



A major survey of 6400 men and women across Liberia looking at their perceptions attitudes and cultural barriers to women's political participation in general and physical, psychological and economic violence against women in elections in particular. The survey also asked some limited questions on respondents own experience and attitude towards sexual and gender based violence.

Report on Survey into Violence Against Women in Elections and Politics

Conducted nationwide from
March 5- 20 2020





Liberia Election Observation Network (LEON)

Report on Survey into Violence Against Women in Elections and Politics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LEON conducted a nationwide survey of 6400 people between 5-20 March 2020. The survey was conducted with a random selection of locations and households across all counties and electoral districts. The total participants in the survey provided a good representation of the population aimed at understanding violence against women in public space in Liberia.

The Survey's key focuses were : Perception and Perception Prevalence of Incidence of Domestic Violence, Physical violence, Psychological Violence, Economic and Political Violence, Women's Political Participation and Effect of these forms of Violence against women.

LEON found that Women political participation is undermined by traditional beliefs, lack of funding from political parties and threats on their life which prevent women's involvement in party decision making and holding elected offices. Political party meetings are often held at night which can prevent women's ability to attend. Moreover, interviews with women politicians revealed that all of them had suffered sexual harassment from colleagues and sexualised posts on social media and threats from citizens, political opponents and sometimes rivals within same political parties.

Amongst the respondents, only one third of male respondents said there was no justification for attacking a female candidate. Half of these respondents thought that simply not being married was sufficient justification for attacking a female candidate. 15% of all respondents had told females not to run for office for fear of attacks against them or against their families and 1/3 of respondents know of women being told not to go to vote.

This survey has confirmed popular beliefs that these challenges are systematically removing the right of women to participate in elections either as voters or candidates and that much more work needs to be done to change these attitudes.

in terms of violence against women in the home, 90.7% of respondents indicated that economic and political violence against women are frequent; almost all men admitted having hit or threatened women giving reasons such as improper maintenance of the home, denial of sex or

showing a lack of respect to them as men. Sadly, half of all respondents thought that there are circumstances where domestic violence is justified.

Overall, from the findings of this survey, it is recommended that women be given a level playing field for equal participation, and that political parties should do more to protect women participation by supporting them financially and morally, providing them a space in party leadership, giving them necessary security and ensuring that they have legal representation and community support to increase confidence and build their agency to stand stronger and tougher especially during campaigns. Until the parties take the minimum 30% quota for women candidates seriously it is unlikely that they will give the support that is so desperately needed.

More needs to be done to create awareness about violence against women in general. The recent protests on Rape and all forms of Violence against Women which led to a National Dialogue eventually have shown that women are crying out for the gulf to be bridged and for government to take the issue seriously. Regular civic education with traditional leaders would help to change cultural barriers against women's political participation

In the run up to the senatorial elections LEON calls on candidates and political parties to desist from attacks against female candidates either online in the media or physical attacks on them their property or their campaigns. LEON calls on the general public to note politicians that attack women verbally or physically and hold it against them. Lastly, LEON calls on the Government of Liberia and the police to provide security for women candidates during campaigns and debates.

LEON once again calls on the National Government to ensure the passage of the Act on Violence Against Women to ease the threats and violence women face in everyday life.

About the [LIBERIAN ELECTION OBSERVATION NETWORK](#):

The Liberian Election Observation Network (LEON), launched in May 2017 is a platform of four Liberian Civil Society Organizations: The Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (JPC), Liberian Crusader for Peace (LCP), Federation of Liberian Youth (FLY) and National Union of Organization of the Disabled (NUOD) with the goal to meaningfully contribute to democratic processes in Liberia. LEON observed the 2017 election with over 1000 observer and has observed subsequent by- elections Liberia and conducted five surveys on different issues affecting democracy in Liberia.

LEON has funding from the Swedish Embassy and received technical assistance from the Carter Center. It has a core team based in Monrovia and long-term observers based in each of the 73 districts across Liberia. It is currently observing the run up to the Senatorial Elections and monitoring social media. LEON has been engaging in advocacy on election reform issues, legislative monitoring and conducting surveys into issues affecting democracy in Liberia. It has 200 trained surveyors and will be conducting further surveys.

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Background: Violence against women in Elections: a fundamental rights abuse

Women have and continue to face numerous challenges when exercising their political rights. While several factors limit women's political participation, the most prevalent and alarming is the apparent increase in violence against women in politics (VAWP), including elections (VAWE). This is mostly because some perceive women's rising participation in politics as being at odds with conventional gender roles, posing a threat to traditional power relations and the status quo. Violence against women in elections is a deliberate and damaging tactic used to dissuade women from engaging as candidates, voters, elected officials, observers, poll-watchers, or activists in different ways during the political process. It has significant consequences for the legitimacy of the electoral process, as democratic institutions are invalidated when women are excluded from engaging completely and fairly in elections, in exercising their political and civic rights.

Globally, women's political representation is increasing the rise in violence against women in politics (VAWP) through the proliferation of abuse and hostility in media, bullying, and sexual and physical violence against women in public life, pressuring elected women to resign and continued public scrutiny. VAWP remains one of the most serious obstacles for women's political rights to be realized today. It restricts women from exercising their civil and political rights both in public and private spaces, which are powered by gender motivations and discrimination, particularly given that women are challenging traditional roles and engaging in politics. As shown in this survey, VAWE perpetrators, as justification, believe they are responding to the deviation of women from conventional gender roles, which can be viewed as undermining or threatening male-dominated power structures.

Violence against women in politics has three unique characteristics:

- It targets women because of their sex;
- In its very form, violence can be gendered, as evidenced by gender-based threats and sexual violence;
- Its impact is the discouragement of women to be or become politically inactive.

Despite notable positive developments in post-conflict Liberia, including having a female president for twelve years and women accounting for more than half of the population, women remain largely underrepresented in decision-making and governance processes. Liberia, which elected the first female president in Africa, created a positive "demonstration effect" that was assumed to considerably improved conditions for the future political participation of women. However, in Liberia, women's representation in the parliaments remains low, with only 9 members of the House of Representatives and one Senator at time of writing

Given its significance, in many communities, VAWE remains on the margins of research and policy due to the lack of documentation and data attached to gender-based violence. In 2019, the Liberian legislature passed the Domestic Violence Act, criminalizing acts of violence including physical, sexual, economic, emotional, and psychological abuse; spousal violence; and violence between other forms of intimate partners. The numbers of rape cases coming before the courts has increased since the passing of the act, possibly due to more women coming forward but also due to the lockdown imposed during the COVID 19 state of emergency, covered in the survey conducted by LEON in May in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. This increase led to a three-day demonstration against sexual and gender-based violence which in turn led to a two-day conference called by H.E. President Weah seeking for solutions.

In all recent by-elections which were observed by LEON, there were violent incidents aimed at women candidates. For example, Cornelia Tugba in Montserrado District 13, the campaign of Dabah Varplah in Grand Cape Mount, and notably, Telia Urey in Montserrado District 15, all suffered attacks on their campaigns, or on themselves personally in the case of Ms. Urey.

Women in Liberia have historically been instrumental in building peace, and LEON firmly believes that they need equal opportunities to run for office, and this requires deterring future violence.

The barriers to women standing for elections in Liberia are many. From a survey conducted by LEON in August 2019 on election reform, LEON discovered that there are many barriers of perception that affect women's chances in an election campaign, including traditional beliefs that this is not a place for women. Women are often hindered by not having as much money as men to spend in their campaigns. It was widely reported that one party demanded aspirants pay them to be included in their nomination list for the upcoming senatorial elections, which has led to them nominating 14 men and no female candidates. The LEON surveys conducted in August 2019 and 2020 show that candidates who are able spend money on donations have a competitive advantage. Moreover, the recent voter registration update indicated that candidates with money often spend up to \$50,000 to truck voters from one area to another to help bolster their vote. Women (and less wealthy men) suffer because they cannot give these donations and because there is little done by the state to stop trucking. Women are also suffering online abuse, and attacks against their character that men do not suffer.

The situation has improved slightly in the year but there are deep rooted cultural attitudes that women should stay at home with the family that make it difficult for women to come forward if they want to run for office and make them easy targets for on line and attacks on their moral fitness to run for office. LEON also conducted interviews with all main political parties at county and district level in 2017 and found that parties did not involve women equally to men and that the women's wings were often excluded from meetings by virtue of meetings being held late at night when they could not attend.

Only one political party has reached the minimum requirement of 30% women in its nominations for the upcoming Senatorial election. The ruling party is fielding no female candidates at all and has shown no efforts to find women candidates, even in the one county where it does not have a candidate standing. The National Elections Commission has published no guidelines on what might be considered reasonable endeavors to be made by political parties to attract and promote women candidates and some parties have clearly taken this as an indication that they can safely ignore the guidance under section 4.5 (c) of the New Elections Law¹.

In an effort to understand the behaviors and mindsets that deter women from participating in elections, this report draws on local opinions to provide a highly qualitative assessment of the current state of violence against women politics and election in Liberia. VAWE documentation is critical to understanding the prevalence of this recurring challenge and for developing appropriate responses. This survey touches on several acts of VAWE, which can be of a psychological, physical, and sexual nature, including loss of livelihood, intimidation and physical activity, sexual harassment, neglect by family members, and even murder.

¹ 'A list of candidates submitted to the Commission for an election should endeavour to have no less than 30% of its members from either gender.'

Objectives

The overall objectives of the survey are:

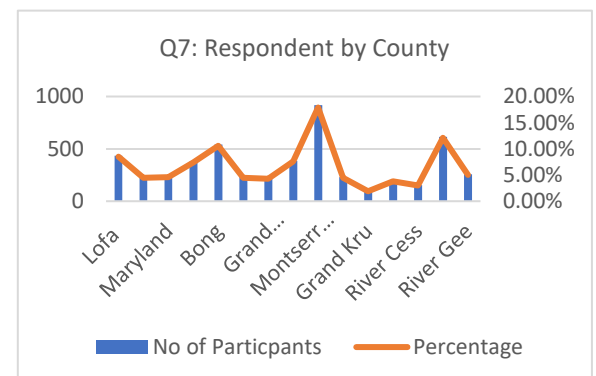
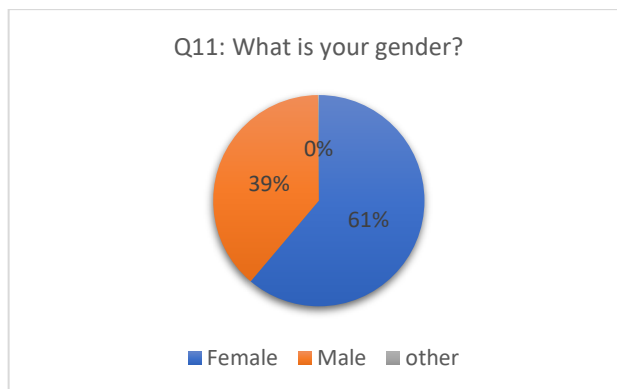
1. To understand the context and perception of gender-based violence against women in elections in Liberia, including its root causes and types of violence.
2. To discover the nature, extent, motive, and impact behind violence against women in elections.
3. To gain insight into experiences, perceptions, needs, and aspirations, women in politics, and senior-level positions.
4. To identify the information gaps and increase awareness of VAWE by detecting and disseminating best practices in combating VAWIP.

The survey aimed to increase understanding of behaviors and mindsets that deter women from standing in elections in Liberia or from applying for senior local government positions and to inform ways of preventing violence and civic education.

Methodology and Demographics

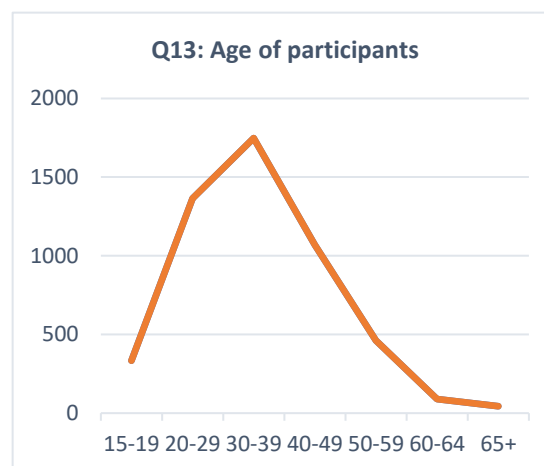
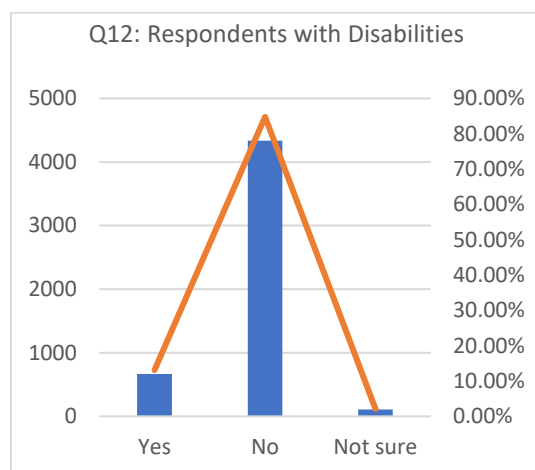
This survey was conducted by the Liberia Election Observation Network (LEON). Findings are based on face-to-face interviews of 5,103 citizens across Liberia's 15 counties conducted between March 5-20, 2020. Between 6 and 8 survey locations were randomly selected within each district. There was a two point randomization of household and person within household for the interview. Interviewees had to be over the age of 18 and were asked for consent both at the start of the interview and before a section of personal questions. Interviews were conducted in private.

Of the interviewees, 3,126 (61%) were women, and 1,977 (38.7%) were men. The higher percentage of female respondents may be due to women being more interested in the subject matter. Seven respondents either did not respond or identify with a gender.

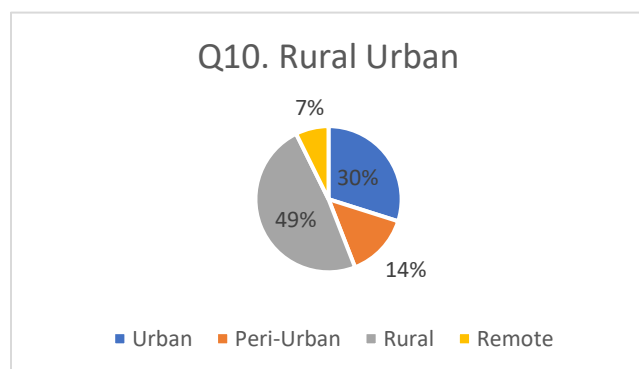


Respondents were selected based on a three-level random sampling – of location, house and person within the household. The 270 surveyors are distributed 3 or 4 in each of Liberia's 73 electoral districts and were trained to conduct 20 interviews each, with 10 conducted in populated areas and 10 in less populated areas. This helps LEON gain a sample that is broadly equated to population density.

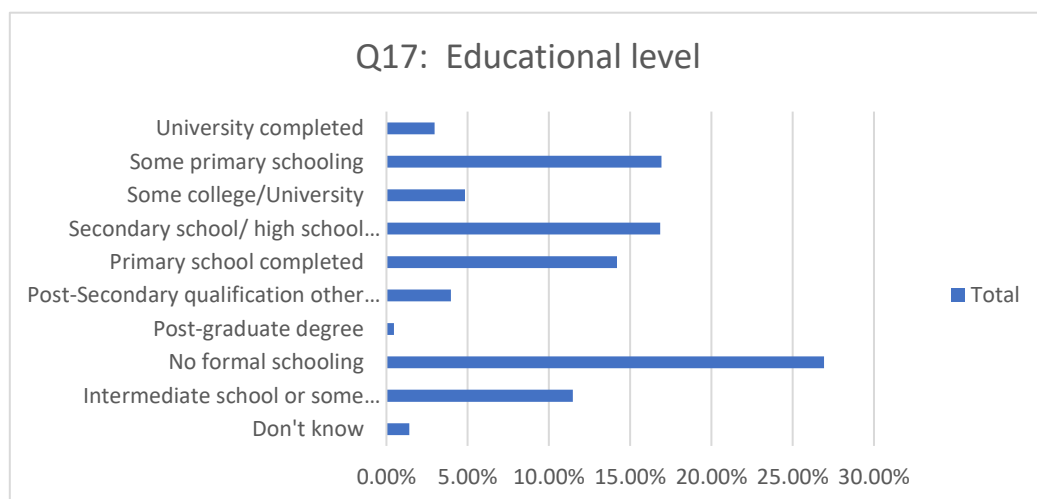
Respondents were household members aged 15 years or above. The majority of the respondents were between the ages of 30-39, accounting for 34.2% of the respondents, followed by persons aged 20-29.



Thirteen percent of respondents were people with a disability which is believed to be in line with the national percentage. Studies from other countries have shown that women with disabilities are more at risk and experience additional layers of violence compared to women without disabilities so it was important to include respondents from this community.



In an attempt to capture information for diverse groups, the interviews were conducted in rural, peri-urban, and urban areas. Majority of the respondents were from rural areas amounting to 48.6% of the respondent. In comparison, 29.9% were from urban areas, and 14.2% from Peri-Urban neighborhoods.



Most of the people interviewed (26.90%) have no formal schooling or some primary education (16.90%), While 28.3% had either completed or had some form of secondary education. Only 3% had completed University and 0.5% with Postgraduate degrees.

The standardized survey interviews comprised questions specific to VAWE about physical, sexual, and psychological violence, sexual harassment, and, including new mediums for abuse such as the internet. Interviewees were asked for additional consent for these questions. Respondents were asked to provide information about their perceived notion and personal experience of various forms of violence in elections; how often they have experienced certain types of violence, and what consequences violence in elections has had on their lives. The survey also collected information about reporting and nonreporting to the police, and about women's use of other services that can assist victims.

The survey was conducted from March 5-20, 2020, by 246 surveyor/LTOs. The authors (LEON) of this report designed the survey, edited the data, and conducted the analysis.

In-depth Interviews

In addition to the survey, LEON conducted confidential, one-hour, structured, one-on-one interviews with eight (8) women leaders who are current elected officials or who have been candidates in elections to better understand violence against women in politics. Surveyors contacted 30 women for this interview, to which only eight responded, and four agreed to have their names published. The eight senior women leaders interviewed included current and past political candidates, including a former presidential aspirant, and head of a civil society organization. All of the women interviewed revealed they have endured physical and sexual harassment, threats to their lives and had sexist content posted about them on social media.

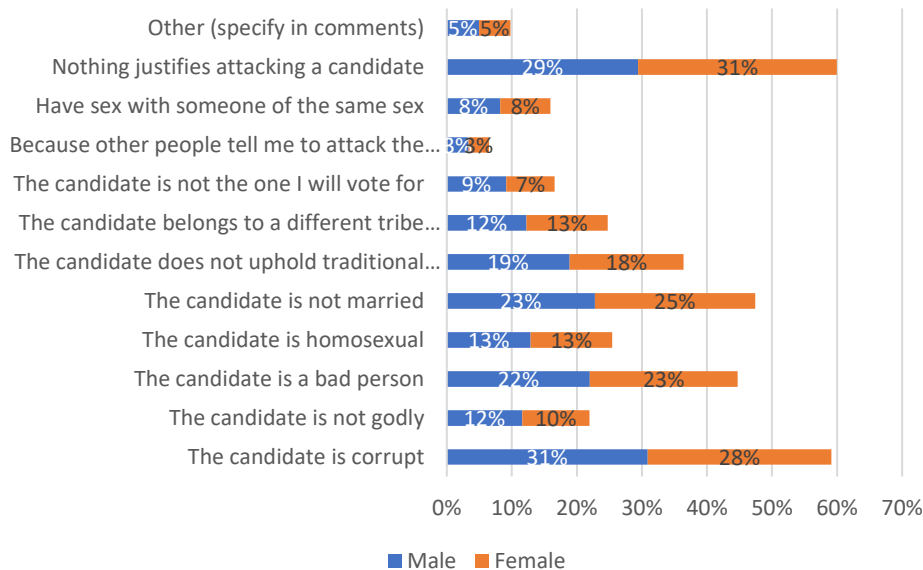
Survey Results

Section 1: Types and prevalence of VAWE

VAWE can occur in a variety of ways and be perpetrated by many different types of actors. Examples range from verbal harassment to intimidation and coercion to more physical forms of violence such as sexual harassment, rape, abuse, and murder. For the purposes of recording and assessing violence, it can be categorized into five main categories: physical, sexual, psychological, threats and coercion, and economical as well as what they know about attacks against female candidates or politicians. Questions were grouped into sections on physical, psychological or economic violence, in accordance with current academic research into VAWE.

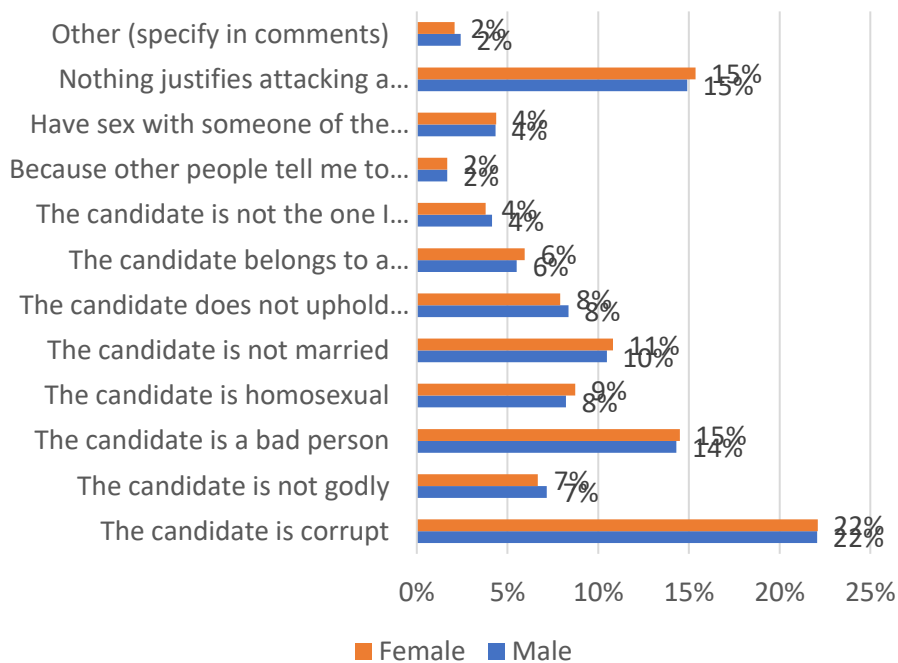
Respondents were asked under what circumstances they would justify violence against a female candidate. Almost two thirds of women but only just over one third of men respondents indicated that there was no justification for an attack on a female candidate.

Q47. What circumstance could justify attack on a female candidate?



Interestingly, the same percentages of respondents agreed that an attack on a female candidate was justified if she is not married, which is even more remarkable given that 50% of the respondent were not married. Other justifications given include if the female candidate was corrupt or a bad person (31% men, 28% women), homosexuality, and sex with same-sex partner (men, 13%, 13% women). Female candidates not being ungodly (12% men, 10% women) and not upholding traditional values (19% men, 18% women).

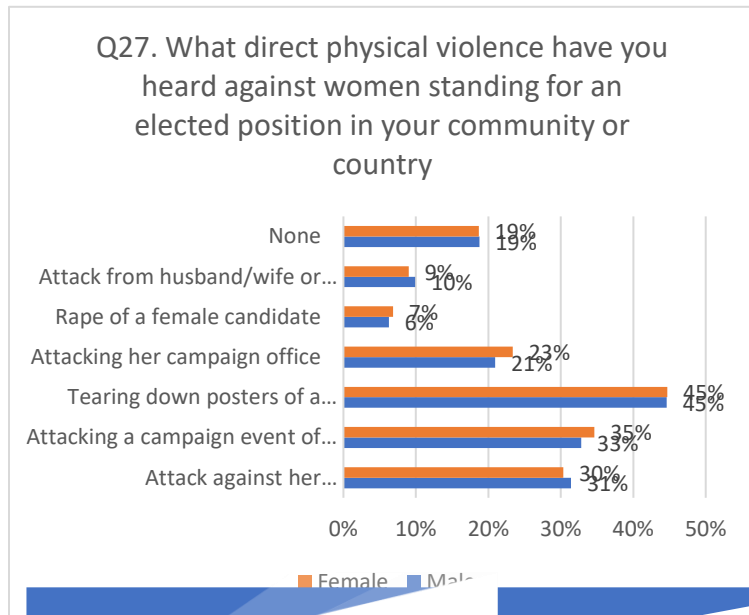
Q48. What circumstances could justify attack on a male candidate?



Respondents were also asked under what circumstances they would justify violence against a male candidate to see if there was a difference. Both genders almost equally agree that an attack was justified if the candidate was corrupt or a bad person (22% men and 22% of women). Similarly, about 21% respondents also believed that an attack on a male candidate was justified if the candidate was unmarried, or homosexual.

30% respondents agreed that nothing justifies attacking a male candidate which is half the percentage to the same question on female candidates.

Physical violence against female candidates or politicians

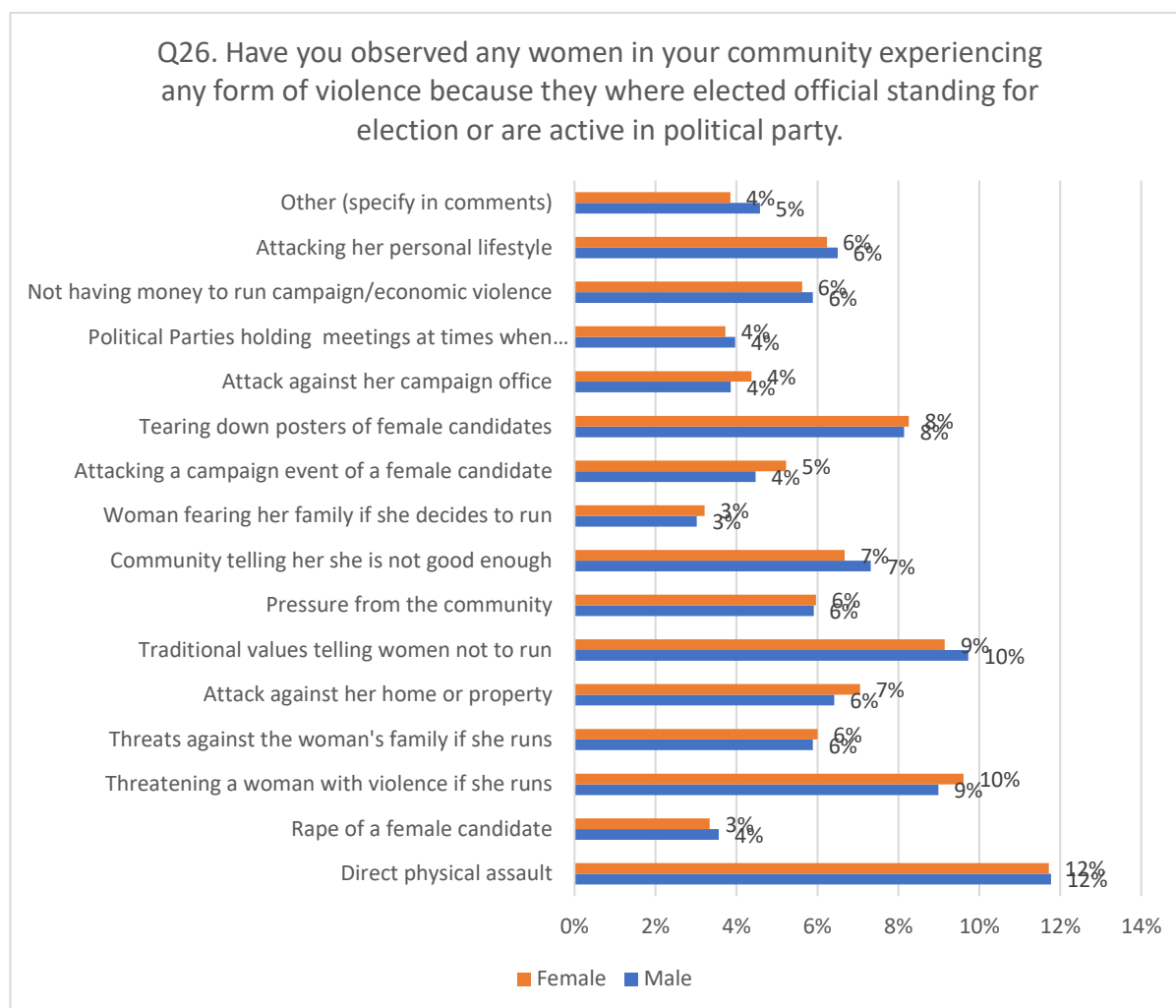


Ten percent of respondents stated that they had heard of a female political candidate being attacked by their partner. Another equally outstanding response was 13% of respondents indicating they had heard of female candidates being raped.

When asked what direct physical violence respondents have heard in their community against women running for an elected position, the majority stated that tearing of posters of a female candidate was the most prevalent offense.

“Voice...” “During the in-depth interview, one of the candidates expressed that she narrowly escaped from a brutal accident by jumping through a window to escape saving her life. She stated that “I was an escapee that day because many people see females as being frail and jittery”. Showing her resilience, she states that the “item of the attackers was to frighten her and lure her from her

Two thirds of respondents had observed some forms of violence against women standing for an election or because they were in a political party with similar percentages for women being threatened with violence if she runs or experiencing attacks against a campaign event or their office. A similar percentage of interviewees were aware of pressure from the community against women running for an election, therefore reinforcing presupposed gender roles in the Liberian society.



Other answers include; attacks to personal life, home, and property, tearing down campaign posters and parties holding meetings at times unconventional for women to attend due to family commitment. These answers were also reinforced in the in-depth interviews. All the interviewees confirmed they had all had some form of threat or have been told *“the Senate is not for women, it is where men meet,”* emphasizing traditional values.

Psychological Violence Against Women in Politics


Psychological violence in Politics is any intentional conduct that severely impairs another person’s psychological integrity through coercion or threats to exercise their right to vote and be voted for. Psychological violence in Politics can occur in different ways, for example, coercion, defamation, verbal insult, or harassment during political seasons or exercise of a political office. According to the UNDP VAW Program Guide, in all the forms of VAW, psychological violence is the most diverse and subtle. In elections and as shown in the survey responses, psychological VAW includes overt threats of physical harm and harassment of all groups, including candidates, party supporters, voters, and elections officials.

Implicit and explicit threats of social alienation, divorce, and rejection that dissuade women from running for office, voting, or voting against the preferred candidate of the family.

These responses were also highlighted in the in-depth interview, with all the women interviewed, stating that they have either been psychologically harassed or exposed to persistent and intimidating behavior.



"Voice" Another current politician shared that her face was attached to a nude picture on social media tagged as a "political representative woman sitting in a bar and drinking". She asked why "It was always good for a male representative to be seen drinking and having fun but not a female representative". The perpetrators did not stop at social media, they went on dropping flyers in the district saying negative things about me. Anonymous:

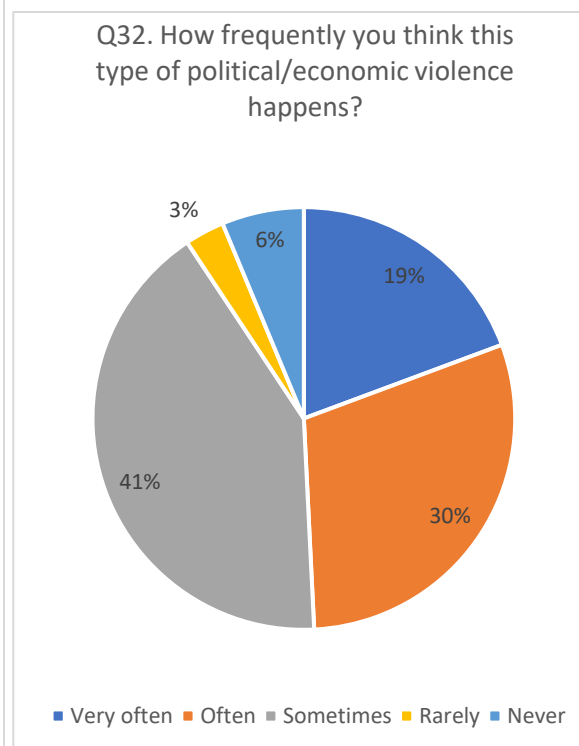
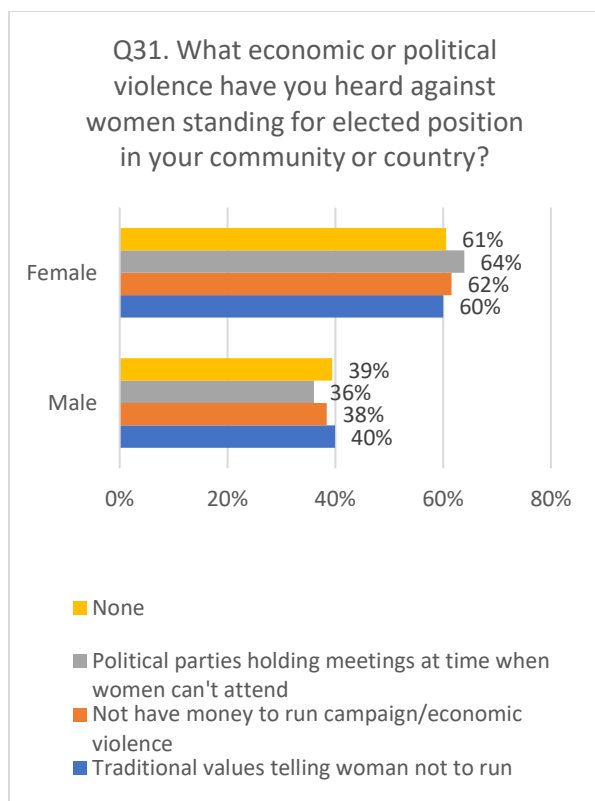


Voice.... "Being the only female candidate in the 2017 presidential elections, male colleagues will tell me that they like the smell of my perfume and if I wouldn't mind kissing them. For someone to degrade my integrity, that is psychological violence right THERE". She also expressed the many sexist remarks and rumors she received during her past and current campaign based on an alleged romantic relationship with the president.

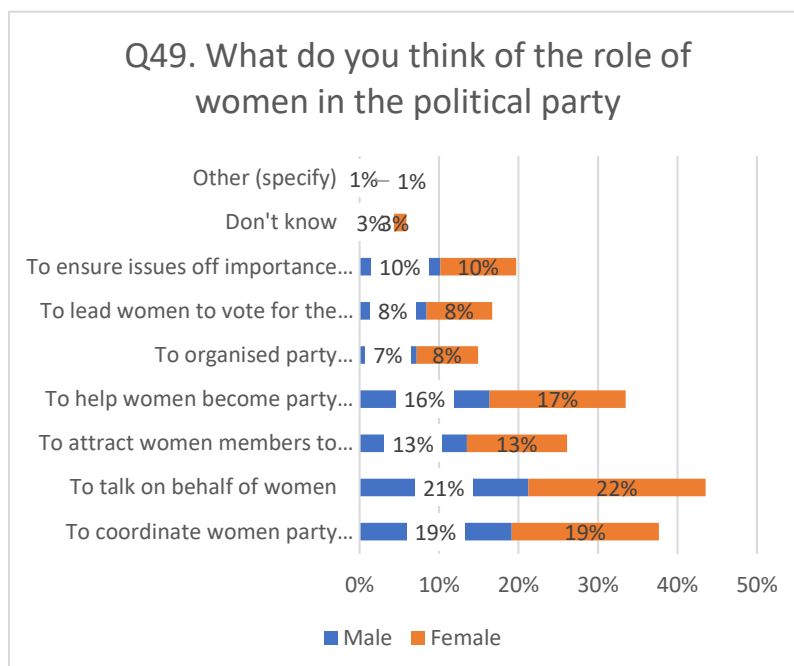
Presidential Aspirant Macdella Cooper

Economic and Political Violence Against Women in Politics

Apart from economic inequalities putting women in a dependent secondary position, economic violence against women in elections involve coercive behavior to control women's access to economic resources. As this survey will show, economic violence is a major contributing factor to unequal access to the resources needed to seek nominations or participate in electoral campaigns successfully. This survey discovered that 90.7 percent of respondents indicated that economic and political violence against women is frequent. With financial access being the top answer, more than half of the respondents (52.2%), affirmed that women not having money to run was the most dominant economic violence they were familiar with. Other reasons include patriarchal structure (Traditional values telling women not to run – 38.1%) and political violence such as political parties holding meetings at times when women couldn't attend (24.70%). 17.5% of respondents did not agree with any of the three responses selecting none as their response.



Supporting the responses, the in-depth interviews also revealed that lack of funding continues to be a massive barrier to women's political participation and used as a form of violence. A former and two current politicians mentioned that when they took office, they did not receive "a cent" from the government to run their office despite creating and submitting a budget. One mentioned that she has only received a desk and chair from the government to date. Overall, this study has revealed that financial obstacles remain identified as a significant factor in overcoming obstacles to achieving gender equality



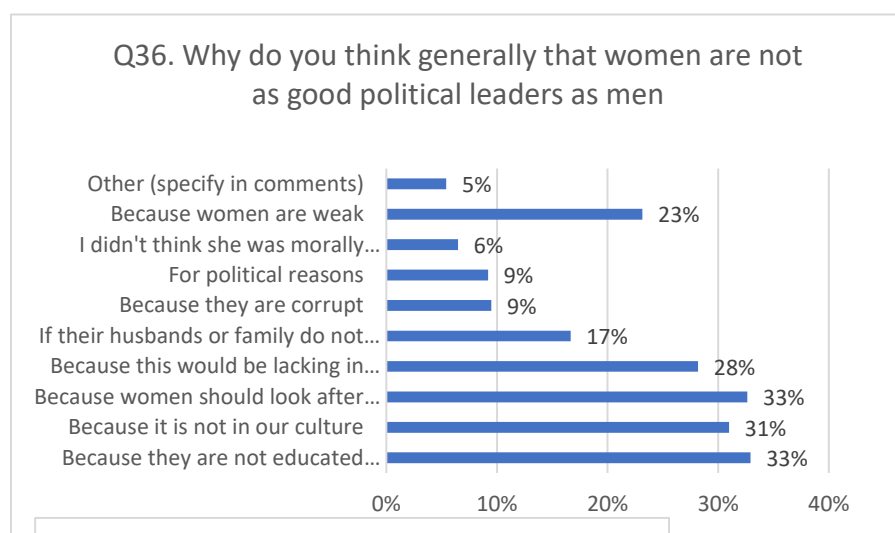
and violence against women in politics.

Most of the in-depth interview participants also highlighting political violence indicated that as political party members, their role is only recognized during elections. They indicated that they were relegated to the "women's wing" of the party whose role is to cook and not partake in decision making. Survey respondents were also asked what their opinion of what the role of women's wing in a political party is.

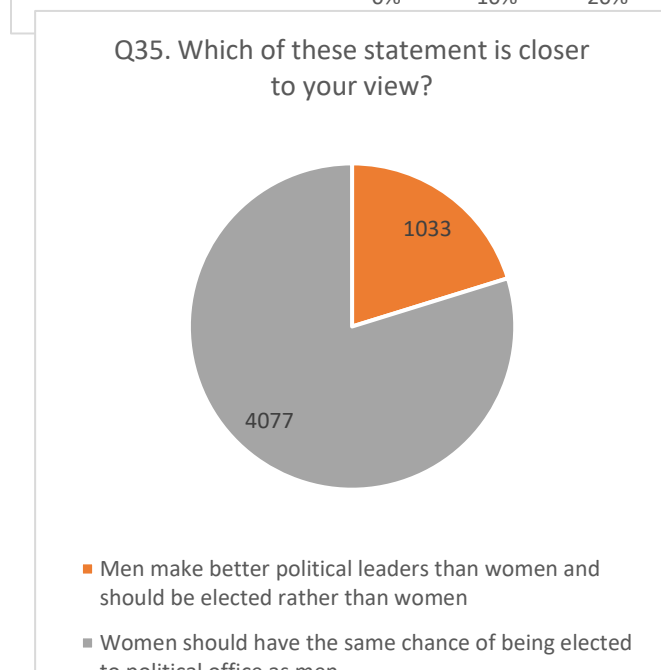
Almost half of the respondents indicated the role of the women's wing was to either speak on behalf of women or coordinate women members. Others indicated that the women's wing is meant to attract women members or to organize parties/events.

Section 2: Women's Political Participation & VAW

In its purest form, women's ability to have their voices heard as voters and candidates are also strongly shaped by gender norms. As this survey has shown, a key issue in women's political participation and representation is traditional beliefs that continue to undermine and prompt resistance to women's roles in public life. The norms that keep women out of politics also shape how people vote and how women should spend their time and behave, generating practical constraints to their participation in public and political life. This survey revealed that 15% of respondents had told women not to run for office, mostly because they were either scared for her or scared for possible repercussions on the family.



Furthermore, 20% of respondents believe that women are not as good political leaders as men. 31% of these indicated that a woman should not run because it was culturally unacceptable and 32% believe that a woman's role should be limited to looking after the family. Other reasons given were that a woman is not educated enough (33%), it would be disrespectful to men (28%) if the woman doesn't obtain her husband's consent (17%), and among others, because women are weak (23%).



Encouragingly 80% of all respondents thought that women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.

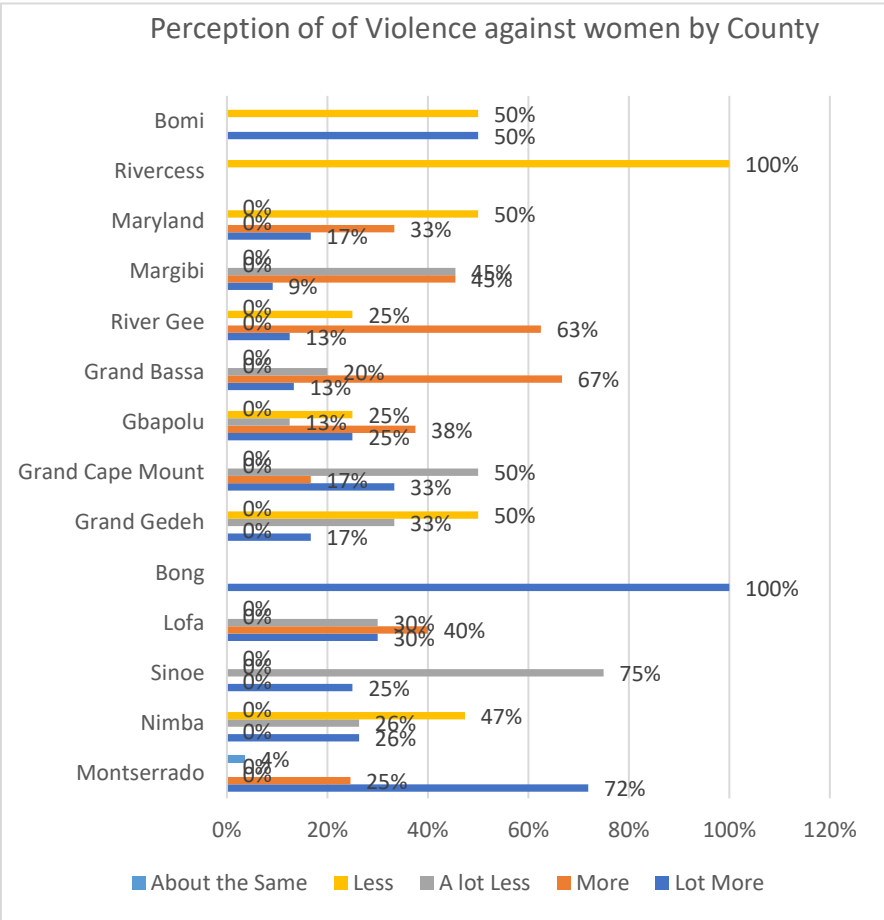
When it comes to respondent's own ability to determine their political choice a third of respondents said they knew of women who are told not to vote or are not allowed to vote.

30% of female respondents claimed that their partner had told them the candidate they must vote for. Other restrictions faced by women as indicated in the survey are restrictions from going out to vote, restrictions from attending rallies or political meetings, and joining a political party or forced to join their spouse’s party.

Section 3: Violence against Women and Sexual Gender Based Violence

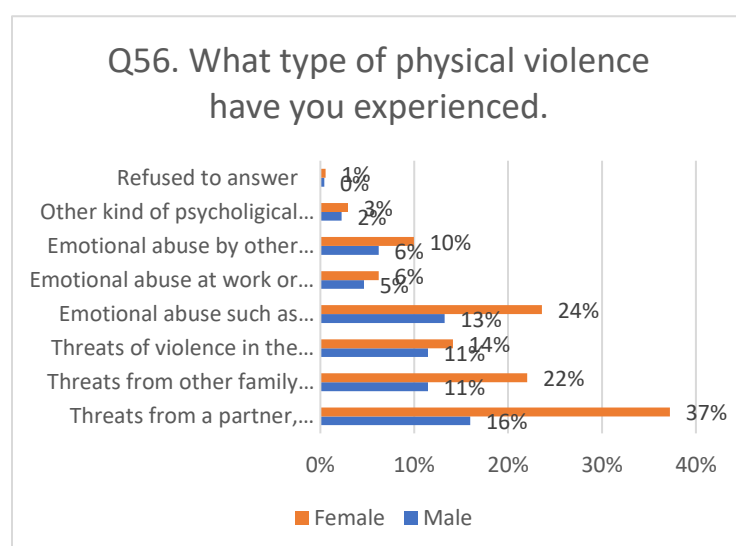
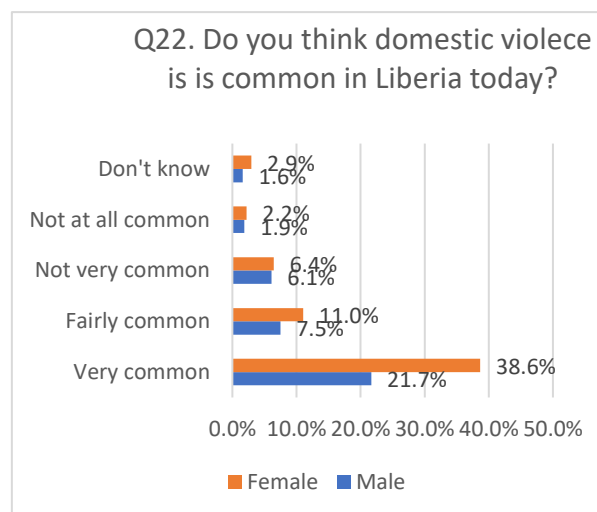
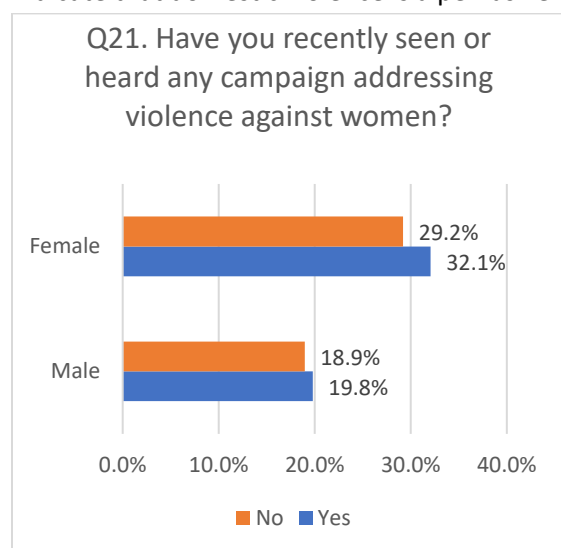
Perception, Prevalence, and Incidence of Domestic Violence

Liberia has legislations against gender-based violence – including the Rape Amendment Act, also known as the ‘Revised Rape Law,’; the Revised Gender-Based Violence Action Plan; the African Union Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance - as well as action plans and community-based groups aimed at reducing the rate of domestic violence. However, despite these laws, as this study will indicate, Liberia still has a long way to go to achieve a meaningful impact on the lives of “countless women” whose lives are endangered by domestic violence.



In the survey, LEON asked questions to understand the prevalence of domestic violence in the country and attitudes towards gender-based violence in general. Respondents were asked if they thought, in their district, there was more or less violence against women than in most of the rest of the country. Interviewees in Bong and Montserrado counties had an extremely high perception that there is more violence against women in their areas compared to the rest of the country. Respondents in River Cess had the most favorable response with all of them replying that there was less violence against women in their area compared to the rest of the country.

To capture the awareness of domestic violence in the country, respondents were asked if they have recently seen or heard any campaign addressing violence against women and how prevalent domestic violence against women is in Liberia today. Slightly above half (51.9%) of the respondents responded that they had seen or heard campaigns addressing violence against women while the other half (48.1%) disagreed. Overall, the survey revealed that domestic violence was common in Liberia, with 78.8% of respondents upholding that domestic violence was either very or somewhat common in Liberia. Just 16.6% believed that domestic violence was either not very common or common at all. These results indicate that domestic violence is a pervasive issue across Liberia and requires a lot more attention.

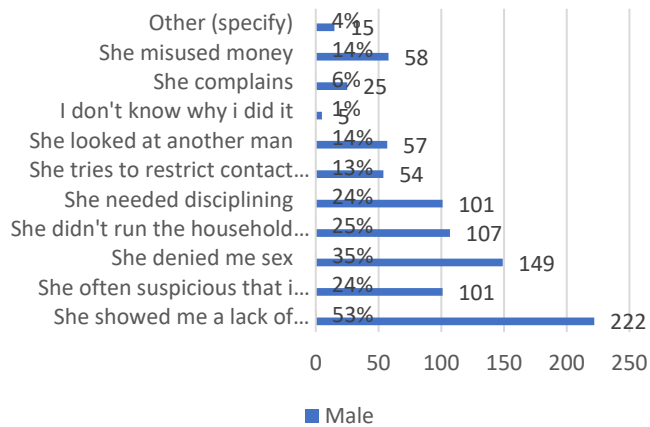


29% of 5013 respondents indicated that they had suffered from psychological violence, threats, verbal or emotional abuse. Women were twice likely to suffer psychological violence than men. Intimate partner violence, the most common form of gender-based violence, was evident, with 93% of respondents agreeing that physical violence frequently occurs.

1769 respondents agreed to answer questions regarding physical violence they have experienced personally. A quarter of these (24.3%) had suffered

physical violence or rape and 61% of respondents indicated that they been physically abused by their partners. Specific forms of violence perpetrated against these respondents include physical and sexual attacks from their spouse, psychological violence. In addition, sexual violence in the school and workplace, physical and sexual violence from family members came out as forms of violence experienced by correspondents.

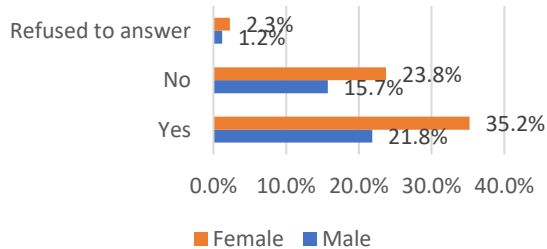
Q62. What circumstance made you hit a woman?



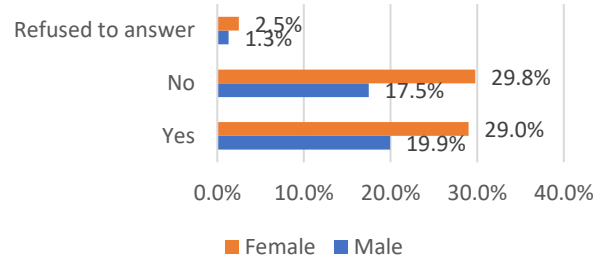
96.0% of Male respondents admitted to either having physically hit or threatened a woman, with the remaining 4.0% refusing to answer. I.e. there were no male respondents who claimed never to have hit a woman. Most of the responses were cases of domestic violence, indicating that they had hit or threatened their partner (62%), Daughter (29%), Mother (7.6%). The justification provided by the respondent was based on lack of respect (53%), denial of sex (35%), improper maintenance of household (25%), among others.

Finally, in this section, respondents were asked if they knew women who had experienced domestic violence and if there were any justification for domestic violence. 57% of respondents had or knew women who experienced domestic violence, while 40% did not. Respondents also mainly believed that violence against women was justified (49%), giving multiple reasons such as if the woman was not submissive enough (52.7%), or she refuses advances from her partner (38.2%). In addition, 30.8% of respondents believed that men are expected to exercise control over women for acts such as indecent dressing (22.2%), improper maintenance of the household (23.9%) and flirting with or having sex with a man other than her husband (24.7%).

Q23. Do you know any women who have experienced any form of domestic violence?

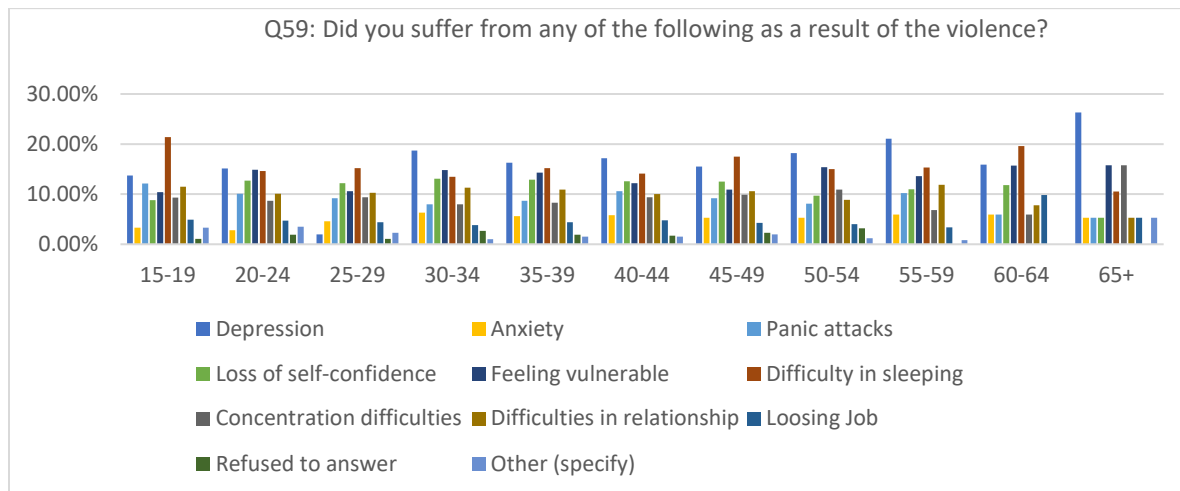


Q24. Are there any circumstances you think could justify violence against women?



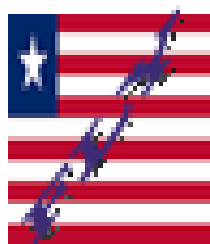
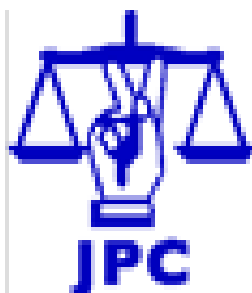
Section 4: Effects of VAWE

Physical, psychological, economic, and political violence against women in elections can cause serious short- and long-term problems for women. Targeted attacks on women candidates play a significant role in discouraging women from running for office or pressuring them to withdraw from their campaigns or to resign after being elected. The survey revealed that 38% of respondents suffer from depression as a result of physical and psychological violence. Loss of self-confidence (27%), vulnerability (29.5%), and difficulty in sleeping 33.6% were some of the other effects highlighted by the victims (respondents).



Conclusion

At the end of the survey, the respondents were asked if the survey questions had changed respondents' attitudes to any of the topics discussed, to which 20% responded in the negative. However, other respondents indicated that responding to this survey has changed their mindset on women running for elections (32%) and women being involved in political activities (37%). Respondents also indicated that their knowledge about the types (36%) and effects (29%) of violence against women (36%) changed as well as knowledge on political violence (23.5%).



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