoy fully their rights.

Unless women's rights are secured and protected, Africa runs the risk of missing the Agenda 2063 and SDGs deadlines. Those would be missed opportunities in terms of Africa's socio-economic transformation.

The slow progress in achieving women's socio-economic, civil and political rights will drastically limit the impact of economic growth on inequality and poverty, which remain high on the continent.

African countries have what it takes to deliver on their women's human rights and gender equality commitments. What are required are dedicated and focused actions and investments, which are affordable, given the continent's rich resource endowments.

A policy shift is urgently needed to tackle the vicious circle of violation of women's rights, gender inequality and the exclusion of women from key decision-making processes.

# Policy recommendations

The findings of the 2021 Report Card confirm those of previous editions. Much remains to be done before the strong and renewed commitment by African leaders to women's rights and gender equality is translated into concrete action and positive change. Without continued efforts, the success of Agenda 2063 and the vision of Africa as an "integrated, prosperous, and peaceful continent, led by its own citizens, and a dynamic force on the world stage" will be compromised.

Africa cannot afford to miss the unique opportunities inherent in Agenda 2063 and the SDG 2030 Agenda. This requires actions, outlined below, that are necessary to secure and protect women's socio-economic, civil and political rights. In this regard, countries that have not ratified key international and regional frameworks for the advancement of women's human rights must do so as a matter of urgency, which would be an essential step.

In order to guarantee and promote women's social rights, African governments should focus on the following activities

- Invest in training and retention of health care workers. This includes building sufficient and quality health facilities in all locations, especially in rural and remote areas, to prevent complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, and unsafe abortions.

- Ensure that women and girls have access to social protection and social security through universal health coverage and by targeting the most vulnerable groups who are usually excluded.
- Ensure affordable primary, secondary, and tertiary education for all, especially girls, which could help reduce early marriage.

With regard to data availability, there is a need to make a special call for the collection of gender-sensitive data. African countries should invest more in the implementation of a gender indicators platform; without this, it will be difficult to effectively implement their commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment.

In this regard, there is an urgent need for public policies and measures to revolutionize statistical systems and tools in Africa :

- Building the capacity of statisticians and holding them accountable for data collection and management of gender-sensitive statistics;
- Creating mechanisms that strengthen the interaction between national statisticians, development planners, and sectoral ministry staff.
- By promoting access to the data produced.









# Conclusion

The 2021 Africa Gender Scorecard provides useful information about the structural challenges that currently hinder member states' efforts to translate commitment to women's rights into meaningful and lasting change for women and girls on the continent.

The 2021 Africa Gender Scorecard also provided insight into the challenges ahead for the implementation of Agenda 2063. As a monitoring tool for Agenda 2063, the scorecard will therefore be regularly updated to support the Agenda's 10-year action plans and its implementation

As countries develop their national implementation plans for the two strategic development frameworks - the AU's Agenda 2063 and the SDGs' Agenda 2030 - they have a unique opportunity to fulfill their promises to realize women's economic, social, civil, and political rights through the development of the Africa Gender Scorecard 2021. Bold action and ambitious investments are urgently needed.

## ALGERIA'S EFFORTS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Algeria has made remarkable progress in the area of gender equality. Women, men, girls and boys enjoy the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities to contribute to society.

Equality is guaranteed by the provisions of the new 2020 Constitution, in particular by Articles 68 and 76, reaffirming the political will of the State to give concrete expression to this principle.

The various laws and regulations also set out the principle of equality among citizens.

The State was aware of the important role of women in the development of the country and continued its efforts to combat all acts of discrimination and violence against women.

In addition to the regulatory provisions amending the Penal Code promulgated in 2015, criminalizing all forms of violence against women (domestic, physical, psychological, economic violence, acts committed in the workplace and in public places), the political will relating to this aspect has been expressed by the constitutionalization of the protection of women through article 40 of the new Constitution of 2020.

Article 40 states that “The State shall protect women against all forms of violence in all places and in all circumstances in the public, professional and private spheres. The law guarantees victims’ access to reception facilities, care facilities, and legal aid.”

Thus, Algeria is among the few countries that have constitutionalized the protection of women against acts of violence.

In this context, several mechanisms and devices have been put in place, with the objectives of improving the quality of care, information and awareness,” as well as strengthening the preventive component. These are the following devices:

- The existing spaces for listening, guidance and support at the level of the Directorates of Social Action and Solidarity of the wilayas for the care of women in social difficulty including victims of violence, supervised by multidisciplinary teams composed of psychologist, lawyer, social worker, specialized educator, doctor.

Women in social difficulty, received benefit from different types of assistance and services provided such as: listening and guidance, psychological support helping them to overcome their difficulties, material assistance, benefit from the various employment schemes set up by the State, also benefit from microcredit for those who want to create a small income-generating activity.

These teams support the persons concerned in their administrative procedures, for access to social integration and professional integration schemes through vocational training, as well as their reintegration into their families.

In parallel, work to identify, target and provide psychosocial support to women and girls in situations of social precariousness is carried out at home by the workers of the solidarity proximity cells, which number 275 operational cells covering the national territory, providing help and assistance to vulnerable people and people in difficulty, especially those in grey and landlocked areas.

A **toll-free number** has been made available to citizens providing the necessary information for their concerns (advice and guidance), and informing them about the various programmes and mechanisms put in place.

- Residential care: temporary accommodation for women and girls in distress is provided, through a wide institutional network according to the categories of people in need, which has also been strengthened:

- Three National Reception Centres for women and girls who are victims of violence and or in distress located in the Centre, East and West of the country (wilaya of Tipaza, wilaya of Annaba and wilaya of Mostaganem).

These reception centres offer different types of services: psychological and medical follow-up, legal aid, family reintegration, reintegration through marriage, professional reintegration through work (self-empowerment), in particular through existing employment schemes, developing their capacities . through internal or external training (preparing them to enter the job market), sports activities, the organization of excursions ... and others.

- The Reception Centres for people in social difficulty “ Diar errahma” spread over the national territory.
- Specialized rehabilitation centers and centers specializing in the protection of girls and adolescents, which guarantee the continuous health and psycho-pedagogical care of children placed there.
- Shelters for social emergency mobile assistance services (SAMU Social).
- Elderly women in social difficulty, homeless or without family ties, especially elderly women with disabilities, are cared for at the level of Homes for the Elderly.
- A Maintenance Fund was established in 2015, with the aim of preserving the rights of divorced women with minor children, and their dignity will enable them to meet their material needs.
- An administrative database was set up in 2019, with the aim of harmonizing and computerizing the collection of statistical data on women victims of violence and or in distress that are addressed to structures under the Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and the Status of Women, allowing regular data collection, know the nature of the vulnerability, the forms of violence suffered, the type of assistance and services provided ...
- A digital platform has been created by the Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and the Status of Women, allowing citizens to report people in difficulty (the elderly, the homeless, people with disabilities ...), with the aim of taking care of them by the services of the national solidarity sector.
- **Information and awareness-raising**, awareness-raising actions, are organized in different ways around the theme of the fight against violence against women, in coordination with the various actors concerned, in particular within the framework of the 16 days of activism initiated by the UN on the theme. Meetings, information days, round tables and radio and television broadcasts led by specialists and university professors, local actors including the associative movement with open debates on the theme and the mechanisms of care. Organization of exhibition stands, presentation of documentary threads on the issue of violence and the care of women victims of violence, media coverage through the media (local radio and written press), distribution of posters and leaflets related to the theme.

In this context, Algeria celebrates on 25 November each year the International Day for the Fight against Violence against Women, through joint action, with UN entities (UNUNEMMA / UNFPA) and the various actors (Ministries, security services, national bodies, associations ...).

A large national awareness campaign for the elimination of violence against women is launched annually during the celebration of the day of November 25, throughout the national territory, through information and awareness caravans targeting different categories of population, led by the Directorates of Social Action of the wilayas and the proximity cells under the Social Development Agency (ADS).

- For better care of women in social difficulty and women victims of violence, training sessions were also organized in 2016/2017 as part of the cooperation programme with UN Women, for the benefit of speakers in the listening and orientation spaces of the Directorates of Social Action and Solidarity and the National Reception Centers for women victims of violence and in difficulty as well as some officials of the Ministry in charge of the file on “reception, listening and care techniques”.
- 3. Gender responsive allocation of resources, such that resources allocated meet the needs of girls and boys.
- 4. Engaging in a joint state policy dialogue to tackle the aspect of cross border FGM between two or more countries.

#### Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)

1. Engagement of men and boys in eliminating VAW, SGBV, and harmful practices. Since Africa culture is patriarchal, evidence shows that engaging perpetrators to tackle the problems of VAW, harmful practices is key.
2. Using a multi-sectoral approach where every sector and stakeholders are engaged in the tackling of VAW, SGBV, and harmful practices. This ensures ownership and sustainability.

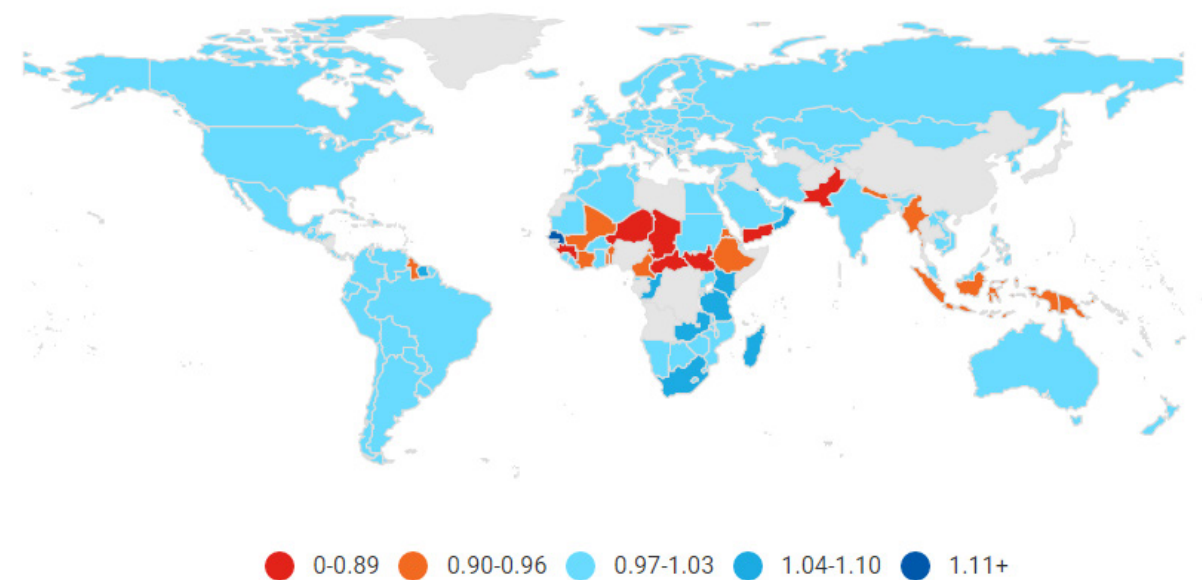
---

## Reference

1. EVALUATION OF THE GENDER BASED VIOLENCE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (GBVIMS)
2. Flynn, D. (2012). Fathers, fathering and preventing violence against women (White Ribbon Research Series – Preventing Men’s Violence Against Women, Report No.5)
3. HANDBOOK FOR LEGISLATION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: Supplement to the “Harmful Practices” against Women
4. National Domestic Violence Hotline, Who Will Help Me? Domestic Violence Survivors Speak Out About Law Enforcement Responses. Washington, DC (2015).
5. PROTOCOL TO THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES’ RIGHTS ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA.
6. White Ribbon Foundation (2019): Fathers, Fathering and Preventing Violence Against Women

## Annexes

Figure 14: Gender parity index for primary enrolment, 2012-2018



Notes: Gender parity index on adjusted net enrolment rate is used as primary source, and where administrative data is not available, household survey data is used.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics global databases, September 2019, based on administrative data for the most recent year available during the period 2012-2018, Gender and education - UNICEF DATA

Table 5: Types of violence against women and girls

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) <sup>25</sup>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	Harmful Practices (HP) <sup>26</sup> - Child Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) <sup>27</sup>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights (SRH&RR)
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have ever experienced physical violence by non-intimate partner in the previous 12 months.	Number of reported Gender Based Violence cases	Proportion of women aged 20-24 who have been married.	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have ever experienced sexual violence by non-intimate partner in the previous 12 months.	Number of Gender Based Violence cases prosecuted	Proportion of women who were in union before age 15.	Percentage of spending on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)
Proportion Of Women Who Reported Their First Sexual Experience Was Forced (%)	Number of Special Courts/Judges for Gender Based Violence	Proportion of women who were in union before age 18.	Percentage of girls aged 15–19 years and under 15 years who give birth each year
Proportion Of Women Who Have Ever Experienced Sexual Violence Before Age 18 (%)	Number of Trafficked Women Rescued	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting	Percentage of young women of reproductive age will get pregnant within a year of using contraceptive and family planning method
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have ever experienced psychological violence by non-intimate partner in the previous 12 months.	Number of Trafficked Women rehabilitated	Percentage Of Girls Aged 0 To 14 Years Who Have Undergone Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	Percentage of young parents - who are under the age of 25 - qualify for help with childcare while they finish high school
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have ever experienced physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months.		Percentage of men aged 15-49 who have heard of FGM and think the practice should stop.	
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have ever experienced sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months.		Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have heard of FGM and think it should stop.	

<sup>25</sup> Frequently asked questions: Types of violence against women and girls | UN Women

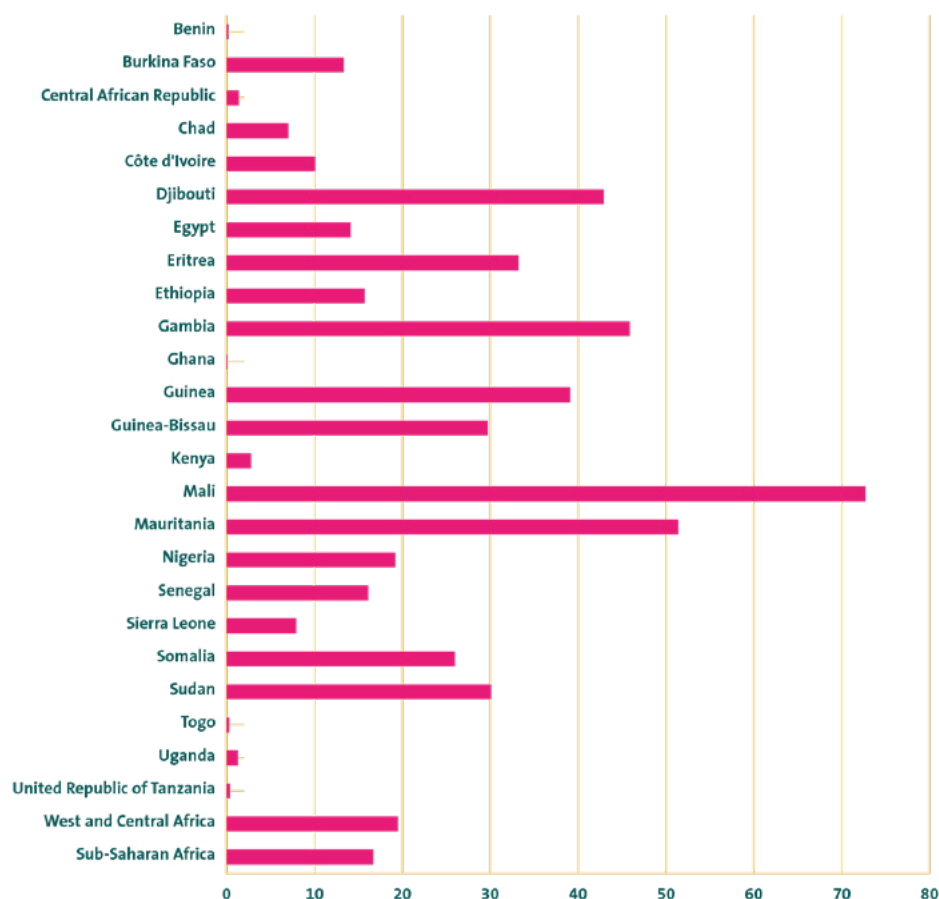
<sup>26</sup> 37077-treaty-charter\_on\_rights\_of\_women\_in\_africa.pdf (au.int)

<sup>27</sup> Harmful practices | UNICEF

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) <sup>25</sup>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	Harmful Practices (HP) <sup>26</sup> - Child Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) <sup>27</sup>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights (SRH&RR)
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have ever experienced psychological abuse by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months.		Percentage of women who had reconstruction surgery (after mutilation)	
Number of children who are victims of human trafficking per 100 000 people			
Proportion of conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population among women and girls in urban areas.			
Proportion of conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population among women and girls in rural areas.			
Percentage of women and girls who experienced sexual violence in conflict zones			
Percentage of women and girls who does not have access to rehabilitation programs			
Percentage of men aged 15 years and older identifying themselves as victims of human trafficking for forced labor, servitude, and slavery			
Percentage of women aged 15 years and older identifying themselves as victims of human trafficking for forced labor, servitude, and slavery			

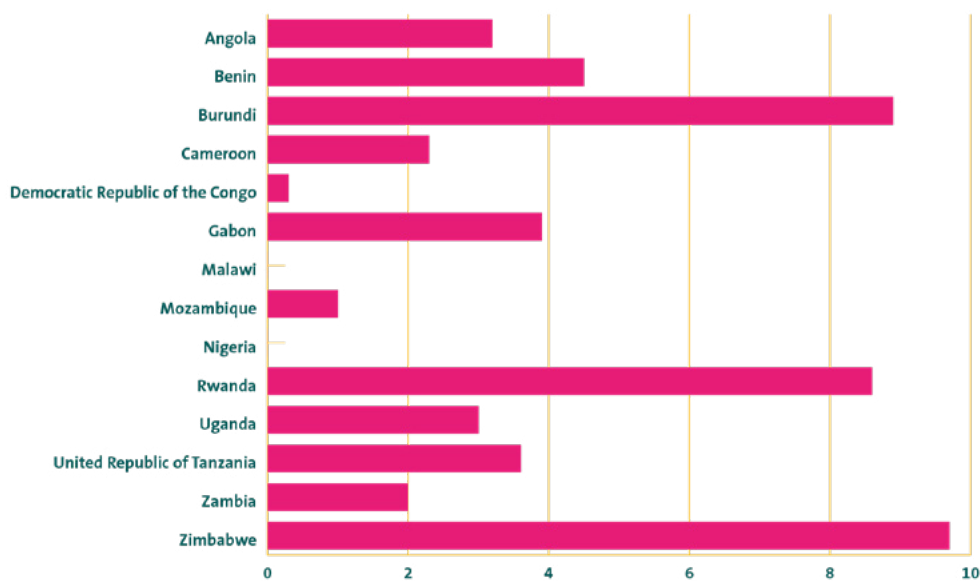
Source: Author from AUC indicators

Figure 15: Percentage of girls (aged 0-14 years) who have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM) in Africa



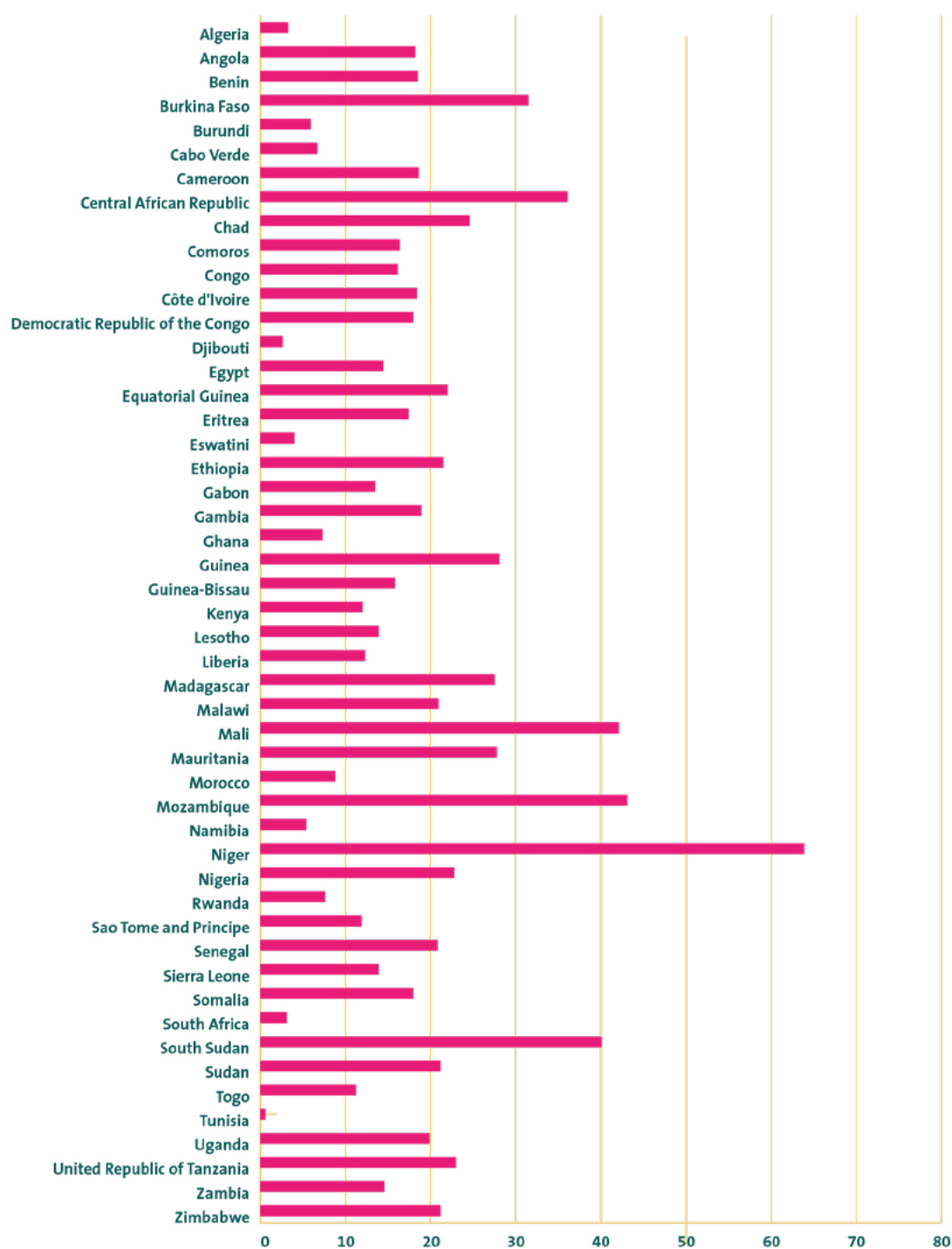
Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

Figure 16: Percentage of girls (aged 15-17 years) who have ever experienced any sexual violence and sought help from a professional in Africa



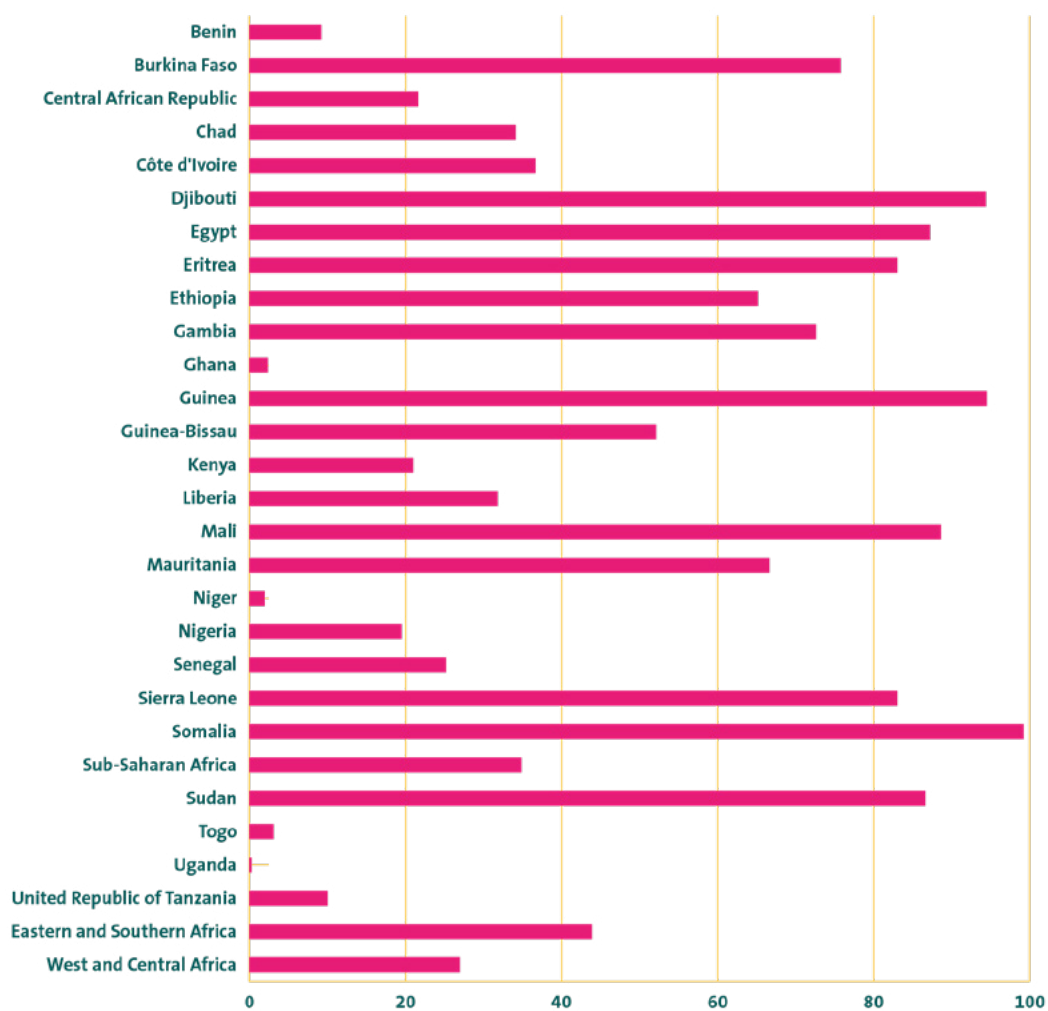
Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

Figure 17: Percentage of girls aged 15-19 years who are currently married or in union in Africa



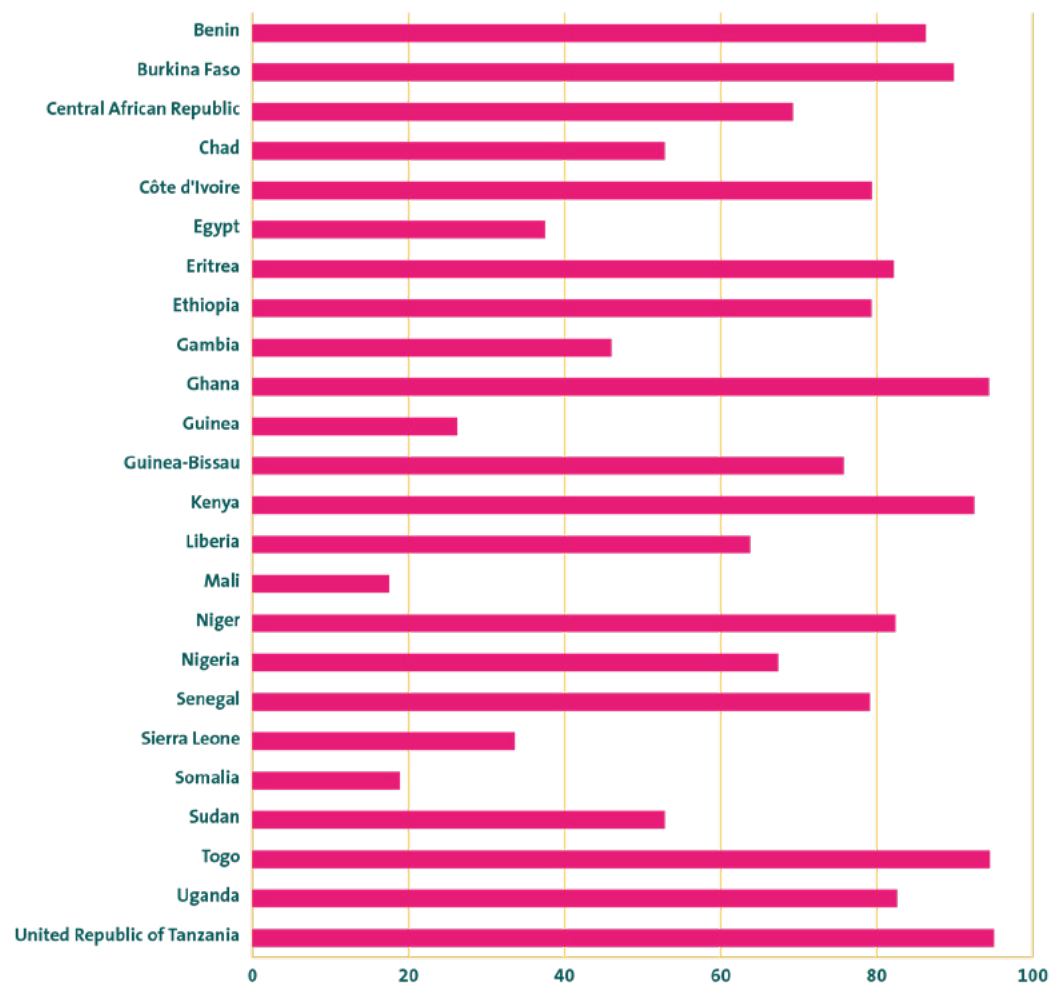
Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

Figure 18: Percentage of girls and women (aged 15-49 years) who have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM) in Africa



Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

Figure 19: Percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) who think that FGM should be eliminated in Africa



Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

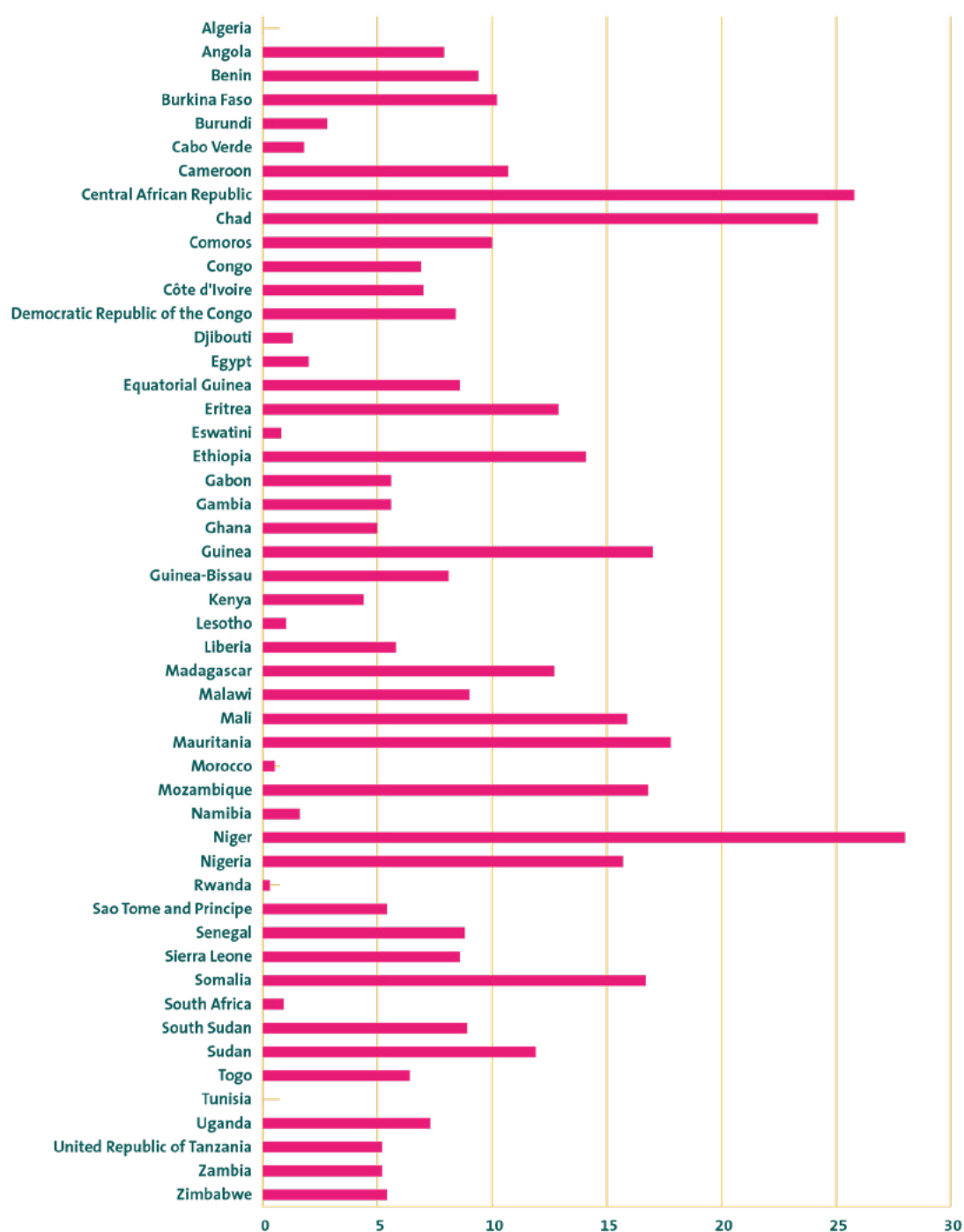
Figure 20: Percentage of women (aged 18-29 years) who experienced sexual violence by age 18 in Africa

Figure 20 - Percentage of women (aged 18-29 years) who experienced sexual violence by age 18 in Africa



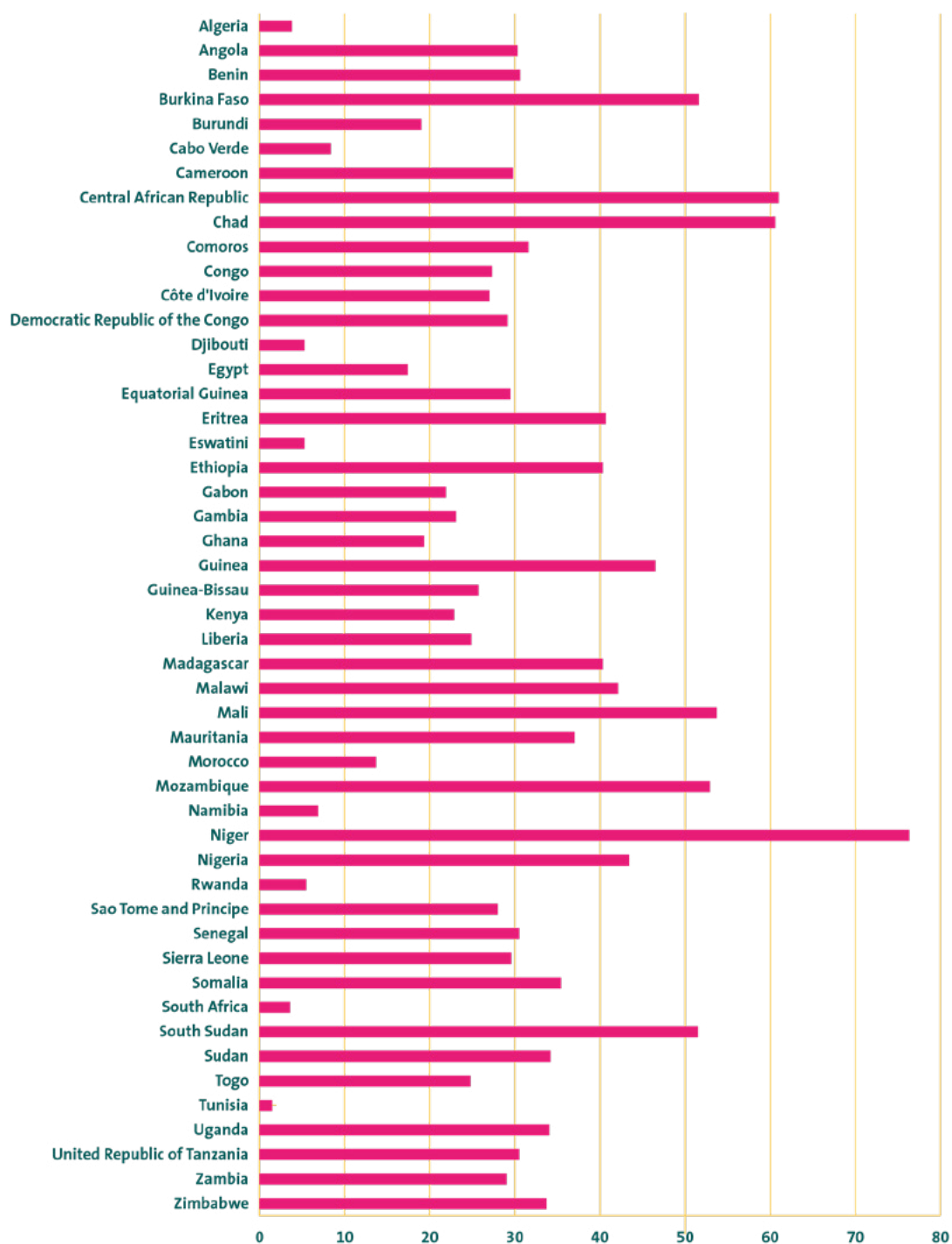
Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

Figure 21: Percentage of women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 in Africa



Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

Figure 22: Percentage of women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 18 in Africa



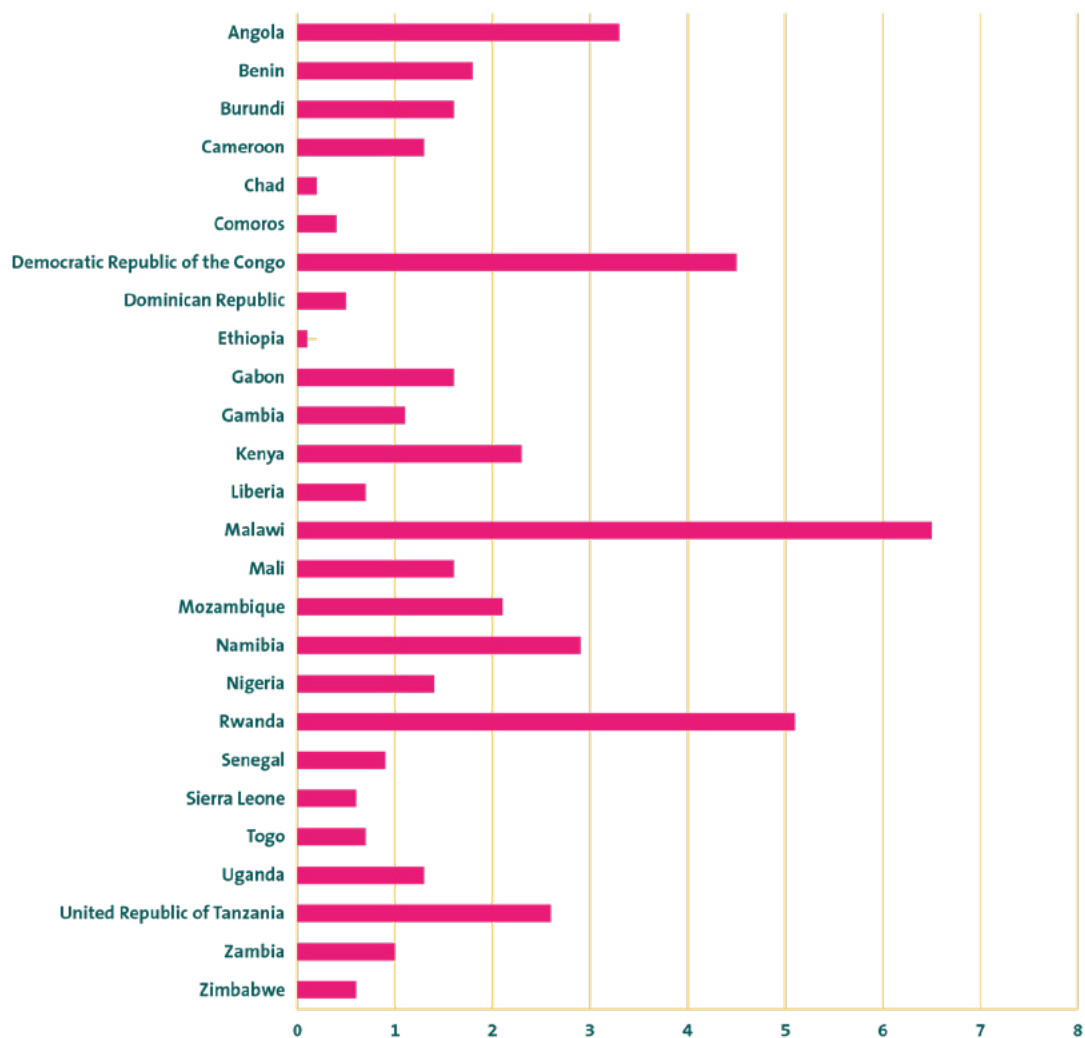
Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

Figure 23: Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and older) subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months



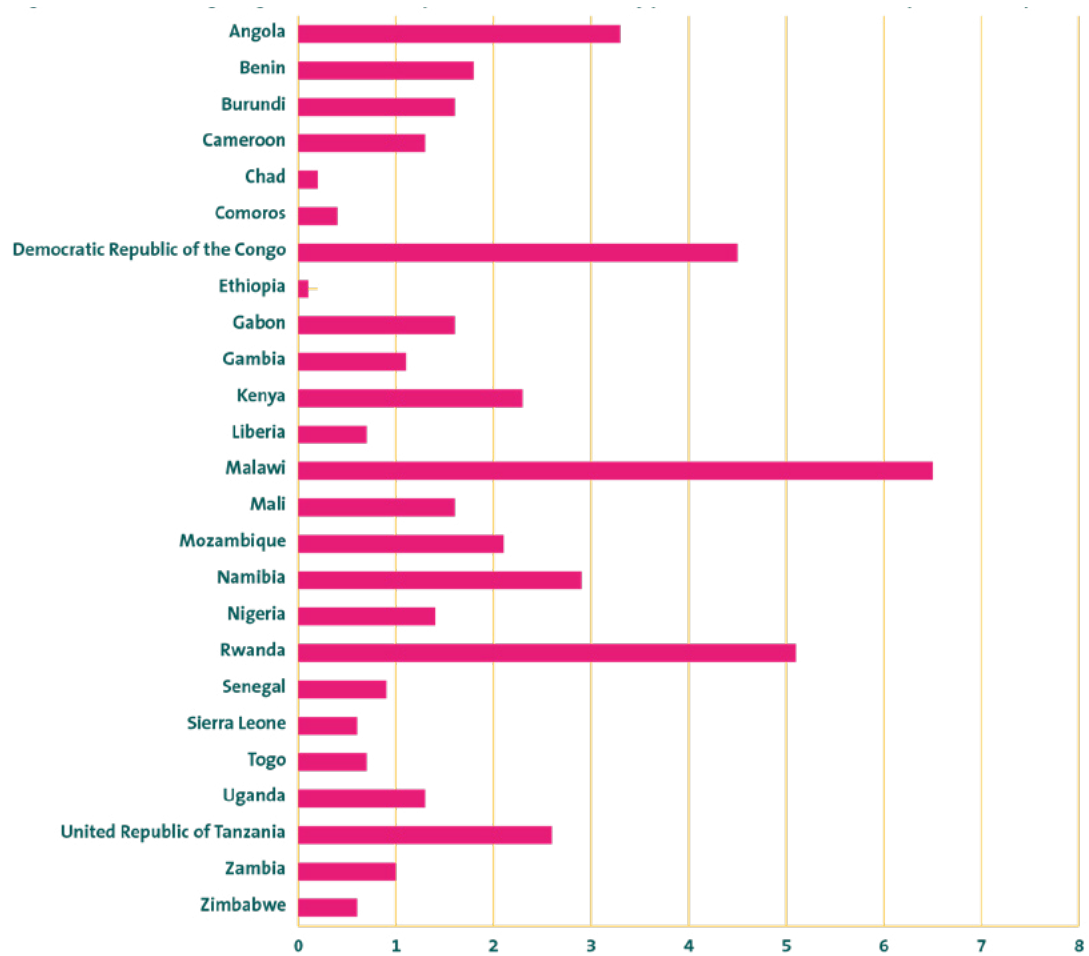
Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

Figure 24: Women and girls aged 15 and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months



Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

Figure 27: Women and girls aged 15 and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months



Source: UNICEF 2010 - 2020 - <https://data.unicef.org/indicator-profile/>

The African Gender  
Scoreboard is a publication  
of the African Union  
Commission (AUC) with  
technical support from the  
United Nations Economic  
Commission for Africa  
(UNECA) and United Nations  
Women (UN WOMEN).

#### Contact

Tel: +251 (0) 11 551 77 00

Fax: +251 (0) 11 551 77 00

African Union Headquarters,  
PO Box 3243, Roosevelt Street,  
W 21 K 19, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

[www.au.int](http://www.au.int)