



Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

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**Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under
article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms
of Discrimination against Women**

Replies of Chad to the list of issues and questions in relation to its fifth periodic report*

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* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



Women's rights and gender equality in relation to the pandemic, recovery efforts and global crises

1. The first case of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in Chad was confirmed on 19 March 2020, in epidemiological week 12. To limit the spread of the virus within the country, the Government declared a health emergency and took drastic protective measures, including the closure of the country's airspace, land borders, schools, churches, mosques, bars, restaurants, casinos and markets, the banning of gatherings, and the imposition of a curfew.
2. The social and economic effects of the pandemic were multidimensional. Despite their resilience, women – in the informal sector more than in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors – were weakened economically, socially and above all emotionally, with a reduction in their ability to withstand shocks and in their purchasing power, given the scope of the contingency and recessionary measures.
3. Fortunately, by Order No. 0178/PR/PM/MSPSN/2021 of 9 September 2021, the Government established the Committee on National Coordination in the Fight against COVID-19, headed by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Health.
4. Through the Committee, the Government drew up a national contingency plan to prepare for and respond to the shocks of the pandemic. The plan was initially implemented over a 12-month period, from 1 March 2020 to 28 February 2021, with a total budget of 15,059,864,000 CFA francs. Supporting measures were taken to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on vulnerable populations, including women and girls. As a result, food and prevention kits were distributed.
5. In addition, the Group of Five for the Sahel and Senegal established the Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflicts and Climate Change, with the overall objective of sustainably strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable rural populations in the Sahel region. The Joint Programme is intended to mitigate the effects of the crisis related to COVID-19, conflicts and climate change, as a development objective. It has helped to consolidate the livelihoods of small-scale producers, particularly women and young people living in cross-border areas. It is being implemented in 16 provinces with a total budget of \$25 million.
6. In addition, with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Government organized and monitored food supply, agricultural livelihoods and food security in the context of COVID-19 and other shocks from 2020 to 2022.

Harmonization of laws

7. With a view to resolutely combating all forms of discrimination against women, Marshal Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno, at the initiative of the Ministry of Women and Early Childhood, signed Ordinance No. 003/PR/2025 of 21 January 2025, on the prevention and suppression of violence against women and girls in the Republic of Chad.
8. Chad does not yet have a code on the person and the family. By Order No. 7124/PT/PM/MGSN/2023 of 11 July 2023, signed by the Prime Minister, a committee was established to review the draft code. The Prime Minister has hosted a meeting with the members of the committee, which is ready to start to prepare guidance on the matter in accordance with its mandate and the public's expectations. That situation demonstrates the Government's commitment to adopting a code on the person and the family.

Women's access to justice

9. Of the 4,388 women to whom services have been provided from the second half of 2020 to the time of writing (January 2025), only 5 per cent have received free legal and judicial assistance. That assistance has been made possible through improvements since 2022, when free assistance for all began to be provided, at all levels, at the integrated multisectoral service centres. The related expenses are borne by the Ministry of Women and the partners that signed the memorandum on the establishment of the centres.

National machinery for the advancement of women

10. The Observatory for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity monitors, and issues reports on, the implementation of the national gender policy. It is an ad hoc body made up of State and non-State actors involved or engaged in implementing the national gender policy. It is attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, and its mission is to monitor, control and evaluate progress made in promoting gender equality and women's rights. That mission includes:

- The collection, production, centralization and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative data related to gender
- The monitoring of gender mainstreaming in, inter alia, policies, laws, programmes, projects and budgets
- The issuance of opinions on, inter alia, policies, laws, programmes, projects and budgets
- The provision of guidance on gender equality and equity

11. The Observatory is essential to ensuring that gender equality and equity are effectively taken into account and respected in Chad, and is subject to oversight by the various government inspection bodies. It is funded through State subsidies, donations and bequests.

12. Chad has a multifunctional centre at the Maison nationale de la femme, including a listening centre and a hotline.

13. The multifunctional centre is intended to provide assistance to people (both men and women) who have survived violence based on social differences between men and women, give those survivors their confidence back, and monitor their status, through:

- Psychosocial care
- Referrals
- Legal and judicial assistance
- Monitoring of victims of gender-based violence
- Social reintegration
- Advice

Reception, listening and referral service

14. The listening service receives, registers, listens to and counsels survivors, and refers them to the technical support services.

Legal and judicial assistance service

15. This service provides legal support to women survivors of gender-based violence, drafts complaints and provides guidance on the prosecution of the perpetrators of such violence. It provides legal advice and guidance to women survivors of all forms of violence, on the basis of the texts and laws revised by the Government. It drafts meeting minutes and activity reports, and conducts legal and judicial follow-up.

Psychological care service

16. This service restores the confidence of victims who have suffered mental or psychological shocks as a result of violence and provides survivors of gender-based violence with peace of mind through post-trauma support (comfort, psychological reassurance, restoration of mental balance, and assurance that protection is being offered). It provides support for the social reintegration programme for victims of gender-based violence.

Medical service

17. The service provides emergency first aid to survivors in cases of rape and physical assault, prior to referral to partner institutions (integrated multisectoral service centres) for appropriate health care. It also organizes information and awareness-raising sessions on family planning and contraception, prenatal and postnatal consultations, means of fighting sexually transmitted infections, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

Hotline

18. Cases of gender-based violence can be reported by dialling the 1390 hotline. This free line was established by the Ministry of Women and Early Childhood, with the support of its international partners, namely, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, in 2021. It is operated by five staff, namely, four communications staff and one supervisor.

19. The radio station of the Maison nationale de la femme contributes to the fight against gender inequality and gender-based violence through its awareness-raising activities.

20. In addition, 10 integrated multisectoral service centres have been established for the holistic care of men and women who have survived gender-based violence. Each of the centres offers medical, legal and judicial, and socioeconomic integration services at a single location.

21. The process of establishing such centres in every province, in order to bring services closer to people at the grass-roots level, is ongoing.

22. The Government has issued Order No. 2018/PCMT/MFFPE/2022 of 8 July 2022, on the establishment, composition and competences of the institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the national gender policy. So far, only the Observatory for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity has been put into operation.

23. No general evaluation of the national gender policy has been carried out. The process for such an evaluation would appear to be complex, as there have been delays in setting up the mechanisms for implementing and monitoring the policy. Following the signature of the above-mentioned Order, efforts are being made to operationalize

the Technical Secretariat, which is responsible for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the policy under the aegis of the Steering Committee.

24. A national coordination framework for rural women and provincial coordination bodies for women have been established, and meetings have been held, in order to involve women more closely in the implementation of public policies and programmes in Chad. Those efforts have involved the Chadian Network of Locally Elected Women, the Network of Chadian Women Ministers and Parliamentarians, the Liaison Cell for Women's Associations in Chad, and other groups.

National human rights institution

25. The Government has taken all the measures necessary to allow the National Human Rights Commission to fulfil its mandate effectively. Today, the Commission is effectively meeting its obligations under the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

Temporary special measures

26. Women account for just over half of the country's total population, at 50.6 per cent. Although they are present in decision-making bodies and scientific fields, however, they are underrepresented.

27. In article 34 of the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, promulgated on 17 December 2023, the women's political participation is promoted through the provision that the State must strive for the political advancement of women by improving their representation in elected assemblies, institutions and public administrative bodies.

28. In Act No. 022/PR/2018, on the ratification of Ordinance No. 12/PR/2018, by which parity was instituted in elections and appointments to office, a quota of 30 per cent is set for women. In the decree on the implementation of the Act, provision is made for monitoring mechanisms to ensure that those measures are effectively applied.

29. In addition, in accordance with Act No. 005/CNT/2024 of 24 February 2024, on the Electoral Code, at least 30 per cent of candidates for legislative, senate and local elections must be women, failing which the list of candidates is invalid.

30. In the legislative elections of 29 December 2024, of a total of 188 deputies elected, 64, or 34.04 per cent, were women.

31. The Government has also established the National Programme for the Economic and Social Empowerment of Women, with a component related to improving women's and girls' involvement in decision-making processes and access to sustainable production assets. Through the Programme, advocacy activities have been organized for the leaders of political parties in order to ensure compliance with the relevant legal provisions and, above all, to place women in good positions in lists of candidates for legislative, communal and provincial elections.

Gender stereotypes

32. Through the implementation of the national strategy to combat gender-based violence and its plan of action, in addition to the road map against child marriage and female genital mutilation, the country has pursued a strategy of communication for

behavioural and social change, without forgetting the need for legal proceedings against the perpetrators of violence.

33. Those communication campaigns have been carried out nationwide by the 23 provincial offices of the Ministry of Women and Early Childhood, non-government organizations, and human rights associations. The campaigns have reached women, men, young people, community and religious leaders, and traditional authorities.

34. To discourage potential perpetrators of gender-based violence, the Government has established mechanisms to support victims, including legal aid and judicial assistance. In accordance with the protocol for the operationalization of integrated multisectoral service centres, therefore, an agreement has been signed with the Chad Bar Association to offer legal assistance to survivors of gender-based violence.

35. Civil society organizations also provide legal services and judicial assistance for survivors and other victims of gender-based violence.

36. Textbooks and teacher training guides at all levels have been revised to incorporate a gender perspective.

Harmful practices

37. The following measures have been adopted in this area:

- Traditional chiefs and community leaders have been given training related to gender-based violence, including harmful practices, so that they can be agents of change in their communities. The training sessions have been held as part of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, from 25 November to 10 December each year. They are also carried out through the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend project and the National Programme to Promote Women's Economic and Social Empowerment. In recent years, over 1,500 traditional, religious and community leaders have received training related to gender-based violence, including harmful practices.

38. The Government is working in partnership with traditional authorities and religious leaders to end such practices. To that end, those authorities and leaders have signed solemn declarations on combating those practices.

39. To emphasize their commitment, the High Council of Autonomous Communities and Traditional Leaders, established in the Constitution of 17 December 2023, organized a national forum, with international guests, on the theme of religions, traditions and the elimination of gender-based violence. At the end of the forum, the traditional chiefs and religious leaders signed the N'Djamena Commitment to combat harmful practices, such as sororate and levirate marriages.

40. The related commitments include the planned establishment, in each community, of a consultative framework involving religious leaders, customary chiefs and civil society stakeholders in order to monitor and report on the implementation of the N'Djamena Commitment. As a result of those commitments, traditional and religious leaders have established 11 committees in rural areas to monitor the fight against harmful practices and gender-based violence.

Gender-based violence against women

41. The national strategy to combat gender-based violence has been revised for the period from 2023 to 2027. To ensure that the strategy is implemented effectively, a plan of action for the period from 2024 to 2027 was adopted in 2024, at a total cost

of 4,163,380,000 CFA francs. The strategy is aimed at strengthening a common framework for action and a platform for concerted efforts by all stakeholders in the field of preventing and responding to gender-based violence. The related plan of action is designed to achieve that aim in the medium term through integrated activities in that area.

42. National measures to combat violence against women are derived from the relevant strategic documents, namely, the national strategy to combat gender-based violence and the related plan of action, and the road map against child marriage and female genital mutilation.

43. Those themes are developed during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, and on the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation and International Women's Day (celebrated at the end of National Chadian Women's Week). Each year, the celebrations held in every province to mark those days are an opportunity to highlight the harmful effects of violence against women in order to bring about change among the people. In recent years, around 50,000 men, women and young people have been made aware of the problem of gender-based violence with a view to its eradication.

44. As a result of those campaigns, survivors of such violence have been able to speak out, and are now seeking help from both public services and civil society organizations.

45. There are no new data on cases of child and forced marriage from general surveys for the last five years. According to the figures used for official purposes, which date from 2019, 28.4 per cent of women were married before the age of 15, and 69 per cent of women were married before the age of 18. The rate of child marriage fell from 69 per cent in 2015 to 55 per cent in 2019, while the rate of female genital mutilation fell from 38 to 34.1 per cent during the same period (multiple indicator cluster survey, 2019).

46. The Government, however, has taken the following measures to reduce the incidence of child marriage:

- In January 2024, the road map banning child marriage and genital mutilation was revised for the period 2024–2026.
- The fight against early marriage and female genital mutilation has been enshrined in chapter 1, article 20, of the Constitution of the Fifth Republic.
- A draft code for the protection of children is being adopted.

47. For the period from 2024 to 2026, the Government has adopted the third iteration of the road map against child marriage and female genital mutilation in Chad, which constitutes a strategy for accelerating progress towards the end of child marriage and female genital mutilation.

48. Since no national surveys have been carried out in recent years, the data from previous surveys continue to be used for official purposes. According to the demographic and health multiple indicator cluster survey of 2014–2015, around 3 in 10 women, or 29.9 per cent, have suffered physical violence at some point since the age of 15, 66.7 per cent of them at the hands of their husbands or partners.

49. Overall, 11.6 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 have suffered sexual violence at some point since the age of 15. Of those women, 73.4 per cent suffered such violence at the hands of their husbands or partners and 20.9 per cent suffered it at the hands of their ex-husbands or partners. In 56.5 per cent of cases, psychological violence is the result of the spouse's jealousy. More than one in three women – 38 per cent – are victims of female genital mutilation, and more than four in five of those women – 84

per cent – underwent such mutilation between the ages of 5 and 14. A total of 28.4 per cent of women were married before the age of 15, and 69 per cent of women were married before the age of 18.

50. The rate of child marriage fell from 69 per cent in 2015 to 55 per cent in 2019, while the rate of female genital mutilation fell from 38 to 34.1 per cent during the same period (multiple indicator cluster survey, 2019).

51. According to violence-related data collected systematically in 2023, 72.85 per cent of women are victims of some type of violence; in 2024, that proportion was 76.84 per cent (source: database of the Ministry of Women).

52. Chad has specifically taken steps to combat all forms of violence against women and girls with disabilities. To that end, and to improve the protection of the rights of such women and girls, Decree No. 1521/PR/MFPPESEN/2019 of 11 September 2019, on the implementing arrangements for Act No. 007/PR/2007 of 9 May 2007, on the protection of persons with disabilities, was adopted.

53. To combat economic violence against women and girls with disabilities, discrimination in education and vocational training is prohibited under the Act, in which schoolchildren and university students with disabilities, both girls and boys, are exempted from registration fees for public establishments.

54. The National Agency for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of People Living with Disabilities was established in Act No. 13/PT/2023 of 19 June 2023.

55. To prevent violence by electronic means, the Government of Chad has taken the following steps:

- The National Agency for Computer Security and Electronic Certification, established in Act No. 006/PR/2015 of 10 February 2015, continues to carry out its mission on the basis of the following objectives:
 - Protection of the personal data of citizens and persons residing in Chad, and of freedoms in cyberspace
 - Cybersecurity of critical State infrastructure
 - Coordination of the fight against cybercrime at the national level
 - Securing of electronic transactions throughout the national territory, in particular through the proper implementation of Act No. 007/PR/2015, on the protection of personal data, and Act No. 009/PR/2015, on cybersecurity and the fight against cybercrime
- Signature of a protocol on collaboration between the Agency and Meta (Facebook) for the processing of reports made by victims
- Organization, by the Agency, of awareness-raising workshops on online privacy protection

56. Through awareness-raising campaigns, cases of online violence have been reported and steps have been taken to track down the perpetrators.

57. Training and capacity-building activities on the prevention of and response to gender-based violence were organized in 2022, 2023 and 2024, for humanitarian workers, social workers, justice officials and health personnel.

Female genital mutilation

58. More than one in three women – 38 per cent – are victims of female genital mutilation, and more than four in five of those women – 84 per cent – underwent such

mutilation between the ages of 5 and 14. A total of 28.4 per cent of women were married before the age of 15, and 69 per cent of women were married before the age of 18. The rate of child marriage fell from 69 per cent in 2015 to 55 per cent in 2019, while the rate of female genital mutilation fell from 38 to 34.1 per cent during the same period (multiple indicator cluster survey, 2019).

59. The third iteration of the road map against child marriage and female genital mutilation has been adopted. Following the issuance of a study of harmful practices affecting girls in Chad, carried out in 2016 by the Ministry of Women with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund, it was recommended that a road map be developed and implemented. The road map was revised in 2019 and extended for a period of three years; it was revised again in 2024 and extended for the period 2024–2026. The road map, whose overall cost is 3,311,000,000 CFA francs and which was signed by the Ministry of Women and the United Nations system, is a programmatic tool covering priority actions to be implemented over a period of three years in order to end the practice of female genital mutilation in Chad. The road map represents a commitment by and a strong signal from the stakeholders involved regarding decisive action to eliminate those harmful practices.

60. Over the past five years, community leaders, traditional chiefs, teachers, marabouts, criminal investigation officers, leaders of youth associations, humanitarian workers, social workers and other stakeholders have been trained in matters related to female genital mutilation and its harmful effects.

61. We wish to present the following statistics:

- A total of 82 victims of female genital mutilation have been operated on and the effects of their mutilation have been repaired.
- Financial support was provided to 52 repaired victims in November 2022.
- In 2023 and 2024, 200 victims were trained in income-generating activities with a view to their socioeconomic reintegration.
- Communications related to the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and the need for communities to combat it have been disseminated. The communications have reached round 2,000,000 people.

62. Each year, Chad celebrates the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation on 6 February and participates in the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign.

63. A number of practitioners of such mutilation and their accomplices have been arrested and brought to trial, in accordance with the laws in force.

Participation in political and public life

64. In accordance with Act No. 005/CNT/2024 of 24 February 2024, on the Electoral Code, at least 30 per cent of candidates for legislative, senate and local elections must be women, failing which the list of candidates is invalid.

65. In the second paragraph of article 175 of the Electoral Code, it is stipulated that each list must, at the constituency level, contain a number of candidates corresponding with the number of seats to be filled, with at least 30 per cent of those candidates being women, in accordance with the relevant legal provisions.

66. Specifically, of the 188 deputies elected in the legislative elections of 29 December 2024, 64, or 34.04 per cent, are women.

Table 9
Proportion of women in positions of responsibility in public bodies, 2019–2023

<i>Institution(s)</i>	<i>Post(s)</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2023</i>
Presidency of the Republic	President	0	0	0.0%
	Councillors	18.75%	26.08%	25.0%
National Assembly/National Transitional Council	President	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Vice-President	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
	Deputies	15%	15%	26%
Government	Ministers and Secretaries of State	25.8%	22.5%	29.3%
Administrative units	Governors	4.3%	8.6%	8.6%
	Prefects		8%	5.2%
	Sub-prefects		1.3%	0.0%
Autonomous communities	Mayors	11.9%	7.1%	27.8%
Decentralized autonomous communities	Local councillors	12.4%	12.4%	12.4
Supreme Court/Constitutional Council	Councillors	19.44%	19.44%	19.44%
High Authority for Media and Broadcasting	Councillors	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
National Agency for Electoral Management	Members		6.5%	26.6%
Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Council	Councillors	20%	12%	12%
National Framework for Consultation among Political Parties	Members	10%	10%	15%
National Human Rights Commission	Commissioners	45.5%	45.5%	27.2%

Source: Texts related to the appointment of members, National Assembly and Ministry of Administration.

Table 1
Current number of women, by rank, in each branch of the defence and security forces

<i>Category</i>	<i>Army</i>	<i>Air Force</i>	<i>Gendarmerie</i>	<i>Directorate-General of the State Institutions Security Service</i>	<i>National and Nomadic Guard of Chad</i>	<i>National Police</i>
Generals	1	0	0	0	0	2
Senior officers	8, including 2 at the United Nations	1	2	4	5	35
Officers			7			
Junior officers	82	7	5	1	6	214

<i>Category</i>	<i>Army</i>	<i>Air Force</i>	<i>Gendarmerie</i>	<i>Directorate-General of the State Institutions Security Service</i>	<i>National and Nomadic Guard of Chad</i>	<i>National Police</i>
Non-commissioned officers	323	19	171	16	37	174
Privates	112	Not available	121	Not available	Not available	722

Sources: Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of the Armed Forces and Veterans' Affairs, 2024.

67. Among the 200 managers in the State and private media, 19 women are heads of service, 3 are managing directors and 1 is the head of a provincial station (source: High Authority for the Media and Broadcasting, 2024).

68. The Electoral Act has been amended. Today, the applicable law is Act No. 005/CNT/2024 of 24 February 2024, on the Electoral Code, in accordance with which at least 30 per cent of candidates for legislative, senate and local elections must be women. That quota has resulted in significant participation by women (as candidates, voters, observers, and members of electoral management mechanisms) in the 2024 elections in Chad.

69. In article 34 of the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, promulgated on 17 December 2023, the political participation of women is promoted through the provision that the State must strive for the political advancement of women by improving their representation in elected assemblies, institutions and public administrative bodies. That provision applies to all sectors.

70. Mass, local and media communications have been and continue to be disseminated to that end.

Women and peace and security

71. In general, the protection and strengthening of women's leadership in processes related to peace and security, and the management of armed conflicts, has improved markedly at various levels in Chad.

72. It should be noted that:

- As soon as the Transitional Government was formed, the Ministry of Reconciliation and National Dialogue was established. The Ministry prepared and organized the inclusive and sovereign national dialogue from 20 August to 10 October 2022. It also prepared the negotiations with the politico-military groups and political exiles. Women participated in the Committee for the Organization of the Inclusive and Sovereign National Dialogue and the Committee on the Dialogue with the Politico-Military Groups. The number of women who participated, however, was very low, with only one woman present at the Doha negotiations.
- During the second phase of the transition, the Ministry of National Reconciliation and Social Cohesion was established, with a woman appointed as Secretary-General until the formation of the last Government, the Government of National Unity.

73. Successive meetings to improve the coordination of women's action resulted in the establishment of a coordination mechanism for women's effective participation in

the inclusive and sovereign national dialogue, under the auspices of the Ministry of Women, the Family and the Protection of Early Childhood.

74. A gender expert was made available to the mechanism, which had a road map and resources for its operations. In that context, a monitoring unit, known as women's headquarters, was established. As a result, 266 women, or 17 per cent of the 1,646 participants, took part in the national dialogue.

75. In addition, during the inclusive and sovereign national dialogue, women participated in the various governing bodies, including the presidium and the bodies responsible for reporting and finance.

76. The coordination mechanism for the promotion of women's participation in the dialogue was established by Order of the Ministry of Women and Early Childhood No. 047/CMT/PMT/MFFPE/SG/2022 of 26 July 2022. The mechanism fostered the active, concerted and significant participation of women from all walks of life through the establishment of the women's headquarters at the Palace of the Arts and Culture, where the dialogue was held.

77. There is a clear political will to protect women and girls, and to involve them in conflict prevention and management mechanisms. The 2023–2027 national plan of action for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) was adopted on 19 January 2023. The plan is a tool for advocacy and monitoring related to the involvement of women in conflict prevention and resolution, peace negotiations, and peacekeeping. It has been transformed into a programme with a particular focus on strengthening women's capacity to participate effectively in peacekeeping activities through the related mechanisms.

78. Various steps have been taken in relation to women in the provinces, as part of the work of the Ministry of Women and Early Childhood, the National Women's Coordinating Committee, the Group of Five for the Sahel, and civil society organizations. As a result, a number of women have been trained in community mediation, early warning and the analysis of peace agreements.

Education

79. The Ministry of Education and the Promotion of Civic Values, through the Directorate for the Development of Girls' Education and the Promotion of Gender Equality, has taken various measures to increase the proportion of girls in education. Those measures are grouped in the following main strategic areas:

- Social communication for behavioural change
- Capacity-building for the main stakeholders involved in education
- Incentives

80. The following activities have been carried out as part of those measures:

- To help girls to assert themselves, 177 safe spaces have been established in schools.
- In 9 of the 23 provinces, 360 trainers have been trained in gender-sensitive pedagogy.
- A total of 400 members of associations of students' mothers have been trained in areas such as life skills, the management of menstrual hygiene and hygiene around water points, and gender-based violence.
- Some of the highest-performing girls in scientific subjects have received awards.

- Associations of students' mothers have been established in schools.
- A gender-sensitive revision of the primary school textbook is currently under way.

Rural women

81. The provincial coordination bodies, which are branches of the national consultation framework for rural women, enable rural women to participate in all processes.

Disadvantaged groups of women

82. A number of training and capacity-building courses have been carried out for humanitarian agents, social workers, communities and stakeholders on the prevention of and response to gender-based violence in emergency areas in the past five years.

83. Reporting and denunciation mechanisms have been established, including listening centres, hotlines and an integrated care centre in refugee-hosting areas.
