

The Protection of Women's Rights in the Armed Conflict in the Anglophone Regions of Cameroon: An Appraisal

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Abstract: Women are the primary victims of armed conflicts and as such, efforts have to be made to protect their rights. Since the outbreak of the armed conflict in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon in 2017, women have suffered all sorts of violations and no meaningful efforts have been undertaken to protect their rights. This paper therefore examines the violations of the rights of women and the measures undertaken to protect these rights in the armed conflict in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon.



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Introduction

Historically, the society has deprived women of many rights. The proclivity of armed conflicts has made women a major victim vulnerable to the actions of belligerents and combatants. Pregnant, nursing and aged women are also exposed to vices irrespective of their conditions. Several laws protect rights of vulnerable persons, (including women) during armed conflicts (Falade, 2016: 1). In situations of armed conflicts, whether international or non-international, women not only experience that same devastating effects of armed conflict on civilian populations in general, but they are also specifically selected victims that suffer serious violations of human rights law and international humanitarian law, such as rape, sexual violence, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy and enforced prostitution (Wazinsk, 2011: 3).

Despite the increased commitment and attention, as well as measures to institutionalize, legalize and mainstream efforts towards the protection of women affected by armed conflicts, grave violations of women's rights in armed conflict areas remain a major threat to human security in Africa. The signing, adoption, ratification and implementation of the relevant instruments and commitments remain a challenge across the continent (Mangu, 2013: 6). The changing nature of armed conflicts and the rise of non-state actors, as well as the increased threats of terrorism and organized crimes, pose new threats for the protection of women in Africa. The situations in many countries in the sub-Saharan African region demonstrate the seriousness of the challenge (Ikpeazu and Oji, 2019: 7).

In the case of Cameroon, the country is beset by an armed conflict in the Anglophone North West and South West Regions since late 2017 and women continue to suffer the brunt of the armed conflict as their rights are constantly violated by the belligerents, in spite of the existence of international legal instruments adopted and ratified to protect these rights. International Crisis Group (2022: 1), states that the Anglophone conflict in Cameroon has had a profound and often devastating impact on women living in the affected regions. Whether they are displaced, raising children on their own, struggling to earn a living or all three, Anglophone women have navigated a harsh landscape of hostility and widespread sexual violence. The most significant impact of the conflict on the women is displacement. Out of the majority of displaced persons by the Anglophone conflict, women make up 60%, with many having been separated from family members and living at risk of abuse.

This paper is therefore set out to examine the violations of the rights of women and the measures undertaken to protect these rights in the armed conflict in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon. This research made use of the quantitative and qualitative descriptive research method based on survey design and data was collected by the use of questionnaires, interviews and observation. The findings of the paper revealed that women are deliberately targeted by the belligerents and their rights are not protected in the armed conflict in the South West Region of Cameroon. The paper recommends the strict application of international and regional legal instruments adopted by Cameroon, including the implementation of the constitution and the penal code to protect women during armed conflicts to hold the perpetrators accountable.

Review of Legal Instruments for the Protection of Women during Armed Conflicts

International and regional instruments provide direction to states parties on how to meet their obligation to develop and implement legislation on violence against women and girls, and addressing specific forms of violence against women (UN Women, 2010). Many international and regional instruments (conventions, declarations, treaties) aim to protect and promote women's rights. Most of these texts are not legally binding, meaning that states are not bound to respect them. Nevertheless, they are essential to strengthen the responsibility of governments to protect and promote women's rights. They provide standards and guidelines for governments to ensure that women fully enjoy their rights and are protected from gender-based discrimination and violence. In addition, they are regularly re-appropriated by women's rights activists to promote more egalitarian laws (Focus 2030, 2023).

International Legal Instruments

International instruments refer to legal frameworks developed at an international level to address specific issues or areas of concern, such as genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions. These instruments aim to establish equitable relationships, address jurisdictional issues, and provide a framework for negotiations involving indigenous knowledge and communities (Anderson, 2015). Due to the constant violations of the rights of women, efforts were made to adopt international legal instruments to protect these rights. There are therefore a number of international legal instruments adopted by the international community to protect the rights of women under humanitarian law and human rights law, which are as follows:

1. International Humanitarian Law

International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is a set of rules that seek to limit the effects of armed conflict on people, including civilians, persons who are not or no longer participating in the conflict and even those who still are, such as combatants. To achieve this objective, international humanitarian law covers two areas: the protection of persons; and restrictions on the means and the methods of warfare (United Nations, 2011: 12). International Humanitarian Law lays down rules that are applicable to both state and non-state actors and is applicable in times of armed conflict, whether international or non-international (ICRC, 2003: 1-6). International humanitarian

law gives expression in law to the fundamental principle of the equality of men and women, specifying this principle in clauses forbidding discrimination (Krill, 1985: 1-23).

International humanitarian law is the law that governs armed conflict and is therefore the first place to consider whether women enjoy adequate protection in international law against violence (Qurashi, 2013: 43). International humanitarian law undoubtedly gives extensive protection to women. They benefit not only from all the provisions which protect the victims of armed conflicts in general. In addition, among the approximately 560 articles in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977, about 40 are of specific concern to women. The basic requirements for the protection of women are contained in the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions (Krill, 1985: 1-23).

The cornerstone of modern international humanitarian law is the four Geneva Conventions (Bennoune, 2007: 363). The Diplomatic Conference for the Establishment of International Conventions for the Protection of Victims of War drew up four Conventions, which were adopted on the 12th of August 1949 (Krill, 1985: 1). The creation of the four Geneva Conventions was seen as a major step forward for the security of women in armed conflict. The four Geneva Conventions marked a major shift in the legal status of women in war. Moreover, the Geneva Conventions do not explicitly provide for the prosecution of crimes against women, but they do state that the conventions are governed by the states parties (Muhammadamin and Baban, 2020: 4-6).

The Third Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war and the Fourth Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war contain some thirty articles of special concern to women (Krill, 1985: 1). The Third Geneva Convention provides that women and men prisoners of war are treated fairly and that women are treated “with due respect for their gender”. Meanwhile, the Fourth Geneva Convention states that “women shall be especially protected against any attack on their honor, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault” (Muhammadamin and Baban, 2020: 4-5).

In an international armed conflict, women are among the persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. Under these conditions, they benefit from all the provisions which state the basic principle of humane treatment, including respect of life and physical and moral integrity, particularly forbidding coercion, corporal punishment, torture, collective penalties, reprisals, pillage and the taking of hostages. In a non-international armed conflict, women are protected by the fundamental guarantees governing the treatment of persons not taking part in hostilities, which are contained in Article 3 Common to all four Conventions. However, this article does not provide special protection for women. Protocol II completes and develops this provision (Krill, 1985: 5-6).

The First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions contains special provisions for the protection of women in Article 76, paragraph 1, which states that “Women are of special concern and are protected in particular from rape, forced prostitution and any other form of inappropriate assault”. The Additional Protocol I also offer implicit protection against sexual violence as an additional protocol (Muhammadamin and Baban, 2020: 5). The Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions does not include a specific rule requiring respect for the special needs of women, but it requires refraining from violent behaviour against life and physical and mental well-being as a general rule for all (Ivanciu, 2016: 3). However, specialists differ on the types of provisions of international humanitarian law that provides women with protection in armed conflict (Bennoune, 2007: 363).

Moreover, Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions is one of the few provisions ensuring the protection of civilians during times of internal armed conflict. While treaty law rarely is concerned with civil wars and other intra-state conflicts, the drafters of the Geneva Convention

considered it necessary to establish the minimum threshold of belligerency for the sake of defining human rights violations in internal armed conflicts. Article 3 Common to the Geneva Conventions is therefore deliberately undefined to protect the greatest number of victims of internal armed conflicts (Sheahen, 2006: 8), including women.

2. International Human Rights Law

International human rights law is the body of international law that promotes and protects human rights at the international and domestic levels (International Humanitarian Law Centre, 2025). The main treaty sources of International Human Rights Law relevant to armed conflict are the International Bill of Rights (Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 (UDHR), International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights 1966 (ICCPR) and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 (ICESCR) and Conventions relating to Racial Discrimination 1965, Discrimination against Women 1979, Torture 1984, and Rights of the Child 1989). Regional instruments such as the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) are increasingly important in expanding the applicability of IHRL norms in the theatre of war, for instance, in respect of extra-territorial application (Vine et al., 2014: 1). The following international human rights law offers meaningful protections for women in armed conflict:

➤ **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for, the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties, applied today on a permanent basis at the global and regional levels. The UDHR states that “everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status” (United Nations, 2023). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights further states that “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”. However, women’s freedom, dignity, and equality are constantly denied all over the world on the basis of race, custom, tradition, culture and religion in ways that men’s rights are not. As there was more and more recognition of this factor and women’s advocacy to establish that women are obviously humans and therefore, they are also entitled to the enjoyment of rights accorded to all ‘human-beings’, have a long history that encompasses almost a century of struggle (Ghosh, 2021: 2).

➤ **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) is a multilateral treaty that commits nations to respect the civil and political rights of individuals, including the right to life, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, electoral rights and rights to due process and a fair trial (OHCHR, 1996). Parties to the Covenant may also become parties to either or both of its two Optional Protocols. The first Optional Protocol sets out a system by which the Human Rights Committee can receive and consider complaints from individuals who allege that their human rights have been violated. The second Optional Protocol abolishes the death penalty for states parties (United Nations, 2024). The ICCPR also upholds the right of both men and women to enjoy the civil and political rights in the covenant and equal protection under the law. Though these articles do not explicitly refer to violence against women, in recent years, the Human Rights Committee has interpreted them to include obligations to protect women from violence (The Advocates, 2018). The ICCPR play an important role to protect women by upholding fundamental rights such as the right to life, freedom from torture, and the right to a fair trial during peacetime and during armed conflict.

➤ **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) provides the legal framework to protect and preserve the most basic economic, social and cultural rights, including rights relating to work in just and favourable conditions, to social protection, to an adequate standard of living, to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, to education and to enjoyment of the benefits of cultural freedom and scientific progress. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) establishes mechanisms for bringing violations of economic, social and cultural rights before the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (LSE, 2016). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights indirectly safeguard these most basic rights by protecting women in armed conflict because these rights that are most often violated during such situations.

➤ **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women**

One of the most comprehensive treaties on the rights of women, if exists, it would be the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The convention tries to address all the forms of gender-based violence against women and condemns any form of discrimination against women and reaffirms the importance of guaranteeing equal political, economic, social, cultural and civil rights to women and men (Ghosh, 2021: 2-3). The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW) is an international treaty which establishes complaint and inquiry mechanisms for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (United Nations, 2016). The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women established international norms and standards to promote the protection of women during armed conflict and their participation in peace and security decision-making. CEDAW can be used together to broaden, strengthen and operationalize gender equality in the context of conflict, peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction (UNIFEM, 2006: 5-6).

3. International Criminal Law

Protections for women's rights in armed conflict have proliferated under international law in the last three decades. Consequently, there is now a wide range of international institutions engaged in defining, monitoring and enforcing women's rights in different conflicts under international law. Key institutions of relevance include the International Committee of the Red Cross, human rights treaty-bodies, the International Criminal Court and the United Nations Security Council. The increase in institutional activity is a broadly positive development. Nevertheless, there is significant scope to strengthen the legal status of specific protections to women's rights; to improve how key institutions comply with and implement their own guarantees of women's rights; to improve coordination amongst key institutions; and to maximise the strengths of different monitoring and enforcement procedures to protect and promote different women's rights in different conflict settings (O'Rourke, 2020: 5).

In order to understand and improve the protection of women's rights in armed conflict under international law, it is important to look across the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross, human rights bodies, the International Criminal Court and the United Nations Security Council. In particular, it is necessary to be aware of the full range of monitoring and enforcement procedures that they can bring to the protection of women's rights in armed conflict. International laws and institutions interact very substantially in the regulation of the protection of women's rights in armed conflict. For example, the ICRC also delivers human rights training to police and security forces in many conflict-affected settings and the ICC draws on human rights law to interpret the Rome Statute. There are important opportunities to use these interactions to strengthen the overall protection of women's rights in armed conflict. Despite the significant increase in legal protections to women's rights in armed conflict under international law, specific

protections to women tend to have weak legal status. It is important therefore to develop clear strategies to address this challenge (O'Rourke, 2020: 1-5).

African Legal Instruments

Significant progress has been made at the regional and national levels towards advancing the human rights of women and ensuring gender equality on the continent. The African Union Commission and its human rights mechanisms have adopted binding agreements, numerous measures and produced recommendations and reports addressing the human rights of women. These include, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa; the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; and the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights. The detailed presentation of the legal instruments are as follows:

4. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) (also known as the Banjul Charter) is an international human rights instrument that is intended to promote and protect human rights and basic freedoms in the African continent (ACHPR, 2012). The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Charter) was intended to guarantee the rights of all individuals, men and women alike. Therefore, there had to be strong reasons for having a protocol to the African Charter that specifically dealt with women's rights. The African Charter already contains provisions which protect women. However, these are now considered as lending insufficient protection to women, who make up the majority of Africa's population. It has been argued that Article 18(3) of the African Charter protects women in the context of the family and that outside this arena there is not much protection afforded to women. There is also the problem of the African Charter having failed to address numerous issues affecting the rights of women such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), inheritance by women, and forced marriages (Nsibirwa, 2001: 2).

5. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, better known as the Maputo Protocol, is an international human rights instrument established by the African Union that went into effect in 2005. It guarantees comprehensive rights to women, including the right to take part in the political process, to social and political equality with men, improved autonomy in their reproductive health decisions, and an end to female genital mutilation. It was adopted by the African Union in Maputo, Mozambique, in 2003 in the form of a protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (GTZ, 2012). The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa provides comprehensive rights for women and girls in Africa. The Protocol guarantees extensive rights to women and covers a broad spectrum of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights and is considered one of the most progressive human rights instruments globally (African Union, 2024).

6. The Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, also called the OAU Refugee Convention, or the 1969 Refugee Convention, is regional legal instrument governing refugee protection in Africa. It builds on the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol and it has influenced the 1984 Cartagena Declaration and the 2009 Kampala Convention. Similar to its 1951 counterpart, the OAU Convention defines who a refugee is within the African context, acknowledging the unique

challenges faced by displaced populations on the continent. It offers a comprehensive understanding that goes beyond the traditional “fear of persecution” to encompass situations arising from external aggression, occupation, and events seriously disturbing public order. The OAU Refugee Convention also delineates the rights and obligations of both refugees and host states. It emphasizes the principle of non-refoulement, ensuring that no refugee is expelled or returned to a territory where their life or freedom would be in jeopardy (AHMR, 2016). Since the vast majority of displaced persons in Africa are women and children, the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention is very important in ensuring the protection of displaced women and their children during armed conflicts.

Protection of Women’s Rights in the Armed Conflict in the North West and South West Regions

There is no doubt that armed conflicts affect women differently as women are amongst the most vulnerable persons and prone to be hit the hardest (Madzima-Bosha, 2016). Trying to protect women in such situation is a formidable task. In recent years, the attention paid to violations against women in armed conflicts has reached unprecedented levels. Hardly a week goes by without a story in the news media or a report of a non-governmental organization documenting these problems (Reilly, 2007). Legal efforts to protect women in wartime or during period of armed conflicts have been under way since the beginning of the century. In recent decades, government and institutions have produced declarations, conventions and other legal texts in order to ensure the primacy of women’s right in even the worst of circumstances (Krill, 1985). In ensuring the protection of women in armed conflicts in Africa, the African Union has developed various sets of instruments and documents with an objective of preventing the negative impact of violent conflict on women and children before, during, and after conflict (McCandless and Karbo, 2011: 44).

In the North West and South West Regions of Cameroon, there have been an armed conflict since 2017 between government forces and armed separatists. The conflict started as a civil strife by Anglophone lawyers and teachers in 2016 and escalated into an armed conflict in 2017 as a result of violent repression by government forces on peaceful protesters. Since then, the North West and South West Regions are the theatre of violence and human rights violations against the civilian population, especially women. Sone (2022: 5), states that the conflict affecting the two regions has seen increased insecurity resulting from the constant fighting between state and non-state armed groups. The outcome is serious violations of the human rights of women and children of the female gender as many have lost their lives. Women have reported of having been killed as a result of them participating directly or indirectly in hostilities or caught in the cross fires of armed confrontation between the regular armed force and non-state armed group. Reports of extra-judicial or summary execution of women have implicated both factions in the armed conflict affecting these two regions.

When Cameroonians started experiencing a full-blown civil war in the English-speaking parts of Cameroon, women were not seen as active participants carrying guns or exchanging bullets on people. However, they have and are still facing the gruesome effects of the conflict due to the numerous killings, destruction of properties, sexual violence, maiming, unemployment, and shutdown of schools, poverty and homelessness. These caused the alienation of their rights in all ramifications and they are living an undignified life (Sone, 2022: 1). During conflicts, systematic rape and other forms of sexual abuse or violence against women are used as means of carrying out warfare (Bouta et al., 2002: 31). This has made women and girls the main victims of war in many countries having armed conflicts (Estebanez, 2013: 247). The situation in the Anglophone conflict in Cameroon has not been different as women have been subjected to varied form of gender-based violence like sexual assault or rape. Interestingly such violations of the person of women have

become weapons of war used both by separatist fighters and members of the regular armed forces of the state (Jackson et al., 2019).

The health care situation of the women in these two regions has taken a nosedive since the start of this conflict. The current situation further compounds an already existing situation wherein the healthcare system was not the best even before the conflict. Due to the conflict, it is not uncommon to hear or meet women who have delivered children in the bushes under very difficult and unhygienic conditions which is detrimental to the health of the mothers (Bagnetto, 2020). Women revealed how they were raped and gang raped in front of their husbands and children. They also reported that some of their daughters had been raped and impregnated by unidentified gun men. Such have caused psychological trauma on the victims and equally a cause for increased unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and abortions (Kindzeka, 2020). The abhorred nature of using sex as a weapon of war has crystallized into being an element of a war crime falling under the competence of national courts as well as international tribunals like the International Criminal Court (Sone, 2022: 5).

Though the trial of a government soldier for allegedly raping a 17-year-old lactating mother in Bamenda is commendable, most of the instances of sexual violence and rape still remains unreported and therefore unpunished due to the stigma associated with it or due to the prevailing situation of violence and insecurity in the regions which make reporting difficult. The protection of women in a conflict situation is topical in the conflict in the English-speaking regions of Cameroon where the challenges women have been facing is a cause for concern. The respect and protection of the rights of citizens especially women who are the vulnerable group during the conflict are not effectively guaranteed. The government should institute adequate measures to ensure the effective implementation of the laws guaranteeing the rights of the citizens and to take holistic approach to peacefully end the conflict that has negatively affected the population as a whole (Sone, 2022: 5).

Cameroon has ratified several international, regional and sub-regional legal instruments on the protection of the rights of women in armed conflict, but its implementation is not optimal, and global evidence suggests that harmful social norms play a key role in perpetuating violence against women. One of the tools is the Maputo Protocol, which guarantees rights to women. In 2017 Cameroon launched a National Action Plan on the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. By adopting the NAP, the Government of Cameroon reaffirms its commitment to improve the participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and to take the necessary measures for the protection of women and girls before, during and after conflicts. However, the NAP, while referencing the impact of arms proliferation on women, does not offer any specific actions for disarmament and arms control, including monitoring mechanisms for assessing the impact of arms proliferation on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Also, the NAP offers no specific framework for monitoring of the NAP implementation (CSPPS, 2020: 3).

However, the Maputo Protocol, for example, imposes general obligations on state parties, and these entail the obligations to protect, to respect, to fulfil and to promote. Cameroon as a state party (has signed and ratified) to the Maputo Protocol is therefore compelled to respect and protect the rights of all Cameroonian women. The obligation to protect requires Cameroon to exercise vital actions to prevent third parties especially non-state actors from hindering the enjoyment of women's rights. The obligation to promote compels Cameroon to establish conducive socio-legal and economic environments and conditions that enable women to exercise their rights. The obligation to respect stipulates that Cameroon as a state should abstain from directly or indirectly obstructing women's rights. In addition to the above obligations and considering its obligations when it pertains to violence against women, the state of Cameroon must respect and enforce the due diligence standard. This standard requires Cameroon as a state to

carry out due diligence by preventing and aligning its domestic laws to punish all acts of violence against women (Moussi, 2019: 2).

Conclusion

This paper was set out to examine the violations of the rights of women and the measures undertaken to protect these rights in the armed conflict in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon. The paper undertook an insightful review of the international and regional legal instruments adopted by state parties to protect the rights of women in armed conflict situations and also examined the dire situation of women in the conflict-torn Anglophone North West and South West Regions of Cameroon plagued by violence against women and girls. The paper equally assessed some of the limited efforts to protect women's rights in the North West and South West Regions, albeit with mitigated impact. It was revealed that mindful of the existence of myriads of international and regional legal instruments ratified by the Cameroonian government to protect women's rights, these rights continue to be violated, especially in the conflict-torn North West and South West Regions. This is because women are caught between the belligerents and are deliberately targeted with impunity.

In this regard, Sone (2022: 9), states emphatically that the myriad and recorded human rights violations that women have suffered during the Anglophone conflict is a call for concern to the perpetrators of the acts, human rights defenders, government, international bodies, the local communities, women themselves, just to mention a few. The government need to be held accountable for directly violating women's rights due to the gruesome killing and destruction of property they suffered and for the lack of adequate protection provided to secure women's rights as a vulnerable group in the society who should be accorded special attention in guaranteeing the safety of their rights. The plights of women is a clarion call to everyone to rethink why are women suffering the gruesome blunt of the conflict and what can be done in terms of the laws and the implementation, our perception about women and why are women treated as people who do not deserve to live a dignify life in the society.

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