

Findings

		Indicators	Relevant ACDEG Article	Data Source	Algeria	Angola	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	CAR	Chad	Comoros	Cote D'Ivoire	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho
Socio-economic Factors	Enabling Factors	Completion Rate of Primary Education of Girls	Art 3(6), Art 29(2), Art 43(1)	UNESCO http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (SDG 4, Target 4.1.2)	97.9	58.3	44.1	45.2	78.3	36.4	33.3	82.6	56.9	85.5	62.9	66.6	78.1	52.4	25.9	82.0	86.8
		Literacy Rate of Women (above compulsory school age)	Art 3(6), Art 29(2), Art 43 (2)	UNESCO http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (SDG 4, Target 4.6.2)	75.3	N/A	31.1	31.0	71.6	25.8	14.0	53.0	86.7	N/A	44.4	41.6	74.5	27.7	N/A	78.2	N/A
		Women's access and ownership of (agricultural) land (%)	Art 33 (6)	UNSDG, Target 5.a.1	N/A	N/A	7.4	8.5	20.5	N/A	43.6	N/A	11.1	N/A	71.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.8	N/A
	Legal, Institutional Frameworks	Special Measure in place?	Art 3(6), Art 8(2), Art 29(2), Art 29(3)	IDEA Gender Quota Database https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/gender-quotas/database	legislated candidate quotas for lower house, reserved seats at sub-national level, voluntary political party quotas	legislated candidate quota at lower house and at sub-national level	voluntary political party quota	legislated candidate quota at lower house and at sub-national level	voluntary political party quota	legislated candidate quota at lower house and at sub-national level	N/A	N/A	voluntary political party quota	reserved seats at lower house	legislated candidate quota at lower house	N/A	N/A	legislated candidate quota at lower level, reserved seats at sub-national level	N/A	voluntary political party quota, reserved seats for lower and upper houses, as well as at sub-national level	legislated candidate quotas for lower house, reserved seats at sub-national level
		Policies in place to address SGBV		https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/africa	2013 Presidential Decree on Domestic Violence, 2011 Law against domestic violence, 2011 Strategy for preventing and combating violence against children, 2012 zero tolerance campaign,																
As it Stands	Participational leadership and Representation	Status of Ratification of Regional and Global Instruments (CEDAW, Maputo)	Art 8(2)	OHCHR https://indicators.ohchr.org/ , AU Treaties Status List	Ratified both CEDAW (with reservations) and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified CEDAW	Ratified CEDAW	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW (with reservations) and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW (with reservations) and Maputo Protocol
		% of Women in Parliament	Art 3(6), Art 29(3)	IPU 2022 Index https://data.ipu.org/women-onth=2&year=2022	7.48	29.6	7.4	6.3	31.1	12.9	31.2	16.7	15.6	26.2	38.93	10.3	14.6	16.7	13.7	23.2	23.65
		% of Women in Ministerial Positions	Art 3(6), Art 29(3)	IPU 2021 Index https://www.iknowpolitics.org/sites/default/files/ipu_eninpolitics_2021_en_claimer_20210310_proof9.pdf	14.7	31.8	20.8	15.4	14.9	20.7	20	10	12.8	13	40	25	25	27.8	50	30.4	22.2
		% of Women in Local Government	Art 3(6), Art 29(1), Art 29(3)	SDG Goal 5, Target 5.5.1b - Data Reports https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage	17.589	N/A	4.647	12.68	24.54	N/A	N/A	28.04	14.95	28.865	N/A	N/A	3.799	15.867	N/A	33.5	39.015
		Women as Head or Deputy Head of State/ Government?	Art 3(6), Art 29(3)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes - Head of State	Yes - Vice President	No	No	No	No	No	No

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		Indicators	Relevant ACDEG Article	Data Source	Liberia	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mozambique	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	Sao Tome & Principe	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Togo	Zambia	
Enabling Factors	Socio-economic Factors	Completion Rate of Primary Education of Girls	Art 3(6), Art 29(2), Art 43(1)	UNESCO http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (SDG 4, Target 4.1.2)	32.2	57.7	55.5	56.6	52.1	47.3	89.4	36.2	77.1	61.1	N/A	91.4	N/A	68.5	98.5	9.5	78.8	71.4	78.1	
		Literacy Rate of Women (above compulsory school age)	Art 3(6), Art 29(2), Art 43 (2)	UNESCO http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (SDG 4, Target 4.6.2)	34.1	75.1	55.2	22.1	43.4	50.3	91.4	26.7	52.7	69.4	N/A	89.5	96.4	34.9	94.5	28.9	56.1	55.1	83.1	
		Women's access and ownership of (agricultural) land (%)	Art 33 (6)	UNSDG, Target 5.a.1	N/A	N/A	51.2	42.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.4	26.4	60.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.5	44.9
	Legal, Institutional Frameworks	Special Measure in place?	Art 3(6), Art 8(2), Art 29(2), Art 29(3)	IDEA Gender Quota Database https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/gender-quotas/database	legislated candidate quotas for lower house	N/A	voluntary political party quota	legislated candidate quotas, voluntary political party quotas	legislated candidate quotas, reserved seats at sub-national level	voluntary political party quota	legislated candidate quotas at sub-national level, voluntary political party quotas	reserved seats at lower house and at sub-national level, voluntary political party quotas	N/A	reserved seats at lower and upper houses, legislated candidate quotas at sub-national level	N/A	legislated candidate quotas at lower house	N/A	reserved seats at sub-national level	legislated candidate quotas at sub-national level, voluntary political party quotas	legislated candidate quotas at lower house, reserved seats at sub-national level	reserved seats at lower house	legislated candidate quotas at lower house	N/A	
		Policies in place to address SGBV		https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/africa																				
As it Stands	Participation Leadership and Representation	Status of Ratification of Regional and Global Instruments (CEDAW, Maputo)	Art 8(2)	OHCHR https://indicators.ohchr.org/ , AU Treaties Status List	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified CEDAW	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW (with reservations) and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified CEDAW (with reservations)	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	No	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified CEDAW	Haven't ratified both instruments	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol	
		% of Women in Parliament	Art 3(6), Art 29(3)	IPU 2022 Index https://data.ipu.org/women-onth=2&year=2022	9.71	17.75	22.9	26.5	20.3	42.4	35.62	25.9	4.48	54.72	N/A	23.6	22.9	12.3	45.56	32.3	suspended	18.7	15.1	
		% of Women in Ministerial Positions	Art 3(6), Art 29(3)	IPU 2021 Index https://www.iknowpolitics.org/sites/default/files/ipu_eninpolitics_2021_en_claimer_20210310_proof9.pdf	22.2	34.8	17.4	16	21.7	45.5	39.1	15.8	10.3	54.8	N/A	33.3	33.3	13.8	48.3	33.3	20	31	32.3	
		% of Women in Local Government	Art 3(6), Art 29(1), Art 29(3)	SDG Goal 5, Target 5.5.1b - Data Reports https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage	N/A	N/A	14.565	25.25	31.37	N/A	45.09	N/A	9.778	43.62	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.199	40.726	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.14
		Women as Head or Deputy Head of State/ Government?	Art 3(6), Art 29(3)			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes - Deputy Head of State

Findings

Mapping of Comparable Tools

**Text in blue indicates measures pertaining to governance and democracy. Text in orange indicates lessons to keep in mind.

Tool	Measure	Format	Leading Parties	When Est	Notes
Africa Gender Scorecard	The aim of the 2015 scorecard was to measure national progress towards GEWE in seven core sectors (health, employment, the business sector, access to credit, access to land, women in politics and decision-making , education at secondary and tertiary levels). The 2016 edition focused on three clusters of women's rights: economic rights; social rights; and civil and political rights . In the 2015 Scorecard, two indicators were used in the political cluster. For 2016, the Gender Scorecard has gone further to include four more indicators: gender parity in constitutions; % of electoral quotas for women defined in constitutions; highest level reached by women in judiciary; affirmative action quotas in local governance. The accompanying report provides an analytical snapshot of the results of selected indicators to measure progress between women and men, to	2015 – 44pg report (background to scorecard; sectors considered for scoring and methodology; main findings, with analysis of progress; policy measures and actions needed) 2016 – 70pg report (brief history and context of Scorecard, analysis of Africa's development landscape, women's human rights in Africa; findings of the 2016 Scorecard; policy recommendations)	AUC (WGDD), technical support by UNECA and AfDB (for the 2016 edition)	2015	The scorecard seeks to amplify call for collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of sex and gender disaggregated data to support gender analysis of policies and programs within the framework of the on-going data revolution in Africa. The 2016 edition made some changes from the first 2015 edition: it a) privileged national data, and b) drew on data not older than 2009/10; it also included more indicators especially qualitative indicators covering policy initiatives and measures. The focus and indicators shift according to the theme of the year
	create a scorecard for African countries. It also discusses critical policy issues and outlines some policy recommendations to support Member States in their efforts to achieve GEWE. The scorecard is intended to be a simple, quick and user-friendly tool that Member States can use to measure their performance against key ratified equality gender commitments				
African Gender Development Index	Aims to measure gaps and assess progress made by African governments in implementing gender policies with an emphasis on the major African charters and documents that have a bearing on gender relations and women's empowerment Three main objectives: provide governments with data and information on status of gender equality and effects of their gender policies in tackling women's marginalization; provide an Africa-specific tool to monitor progress made in implementing regional/international resolutions on GEWE; provide not only quantitative but also qualitative statistics to measure both quantitative and qualitative progress.	Consists of: Gender Status Index, African Women Progress Scorecard, Regional and National Reports Carried out in phases (specific countries covered in each phase)	UNECA	2004	Some reflections: Comprehensive – GSI has 44 indicators, while AWPS scores 35 issues it covers on 15 areas of performance. Time consuming data collection process. Comparability across countries difficult. Missing data introduces bias.
Gender Status Index	Provides quantitative assessment of gender equality	The quantitative component of the	UNECA	2004	
	Made up of three blocks: Social power 'capabilities'; Economic power 'opportunities'; and Political power 'agency' Under 'Public Sector' component - # in parliament; # of cabinet ministers; # holding higher positions in civil service & parastatals; # in security forces; # of judges in Higher, Lower, Traditional & religious courts; # in local councils Under 'Civil Society' component: - # of women traditional rulers; # in senior positions in: political parties , trade unions, employers' associations, NGOs	African Gender Development Index Consists of 7 components; 11 sub-components; and 44 indicators			
The African Women Progress Scoreboard	Assesses progress made in empowering women, captures qualitative issues in relation to performance of gender policies, gap between political commitment and implementation of gender policies. Based on four blocks: Women's Rights; Social Power; Economic Power; Political Power	The qualitative component of the African Gender Development Index Scores 35 issues on 15 areas of performance: Ratification, Reporting, Law, Policy Commitment, Development of Plan, Targets, Institutional Mechanism, Budget, HR (Training), Research, Involvement of civil	UNECA	2004	There is no mention of ACDEG in listing of instruments that it measures progress against (it was established prior to adoption of ACDEG)
		society, Information & dissemination, M&E, Capacity enhancement, Accountability/transparency.			
Africa Gender Equality Index Biennial	An assessment of state of gender equality in Africa, across three dimensions: economic opportunities, human development, and law and institutions . Each dimension draws on set of indicators that provide an overall score for every country. Provides evidence on GE for 52/54 countries, designed not just to measure gender inequality, but to promote development, is action-oriented Beyond the numbers, highlights barriers to women's full participation in Africa's development, providing policymakers—and those advocating for policy change—with robust source of data to understand links between GE & development.	The 40pg 2015 report is accessible here: https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/African_Gender_Equality_Index_2015-EN.pdf Question asked under 'Equality in Law & Institutions': Are women and men equally well represented in institutions? Indicators: Proportion of seats held in national parliaments; Proportion of women in ministerial-level positions; # of justices on constitutional court who are women	AfDB	2015	African countries have requested UNECA and AfDB to have joint Africa gender index. ECA & AfDB started process of harmonizing AGDI and the Africa Gender Equality Index in 2016. Was finalized in 2018 and launched in 2019. Some lessons to be taken forward: To remedy some of challenges faced by AGDI, joint index will: Limit # of indicators to facilitate their collection on regular basis; Avoid redundant indicators; Take into account availability of data selecting indicators; Take into account quality & reliability of indicators.
Africa Gender Index	A composite index intended to gauge how women are faring in three dimensions of human wellbeing-		AfDB & UNECA	2019	This is a consolidation of UNECA's Africa Gender Development Index, and AfDB's
	economic, social and empowerment (political and institutional representation). It complements other gender indices and dashboard indicators aimed at monitoring progress on GE.				Africa Gender Equality Index as per Member States request Limited availability of policy relevant gender statistics poses a challenge to including some very important aspects of gender inequality in the AGI.

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SADC Gender Protocol Barometer Covers SADC Member States	Utilizes two important yardsticks, the empirical SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI) and Citizen Score Card (CSC) to measure progress made towards gender equality in the region, based on the 2008 SADC Gender Protocol.	Annual, 300+pg report	Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance	2009	
	The SGDI measures empirical data on 23 indicators in six sectors: governance ; education; economy; SRHR; HIV and AIDS; and media. The CSC is perception-based.				
	Under governance, the following are measured: women in political decision-making; women in parliament, cabinet and local government; proportion in SADC parliaments and cabinet; decision-makers in public services; women in top leadership positions; women's participation in council meetings; level of participation; proportion of women in election monitoring				
EAC Gender Equality & Development Barometer Covers EAC Member States	A participatory measurement tool that supports and tracks implementation of gender responsiveness by member states. The EAC GED Barometer is used for evidence based advocacy to ensure implementation of key gender commitments in the EAC Gender Equality and Development Act. The EAC Gender Barometer is a participatory, people-centered and well researched report from 5 partner states of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi that contains information and statistical data on various areas which include: Legal and State Obligations to Protect Human Rights; Gender Based Violence; the Media; Education; Health; Power and Decision Making ; Economic Empowerment; Agriculture and Food Security; Land Rights; Trade; Peace and Security; Environmental Management, Extractive Industries, Marginalized groups, Financial Provisions, and Institutional Arrangements.		EASSI	Pilot in 2007	
ACDEG State Report Biennial	ACDEG Compliance, based on State Reporting Guidelines – responsibility of every state party		AGA Secretariat, PAPS, AUC		As of June 2021, only Togo and Rwanda have submitted reports. While Togo has been reviewed internally amongst AGA Platform Members, no State Report has yet been reviewed with State Parties.
					Submitted to AUC, on behalf of the AGA Platform who reviews it
Maputo Protocol State Report Biennially	Report assessing compliance to the Maputo Protocol, and legislative and other measures taken to fulfill their obligations	State Report following guidelines and in accordance with Article 26 of the Maputo Protocol	Submitted to ACHPR	2003	Guidelines for state reports can be accessed here: https://www.achpr.org/reportinprocedure
Afrobarometer Survey	Regular public attitude surveys on democracy , governance , the economy and society in 30+ countries repeated on a regular cycle. A leading source of high-quality data on what Africans are thinking, as well as a leading research project on issues that affect ordinary Africans. A number of surveys have been conducted on women's participation in politics, in governance, in leadership and decision-making, as well as perceptions of women in politics, among others	Surveys, reports, infographs	Afrobarometer	1999	Afrobarometer collects and publishes high-quality, reliable statistical data on Africa which is freely available to the public. Afrobarometer conducts face-to-face interviews in language of the respondent's choice with nationally representative samples, yielding country-level results with a margin of sampling error of +/-2% (for a sample of 2,400) or +/-3% (for a sample of 1,200) at a 95% confidence level.
Women's Political Participation: African Barometer 2021 Annual	Ten indicators measuring percentage of women in political decision making structures; lower houses of parliament, upper houses of parliament, parliament overall, local government, political party leadership, election management and monitoring bodies, speakers, mayors of capital cities, top executive positions, cabinet	236 page report, accessible online, both quantitative and qualitative data	International IDEA, Gender Links, Women in Political Participation (WPP)	March 8, 2021	The Barometer forms part of the International IDEA-led consortium: Enhancing the Inclusion of Women in Political Participation in Africa. Launched on 8 March (International Women's Day) the Barometer aims to imbue the African continent, especially legislators and policymakers, with a ready
	Making use of a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, including sixty case studies from 40 of Africa's 54 countries, the Barometer contains a wealth of analysis and insights. The Barometer explores both the long term structural causes of women's exclusion from political decision-making as well more immediate barriers.				resource through which they are able to assess progress over time in WPP; the underlying reasons, and evidence-based arguments to enhance advocacy campaigns. Accessible here: Women's Political Participation: African Barometer 2021
IPU Index Monthly	Ranking based on the percentage of women in national parliaments , including comparative analyses between countries and annual studies that look at historical trends over decades. See the monthly global and regional averages compiled on the basis of the ranking data.	Ranking, according to percentage of women in upper and lower houses of parliament (where applicable)	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)		The IPU has also published landmark reports on sexism and gender-based violence in parliament, looking at both female MPs and female parliamentary staff. (See the 2016 report and the 2018 report on European parliaments .) IPU's self-assessment toolkit for gender-sensitive parliaments is an essential reference that has been used by dozens of parliaments around the world.
Gender Scorecard	The gender scorecard assesses representation of women in law firms and courts across Africa and around the globe, focusing on women in leadership and managerial positions.	Quantitative data expressed in graphs and tables	Institute for African Women in Law	2021	Accessible here: https://www.africanwomeninlaw.com/genderscorecard