



REPORT

AFRICAN WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE

WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

President

Mónica Santamarina

Vice-President

Isabella Eunyoung Park

Treasurer

Myriam García Abrisqueta

Institutional Relations of the World Women's Observatory

María Lía Zervino

AFRICA PROJECT COORDINATORS

Coordinators

Patricio Caruso and Ana Martiarena

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WORKING DOCUMENT

Coordinator

Agustin Salvia

Author

Nazarena Bauso

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Introduction

The right of the world's women to live free from violence is enshrined in international agreements such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, as well as Social Development Goal (SDG) n° 5, which promotes achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, primarily by ending all forms of discrimination against them.

Despite these initiatives and efforts, made by both international organisations and states, the latest available data for SDG Goal 5 show that the world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030.

In turn, this issue is more relevant among the female population of the African continent. Although the region has demonstrated a strong commitment to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the African Union Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, it is also characterised by a low level of development, particularly in the social sphere, which makes it difficult for states to guarantee their human rights and thus their full development and opportunities. Most women, despite their best efforts, continue to work in precarious, low-paid jobs with few opportunities for advancement.

Hence, this research investigates, in a quantitative way, the experiences of different types of violence faced by these women and how this affects the development of their lives.

The data shown in this research comes from a self-administered survey of African women conducted by the World Women's Observatory (WWO) of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations (WUCWO), with the Hilton Foundation as a partner, where issues related to experienced economic, domestic and educational violence are investigated, among others.

Therefore, the results presented in this report are not representative of the total female population of the African continent, nor of the relative weight that this population universe occupies in the different countries which make it up, but the results only express the findings and percentages of different indicators among the women who completed the survey.

The contribution of this research is to provide a first approach to the phenomenon under study, to recognise scenarios of violence that women in Africa are experiencing, constituting a first starting point for future studies.

All this is analysed according to personal areas of interest, mainly according to the educational level and religion of each woman, and also broken down by age, place of residence, employment status, marital status and presence of children, whose details can be found in the Annexes section.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE:

During the first five months of the project, we listened to **10,790 African women from 37 different countries through** two channels: expert meetings and the dissemination and completion of a survey entitled "A shout from the heart of African women"¹. Among them, **110 are women experts** (59 lay women and 51 religious women), who work permanently in contact with their communities, who shared in groups, the expressions of violence and discrimination against women in their countries and enriched the exchange with the contribution they have been making from their institutions in the territory for many years.

We also listened to **10,680 women**, of different social status, educational level, ethnicities and religions, through the completion of the survey; women to whom we wanted to give the opportunity to express themselves and to be heard from the Observatory in order to make them visible. We reached them through our member organisations in Africa and through the leading women experts in their communities in dealing with these issues.

Setting up the survey and fine-tuning was the result of a great deal of work prior to the formal start of the project. This work began with the workshop held in May 2021, in Nairobi (Kenya) with African women members of WUCWO, who shed light on the local dimension of violence and discrimination against women. From there on, this survey was developed together with them in order to gather more information about the situation in different countries through this massive tool.

¹ To access the surveys in 5 languages, visit the Global Observatory for Women website (www.worlwwomensobservatory.org).

Findings

Description of the population

For this study, a total of 10,680 women from 36 African countries were surveyed, with the aim of exploiting and making visible the experiences of economic and domestic violence to which the population of this continent is exposed, in the light of some of its characteristics (appendix).

- Most of the respondents are based in Cameroon and Nigeria, however, women from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Esuatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe participated too.
- Of these, 33.7% are aged 30-44 and 34.4% are aged 45-59, while the proportion of younger and older people is lower, 14.7% and 17.1% respectively.
- At the same time, it is noted that women residents of both urban agglomerations and rural areas (49.3 per cent and 50.3 per cent, respectively) were surveyed in an equitable manner.
- 86.1% of the respondents are Christian, only 8.4% are Muslim and 3.9% of the respondents embrace other religions present on the continent.
- In terms of educational level, 35.4% of the women who participated in the survey had completed secondary or tertiary levels, 23.4% had incomplete secondary education and 21.2% had incomplete primary education or less. In turn, 20% of them have completed university or more.
- Then, on the employment situation of African women, it is observed that only 42% were working at the time of answering the questionnaire, while the rest were not.
- Regarding their marital status, 20.7% of the women who participated are single, 46.1% are married, 11.6% are in a couple, 5.5% are separated or divorced, 15.1% are widowed and 1% are consecrated women, that is to say, it was possible to survey different family situations. However, for a better analysis of the data, the categories² were regrouped into: single or separated/divorced (26.3%), married or in a couple (57.7%) and widowed or consecrated (16%).

² The grouping criterion was to bring together those categories that show a similar behaviour in the distribution of the percentages of the variables included in the analysis.

- And finally, 81% of the respondents have children.

Household economic situation

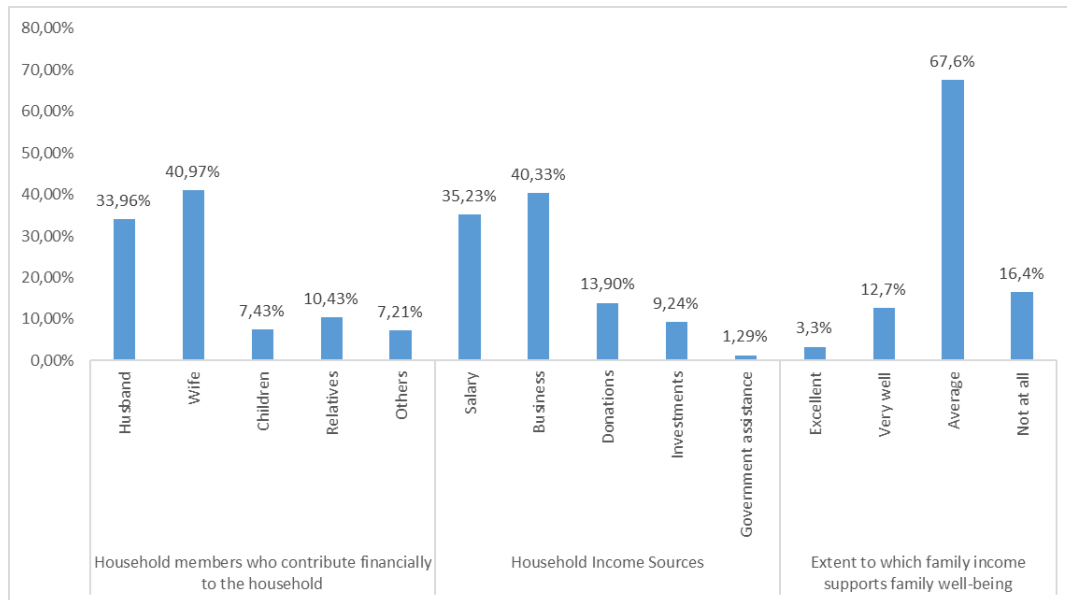
Within this framework, the first part of this section is a presentation of the findings on the economic situation of the surveyed African women's households. It looks at who is the main breadwinner in the household, what the sources of income are and how these sources help or fail to meet the household's needs.

With regard to the link between women and income (Figure 1), wives have a high rate of participation in household income, followed by husbands in second place, i.e. both men and women contribute equally to household income.

- Among the women surveyed who contribute to the household economy, the main sources of income are salaries and own businesses. Financial support from the state is almost non-existent (1.3%). Also, 67.6% of women report that such sources help little to cover the needs of the household, just 3.3% pronounced their selves positively.
- The prevalence of wives as the main income earner in the household is highest among women with university studies or more, Christians (Figures 2 and 3), over 30 years old, working or with children (Annex).
- The incidence of wages as the main source of income increases the higher the educational level of women, while the lower the educational level, the higher the incidence of income from own businesses (Figure 4). This trend is replicated according to the place of residence (Annex). With regard to the religion professed by the women, in the responses of Christian women, wages are the main source of income, while the report of income from business is higher in the responses of Muslim women (Figure 5).
- In terms of the ability of income to meet household needs, more than 70% of women with an incomplete secondary education or less, or those with no religious affiliation, report that their income does not meet their needs, making them the most affected compared to their peers (Figures 6 and 7). The same trend is repeated for women who do not work or who live in rural areas (Annex).

Figure 1. Household members contributing financially to the household (a), sources of household income (b) and level at which household income meets household needs (c).

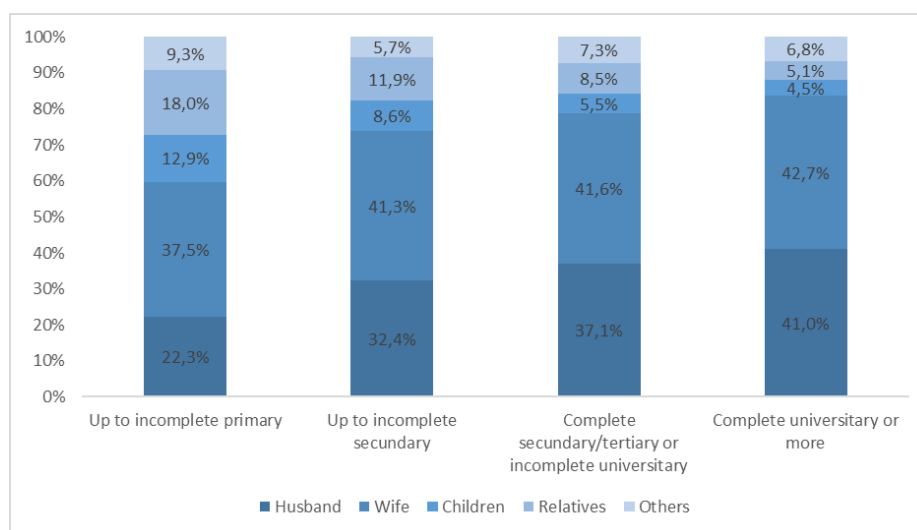
In percentage of responses (a, b) and population (c) of African women over 18 years old. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Figure 2. Household members who contribute financially to the household according to educational level.

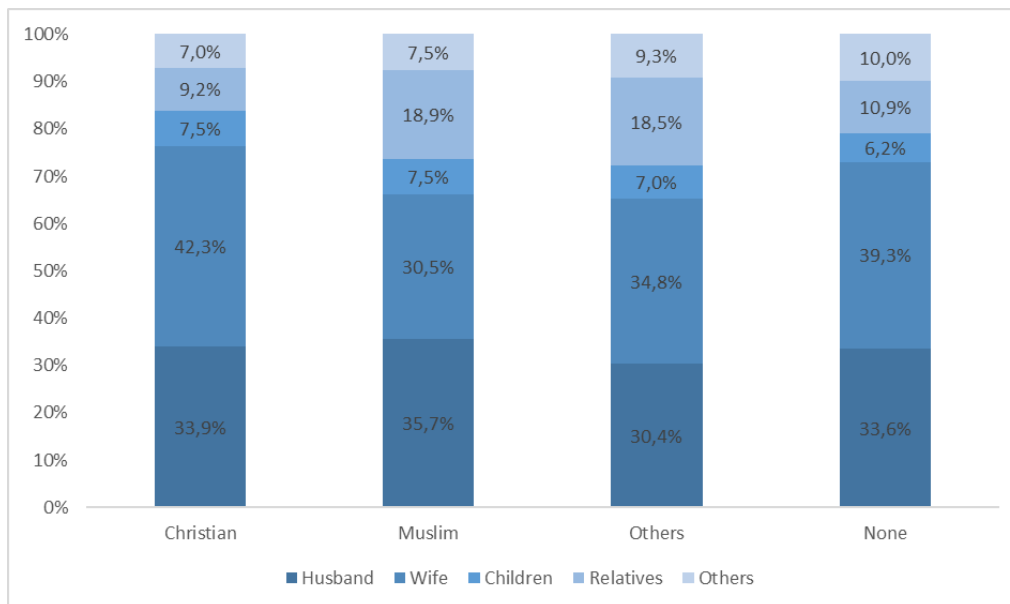
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Graph 3. Household members who contribute financially to the household according to religion.

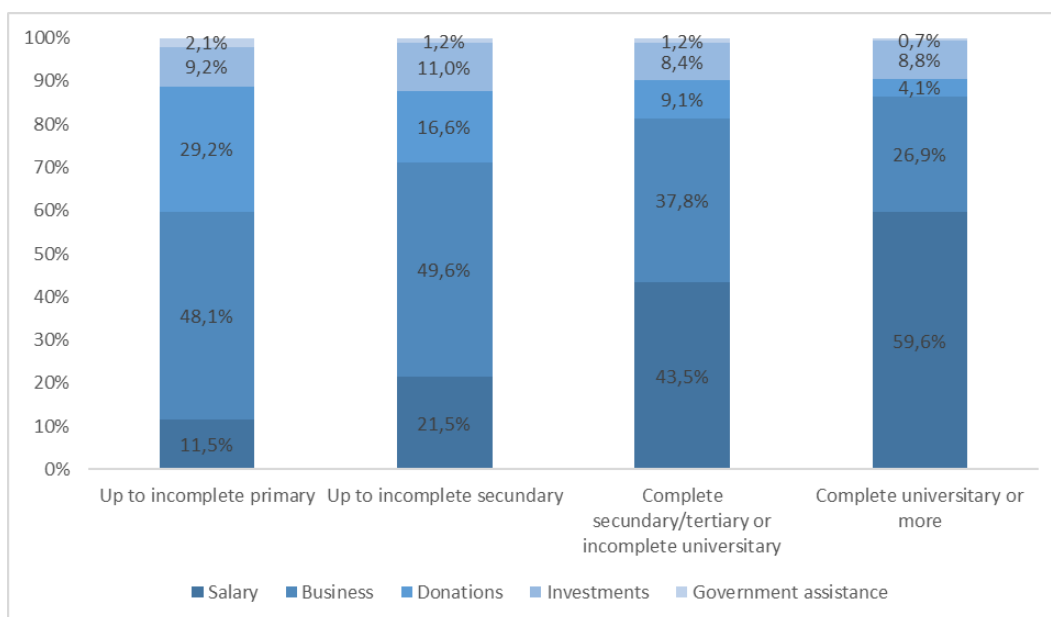
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Figure 4. Sources of household income by level of education.

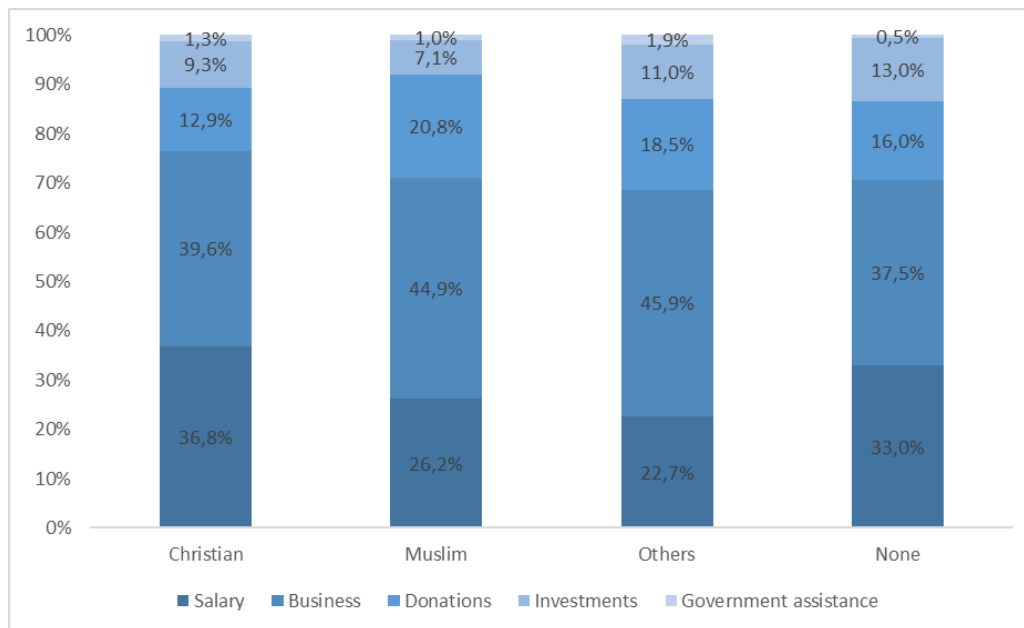
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Figure 5. Sources of household income by religion.

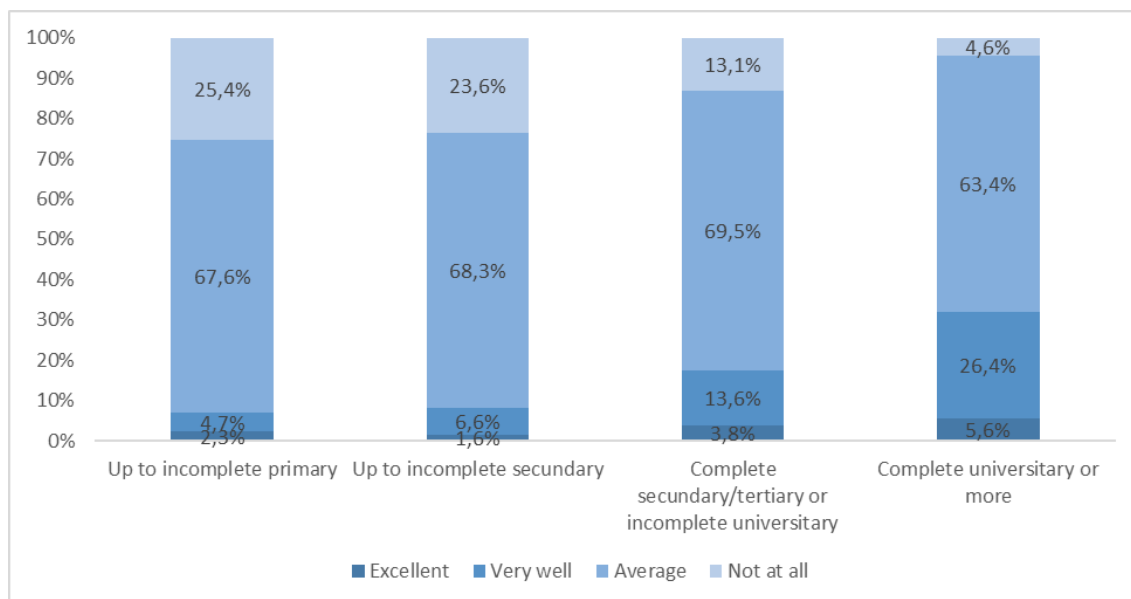
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Graph 6. Level at which household income covers the needs of the household according to educational level.

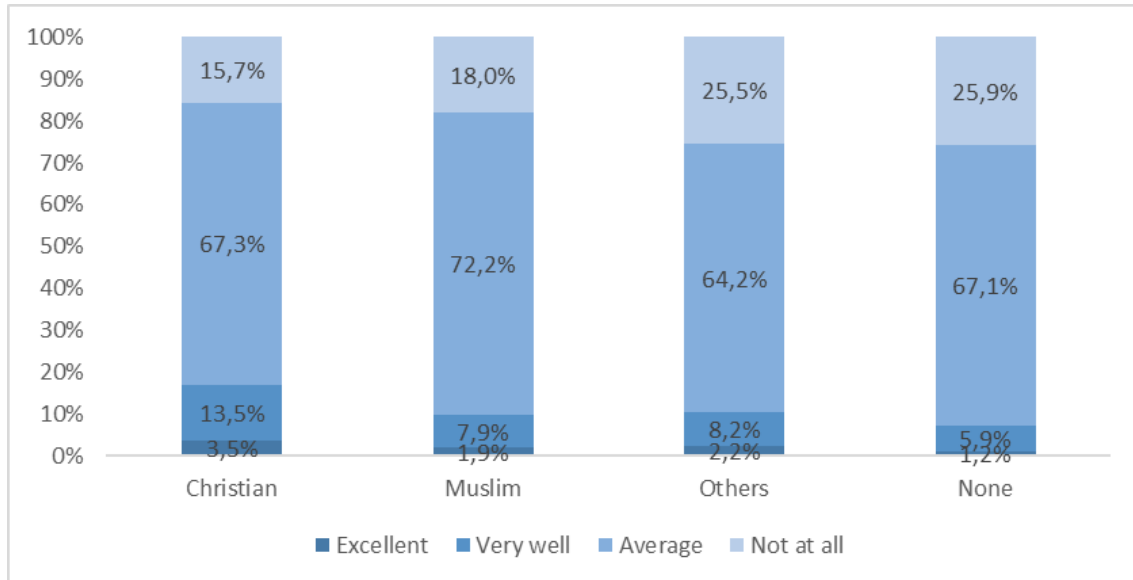
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Graph 7. Level at which family income covers household needs according to religion.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Unmet basic needs

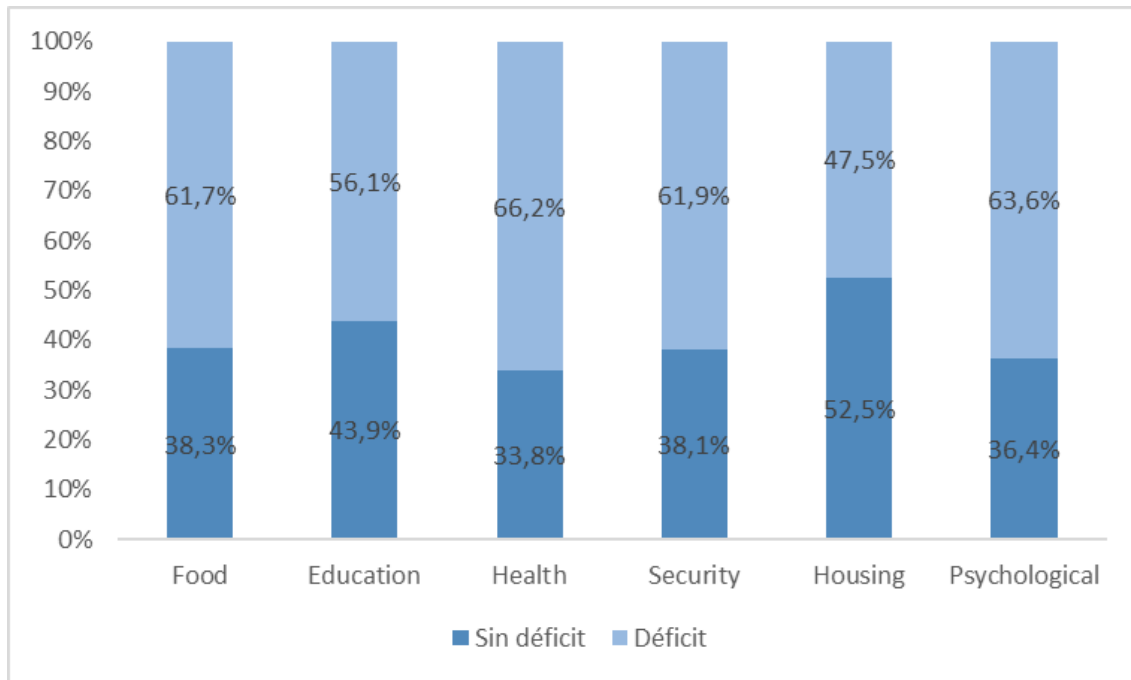
This section presents findings on the degree of dissatisfaction with various basic needs experienced by the women surveyed. Here we present the diverse spectrum of deprivation in terms of basic needs among the women surveyed, which range from food, education, health, security, housing and psychological needs, to the lack of access to health care.

- 61.7% of African women reported experiencing food needs, 56.1% education needs, 66.2% health needs, 61.9% security needs, 47.5% housing needs and 63.5% psychological needs (Figure 8). At the same time, it can be seen that these unmet needs are not evenly distributed among the women surveyed according to selected attributes.
- Women's with lower levels of education are the ones who experience a higher level of food needs deficit (Figure 9), as well as those under 29 years of age, if they do not work or if they live in rural areas (Annex).
- Also, regardless of religion, most women report experiencing a high level of food deficits, but it is Muslim women respondents who reported higher levels of food deficits than Christians or other religions, 71.9% and 60.4% respectively (Figure 10).
- As might be expected, the deficit in educational needs increases with the lower level of education of female respondents (Figure 11). And again, female respondents who profess Islam have the highest level of educational needs deficits compared to their peers (Figure 12), as well as those under 29 years of age and those who have children (Appendix).
- With regard to health-related needs, and despite the fact that the deficit levels according to educational level are all above 50%, it can be seen that the higher the educational level of the women surveyed, the lower the deficit (graph 13). Moreover, it affects to a greater extent those who do not profess any particular religion (graph 14).
- In terms of security needs, it is evident that, regardless of educational level, approximately 60% of women at all levels register a security deficit (Figure 15). These percentages increase when focusing on the religion of the respondents, where 74.7% of those who do not adopt any religion and 73.4% of Muslim women register security deficits (graph 16).
- It is observed that the deficit in housing needs is deeper for those with incomplete secondary education or who profess Islam (figures 17 and 18), women under 29 years of age or who reside in urban areas (appendix).

- It is women with lower levels of education who experience higher levels of psychological needs deficits (Figure 19), more so for those residing in rural areas than for their urban peers (Annex).

Graph 8. Basic needs deficit.

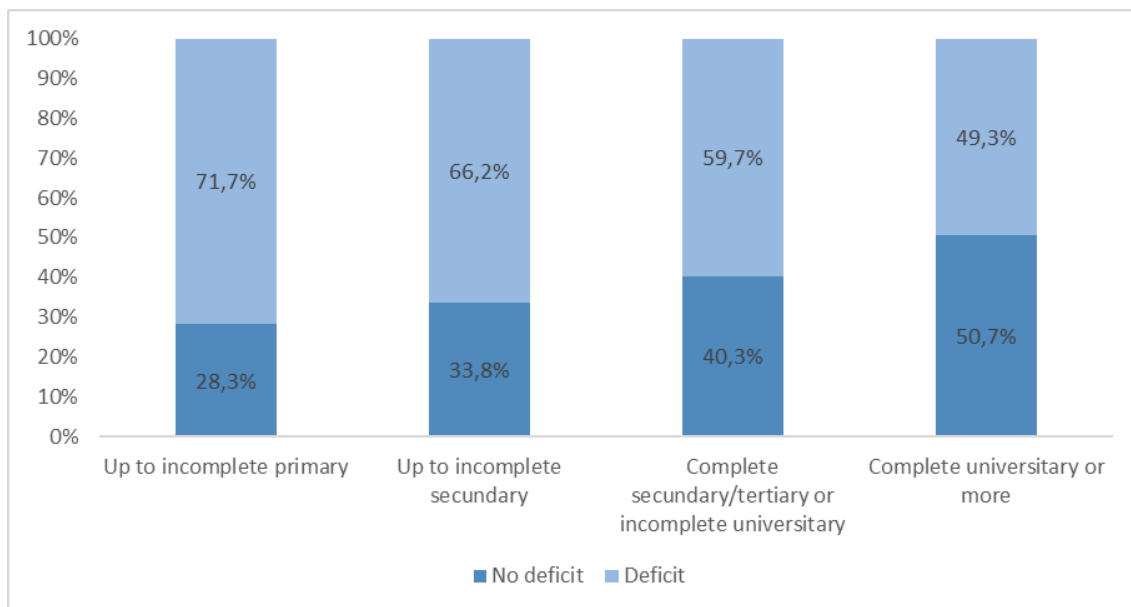
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Figure 9. Deficit of unsatisfied food needs according to educational level.

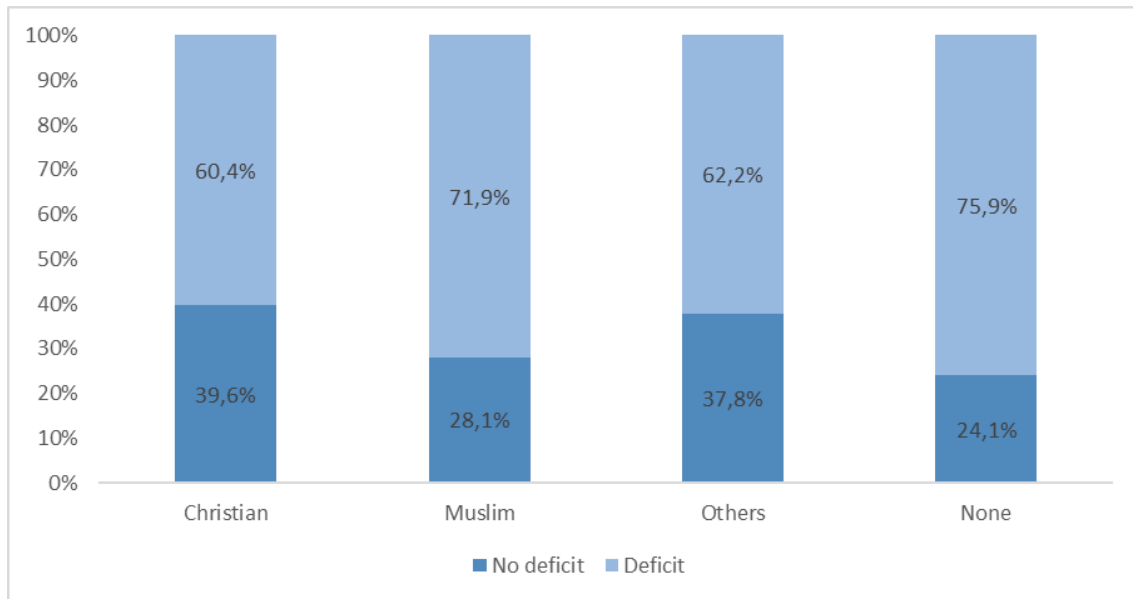
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Figure 10. Deficit of unsatisfied food needs according to religion.

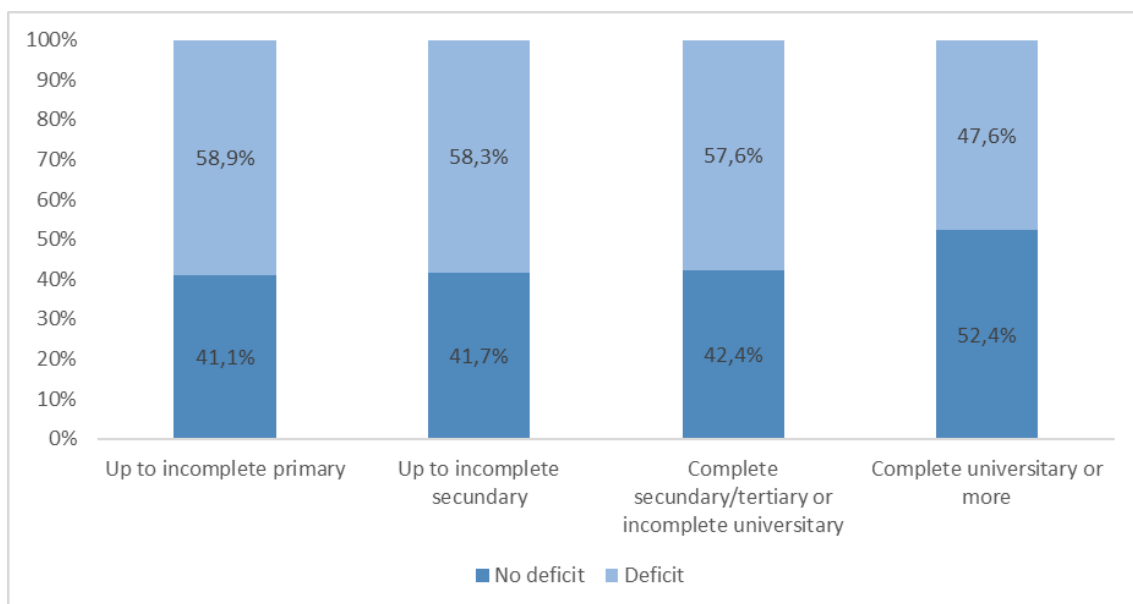
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Graph 11. Deficit of unsatisfied educational needs by level of education.

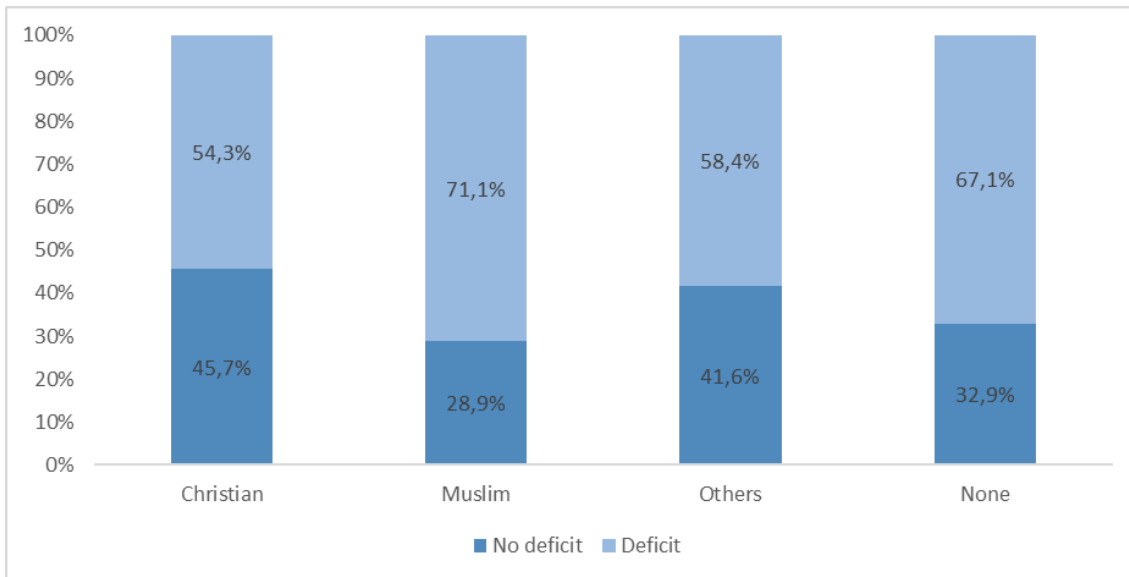
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Figure 12. Deficit of unmet educational needs according to religion.

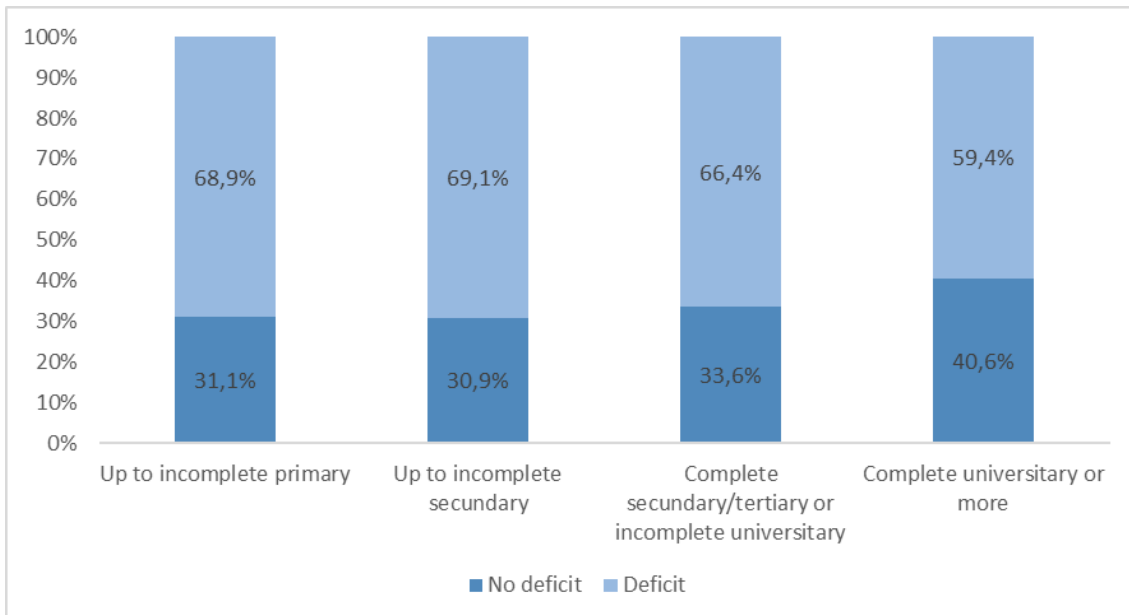
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Figure 13. Deficit of unmet health needs by level of education.

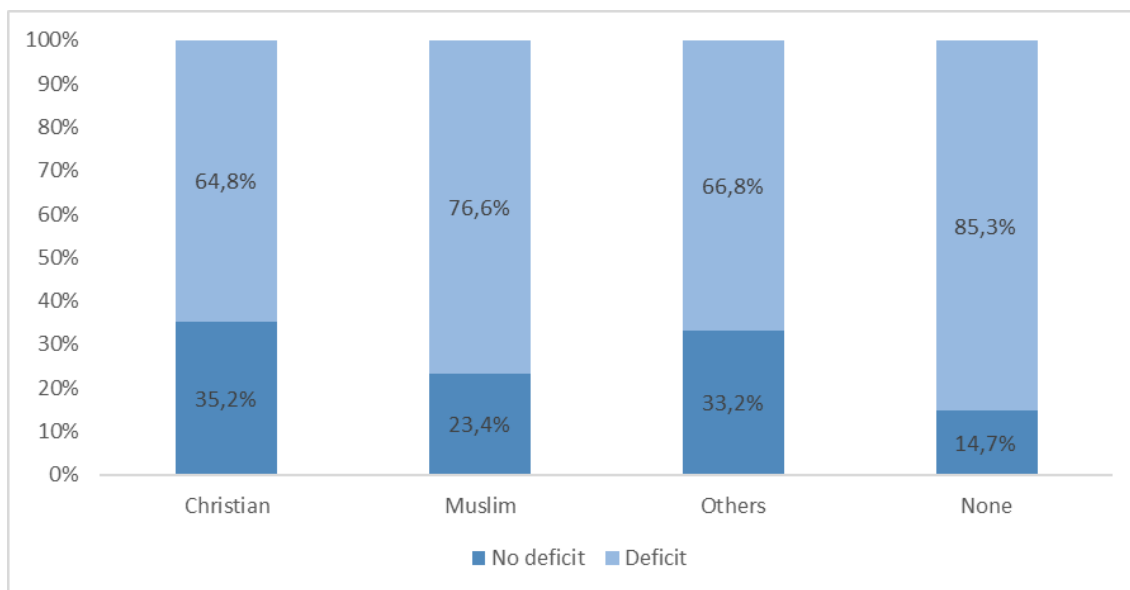
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Figure 14. Deficit of unmet health needs by religion.

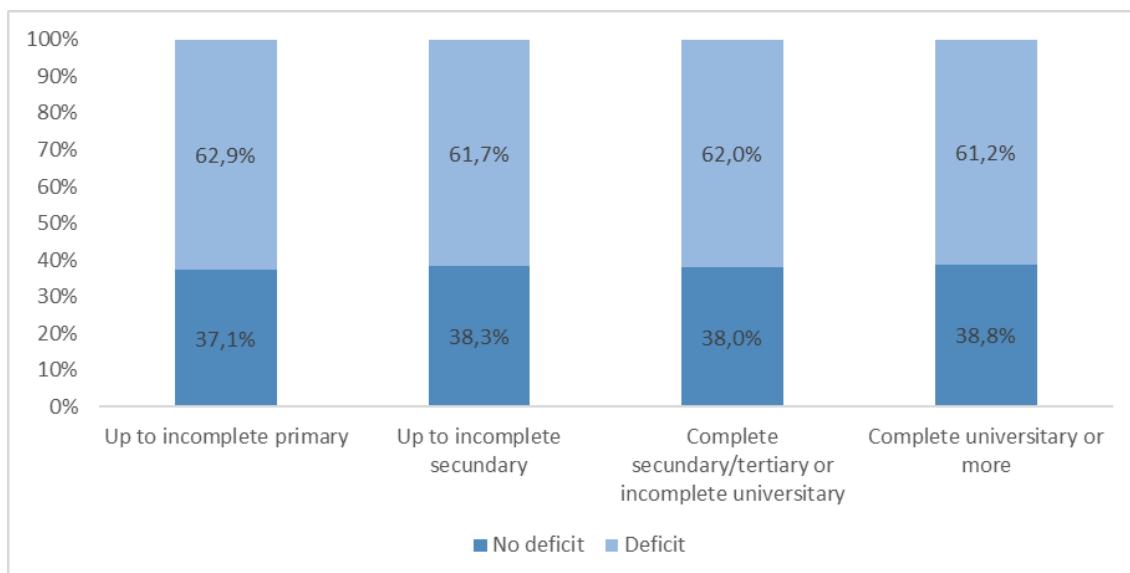
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Figure 15. Deficit of unsatisfied security needs according to educational level.

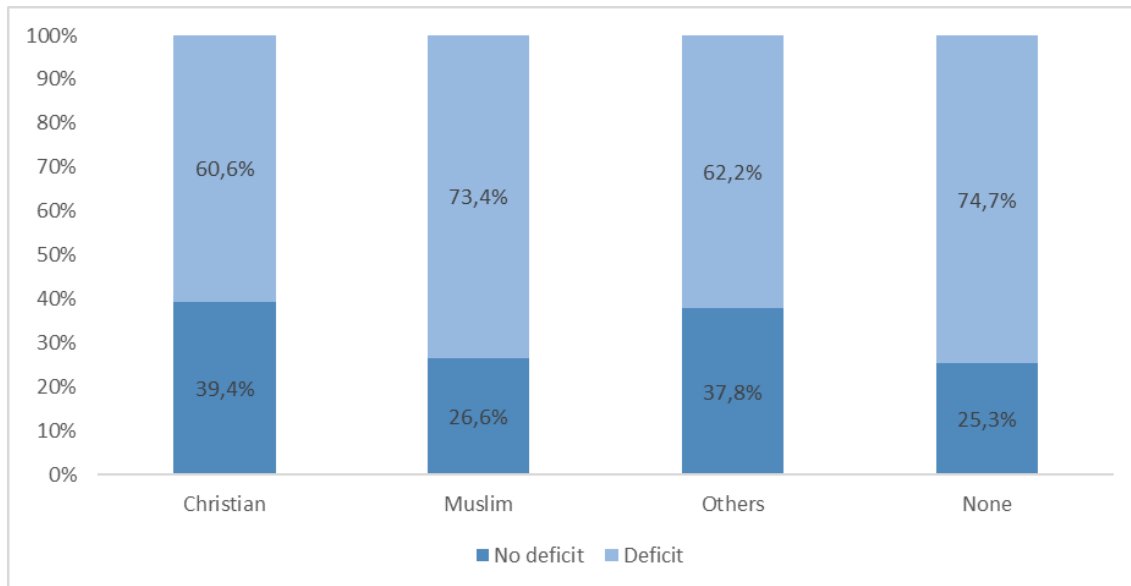
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Figure 16. Deficit of unmet security needs according to religion.

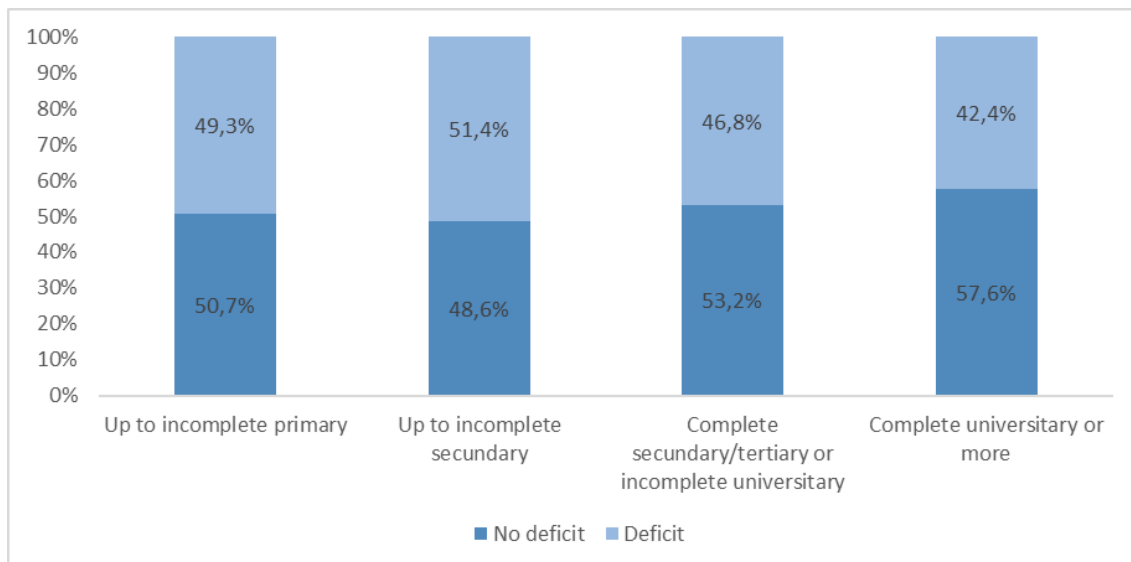
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Graph 17. Deficit of unsatisfied housing needs according to educational level.

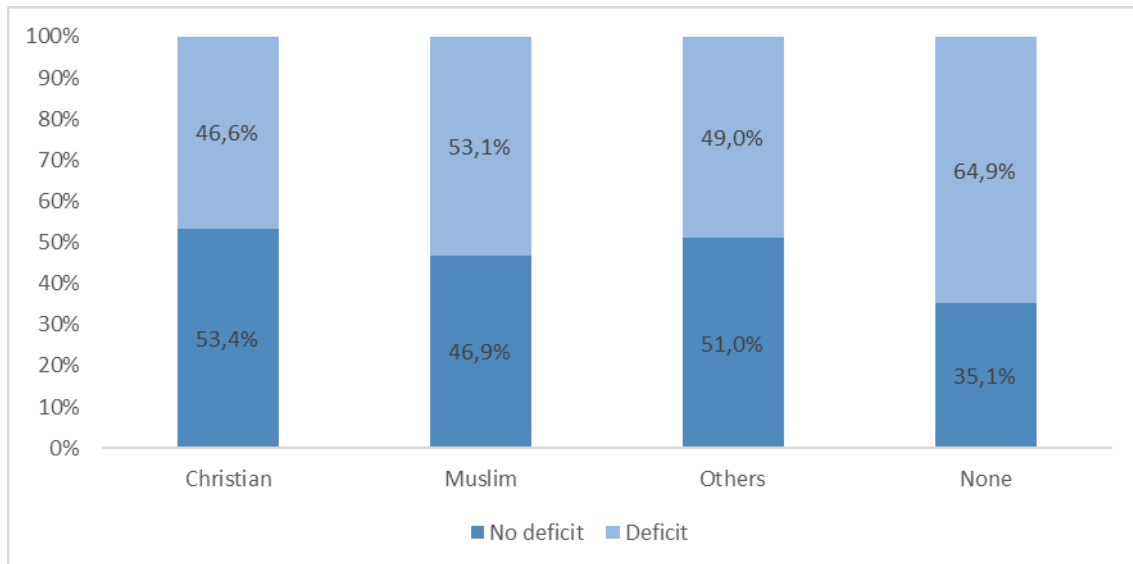
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Figure 18. Deficit of unmet housing needs by religion.

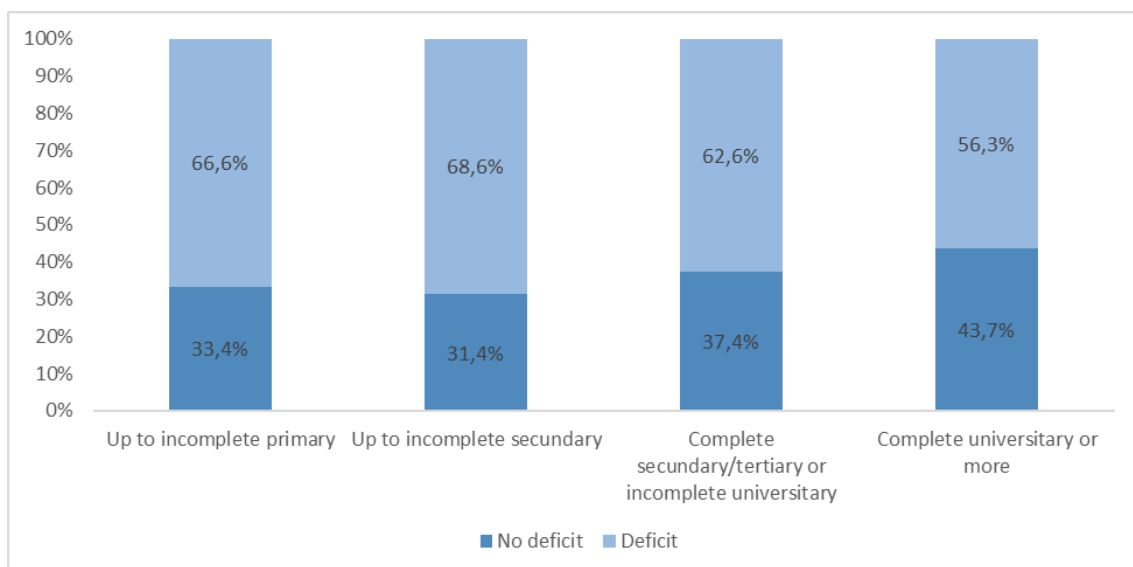
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 19. Deficit of unmet psychological needs according to educational level.

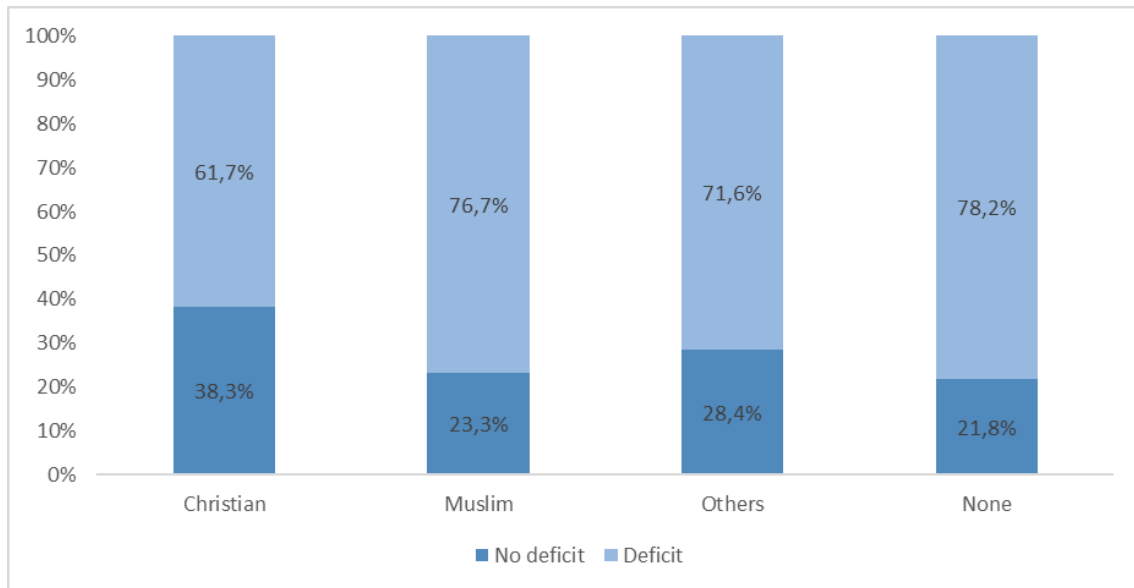
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Graph 20. Deficit of unsatisfied psychological needs according to religion professed.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Economic violence

In this section, we discuss the experiences of economic gender-based violence that the African women surveyed had in their lives. We then discuss the results on whether women reported being victims of structural gender-based violence (reporting

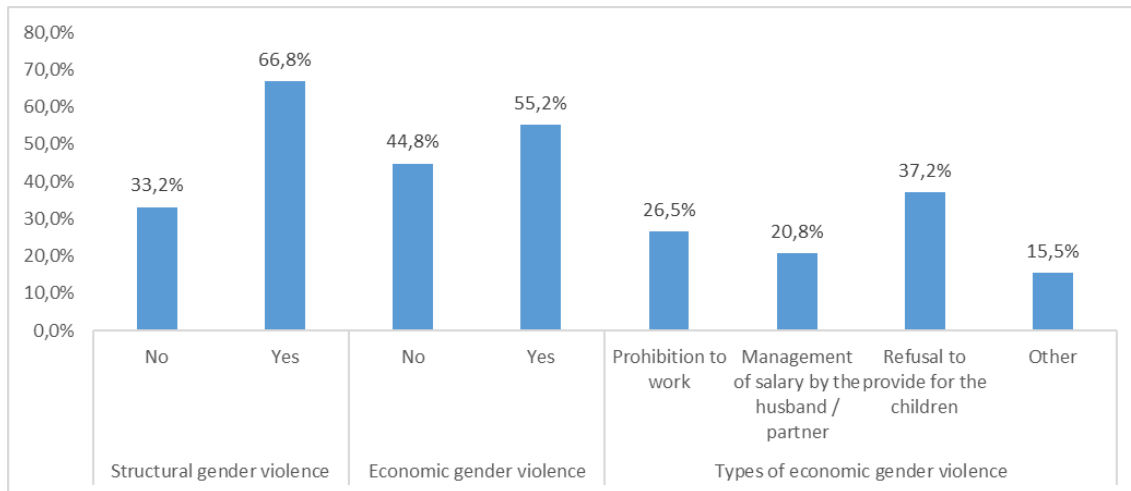
experiencing violence of some kind³), being victims of economic gender-based violence, and what types of economic violence they experienced.

- It can be seen that 66.8% of women experience structural violence, that is, they report having suffered some type of violence in general, but 55.2% of women in particular reported having suffered economic violence. In turn, of those who reported suffering economic aggression, 37.2% of respondents said it was related to the refusal to provide for children and 26.5% said it was related to not being allowed to work. (graph 21).
- Structural gender-based violence is higher the lower the educational level of African women, and higher for Muslim or other religious women compared to their peers (Figures 22 and 23). Women over 60 years of age, who do not work or who live in rural areas are also more likely to be victims (appendix).
- With regard to economic violence, African women with lower levels of education, incomplete secondary school or less, were more likely to report being victims of this type of aggression, and it decreases among those with higher levels of education (Figure 24), as well as among women who profess in relation to their peers of other religions (Figure 25); this trend is replicated among respondents who have children or reside in urban areas (Annex).
- Refusal to provide for children as a type of economic violence experienced is highest among women with incomplete primary education (Figure 26). If there are differences between working women, still 18% of their responses indicate that they continue to experience this type of prohibition (Annex). At the same time, this type of economic violence was most commonly reported among women who do not identify with traditional religions (Figure 27).

Graph 21. Structural gender-based violence (a), economic gender-based violence (b) and types of economic gender-based violence experienced (c).

In percentage of population (a, b) and responses (c) of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

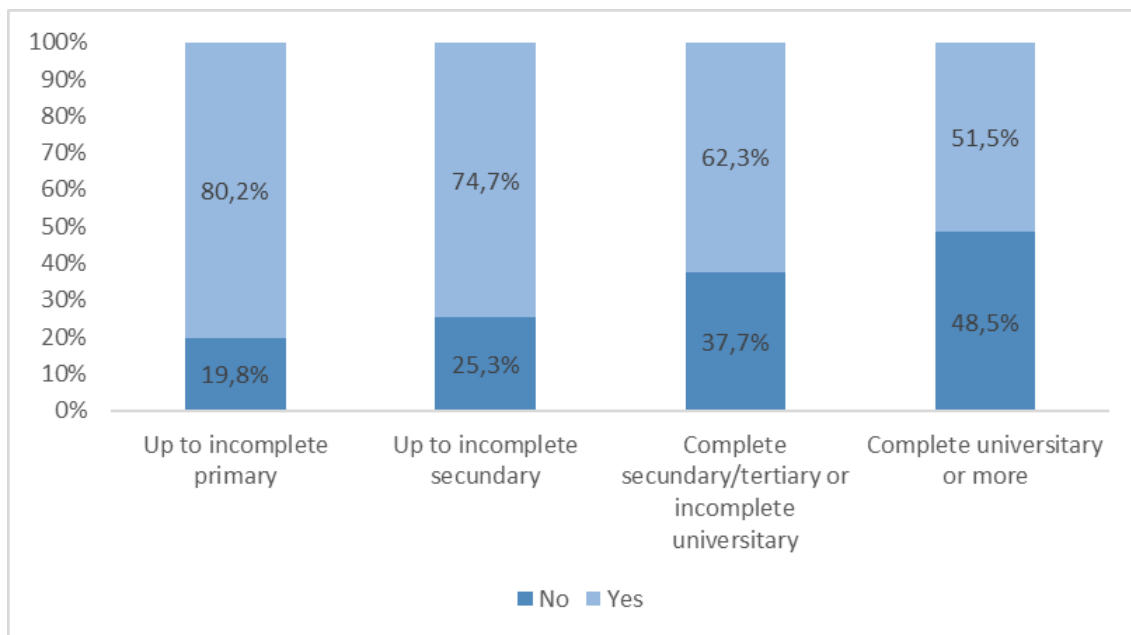
³ Having suffered economic, religious or cultural violence.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 22. Structural gender-based violence according to educational level.

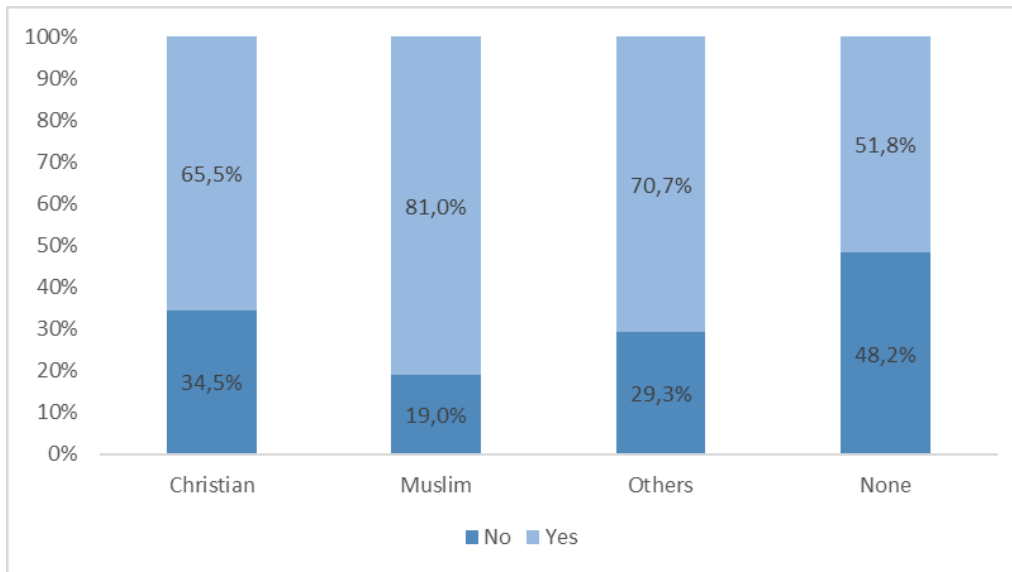
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 23. Structural gender-based violence according to religion.

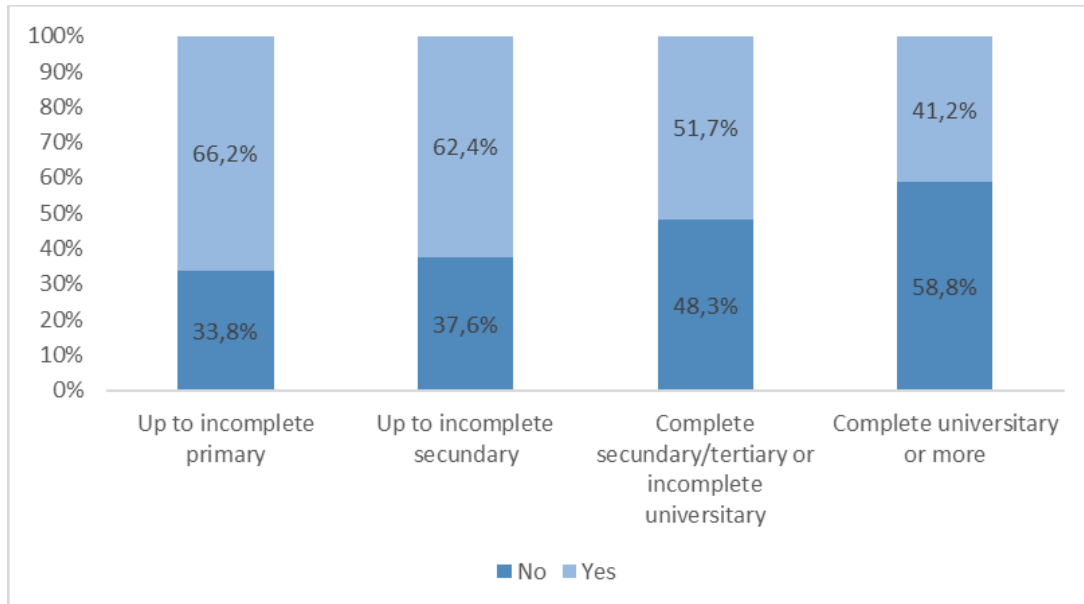
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 24. Economic gender-based violence according to educational level.

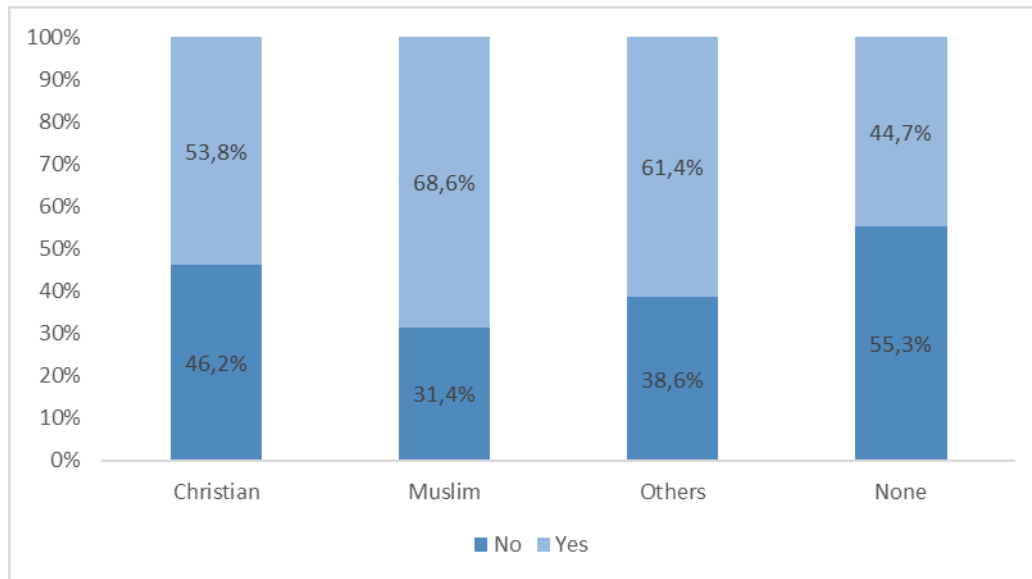
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 25. Economic gender violence according to religion.

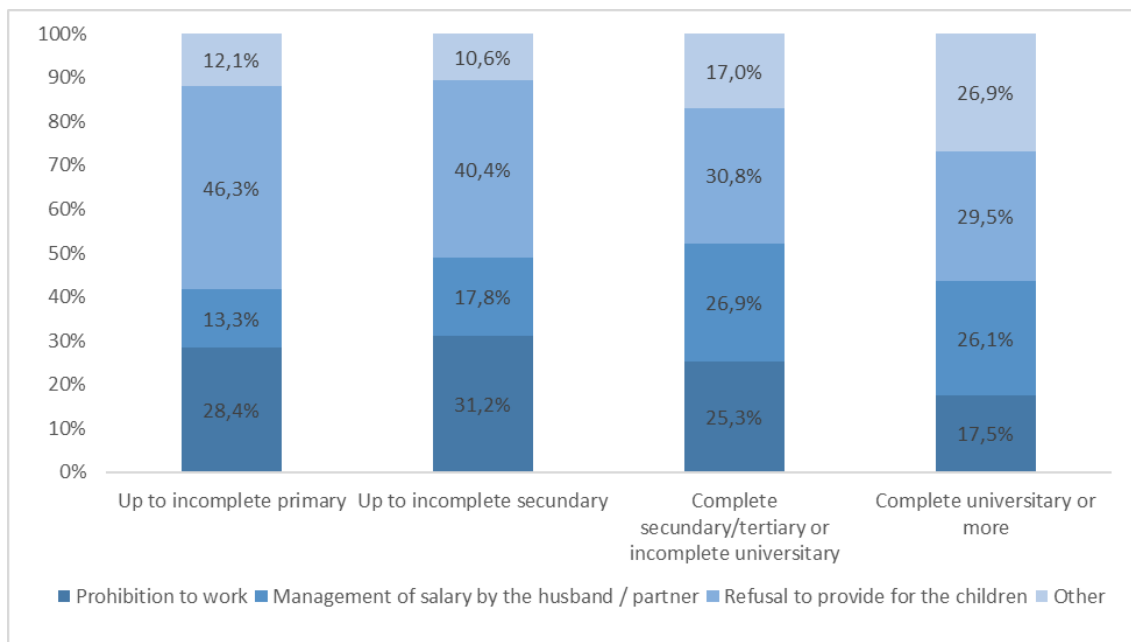
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Figure 26. Type of economic gender-based violence according to educational level

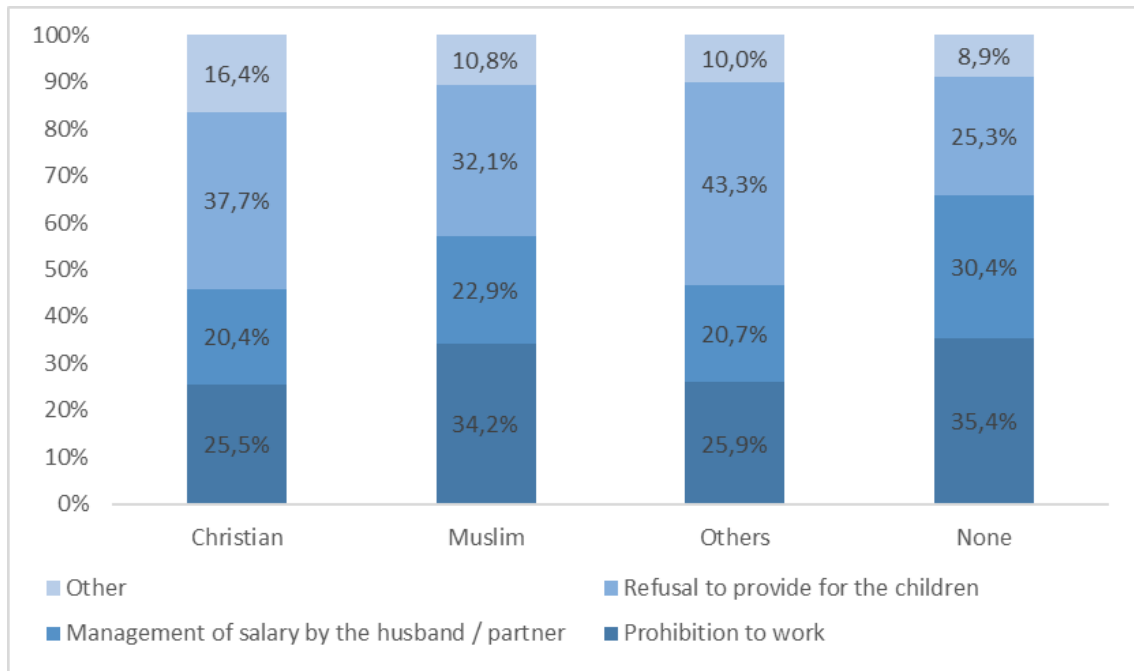
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 27. Type of economic gender-based violence according to religion.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Other forms of structural violence

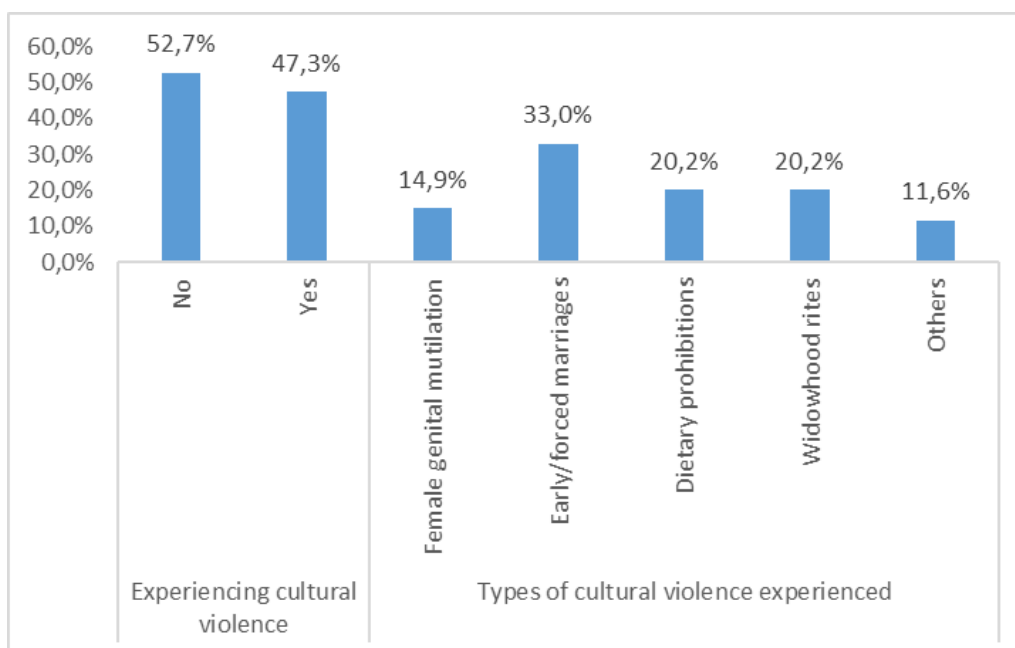
This section analyses cultural violence, which is one of the components of structural violence experienced by African women. This research presents the results on the number of African women who reported being victims of this situation, as well as the types of cultural violence.

It shows that 47.3% of the African women who participated reported being victims of cultural violence, and that this was mostly due to early or forced marriages by third parties (Figure 28).

- The lower the level of education, the higher the rate of Africans experiencing cultural aggression, while the reverse trend occurs at higher levels of education (Figure 29).
- Women practising Islam report a higher level of victimisation than their peers. Similarly, more than 50% of women of all religions report experiencing the violence in question (Figure 30).
- Regarding the types of violence experienced according to educational level, it is observed that early or forced marriages are more frequently reported by women with lower levels of education than their peers with other levels of education (Figure 31).
- According to religion, early or forced marriages are the main type of cultural violence reported by all religions, but mainly by Muslim women with 44.8% of responses (Figure 32).
- A relevant fact in these graphs is female genital mutilation as a type of cultural violence experienced by the African women participants. It is recorded that 14.9% of women were victims of this type of aggression, mainly affecting women with a low level of education or who profess Islam (graphs 31 and 32).

Figure 28. Cultural gender-based violence (a) and type of cultural gender-based violence experienced (b).

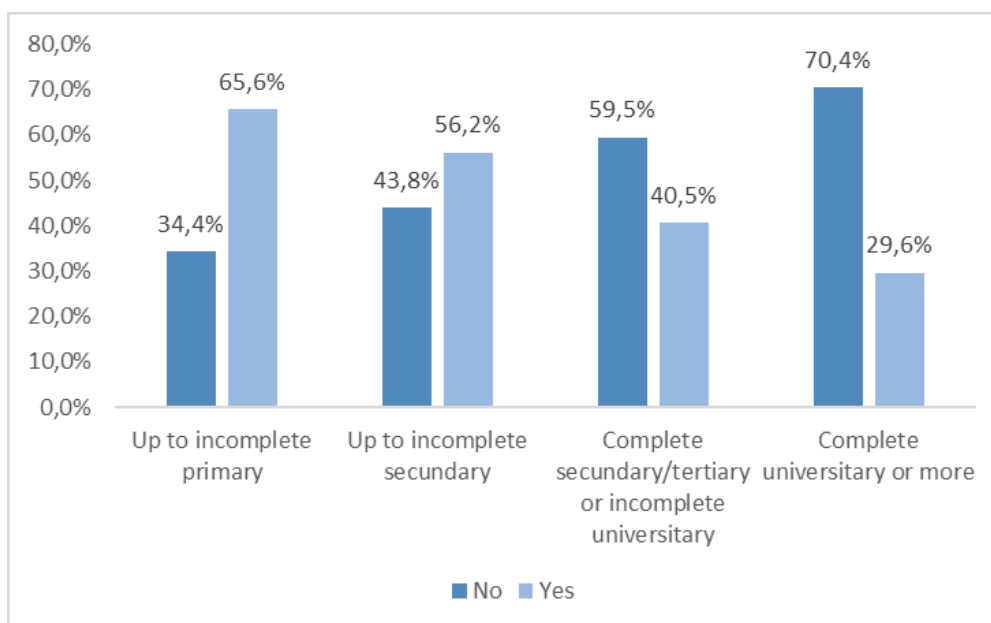
In percentage of African women aged 18 and over (a) and responses (b). Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 29. Cultural gender-based violence according to educational level.

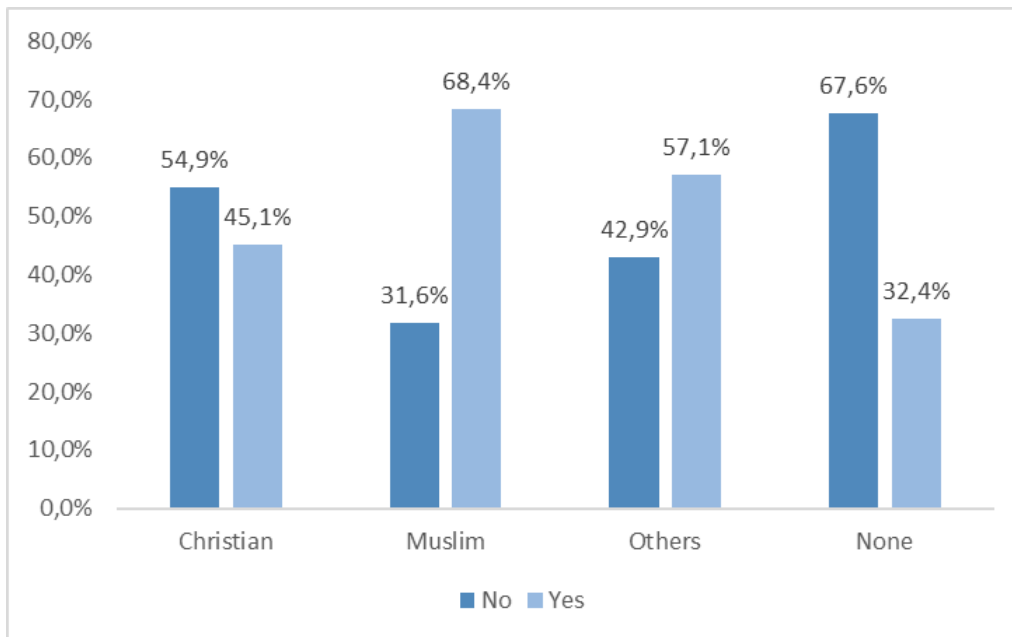
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 30. Cultural gender-based violence according to religion.

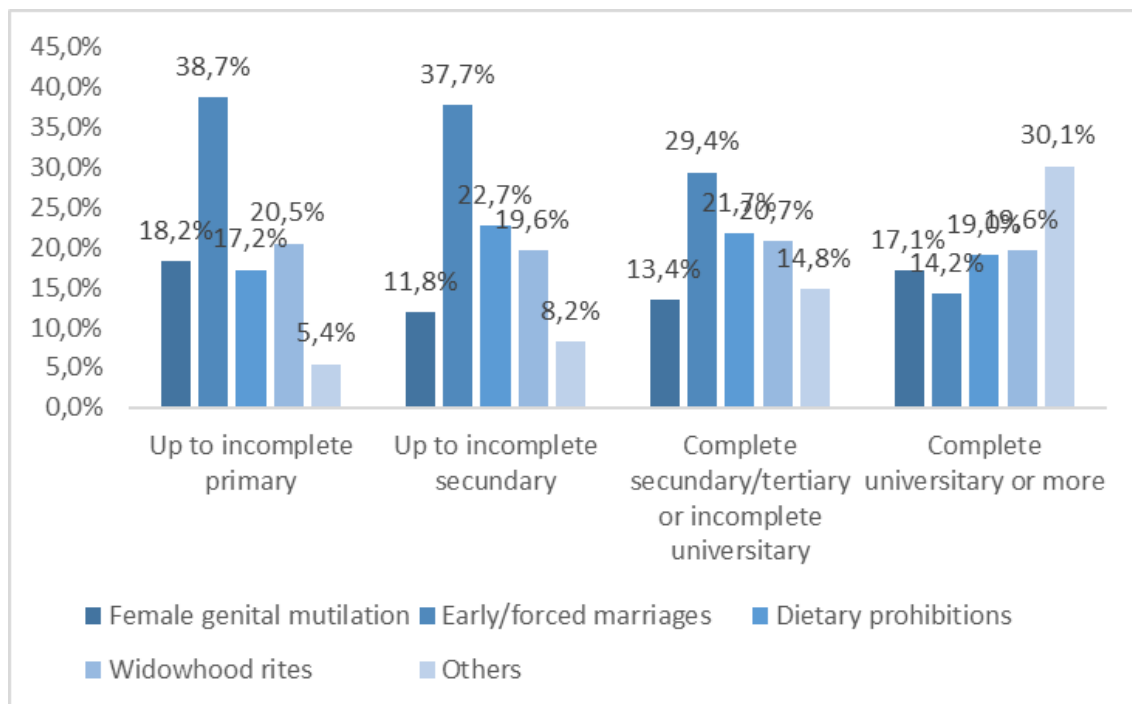
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 31. Type of cultural gender-based violence experienced by educational level.

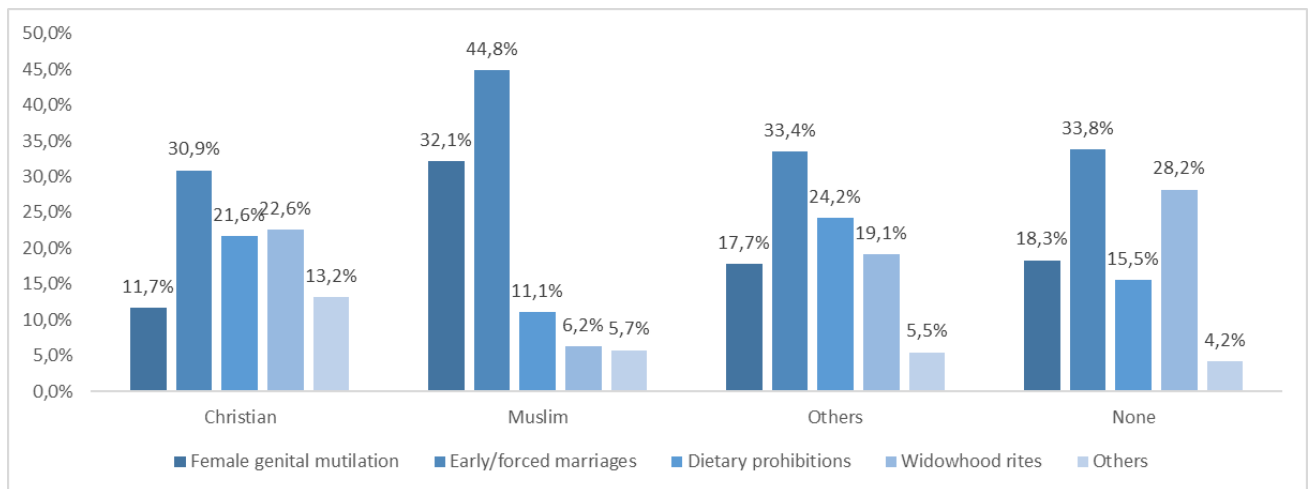
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 32. Type of cultural gender-based violence experienced according to religion.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

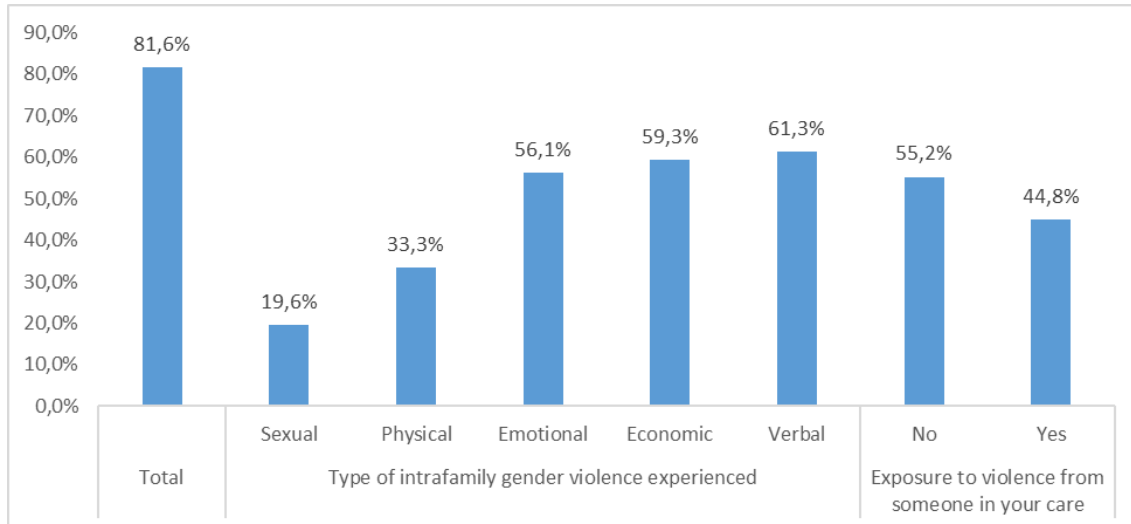
Gender-based violence within the family

With regard to intra-family gender-based violence, data on African women who report having been victims of domestic violence are presented, as well as the different types of domestic violence.

- It is observed that 81.6% of African women suffer from total domestic violence, i.e. they suffer from one of the following types of violence: physical, emotional, sexual, economic or verbal, i.e. an objective question. Specifically, 19.6% of the women reported that there is sexual violence in their families, 33.3% physical violence in their families, 56.1% emotional violence, 59.3% economic violence and finally 61.3% verbal violence. Then, when women were asked whether someone under their care had been exposed to some type of violence in order to find out if this situation is perpetuated towards third parties, 44.8% of women acknowledged that they had (Figure 33).
- Specifically, it is evident that the higher the educational level of the women surveyed, the lower the propensity to experience total intra-family gender-based violence (Figure 34). And in terms of religion, African Christian women registered a lower level of experiencing total domestic violence (53.6 per cent) compared to their peers of other religions (Figure 35).
- With regard to the types of intra-family gender-based violence according to educational level, it is evident that all of them increase the lower the level of education of the respondents. Mainly 70.4 per cent and 66.9 per cent of the African women with incomplete primary education or less who participated in the survey reported suffering economic and verbal domestic violence, respectively (Figure 36).
- With regard to women's religion, Christian women report higher levels of suffering from emotional, economic and verbal violence (Figure 37). Approximately 70% of Muslim women suffer economic and verbal violence. In the case of those who profess other religions or none at all, it is evident that they are mostly victims of verbal violence within the family.
- Finally, it is observed that the higher the educational level of the women surveyed, the lower the propensity to expose a third party to family violence (Figure 38). Likewise, exposure to violence by a third party under the care of the women surveyed is higher among those who do not profess traditional and Muslim religions (Figure 39).

Graph 33. Total intra-family gender-based violence, type of intra-family gender-based violence experienced and to violence of someone under their care

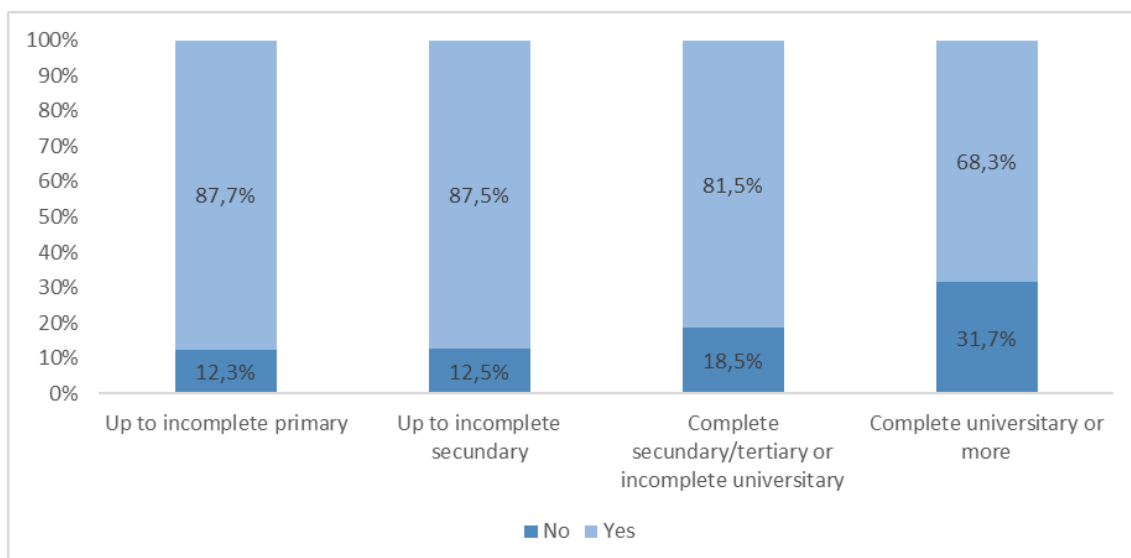
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Figure 34. Total domestic gender-based violence by educational level

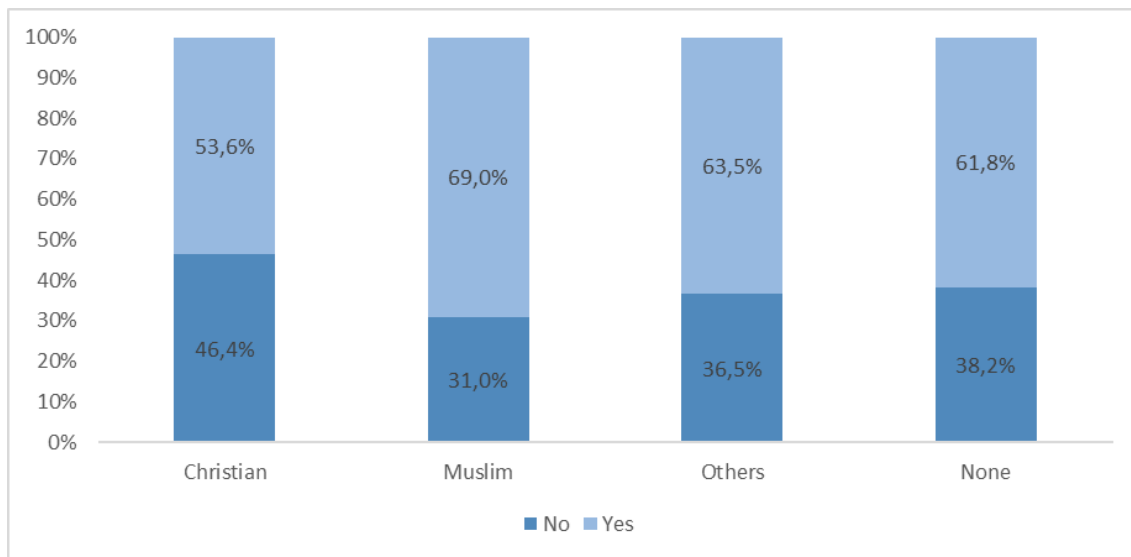
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 35. Total intra-family gender-based violence according to religion.

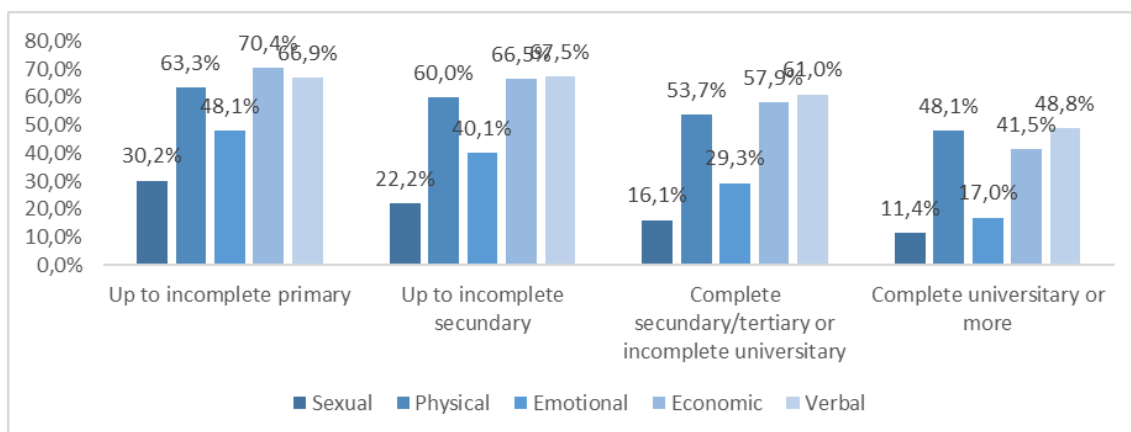
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 36. Types of domestic gender-based violence experienced by educational level

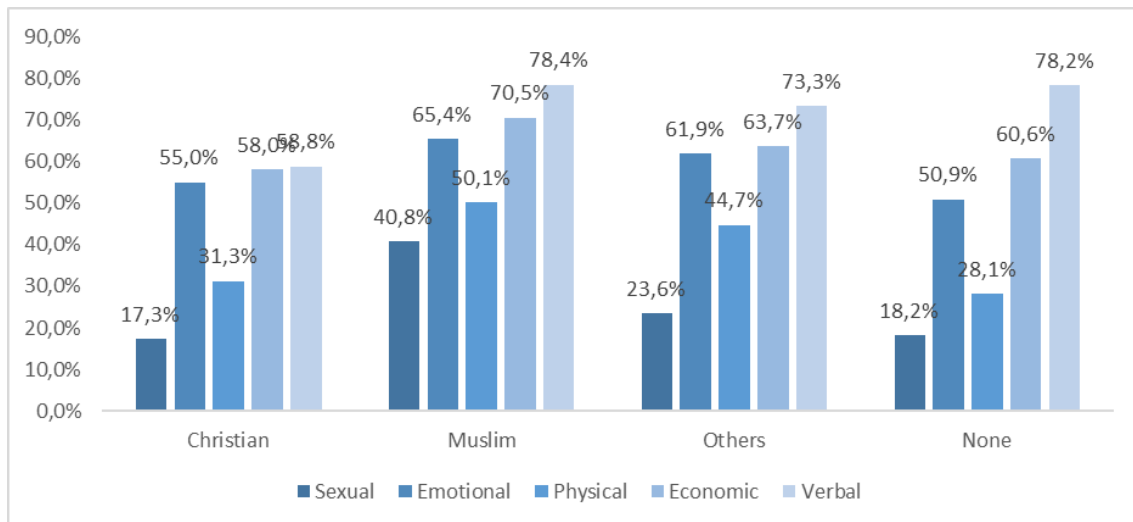
In % of African women experiencing domestic violence over 18 years of age. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 37. Types of intra-family gender-based violence experienced according to religion.

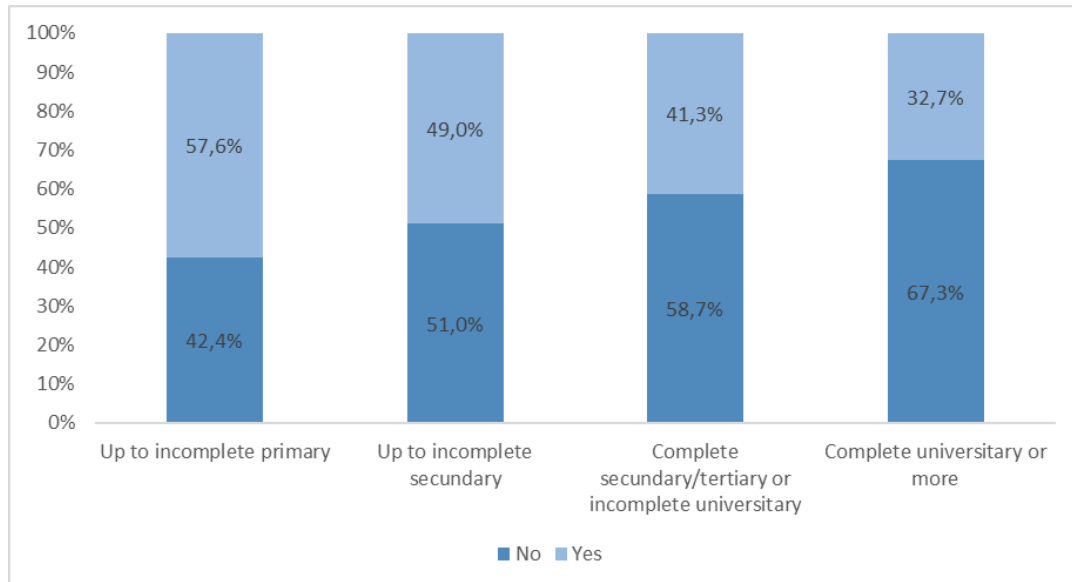
In % of African women experiencing domestic violence over 18 years of age. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 38. Exposure to violence of someone under your care according to educational level.

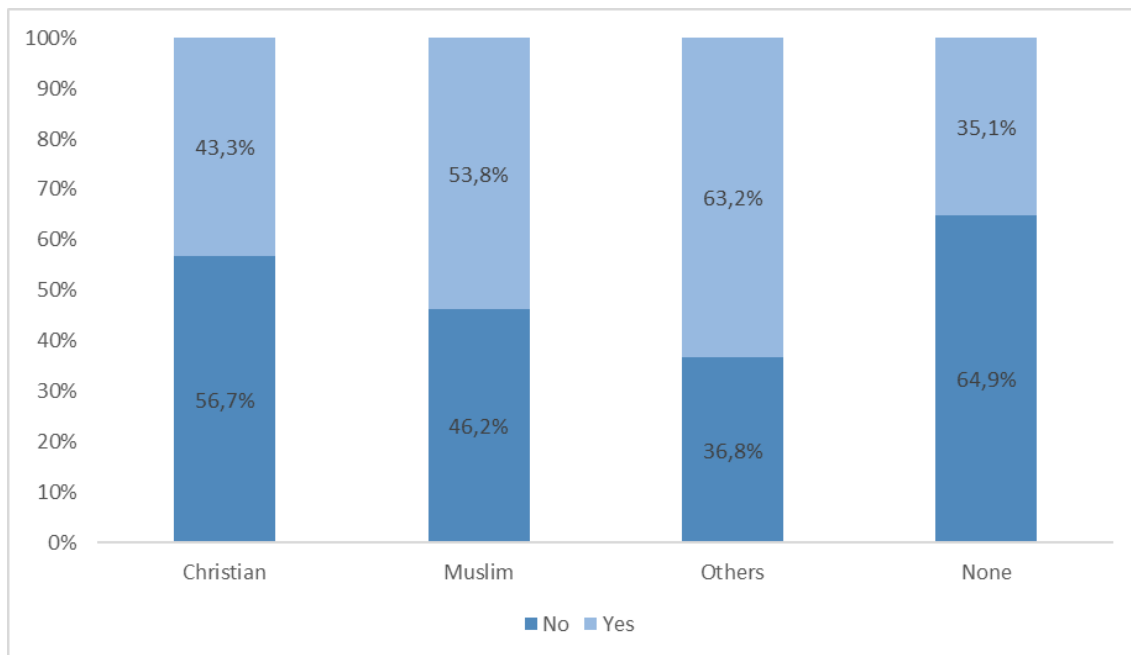
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Figure 39. Exposure to violence of someone under your care according to religion.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Other forms of gender-based violence reported by the African women surveyed are mainly perpetrated by male figures, such as husbands, as well as in-laws and men in positions of power and/or authority. Some expressions are:

- Infidelity
- Being beaten
- Violation
- Verbal abuse
- Racism
- Inheritance problems
- Abduction of their children
- Abandonment
- Stigmatisation

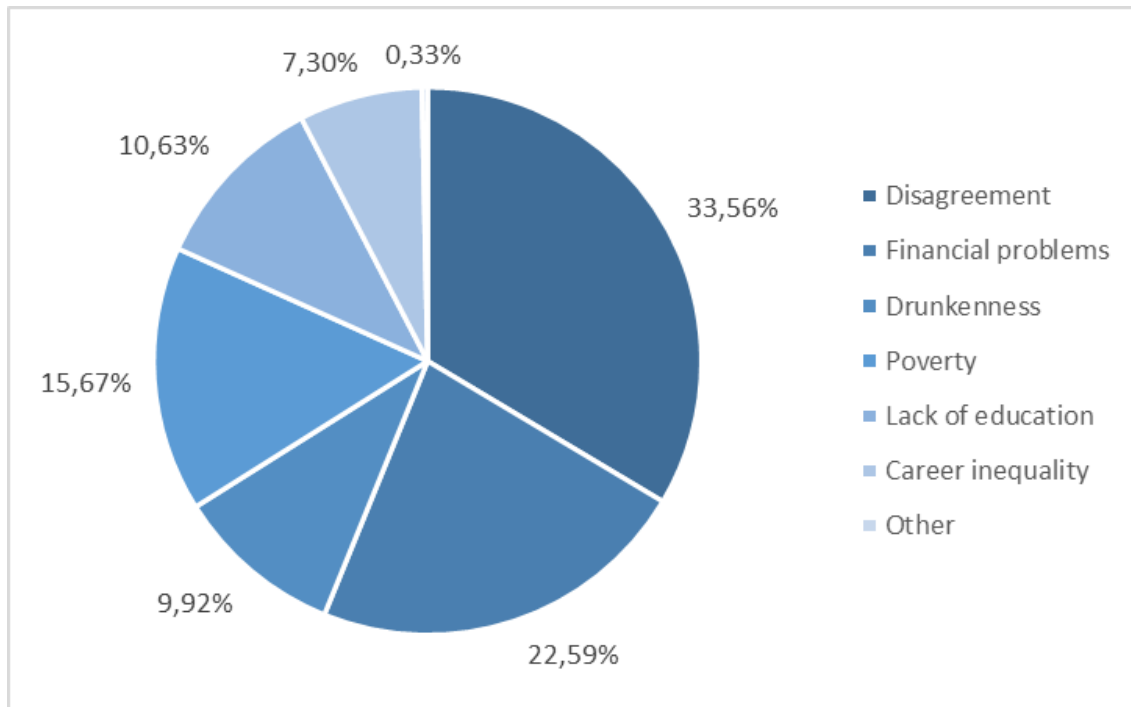
Reasons for gender-based violence within the family

As a component of the phenomenon of intra-familial gender-based violence experienced by the African women surveyed, results are presented on the motives of the African women surveyed, which point to be the causes of such a situation within the households.

- Thus, disagreement is the reason for violence with the highest response rate after the African women's report. In second place, financial problems, with 22.6%, is the other generator of this type of scenario. And in third place, but no less important, is the women's condition of poverty, giving a glimpse of the double type of violence they experience (economic and gender-based) (graph 40).
- When analysing motives by educational level, it can be seen that the higher the educational level, the higher the percentage of responses indicating that disagreement is the main cause of domestic violence. Meanwhile, the lower the level of education, the higher the percentage of responses indicating poverty as a generator of violence (Figure 41).
- Finally, disagreement as the main generator of domestic violence is the most reported by all religions, as well as financial problems in second place, where the latter has a higher propensity among Christian women compared to their peers of other religions (Figure 42).

Figure 40. Causes of domestic gender-based violence according to educational level.

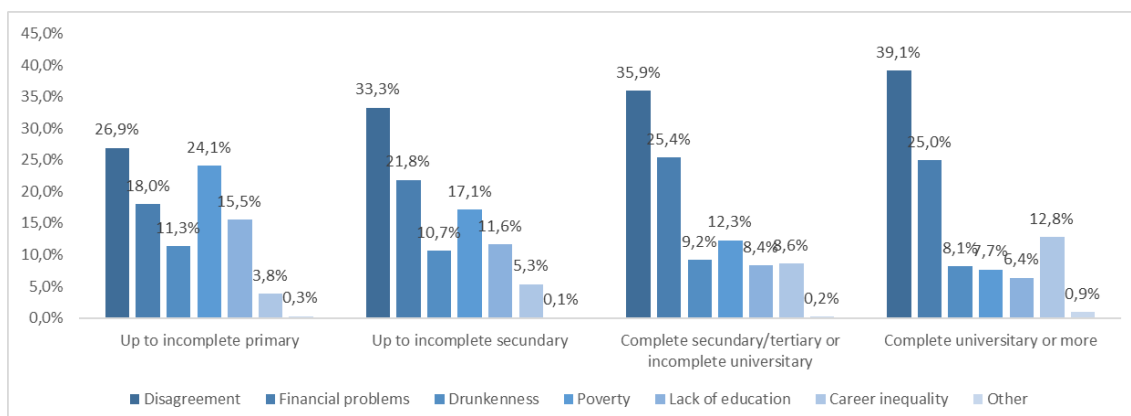
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Figure 41. Causes of domestic gender-based violence according to educational level.

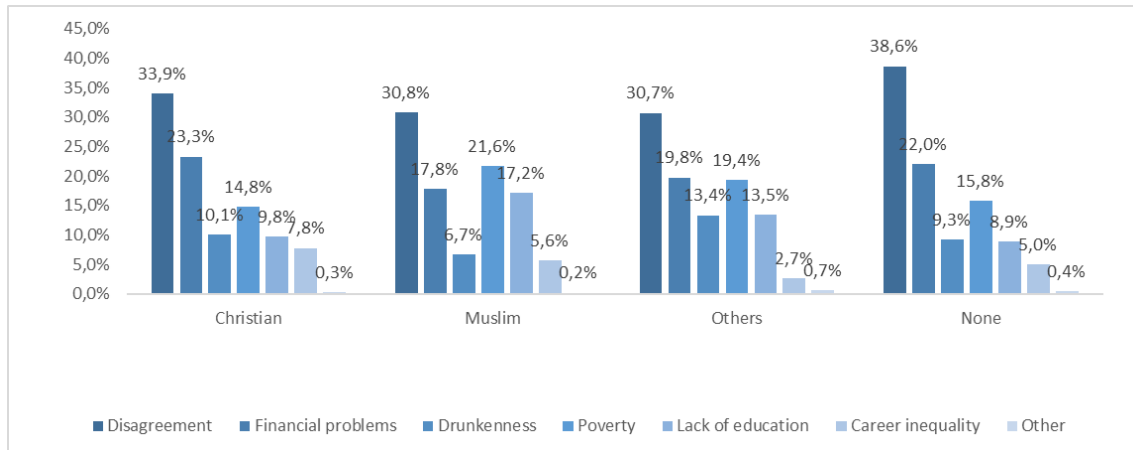
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Figure 42. Causes of domestic gender-based violence according to religion.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

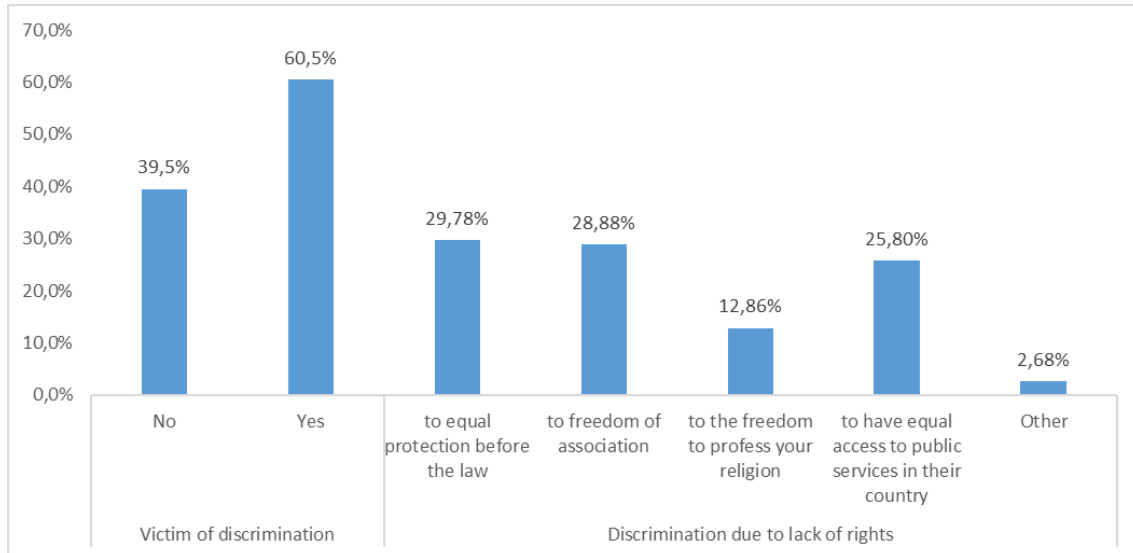
Discrimination

The last dimension to be analysed explores the experiences of discrimination on the part of the women surveyed, i.e. whether or not they suffered unequal treatment because they were women. Of those who responded affirmatively, the reasons that led to such a scenario are addressed.

- In particular, 60% of them experienced some kind of segregation because they were women. As for the reasons why women suffer discrimination, 29.8% of the responses indicate that it is due to the lack of the right to equal protection before the law, 28.9% due to the lack of the right to freedom of association and 25.8% due to the lack of the right to have equal access to public services in their country (Figure 43).
- It is women respondents with completed secondary school or less who reported experiencing this phenomenon more than their peers (Figure 44), as well as those who do not profess the most common religions (Figure 45).
- 67% of women under 29, 64% of women over 60 and those without children are more likely to experience discrimination (Annex).
- Likewise, regardless of educational level, approximately 30% of women surveyed report experiencing discrimination due to lack of guarantee of the right to equal protection under the law (Figure 46). Lack of protection of freedom of association is more prevalent among respondents with incomplete secondary education, and lack of equal access to public services in their country among respondents with completed university studies or more.
- In terms of religion (Figure 47), the number of responses on discrimination experienced by African women due to lack of equal protection under the law is higher among those who profess other religions compared to their peers. In contrast, segregation due to lack of freedom to profess their religion freely is mostly reported by Muslim women with 33.4%.

Figure 43. Being a victim of gender discrimination (a) and type of discrimination experienced due to lack of rights (b).

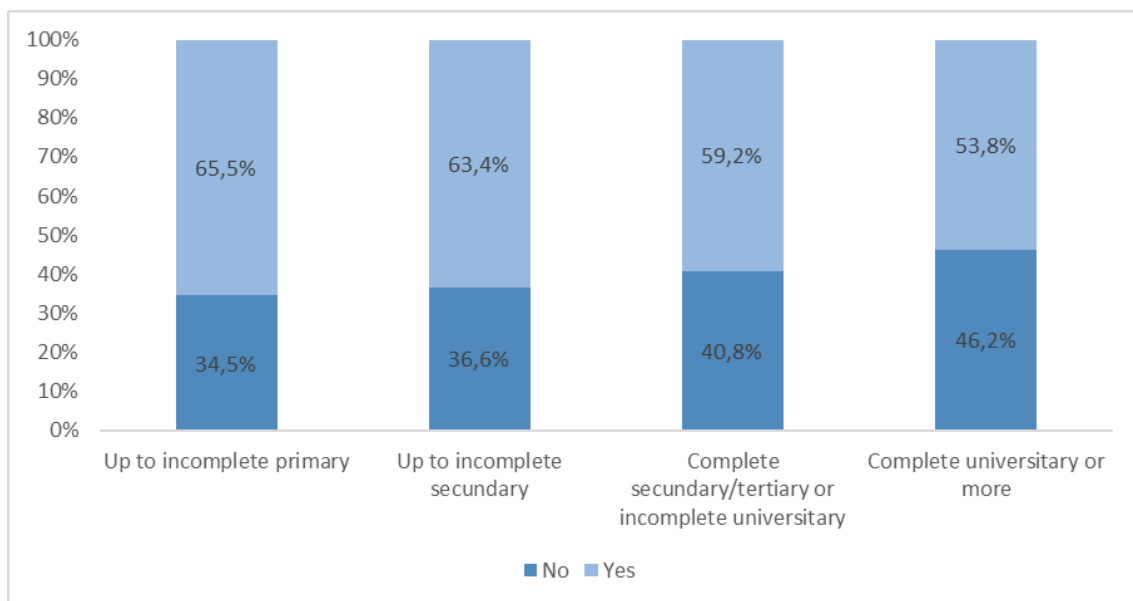
In percentage (a) and responses (b) of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Figure 44. Being a victim of gender discrimination according to educational level.

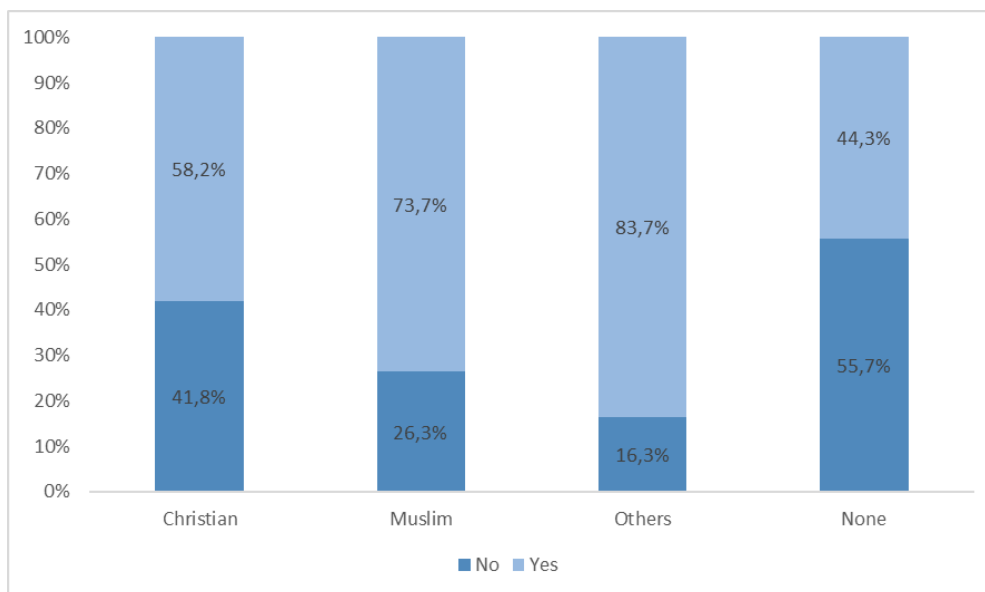
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 45. Being a victim of gender discrimination according to religion.

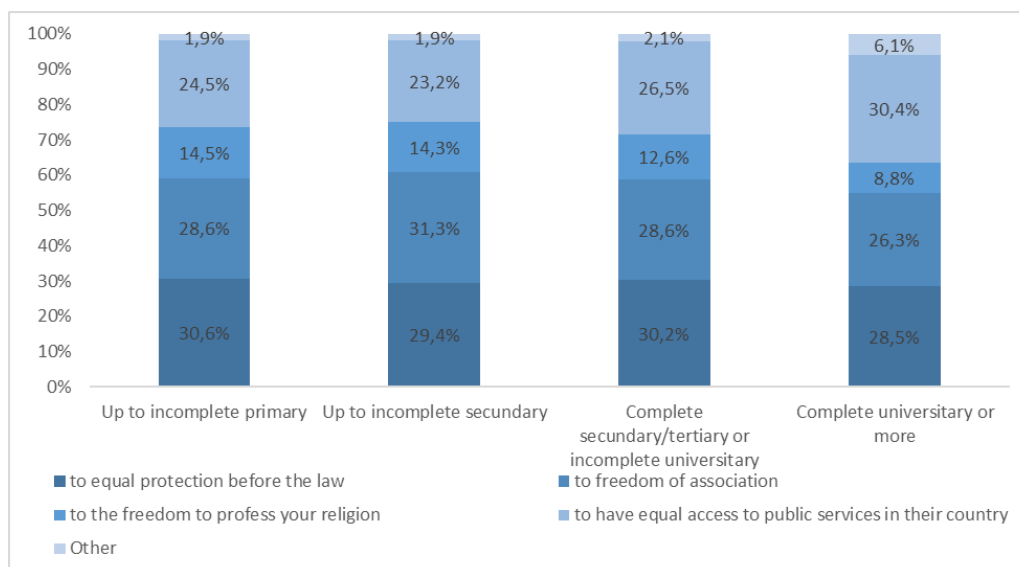
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 46. Types of discrimination experienced due to lack of rights according to educational level.

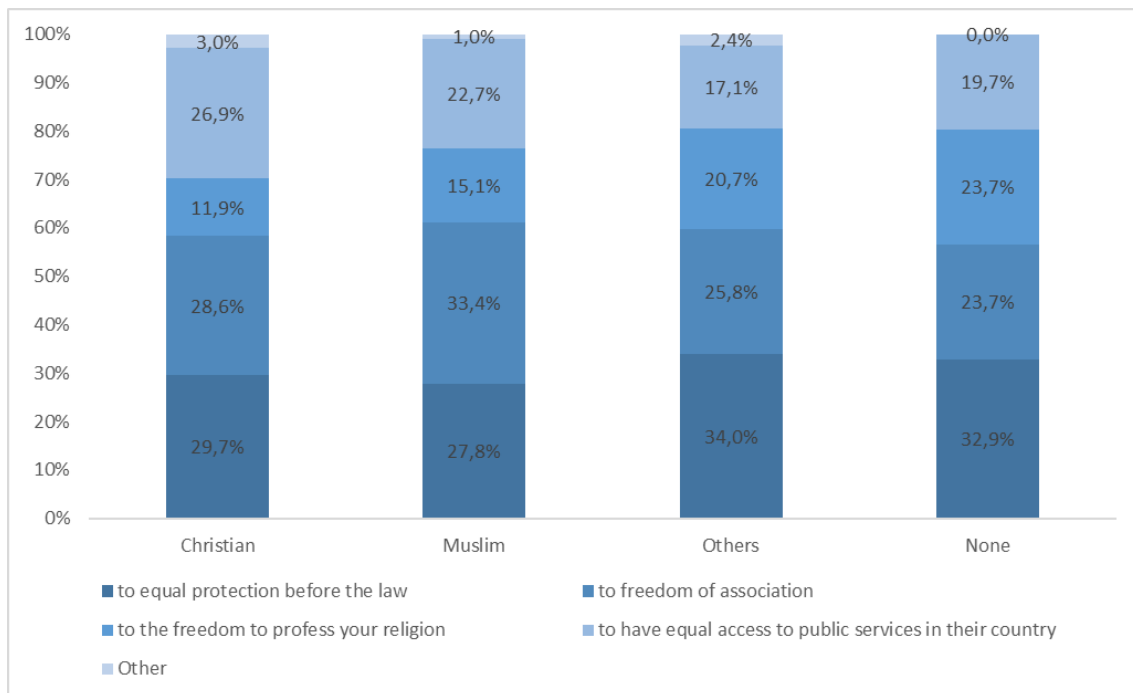
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Graph 47. Types of discrimination experienced due to lack of religious rights.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Conclusions

This report presents a snapshot of the household economic situation of 10,680 African women, as well as their experiences of economic and domestic violence and discrimination from a self-administered survey conducted in 36 countries on the African continent during the months of November to April 2023. The population of women who responded to the survey is heterogeneous in terms of age, marital status, education and religion.

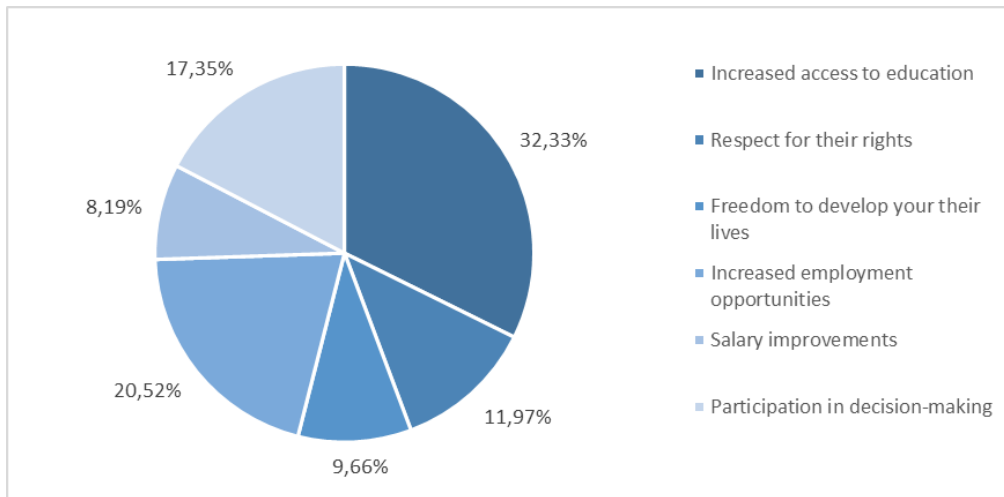
In conclusion, the results show that among respondents, African women with lower levels of education experienced higher levels of violence in general, i.e. regardless of the type of violence. This is reflected in the high percentages of African women who reported being victims of economic and domestic violence, to name a few. In turn, in percentage terms, Muslim women are the main victims of violence, more so than Christian women.

Consequently, due to the scenario of violence to which African women are subjected, they point out that there are two main changes that must be made for the full development of women in their respective countries in order to remedy such inequalities: changes to ensure that women have greater access to education and more and better job opportunities, revealing the existence of gender gaps in access to these rights in comparison with men. Thirdly, and no less important, 17.3% of women's responses stated that changes in favour of women's participation in decision-making, i.e. in positions of leadership and power, should also be promoted.

Changes in education are the most frequently cited measure for the proper development and full exercise of their rights by women respondents of all education levels and religions. The higher the level of education of the women surveyed, the higher the percentage of responses stating that women's participation in decision-making is the second most important measure needed.

Figure 48. Most important changes needed for women's full development in African countries.

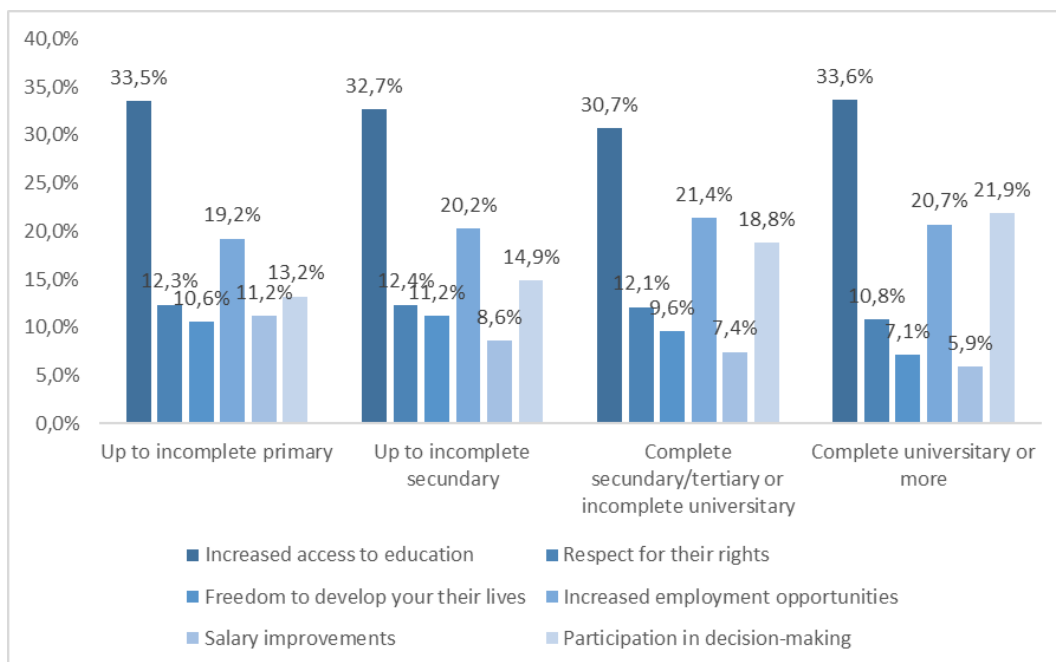
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Figure 49. Most important changes needed for women's full development in African countries by level of education.

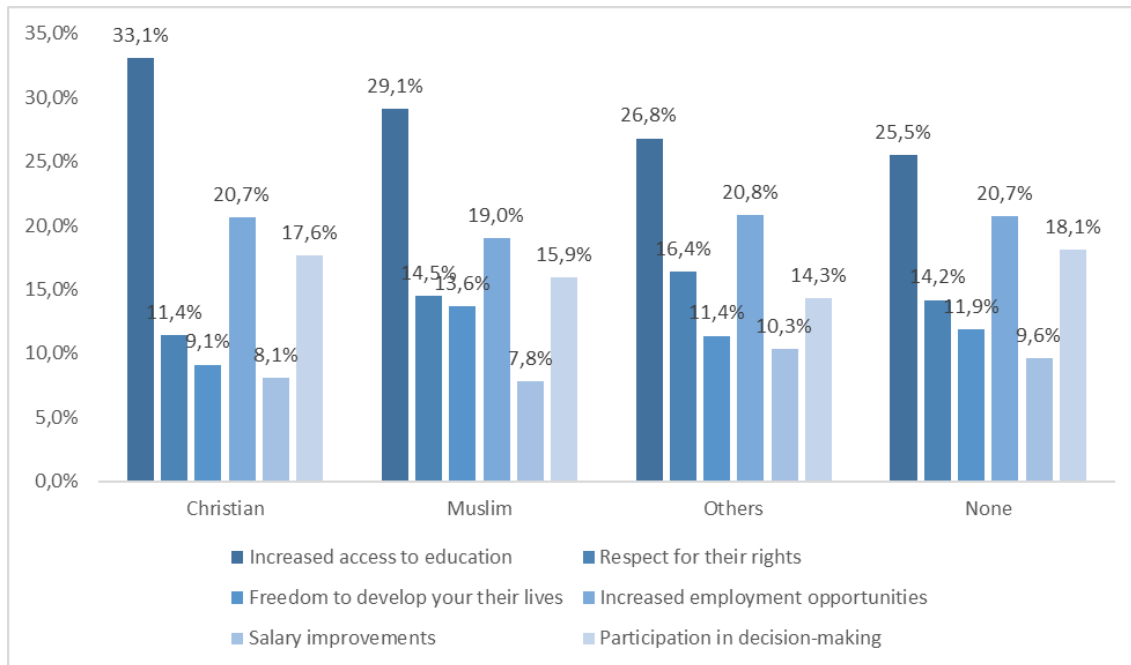
As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Figure 50. Most important changes needed for women's full development in African countries according to religion.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



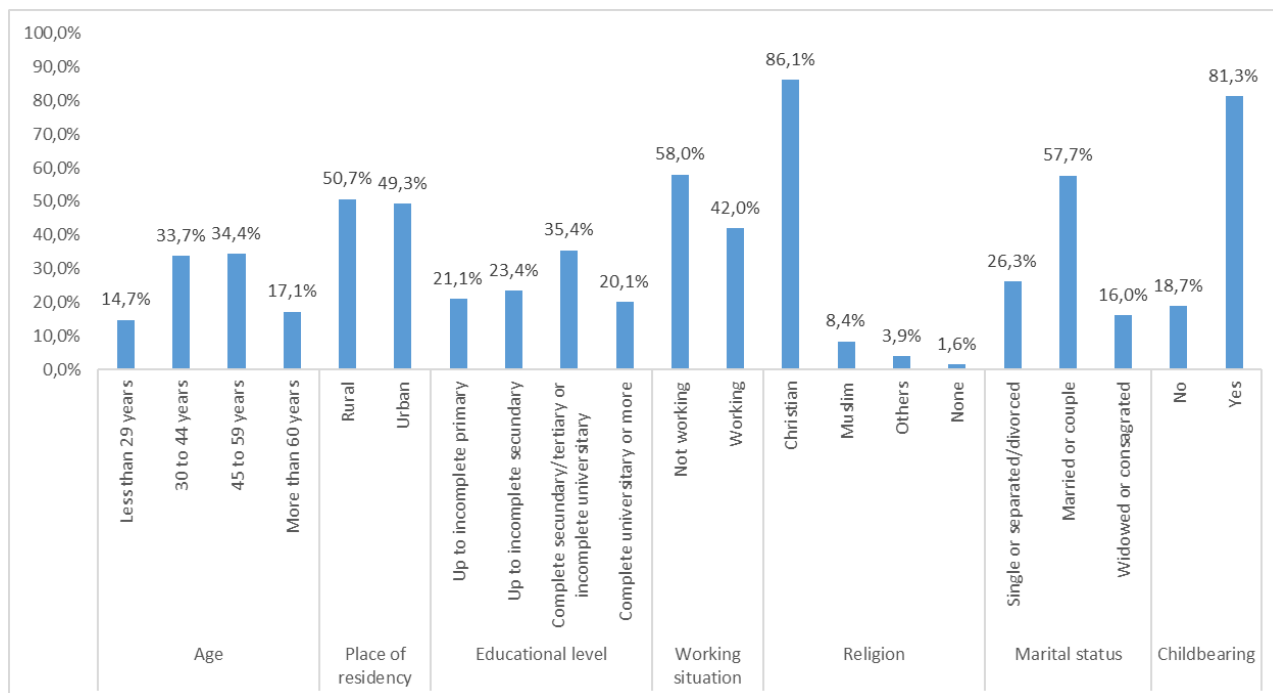
Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Annex

I. Characterisation of African women surveyed

Figure 51A. Distribution according to age, place of residence, educational level, activity status, marital status and having children.

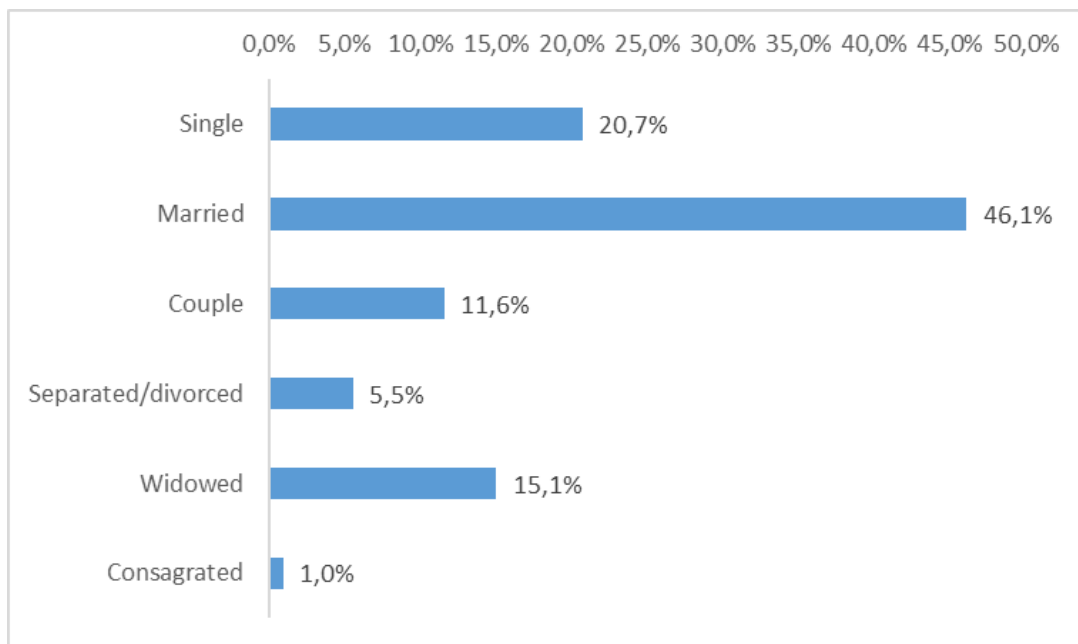
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Graph 51B. Distribution according to marital status.

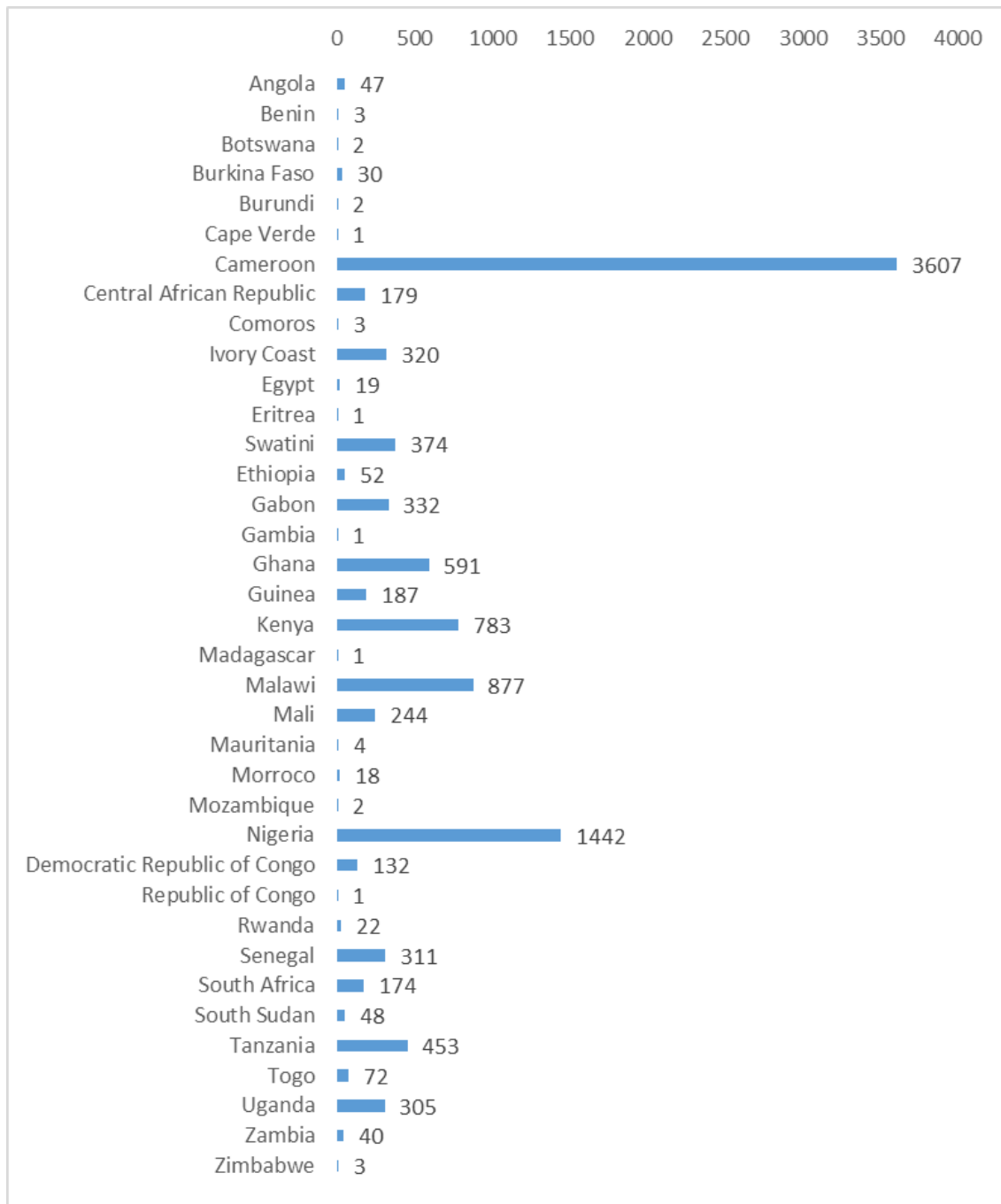
As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Distribution according to country of residence.

In number of cases of African women over 18. Year 2023.



Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

II. Household economic situation

Table 1. Household members contributing financially to the household.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
Husband	33,96%
Wife	40,97%
Children	7,43%
Relatives	10,43%
Other	7,21%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 2. Household members contributing financially to the household by age group.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
Husband	28,2%	41,9%	34,7%	20,6%
Wife	29,1%	41,3%	46,1%	39,9%
Children	3,3%	2,6%	6,4%	22,5%
Relatives	25,5%	7,7%	7,4%	10,0%
Other	13,9%	6,5%	5,4%	7,0%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 3. Household members who contribute financially to the household according to educational level.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
Husband	22,3%	32,4%	37,1%	41,0%
Wife	37,5%	41,3%	41,6%	42,7%
Children	12,9%	8,6%	5,5%	4,5%
Relatives	18,0%	11,9%	8,5%	5,1%
Other	9,3%	5,7%	7,3%	6,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 4. Household members who contribute financially to the household according to employment status.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Does work
Husband	31,5%	36,9%
Wife	35,9%	46,9%
Children	10,3%	4,1%
Relatives	14,8%	5,3%
Other	7,5%	6,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 5. Household members who contribute financially to the household according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
Husband	25,1%	35,9%
Wife	32,2%	42,9%
Children	4,6%	8,1%
Relatives	22,8%	7,7%
Other	15,3%	5,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 6. Household members who contribute financially to the household according to the place of residence.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
Husband	32,5%	35,4%
Wife	41,5%	40,5%
Children	8,4%	6,5%
Relatives	11,7%	9,2%
Other	5,9%	8,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 7. Household members who contribute financially to the household according to the religion they profess.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
Husband	33,9%	35,7%	30,4%	33,6%
Wife	42,3%	30,5%	34,8%	39,3%
Children	7,5%	7,5%	7,0%	6,2%
Relatives	9,2%	18,9%	18,5%	10,9%
Other	7,0%	7,5%	9,3%	10,0%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 8. Sources of household income.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
Wages	35,23%
Own business	40,33%
Donations	13,90%
Investments	9,24%
Government assistance	1,29%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 9. Sources of household income by age group.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
Wages	31,3%	40,1%	37,4%	24,5%
Own business	42,4%	40,2%	41,0%	37,0%
Donations	18,4%	11,7%	11,1%	20,4%
Investments	6,1%	7,2%	9,4%	15,9%
Government assistance	1,8%	0,8%	1,0%	2,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 10. Sources of household income by level of education.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
Wages	11,5%	21,5%	43,5%	59,6%
Own business	48,1%	49,6%	37,8%	26,9%
Donations	29,2%	16,6%	9,1%	4,1%
Investments	9,2%	11,0%	8,4%	8,8%
Government assistance	2,1%	1,2%	1,2%	0,7%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 11. Sources of household income by employment status.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
Wages	19,1%	55,7%
Own business	47,1%	31,7%
Donations	20,5%	5,4%
Investments	11,4%	6,5%
Government assistance	1,8%	0,6%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 12. Sources of household income according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
Wages	33,2%	35,7%
Own business	40,2%	40,4%
Donations	17,7%	13,0%
Investments	7,3%	9,7%
Government assistance	1,5%	1,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 13. Sources of household income by place of residence.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
Wages	27,1%	43,3%
Own business	42,7%	38,0%
Donations	16,6%	11,2%
Investments	12,0%	6,5%
Government assistance	1,6%	1,0%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 14. Sources of household income according to religion professed.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
Wages	36,8%	26,2%	22,7%	33,0%
Own business	39,6%	44,9%	45,9%	37,5%
Donations	12,9%	20,8%	18,5%	16,0%
Investments	9,3%	7,1%	11,0%	13,0%
Government assistance	1,3%	1,0%	1,9%	0,5%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 15. Level at which family income covers household needs.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
Very well	3,3%
Well	12,7%
Little	67,6%
Not at all	16,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 16. Level at which household income covers household needs according to age groups.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
Very well	1,9%	3,5%	3,7%	3,0%
Well	9,2%	12,9%	13,3%	13,2%
Little	65,5%	67,3%	68,4%	68,4%
Not at all	23,4%	16,3%	14,6%	15,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 17. Level at which family income covers household needs according to educational level.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
Very well	2,3%	1,6%	3,8%	5,6%
Well	4,7%	6,6%	13,6%	26,4%
Little	67,6%	68,3%	69,5%	63,4%
Not at all	25,4%	23,6%	13,1%	4,6%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 18. Level at which family income covers household needs according to employment status.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
Very well	2,9%	3,9%
Well	7,5%	19,8%
Little	68,7%	66,1%
Not at all	21,0%	10,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 19. Level at which family income covers household needs according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
Very well	2,6%	3,5%
Well	11,7%	12,9%
Little	68,4%	67,4%
Not at all	17,4%	16,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 20. Level at which family income covers household needs according to the place of residence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
Very well	2,3%	4,3%
Well	7,3%	18,2%
Little	70,0%	65,1%
Not at all	20,4%	12,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 21. Level at which family income covers household needs according to religion professed.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
Very good	3,5%	1,9%	2,2%	1,2%
Well	13,5%	7,9%	8,2%	5,9%
Little	67,3%	72,2%	64,2%	67,1%
Nothing	15,7%	18,0%	25,5%	25,9%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World

Women's Observatory

III. Unmet basic needs

Table 22. Deficit of unsatisfied basic needs.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No deficit	Deficit
Feeding	38,3%	61,7%
Education	43,9%	56,1%
Health	33,8%	66,2%
Security	38,1%	61,9%
Housing	52,5%	47,5%
Psychological	36,4%	63,6%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 23. Deficit of unsatisfied basic needs by age group.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
Feeding	No deficit	29,9%	38,5%	39,7%	42,3%
	Deficit	70,1%	61,5%	60,3%	57,7%
Education	No deficit	28,7%	42,4%	46,8%	54,4%
	Deficit	71,3%	57,6%	53,2%	45,6%
Health	No deficit	30,3%	36,8%	33,8%	30,7%
	Deficit	69,7%	63,2%	66,2%	69,3%
Security	No deficit	32,0%	39,0%	38,6%	40,1%
	Deficit	68,0%	61,0%	61,4%	59,9%
Housing	No deficit	48,4%	48,1%	54,8%	59,7%
	Deficit	51,6%	51,9%	45,2%	40,3%
Psychological	No deficit	26,0%	36,3%	38,2%	40,6%
	Deficit	74,0%	63,7%	61,8%	59,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 24. Deficit of unsatisfied basic needs according to educational level.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
Feeding	No deficit	28,3%	33,8%	40,3%	50,7%
	Deficit	71,7%	66,2%	59,7%	49,3%
Education	No deficit	41,1%	41,7%	42,4%	52,4%
	Deficit	58,9%	58,3%	57,6%	47,6%
Health	No deficit	31,1%	30,9%	33,6%	40,6%
	Deficit	68,9%	69,1%	66,4%	59,4%
Security	No deficit	37,1%	38,3%	38,0%	38,8%
	Deficit	62,9%	61,7%	62,0%	61,2%
Housing	No deficit	50,7%	48,6%	53,2%	57,6%
	Deficit	49,3%	51,4%	46,8%	42,4%
Psychological	No deficit	33,4%	31,4%	37,4%	43,7%
	Deficit	66,6%	68,6%	62,6%	56,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 25. Deficit of unsatisfied basic needs according to employment situation.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		Does not work	Works
Feeding	No deficit	33,4%	45,2%
	Deficit	66,6%	54,8%
Education	No deficit	42,9%	45,5%
	Deficit	57,1%	54,5%
Health	No deficit	30,8%	38,0%
	Deficit	69,2%	62,0%
Security	No deficit	37,3%	39,1%
	Deficit	62,7%	60,9%
Housing	No deficit	50,9%	54,6%
	Deficit	49,1%	45,4%
Psychological	No deficit	34,5%	39,1%
	Deficit	65,5%	60,9%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 26. Deficit of unsatisfied basic needs according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		No	Yes
Feeding	No deficit	36,9%	38,7%
	Deficit	63,1%	61,3%
Education	No deficit	38,9%	45,1%
	Deficit	61,1%	54,9%
Health	No deficit	33,5%	33,9%
	Deficit	66,5%	66,1%
Security	No deficit	33,2%	39,2%
	Deficit	66,8%	60,8%
Housing	No deficit	50,4%	52,9%
	Deficit	49,6%	47,1%
Psychological	No deficit	31,3%	37,6%
	Deficit	68,7%	62,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 27. Deficit of unsatisfied basic needs according to the place of residence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		Rural	Urban
Feeding	No deficit	32,8%	44,0%
	Deficit	67,2%	56,0%
Education	No deficit	42,1%	45,8%
	Deficit	57,9%	54,2%
Health	No deficit	30,1%	37,7%
	Deficit	69,9%	62,3%
Security	No deficit	35,5%	40,7%
	Deficit	64,5%	59,3%
Housing	No deficit	50,0%	55,0%
	Deficit	50,0%	45,0%
Psychological	No deficit	31,7%	41,2%
	Deficit	68,3%	58,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 28. Deficit of unsatisfied basic needs by religion professed.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		Christian	Muslim	Another	None
Feeding	No deficit	39,6%	28,1%	37,8%	24,1%
	Deficit	60,4%	71,9%	62,2%	75,9%
Education	No deficit	45,7%	28,9%	41,6%	32,9%
	Deficit	54,3%	71,1%	58,4%	67,1%
Health	No deficit	35,2%	23,4%	33,2%	14,7%
	Deficit	64,8%	76,6%	66,8%	85,3%
Security	No deficit	39,4%	26,6%	37,8%	25,3%
	Deficit	60,6%	73,4%	62,2%	74,7%
Housing	No deficit	53,4%	46,9%	51,0%	35,1%
	Deficit	46,6%	53,1%	49,0%	64,9%
Psychological	No deficit	38,3%	23,3%	28,4%	21,8%
	Deficit	61,7%	76,7%	71,6%	78,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

IV. Economic violence

Table 29. Structural gender-based violence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
No	33,2%
Yes	66,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 30. Structural gender-based violence by age group.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
No	34,6%	35,8%	31,3%	29,5%
Yes	65,4%	64,2%	68,7%	70,5%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 31. Structural gender-based violence by educational level.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
No	19,8%	25,3%	37,7%	48,5%
Yes	80,2%	74,7%	62,3%	51,5%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 32. Structural gender-based violence by employment status.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
No	28,8%	39,3%
Yes	71,2%	60,7%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 33. Structural gender-based violence according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
No	34,7%	32,8%
Yes	65,3%	67,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 34. Structural gender-based violence by place of residence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
No	26,6%	39,9%
Yes	73,4%	60,1%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 35. Structural gender-based violence according to the religion professed.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
No	34,5%	19,0%	29,3%	48,2%
Yes	65,5%	81,0%	70,7%	51,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 36. Economic gender-based violence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
No	44,8%
Yes	55,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 37. Economic gender-based violence by age group.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
No	43,7%	45,1%	43,7%	46,4%
Yes	56,3%	54,9%	56,3%	53,6%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 38. Economic gender-based violence by educational level.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
No	33,8%	37,6%	48,3%	58,8%
Yes	66,2%	62,4%	51,7%	41,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 39. Economic gender-based violence by employment status.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
No	40,6%	50,6%
Yes	59,4%	49,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 40. Economic gender-based violence according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
No	49,0%	43,8%
Yes	51,0%	56,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 41. Economic gender-based violence by place of residence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
No	39,1%	50,7%
Yes	60,9%	49,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 42. Economic gender-based violence according to religion professed.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
No	46,2%	31,4%	38,6%	55,3%
Yes	53,8%	68,6%	61,4%	44,7%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 43. Type of economic gender-based violence.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
Prohibition to work	26,53%
Wage management by spouse/partner	20,80%
Refusal to support children	37,21%
Another	15,45%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 44. Type of economic gender-based violence by age group.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
Prohibition to work	27,8%	28,2%	25,5%	24,8%
Husband's/partner's wage management	18,5%	23,5%	21,4%	15,7%
Refusal to support children	32,6%	34,7%	39,7%	41,2%
Another	21,1%	13,7%	13,4%	18,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 45. Type of economic gender-based violence according to educational level.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
Prohibition to work	28,4%	31,2%	25,3%	17,5%
Husband's/partner's wage management	13,3%	17,8%	26,9%	26,1%
Refusal to support children	46,3%	40,4%	30,8%	29,5%
Another	12,1%	10,6%	17,0%	26,9%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 46. Type of economic gender-based violence according to employment status.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
Prohibition to work	31,5%	18,1%
Husband's/partner's handling of salary	15,4%	29,9%
Refusal to support children	40,5%	31,8%
Another	12,6%	20,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 47. Type of economic gender-based violence according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
Prohibition to work	29,7%	25,9%
Wage management by spouse/partner	22,1%	20,5%
Refusal to support children	22,2%	40,2%
Another	26,0%	13,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 48. Type of economic gender-based violence according to place of residence.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
Prohibition to work	30,1%	21,9%
Wage management by spouse/partner	18,7%	23,6%
Refusal to support children	39,1%	34,8%
Another	12,1%	19,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 49. Type of economic gender-based violence according to religion professed.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
Prohibition to work	25,5%	34,2%	25,9%	35,4%
Wage management by spouse/partner	20,4%	22,9%	20,7%	30,4%
Refusal to support children	37,7%	32,1%	43,3%	25,3%
Another	16,4%	10,8%	10,0%	8,9%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

V. Other forms of structural violence

Table 50. Cultural gender-based violence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
No	52,7%
Yes	47,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 51. Cultural gender-based violence by age group.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
No	52,2%	58,1%	51,8%	43,6%
Yes	47,8%	41,9%	48,2%	56,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 52. Cultural gender-based violence by educational level

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
No	34,4%	43,8%	59,5%	70,4%
Yes	65,6%	56,2%	40,5%	29,6%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 53. Cultural gender-based violence according to employment status

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
No	46,2%	61,7%
Yes	53,8%	38,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 54. Cultural gender-based violence according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
No	48,7%	53,6%
Yes	51,3%	46,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 55. Cultural gender-based violence according to place of residence

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
No	44,2%	61,3%
Yes	55,8%	38,7%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 56. Cultural gender-based violence by religion

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
No	54,9%	31,6%	42,9%	67,6%
Yes	45,1%	68,4%	57,1%	32,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 57. Type of cultural gender-based violence experienced.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
Female genital mutilation	14,9%
Early/forced marriages	33,0%
Dietary prohibitions	20,2%
Widowhood rites	20,2%
Other	11,6%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 58. Type of cultural gender-based violence experienced by age group.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
Female genital mutilation	28,7%	13,9%	12,1%	10,5%
Early/forced marriages	38,6%	36,5%	32,5%	25,1%
Dietary prohibitions	14,9%	23,2%	22,3%	16,8%
Widowhood rites	4,7%	13,4%	22,1%	38,2%
Other	13,2%	12,9%	11,0%	9,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 59. Type of cultural gender-based violence experienced by educational level.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
Female genital mutilation	18,2%	11,8%	13,4%	17,1%
Early/forced marriages	38,7%	37,7%	29,4%	14,2%
Dietary prohibitions	17,2%	22,7%	21,7%	19,0%
Widowhood rites	20,5%	19,6%	20,7%	19,6%
Other	5,4%	8,2%	14,8%	30,1%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 60. Type of cultural gender-based violence experienced according to employment status

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
Female genital mutilation	15,4%	13,9%
Early/forced marriages	36,3%	25,9%
Dietary prohibitions	19,6%	21,6%
Widowhood rites	20,8%	18,8%
Other	7,9%	19,7%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 61. Type of cultural gender-based violence experienced according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
Female genital mutilation	24,0%	12,6%
Early/forced marriages	31,1%	33,5%
Dietary prohibitions	18,0%	20,8%
Widowhood rites	12,4%	22,2%
Other	14,5%	10,9%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 62. Type of cultural gender-based violence experienced by place of residence.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
Female genital mutilation	12,4%	18,9%
Early/forced marriages	36,2%	28,0%
Dietary prohibitions	21,5%	18,2%
Widowhood rites	20,8%	19,3%
Other	9,1%	15,6%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

Table 63. Type of cultural gender-based violence experienced according to religion

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
Female genital mutilation	11,7%	32,1%	17,7%	18,3%
Early/forced marriages	30,9%	44,8%	33,4%	33,8%
Dietary prohibitions	21,6%	11,1%	24,2%	15,5%
Widowhood rites	22,6%	6,2%	19,1%	28,2%
Other	13,2%	5,7%	5,5%	4,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory.

VI. Domestic violence

Table 64. Total intra-family gender-based violence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
No	18,4%
Yes	81,6%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 65. Total intra-family gender-based violence by age group.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
No	14,5%	16,0%	19,8%	22,4%
Yes	85,5%	84,0%	80,2%	77,6%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 66. Total intra-family gender-based violence according to educational level.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
No	12,3%	12,5%	18,5%	31,7%
Yes	87,7%	87,5%	81,5%	68,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 67. Total intra-family gender-based violence by employment status.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
No	15,4%	22,5%
Yes	84,6%	77,5%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 68. Total intra-family gender-based violence according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
No	16,9%	18,8%
Yes	83,1%	81,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 69. Total intra-family gender-based violence by place of residence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
No	13,4%	23,5%
Yes	86,6%	76,5%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 70. Total intra-family gender-based violence according to religion professed.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
No	46,4%	31,0%	36,5%	38,2%
Yes	53,6%	69,0%	63,5%	61,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 71. Types of intra-family gender-based violence experienced.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No deficit	Deficit
Sexual	80,4%	19,6%
Physical	66,7%	33,3%
Emotional	43,9%	56,1%
Economic	40,7%	59,3%
Verbal	38,7%	61,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 72. Types of intra-family gender-based violence experienced by age group.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
Sexual	No deficit	70,4%	80,7%	81,5%	86,1%
	Deficit	29,6%	19,3%	18,5%	13,9%
Emotional	No deficit	38,1%	43,7%	45,4%	45,2%
	Deficit	61,9%	56,3%	54,6%	54,8%
Physical	No deficit	56,6%	66,1%	69,3%	70,3%
	Deficit	43,4%	33,9%	30,7%	29,7%
Economic	No deficit	37,4%	39,9%	41,4%	42,9%
	Deficit	62,6%	60,1%	58,6%	57,1%
Verbal	No deficit	28,3%	35,7%	42,7%	44,4%
	Deficit	71,7%	64,3%	57,3%	55,6%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 73. Types of intra-family gender-based violence experienced according to educational level.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
Sexual	No deficit	69,8%	77,8%	83,9%	88,6%
	Deficit	30,2%	22,2%	16,1%	11,4%
Emotional	No deficit	36,7%	40,0%	46,3%	51,9%
	Deficit	63,3%	60,0%	53,7%	48,1%
Physics	No deficit	51,9%	59,9%	70,7%	83,0%
	Deficit	48,1%	40,1%	29,3%	17,0%
Economic	No deficit	29,6%	33,5%	42,1%	58,5%
	Deficit	70,4%	66,5%	57,9%	41,5%
Verbal	No deficit	33,1%	32,5%	39,0%	51,2%
	Deficit	66,9%	67,5%	61,0%	48,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 74. Types of intra-family gender-based violence experienced according to employment status.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		Does not work	Works
Sexual	No deficit	77,1%	85,0%
	Deficit	22,9%	15,0%
Emotional	No deficit	42,6%	45,8%
	Deficit	57,4%	54,2%
Physical	No deficit	62,6%	72,4%
	Deficit	37,4%	27,6%
Economic	No deficit	35,6%	47,7%
	Deficit	64,4%	52,3%
Verbal	No deficit	35,7%	42,9%
	Deficit	64,3%	57,1%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 75. Types of intra-family gender-based violence experienced according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		No	Yes
Sexual	No deficit	75,7%	81,5%
	Deficit	24,3%	18,5%
Emotional	No deficit	39,5%	45,0%
	Deficit	60,5%	55,0%
Physical	No deficit	61,8%	67,8%
	Deficit	38,2%	32,2%
Economic	No deficit	40,5%	40,7%
	Deficit	59,5%	59,3%
Verbal	No deficit	33,7%	39,8%
	Deficit	66,3%	60,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 76. Types of intra-family gender-based violence experienced according to place of residence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		Rural	Urban
Sexual	No deficit	78,2%	82,8%
	Deficit	21,8%	17,2%
Emotional	No deficit	42,5%	45,4%
	Deficit	57,5%	54,6%
Physical	No deficit	61,4%	72,2%
	Deficit	38,6%	27,8%
Economic	No deficit	34,8%	46,8%
	Deficit	65,2%	53,2%
Verbal	No deficit	32,3%	45,2%
	Deficit	67,7%	54,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 77. Types of intra-family gender-based violence experienced according to religion professed.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

		Christian	Muslim	Another	None
Sexual	No deficit	82,7%	59,2%	76,4%	81,8%
	Deficit	17,3%	40,8%	23,6%	18,2%
Emotional	No deficit	45,0%	34,6%	38,1%	49,1%
	Deficit	55,0%	65,4%	61,9%	50,9%
Physical	No deficit	68,7%	49,9%	55,3%	71,9%
	Deficit	31,3%	50,1%	44,7%	28,1%
Economic	No deficit	42,0%	29,5%	36,3%	39,4%
	Deficit	58,0%	70,5%	63,7%	60,6%
Verbal	No deficit	41,2%	21,6%	26,7%	21,8%
	Deficit	58,8%	78,4%	73,3%	78,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 78. Exposure to violence by someone under their care.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
No	55,2%
Yes	44,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 79. Exposure to violence of someone under their care by age group.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
No	53,3%	57,6%	54,9%	51,3%
Yes	46,7%	42,4%	45,1%	48,7%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 80. Exposure to violence of someone under their care according to educational level.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
No	42,4%	51,0%	58,7%	67,3%
Yes	57,6%	49,0%	41,3%	32,7%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 81. Exposure to violence of someone under their care according to employment status.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
No	52,7%	58,6%
Yes	47,3%	41,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 82. Exposure to violence of someone under their care according to having children.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
No	51,2%	56,1%
Yes	48,8%	43,9%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 83. Exposure to violence of someone under their care according to place of residence

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
No	51,8%	58,7%
Yes	48,2%	41,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 84. Exposure to violence of someone under their care according to religion professed.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
No	56,7%	46,2%	36,8%	64,9%
Yes	43,3%	53,8%	63,2%	35,1%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

VII. Reasons for gender-based violence within the family

Table 85. Reasons for domestic gender-based violence.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
Disagreement	33,6%
Financial problems	22,6%
Alcoholism	9,9%
Poverty	15,7%
Lack of education	10,6%
Professional inequality	7,3%
Another	0,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 86. Reasons for domestic gender-based violence by age group.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
Disagreement	31,4%	35,1%	32,8%	33,9%
Financial problems	19,8%	22,7%	23,4%	23,2%
Alcoholism	8,8%	10,9%	10,0%	8,7%
Poverty	20,1%	14,0%	15,4%	16,0%
Lack of education	13,6%	9,6%	9,9%	11,4%
Professional inequality	6,1%	7,2%	8,2%	6,5%
Another	0,1%	0,5%	0,3%	0,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 87. Reasons for domestic gender-based violence according to educational level.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
Disagreement	26,9%	33,3%	35,9%	39,1%
Financial problems	18,0%	21,8%	25,4%	25,0%
Alcoholism	11,3%	10,7%	9,2%	8,1%
Poverty	24,1%	17,1%	12,3%	7,7%
Lack of education	15,5%	11,6%	8,4%	6,4%
Professional inequality	3,8%	5,3%	8,6%	12,8%
Another	0,3%	0,1%	0,2%	0,9%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 88. Reasons for domestic gender-based violence according to employment status.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
Disagreement	31,7%	36,5%
Financial problems	21,7%	24,1%
Alcoholism	10,2%	9,5%
Poverty	18,8%	10,6%
Lack of education	11,6%	9,0%
Professional inequality	5,7%	9,8%
Another	0,2%	0,5%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 89. Reasons for intra-family gender-based violence according to the presence of children

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
Disagreement	32,0%	33,9%
Financial problems	20,3%	23,1%
Alcoholism	8,4%	10,3%
Poverty	18,9%	14,9%
Lack of education	13,2%	10,0%
Professional inequality	6,8%	7,4%
Another	0,4%	0,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 90. Reasons for domestic gender-based violence according to place of residence.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
Disagreement	32,9%	34,3%
Financial problems	21,4%	24,1%
Alcoholism	10,6%	9,0%
Poverty	17,1%	13,9%
Lack of education	11,7%	9,3%
Professional inequality	5,9%	9,0%
Another	0,2%	0,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 91. Reasons for domestic gender-based violence according to religion.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
Disagreement	33,9%	30,8%	30,7%	38,6%
Financial problems	23,3%	17,8%	19,8%	22,0%
Alcoholism	10,1%	6,7%	13,4%	9,3%
Poverty	14,8%	21,6%	19,4%	15,8%
Lack of education	9,8%	17,2%	13,5%	8,9%
Professional inequality	7,8%	5,6%	2,7%	5,0%
Another	0,3%	0,2%	0,7%	0,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

VIII. Discrimination

Table 92. Being a victim of gender discrimination.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
No	39,5%
Yes	60,5%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 93. Being a victim of gender discrimination by age group.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
No	32,1%	43,2%	40,1%	35,6%
Yes	67,9%	56,8%	59,9%	64,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 94. Being a victim of gender discrimination according to educational level.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
No	34,5%	36,6%	40,8%	46,2%
Yes	65,5%	63,4%	59,2%	53,8%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 95. Being a victim of gender discrimination according to employment status.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
No	38,4%	41,3%
Yes	61,6%	58,7%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 96. Being a victim of gender discrimination according to having children.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
No	29,7%	41,8%
Yes	70,3%	58,2%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 97. Being a victim of gender discrimination according to the place of residence.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
No	37,8%	41,7%
Yes	62,2%	58,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 98. Being a victim of gender discrimination according to religion professed.

As a percentage of African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
No	41,8%	26,3%	16,3%	55,7%
Yes	58,2%	73,7%	83,7%	44,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 99. Types of discrimination experienced due to lack of rights.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
To equal protection under the law	29,78%
To freedom of association	28,88%
To freedom to profess your religion	12,86%
To have equal access to public services in your country	25,80%
Another	2,68%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 100. Types of discrimination experienced due to lack of rights by age group.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
To equal protection under the law	24,0%	29,5%	31,7%	32,2%
To freedom of association	28,6%	31,0%	27,4%	28,4%
To freedom to profess your religion	16,5%	12,7%	12,3%	10,9%
To have equal access to public services in your country	28,3%	23,4%	26,6%	26,2%
Another	2,6%	3,3%	2,1%	2,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 101. Types of discrimination experienced due to lack of rights according to educational level.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
To equal protection under the law	30,6%	29,4%	30,2%	28,5%
To freedom of association	28,6%	31,3%	28,6%	26,3%
To freedom to profess your religion	14,5%	14,3%	12,6%	8,8%
To have equal access to public services in your country	24,5%	23,2%	26,5%	30,4%
Another	1,9%	1,9%	2,1%	6,1%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 102. Types of discrimination experienced due to lack of rights according to employment status.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
To equal protection under the law	29,7%	29,9%
To freedom of association	29,5%	27,9%
To freedom to profess your religion	13,2%	12,4%
To have equal access to public services in your country	25,7%	26,0%
Another	2,0%	3,9%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 103. Types of discrimination experienced due to lack of rights according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
To equal protection under the law	26,3%	30,8%
To freedom of association	29,0%	28,8%
To freedom to profess your religion	15,2%	12,2%
To have equal access to public services in your country	25,8%	25,8%
Another	3,8%	2,4%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 104. Types of discrimination experienced due to lack of rights according to place of residence.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
To equal protection under the law	31,0%	28,0%
To freedom of association	31,2%	25,7%
To freedom to profess your religion	12,7%	13,1%
To have equal access to public services in your country	22,4%	30,5%
Another	2,6%	2,7%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 105. Types of discrimination experienced due to lack of rights according to religion professed.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
To equal protection under the law	29,7%	27,8%	34,0%	32,9%
To freedom of association	28,6%	33,4%	25,8%	23,7%
To freedom to profess your religion	11,9%	15,1%	20,7%	23,7%
To have equal access to public services in your country	26,9%	22,7%	17,1%	19,7%
Another	3,0%	1,0%	2,4%	0,0%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

IX. Conclusions

Table 106. Most important changes needed for women's full development in African countries.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Frequency
Increased access to education	32,33%
Respect for their rights	11,97%
Freedom to develop your own life	9,66%
Increased employment opportunities	20,52%
Wage improvements	8,19%
Participation in decision-making	17,35%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 107. Most important changes needed for women's full development in African countries by age group.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	29 years old or younger	30 to 44 years old	45 to 59 years old	60 years and over
Increased access to education	30,3%	31,4%	33,7%	32,9%
Respect for their rights	14,1%	11,9%	11,2%	11,9%
Freedom to develop your own life	10,1%	10,6%	8,8%	9,1%
Increased employment opportunities	21,4%	21,5%	20,3%	18,2%
Wage improvements	9,6%	8,4%	7,3%	8,4%
Participation in decision-making	14,5%	16,2%	18,8%	19,5%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 108. Most important changes needed for women's full development in African countries by level of education.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Up to incomplete primary school	Up to incomplete secondary school	Completed secondary/tertiary or incomplete university education	University degree or higher
Increased access to education	33,5%	32,7%	30,7%	33,6%
Respect for their rights	12,3%	12,4%	12,1%	10,8%
Freedom to develop your own life	10,6%	11,2%	9,6%	7,1%
Increased employment opportunities	19,2%	20,2%	21,4%	20,7%
Wage improvements	11,2%	8,6%	7,4%	5,9%
Participation in decision-making	13,2%	14,9%	18,8%	21,9%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 109. Most important changes needed for women's full development in African countries according to employment status.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Does not work	Works
Increased access to education	32,4%	32,3%
Respect for their rights	11,7%	12,4%
Freedom to develop your own life	10,4%	8,6%
Increased employment opportunities	20,4%	20,6%
Wage improvements	9,0%	7,1%
Participation in decision-making	16,2%	19,0%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 110. Most important changes needed for women's full development in African countries according to the presence of children.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	No	Yes
Increased access to education	32,0%	32,4%
Respect for their rights	13,1%	11,7%
Freedom to develop your own life	9,1%	9,8%
Increased employment opportunities	20,1%	20,6%
Wage improvements	8,3%	8,2%
Participation in decision-making	17,4%	17,3%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 111. Most important changes needed for women's full development in African countries by place of residence.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Rural	Urban
Increased access to education	32,1%	32,6%
Respect for their rights	11,7%	12,2%
Freedom to develop your own life	11,0%	8,2%
Increased employment opportunities	20,5%	20,5%
Wage improvements	8,8%	7,6%
Participation in decision-making	15,8%	19,0%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

Table 112. Most important changes needed for the full development of women in African countries according to religion.

As a percentage of responses from African women aged 18 and over. Year 2023.

	Christian	Muslim	Another	None
Increased access to education	33,1%	29,1%	26,8%	25,5%
Respect for their rights	11,4%	14,5%	16,4%	14,2%
Freedom to develop your own life	9,1%	13,6%	11,4%	11,9%
Increased employment opportunities	20,7%	19,0%	20,8%	20,7%
Wage improvements	8,1%	7,8%	10,3%	9,6%
Participation in decision-making	17,6%	15,9%	14,3%	18,1%

Source: own elaboration based on the survey "Experiences of African women" of the World Women's Observatory

REPORT

AFRICAN WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE