



**ACDEG**

*Gender*

**BAROMETER**

**African  
Charter on  
Democracy,  
Elections and  
Governance  
(ACDEG)  
Gender  
Barometer**

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## Acronyms

<b>ACDEG</b>	African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance
<b>ACHPR</b>	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AGA</b>	African Governance Architecture
<b>AGDI</b>	Africa Gender and Development Index
<b>AGEI</b>	Africa Gender and Equality Index
<b>AGI</b>	Africa Gender Index
<b>APRM</b>	African Peer Review Mechanism
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AWLF</b>	African Women's Leaders Forum
<b>CSC</b>	Citizen Score Card
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>EASSI</b>	East African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women
<b>FEMNET</b>	African Women's Development and Communication Network
<b>GEWE</b>	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
<b>IDEA</b>	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
<b>IPU</b>	Inter-Parliamentary Union
<b>IYWD</b>	Institute for Young Women's Development
<b>MS</b>	Member State(s)
<b>PAP</b>	Pan African Parliament
<b>REC</b>	Regional Economic Community
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SGDI</b>	SADC Gender and Development Index
<b>SOAWR</b>	Solidarity for African Women's Rights
<b>SP</b>	State Parties
<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>WGDD</b>	Women, Gender and Development Directorate

## Introduction

This brief provides contextual background on the development of the African Charter on Democracy and Elections and Governance (ACDEG)'s Gender Barometer, the methodology and process employed, relevant provisions within the Charter that the barometer is based on, and further elaborations on the source of data.

This assignment was carried out by Nebila Abdulmelik<sup>1</sup>, who was commissioned to undertake this work by the Institute for Young Women's Development (IYWD), under the auspices of the African Women Leaders Forum (AWLF). A reference group<sup>2</sup> that was put in place provided feedback and guidance on the indicators of the barometer, as well as the development of the barometer in its totality.

The ACDEG Gender Barometer seeks to measure levels of implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG), the premier continental instrument on issues pertaining to governance. The barometer will seek to track ratification, domestication and implementation of ACDEG's gender provisions. The barometer will be used as an accountability and advocacy tool to push for greater engagement of women in governance.

## ACDEG & Relevant Provisions

While ACDEG is not a traditional women's rights instrument, it has a wide range of provisions that advance women's political rights. These provisions include mandating States to: 'promote gender equality in public and private institutions; eliminate all forms of discrimination, especially those based on...gender; adopt legislative and administrative measures to guarantee the rights of women; protect the right to equality before the law and equal protection by the law; create necessary conditions for full and active participation of women in decision-making...at all levels; take all possible measures to encourage full and active participation of women in electoral process and ensure gender parity in representation at all levels; endeavor to provide free and compulsory basic education to all, especially girls; ensure literacy of citizens above compulsory school age, particularly women'.<sup>3</sup>

In reference to youth, ACDEG specifically calls for States to 'promote the participation of social groups with special needs, including the youth and people with disabilities, in governance processes'<sup>4</sup>. AWLF thus has an opportunity to push for young women's greater participation, representation and leadership in decision-making through ACDEG, amongst other instruments, particularly in those Member States that have ratified the Charter, which stood at 36 as of March 28, 2022.

This brief, as well as the barometer, borrows significantly from the 2019 article by Nebila Abdulmelik and Tsion Belay, titled *Advancing Women's Political Rights in Africa – the Potential and Promise of ACDEG*.<sup>5</sup> Both the paper and this barometer seek to begin necessary conversations about the role of ACDEG in advancing women's political rights and narrowing the gap between those engaging on ACDEG and those engaging on women's political rights in Africa. ACDEG provides a good basis and framework to operate from for member states – some of whom already have suitable policies, and more importantly suitable practices, in place that emerge from a range of normative frameworks, including the Maputo Protocol<sup>6</sup>.

ACDEG complements these frameworks and 'makes a further case for women's full and meaningful participation in public and private life by obligating states to take concrete

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<sup>2</sup> Please refer to the annex for the full list of reference group members and their bios.

<sup>3</sup> See full text of ACDEG for more details.

<sup>4</sup> ACDEG Article 31 (1)

<sup>5</sup> Abdulmelik N, Belay T. Advancing Women's Political Rights in Africa: The Promise and Potential of ACDEG. *Africa Spectrum*. 2019;54(2):147–161. doi:10.1177/0002039719881321

<sup>6</sup> The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa is better known and referred to as the Maputo Protocol

## steps to guarantee women's political rights'.<sup>7</sup>

ACDEG highlights gender equality as a key pillar for deepening democratic governance. It enjoins AU member states to create the necessary conditions for the full and active participation of women in democracy and governance processes (Articles 3.7, 8.2, and 29). This is significant, as it indicates a recognition and appreciation by member states of the necessity of a gender-conscious approach to democratic and participatory governance. Even though the women-specific provisions of ACDEG were already covered under the other women's rights instruments that preceded it, the Charter complements these – most important among them the Maputo Protocol – by reiterating the stated substantive political rights of women. Whereas women's rights instruments have had provisions on political participation, here an instrument dealing with democratic governance is equally cognizant of and has provisions for gender. The stress on women in ACDEG, therefore, is a reaffirmation of AU member states' commitment to women's empowerment – particularly considering that ACDEG is not, in the traditional sense, a women's rights instrument.<sup>8</sup> Enhancing women's political empowerment is dependent on a complex interplay of sociocultural, economic, and political factors.

Indeed, ACDEG lays emphasis on the universality, interdependence, and indivisibility of human rights (Article 6) and makes provision for free and compulsory basic education and literacy for all – especially girls and women (Articles 43.1 and 43.2). It further speaks to the importance of equitable allocation of the nation's wealth and natural resources (Article 33.6) as well as the need for equality before the law and equal protection by the law (Article 10.3). State parties must ensure that measures to enhance women's socio-economic and legal status are part and parcel of efforts towards increased political participation. The introduction of day-care facilities in parliament, equal pay for work of equal value, and progressive policies that ensure women's access, control, and ownership of resources are cases in point. Article 13 of the Maputo Protocol lends credence to this assertion in mandating states to “adopt and enforce legislative and other measures to guarantee women equal opportunities.”

Complementary to this, Article 8 of ACDEG calls on state parties to “adopt legislative and administrative measures to guarantee the rights of women.” Both the Maputo Protocol and ACDEG rightly recognize the interconnected nature of rights – putting economic, social, and political rights side by side. Furthermore, by explicitly including a provision on literacy and education, there seems to be a recognition that failing to tackle these issues would by default marginalize women from electoral processes.<sup>9</sup>

### A breakdown of the relevant gender provisions within ACDEG is below:

Art 3(6)	Promotion of gender equality in public and private institutions
Art 8(1)	State Parties shall eliminate all forms of discrimination, especially those based on political opinion, gender, ethnic, religious and racial grounds as well as any other form of intolerance
Art 8 (2)	State Parties shall adopt legislative and administrative measures to guarantee the rights of women, ethnic minorities, migrants, people with disabilities, refugees and displaced persons and other marginalized and vulnerable social groups.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

<sup>9</sup> Ibid

<sup>9</sup> Abdulmelik N, Belay T. Advancing Women's Political Rights in Africa: The Promise and Potential of ACDEG. *Africa Spectrum*. 2019;54(2):147-161. doi:10.1177/0002039719881321



Art 10 (3)	State Parties shall protect the right to equality before the law and equal protection by the law as a fundamental precondition for a just and democratic society
Art 21 (2)	Electoral Observer Missions shall...take due cognizance of principles of... gender equality
Art 29 (1)	State Parties shall recognize the crucial role of women in development and strengthening of democracy
Art 29 (2)	State Parties shall create the necessary conditions for full and active participation of women in the decision-making processes and structures at all levels as a fundamental element in the promotion and exercise of a democratic culture
Art 29 (3)	State Parties shall take all possible measures to encourage the full and active participation of women in the electoral process and ensure gender parity in representation at all levels, including legislatures
Art 31 (1)	State Parties shall promote participation of social groups with special needs, including youth and people with disabilities in the governance process
Art 33 (6)	Equitable allocation of the nation's wealth and natural resources
Art 43 (1)	State Parties shall endeavor to provide free and compulsory basic education to all, especially girls, rural inhabitants, minorities, people with disabilities and other marginalized social groups
Art 43 (2)	State Parties shall ensure the literacy of citizens above compulsory school age, particularly women, rural inhabitants, minorities, people with disabilities, and other marginalized social groups

The provisions within the Charter reiterate the necessity of women's participation, representation, and leadership in African governance and decision-making spaces. Coupled with its state reporting process, this ACDEG Gender Barometer creates a solid basis from which to push for the meaningful rather than tokenistic engagement of women and women's rights groups vis-a-vis ensuring accountability regarding the numerous provisions that speak to women and girls.

Conscious that it is too early at this point to assess ACDEG's impact in advancing women's political rights, particularly considering the numerous other frameworks in place, and therefore the challenge of attribution, the nascent stage of state reporting and the relatively short time frame since ACDEG came into force, further study in this under-researched area at a later point in time will be essential to shaping and informing both policy and practice.<sup>10</sup>

AU member states must undertake practical steps to implement ACDEG and other AU shared values instruments that speak to women's rights. These steps must be holistic, taking into account the interconnected and interrelated nature of rights across social, political, and economic divides. Furthermore, creating impactful change will require state actors to

<sup>10</sup> Abdulmetik N, Belay T. Advancing Women's Political Rights in Africa: The Promise and Potential of ACDEG. *Africa Spectrum*. 2019;54(2):147-161. doi:10.1177/0002039719881321



address the structural barriers to women's political participation and harmonize these shared values with norms and practices at the national as well as local level. The steps should be reported on periodically, to facilitate monitoring and the sharing of comparable lessons.

Furthermore, continental and regional institutions – namely, the AU and RECs – should play a central role in ensuring the effective implementation of ACDEG by providing technical support to member states; popularizing the Charter among member states, gender machineries, and among civil society as well as women's rights organizations; and rewarding reporting and compliance, to accelerate implementation and monitoring.<sup>11</sup>

It is clear that the utility of the Charter for advocacy purposes has by no means been fully exploited yet. Women's rights activists, practitioners, organizations, and gender machineries must capitalize on the numerous and substantive provisions of ACDEG. Effective implementation of ACDEG's provisions on women's political rights requires all relevant stakeholders to work together at multiple levels, to pool necessary resources, and to promote the universal ratification, domestication, and implementation of the Charter. Only then can the potential and promise of ACDEG be fully realized.<sup>12</sup>

## Methodology & Approach

The methodology and approach adopted for this assignment is informed by an understanding that this work builds on what already exists, thus the imperative to learn from comparable processes and the experiences and expertise of others. Before delving straight into the development of the Barometer, background work was done in preparation for the development of the barometer, ensuring necessary reflection.

This inception phase consisted of a brief mapping. While it was not as extensive as initially envisaged<sup>13</sup> due to resource constraints, the mapping that is annexed identifies existing and comparable barometers, scorecards, and indexes and outlines what each measures, the institutions leading them, their format and date of establishment, based on available data. The mapping was undertaken to determine the niche of this barometer, to ensure there are no duplication of efforts and to maximize and build on what already exists.

Based on this inception phase, the second phase consisted of the formulation of indicators. The indicators were developed on the basis of the gender provisions of ACDEG (see above), as well as identification of data sources for each. While there were originally 17 indicators that were proposed, these were later cut down to nine with consideration for limited time, human and financial resources, availability of data, reliability of data for certain indicators and/or certain countries, the potential for data overload and lack of focus with too many, and prioritization of indicators. Considering this is the inaugural edition of the barometer and that it will be released and updated periodically, further indicators can be considered for future editions, particularly when greater resources are availed for the assignment. The indicators built on existing data sets and other accountability tools including barometers, scorecards, and indexes. The third phase consisted of sourcing of data and populating the barometer with data from various sources, while ensuring the integrity of data through quality control measures. The fourth phase consisted of validation, finalization and launch of the barometer.

Throughout this process, there have been a number of feedback rounds with AWLF, as well as with a reference group that was constituted for this purpose. The reference group provided feedback, guidance and approval on the indicators, on various versions of the barometer, as well as on the process and final output. Drafts of the outline of the barometer,

<sup>11</sup> Ibid

<sup>12</sup> Ibid

<sup>13</sup> The initial scoping study that was proposed would have been much more extensive, including surveys and interviews to crowdsource data and benefit from primary sources of data, as well as anecdotes on experiences, journeys and reflections in the process taken to develop, popularize, and make use of the tools. The study would also have further sought insights into challenges gathering data, garnering political will towards their acceptability and uptake, overlaps in data being measured, and the process of developing them. The scoping study was also envisaged to highlight any additional information that will be useful and insightful towards the development of the ACDEG Gender Barometer, making sure to avoid the pitfalls of those that preceded it, while also identifying a specific niche.

the completed barometer as well as this brief have been continuously updated to reflect feedback and input from the consultations carried out with the reference group and AWLF. Aside from soliciting feedback from AWLF and the reference group, the study was subjected to validation by stakeholders in order to ensure ownership, legitimacy, and rigor, as well as to fill in any gaps that may exist.

In developing the ACDEG gender barometer and thinking ahead to its usage, there were a number of aspects that were and should continue to be considered. These include; availability and accessibility of data, data sources, willingness of government and other institutional counterparts to collaborate and cooperate, the likelihood of the barometer's uptake and use, as well as the possibility of duplication of existing instruments.

This barometer builds on existing accountability tools but focuses exclusively on ACDEG and its gender provisions. It is for this reason that the barometer only consists of the 36 countries which are state parties to the Charter, including the latest ratification in February 2022, Kenya. All of the indicators are derived from the provisions within ACDEG, and relate to a particular article of the Charter. What the barometer thus does, is to aggregate data from various tools and data sets that exist.

### Notes on Data Collection

On women in parliament, the 2022 IPU index was used, but as the IPU index separates lower and upper houses, the figures have been manually combined to give one consolidated percentage (adding up the number of seats in both upper and lower houses, and the number of women in both, dividing them and then multiplying by 100 to get a percentage), where the data was available and/or depending on the existence of an upper/lower house. This was done for the following: Algeria, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa and South Sudan.

There was no data on Sahrawi Democratic Arab Republic.

There was no data on Sudan as parliament is currently suspended.

On heads of state or deputy heads of state or government, Zambia's immediate past Vice President was also a woman, Inonge Wina, the first in such a position, who served from January 2015 up till August 2021. She was replaced with HE Mutale Namulango who remains in the position to date. Gambia's Vice President Isatou Touray has occupied the position since March 2019, and is the third woman to do so. The first, Isatou Njie-Saidy held the position for twenty years, from 1997 to 2017, followed by Fatoumata Tambajang who held it for a year. Ethiopia is the only state party to have a sitting female head of state, HE Sahle-Work Zewde. It is noteworthy that this position is mainly ceremonial, as the Prime Minister is the head of government.

On literacy rate of women above compulsory school age, the data is taken from UNESCO's data set on literacy rate of adult females above the age of 15, emerging from SDG Target 4.6.2. Most of the data is derived from 2018, with some countries having more recent data, including Cote D'Ivoire, South Africa, and Togo having data from 2019; and Mali from 2020. On the other hand, countries including Ethiopia, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, only had data from 2017. Chad only had data from 2016 and Gambia and Malawi only had data from 2015. There was no data for Angola, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau and Lesotho.

On compulsory free education for girls, that indicator was replaced with completion rate of primary school by girls as data was available on that indicator. Further, the existence of free and compulsory education is important, but insufficient considering the high number who do not enroll but the even higher number who do not complete their schooling. This was thus seen as a more indicative indicator of the state of education in the respective

countries. Data was taken from UNESCO's data set on completion rate of primary schools disaggregated by sex, stemming from SDG Target 4.1.2. Most countries had data from 2020, with the exception of Rwanda, whose data is from 2015 and Benin whose data is from 2018. There is no data for Seychelles.

On special measures in place, data was taken from IDEA's Gender Quota Database. Data wasn't available for the following countries: Chad, Comoros, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Nigeria, Seychelles and Zambia.

On ratification of global and continental instruments, all countries except for Sudan have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). However, five ratified with reservations – these are Algeria, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mauritania and Niger. All but 7 of the 36 countries are state party to the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, otherwise known as the Maputo Protocol. Those seven countries are: CAR, Chad, Madagascar, Niger, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, South Sudan and Sudan.

On women in ministerial positions, data was gathered from IPU and UN Women's Women in Politics 2021 mapping. Data is as of January 1, 2021. On women in local government, data was gathered from UN DESA's data sets of SDG Target 5.5.1b, looking at the proportion of elected seats held by women in deliberative bodies of local government (%). Most countries' data comes from 2018, with the exception of Cameroon, which has data from 2020. Several countries have data from 2019, including: Algeria, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia.

On access and ownership of land, data from UN DESA was used, based on the indicator for SDG Goal 5, Indicator 5.a.1 which looks at the proportion of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex (%). The disadvantage of this indicator is that it limits the data to agricultural land. Furthermore, much of the data for the countries of focus are not disaggregated by gender. Data for the following countries is from 2018: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Togo, and Zambia. Ethiopia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone's data is from 2019; Malawi from 2020; and Chad, Lesotho and Rwanda from 2014.

## Recommendations

AU member states to:

- Undertake practical steps to implement ACDEG and other AU instruments that speak to women's rights, taking into account the interconnected and interrelated nature of rights across social, political, and economic divides
- Mobilize requisite support and resources
- Address systemic and structural barriers to women's political participation
- Harmonize AU shared values with norms and practices at national and local levels
- Report periodically, to facilitate monitoring and the sharing of comparable lessons

AU and RECs to:

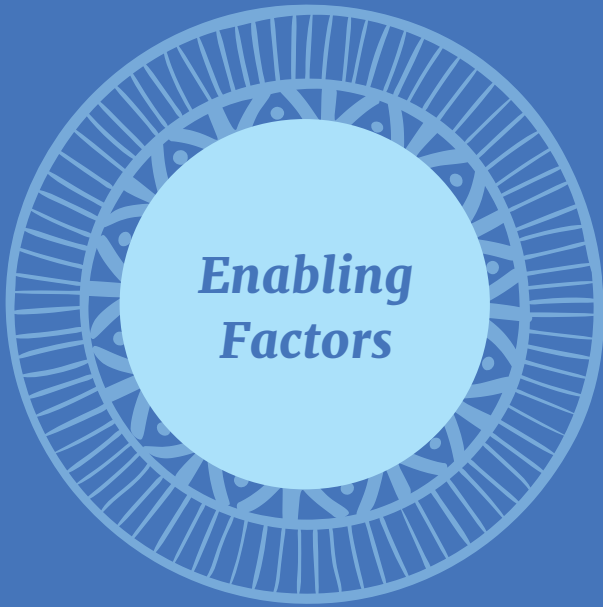
- Provide technical support to member states
- Popularize Charter and ACDEG Gender Barometer among member states, gender machineries, civil society as well as women's rights organizations
- Reward reporting and compliance, to accelerate implementation and monitoring

Women's rights activists, practitioners, organizations, and gender machineries to:

- Popularize and capitalize on numerous and substantive gender provisions of ACDEG
- Utilize the ACDEG Gender Barometer as an advocacy and accountability tool
- Promote ACDEG's universal ratification, domestication, and implementation
- Meaningfully engage in state reporting and review processes at the level of the member state, as well as with the AGA Platform members

AWLF to:

- Disseminate barometer widely to measure progress of state parties in implementing its gender provisions
- Work closely with AGA and its platform members to ensure synergy and coherence and uptake of barometer, as a complement to formal state reporting process
- Update and release barometer periodically
- Expand barometer to cover more of the provisions in Charter based on availability of data and resources in coming years (such as indicators around measures to address sexual and gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights, unpaid care, access to resources, gender-responsive budgeting, day-care facilities in parliament, reform of discriminatory legislation, special measures for marginalized groups)
- Partner with institutions such as Afrobarometer to complement this barometer with citizen perception surveys



# Socio- economic Factors

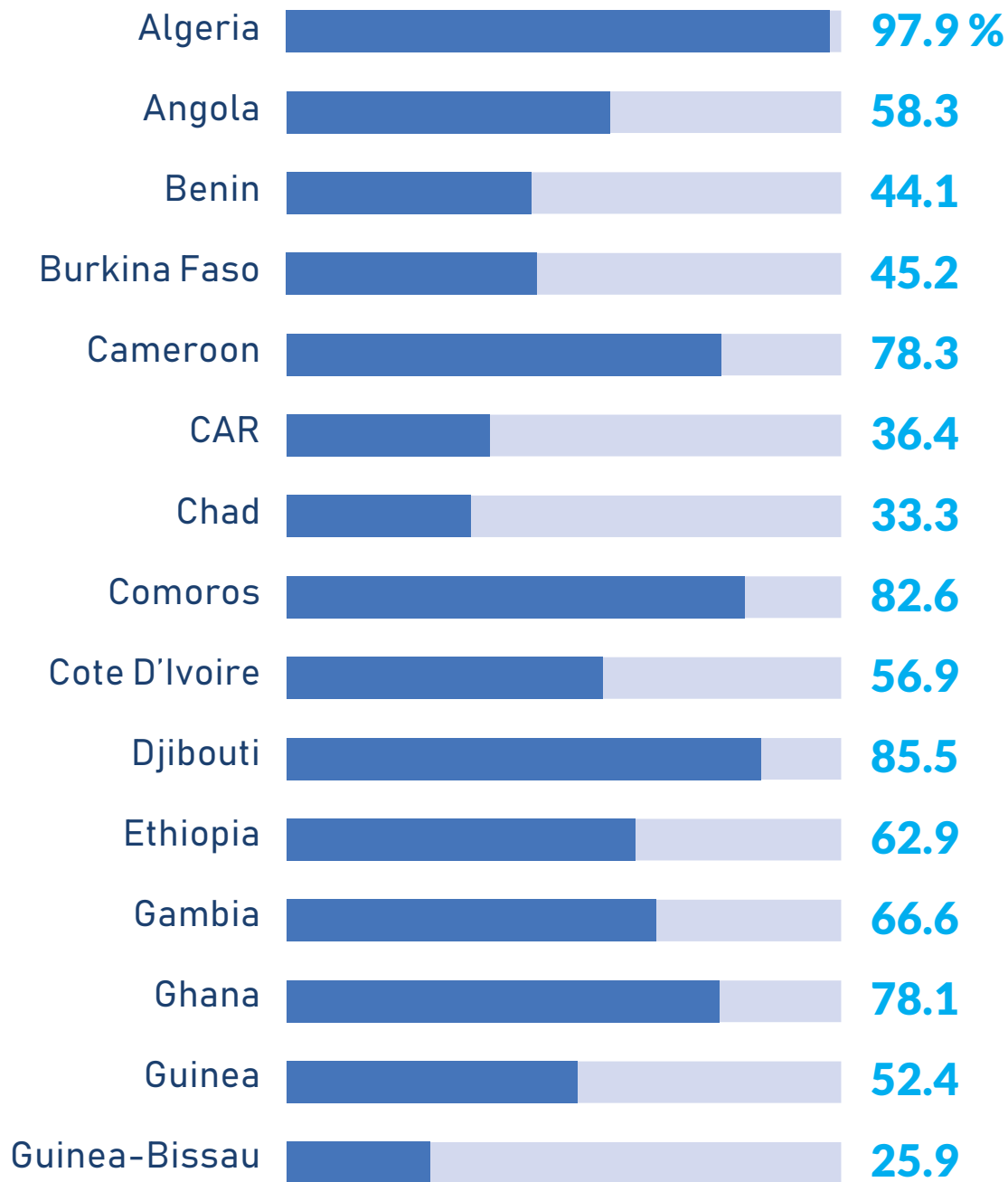


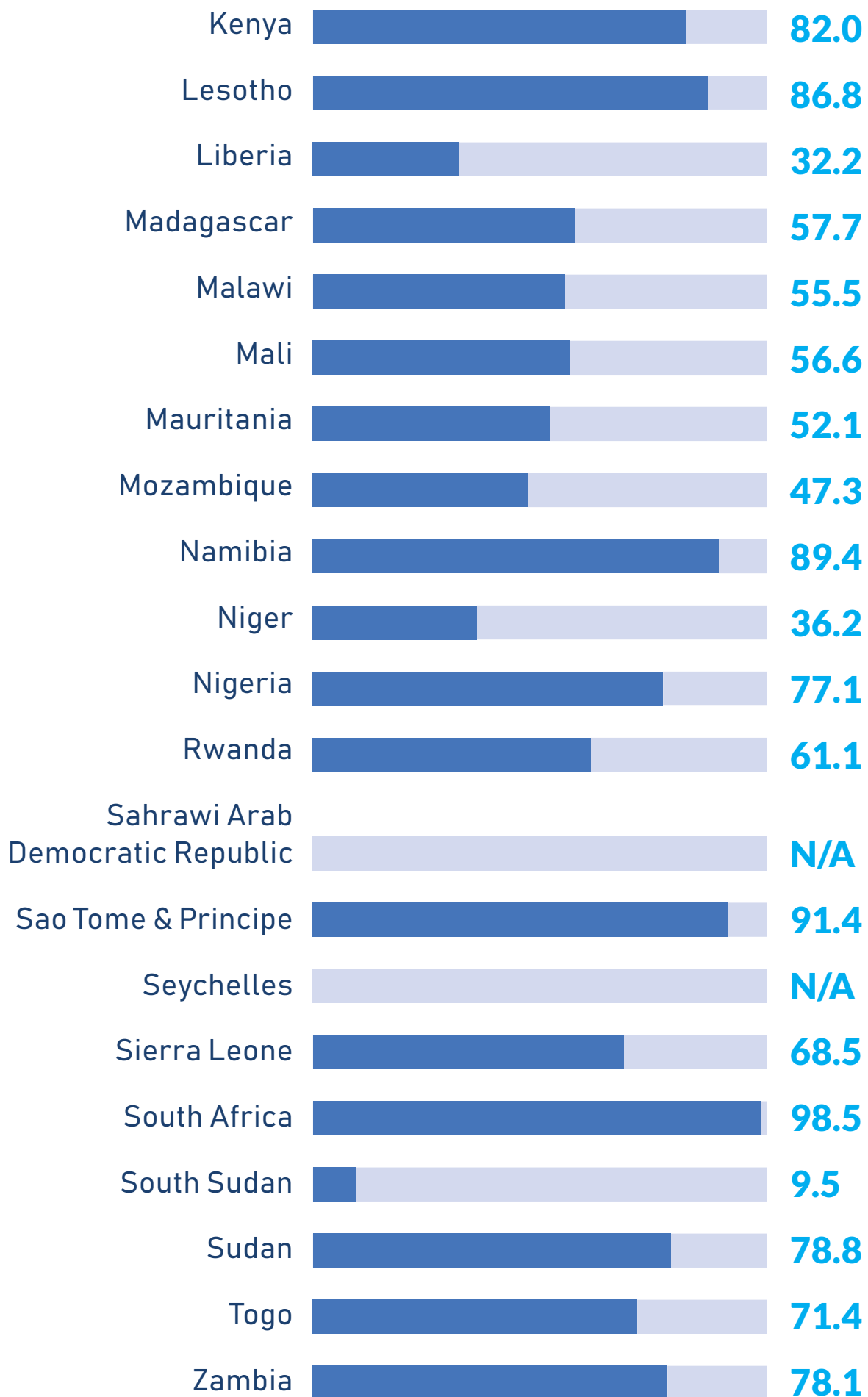
# 1.1

## Completion Rate of Primary Education of Girls

Art 3(6),  
Art 29(2),  
Art 43(1)

**Data Source** UNESCO <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (SDG 4, Target 4.1.2)







# 1.2

Art 3(6),  
Art 29(2),  
Art 43 (2)

## Literacy Rate of Women (above compulsory school age)

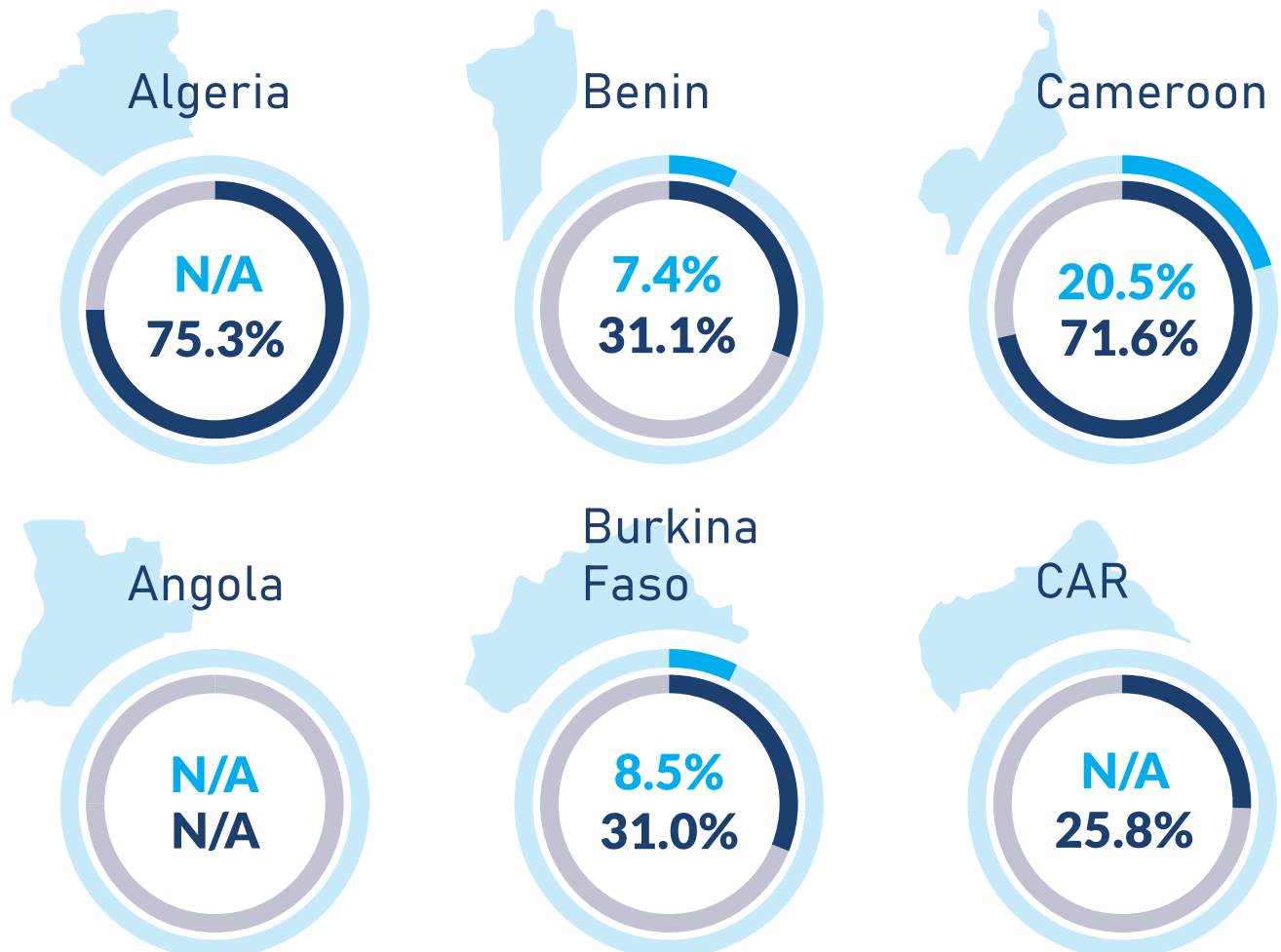
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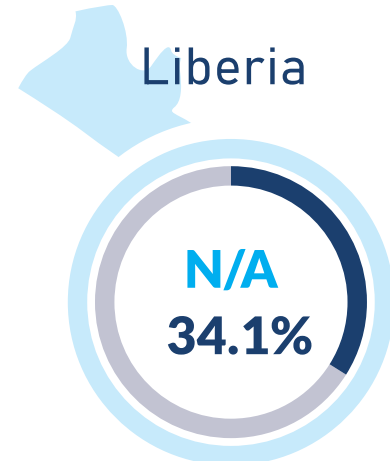
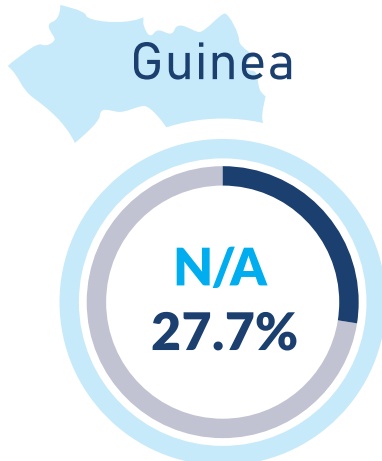
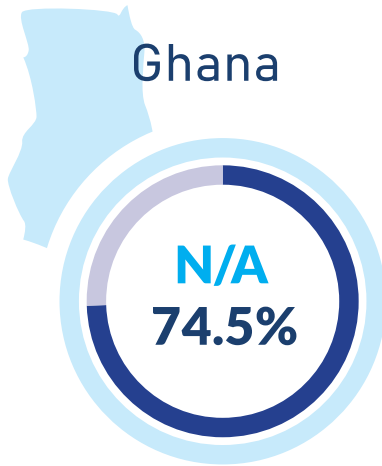
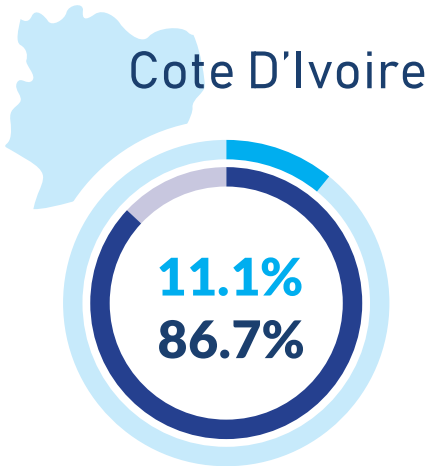
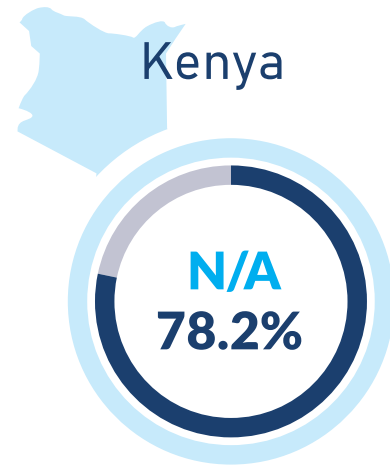
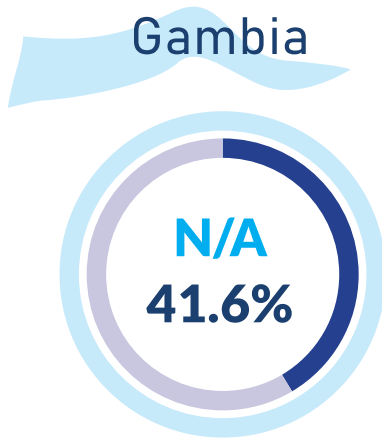
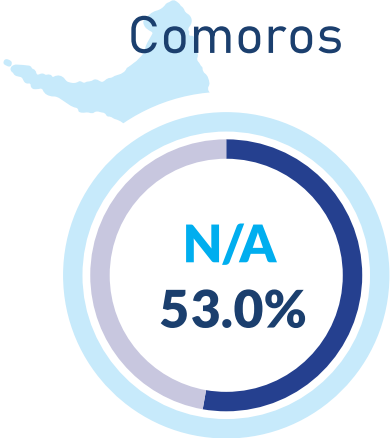
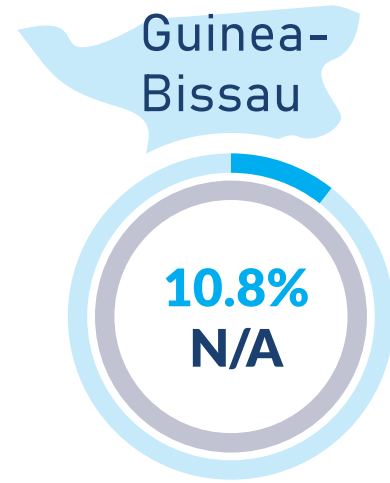
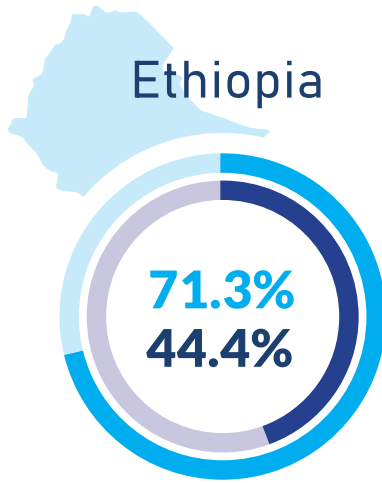
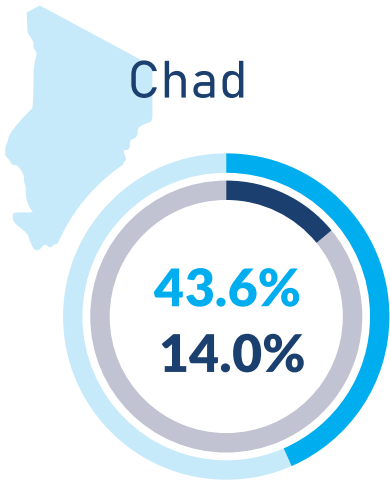
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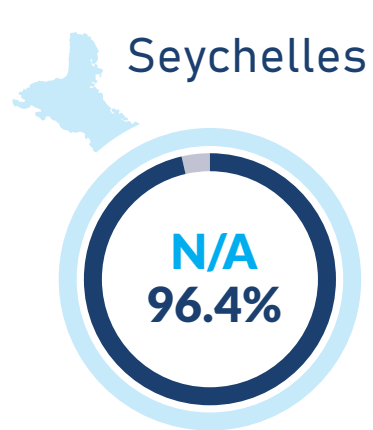
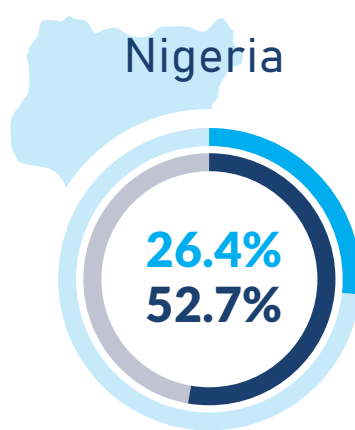
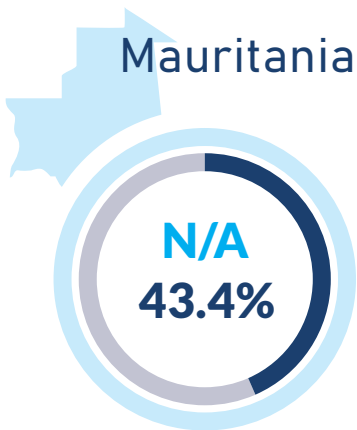
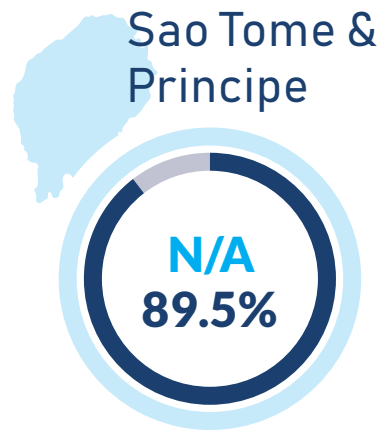
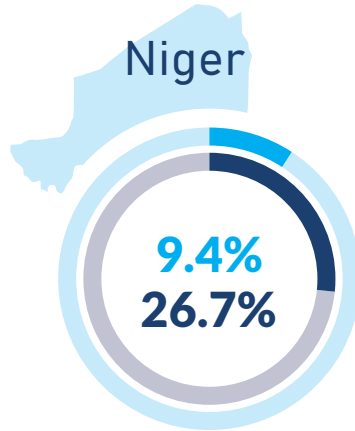
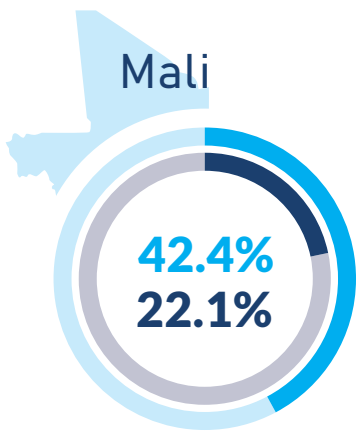
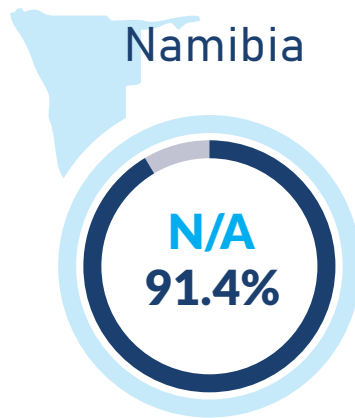
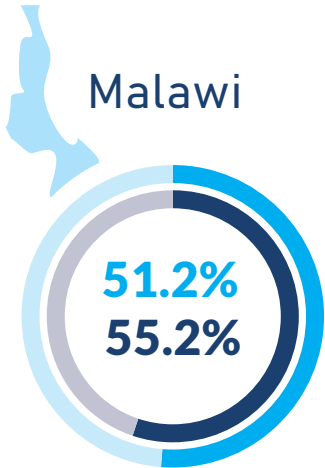
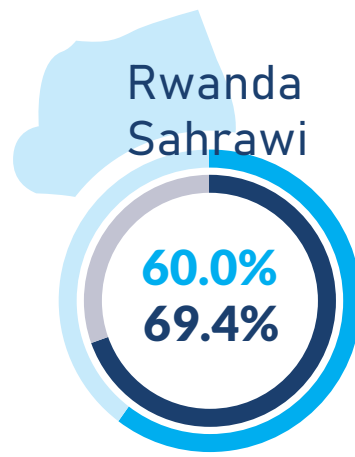
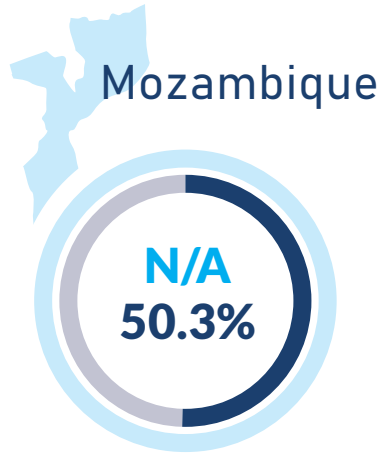
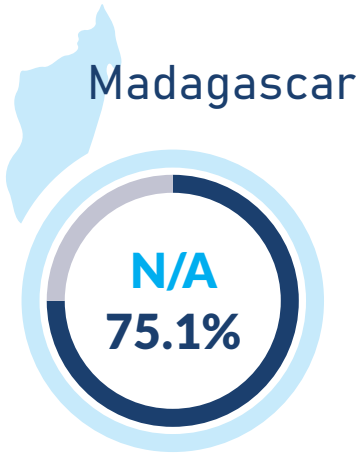
Art 33 (6)

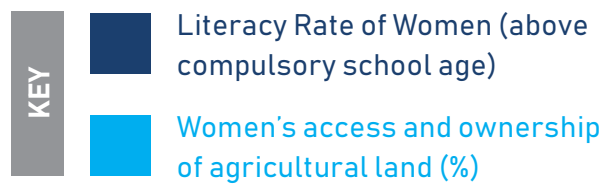
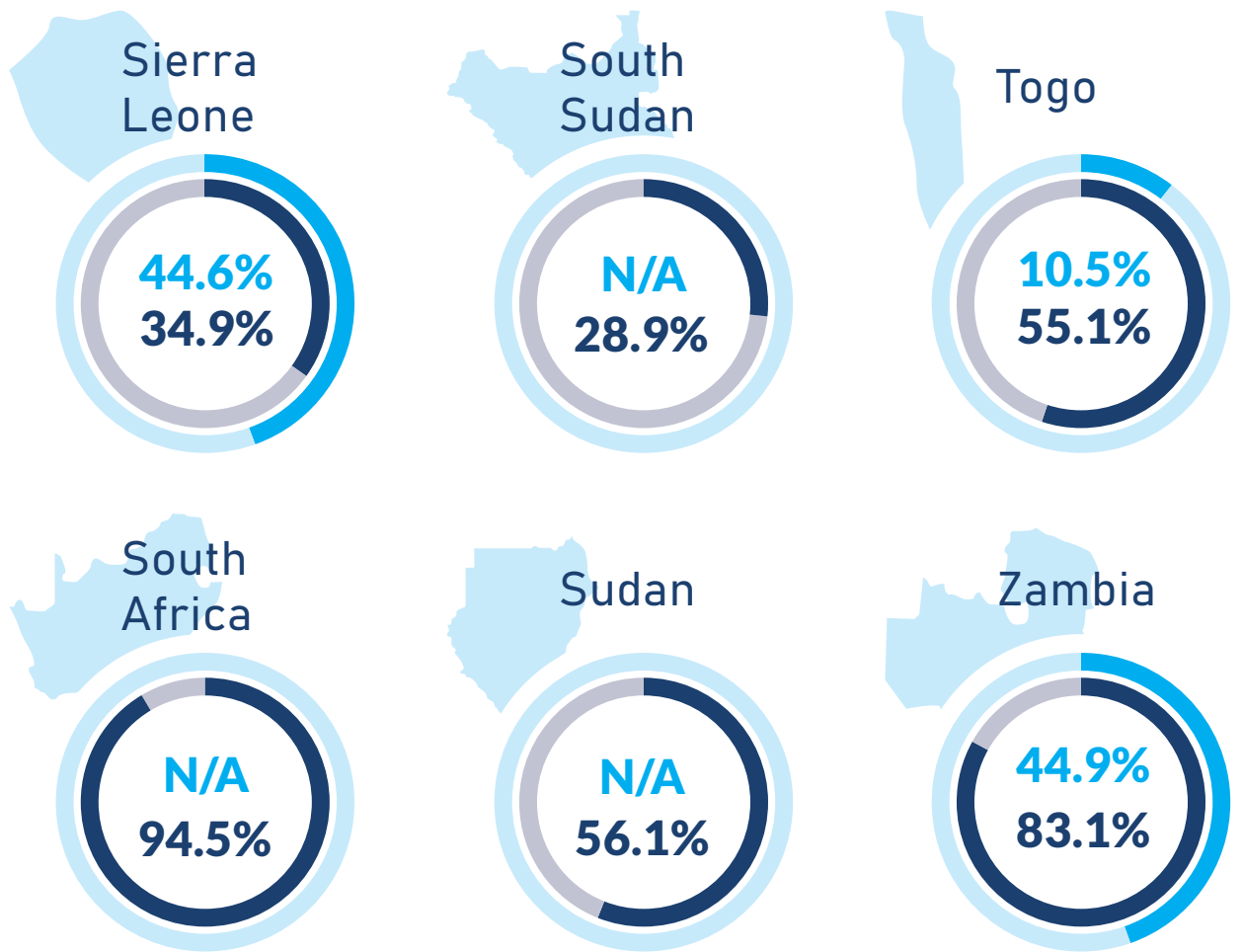
## Women's access and ownership of agricultural land (%)

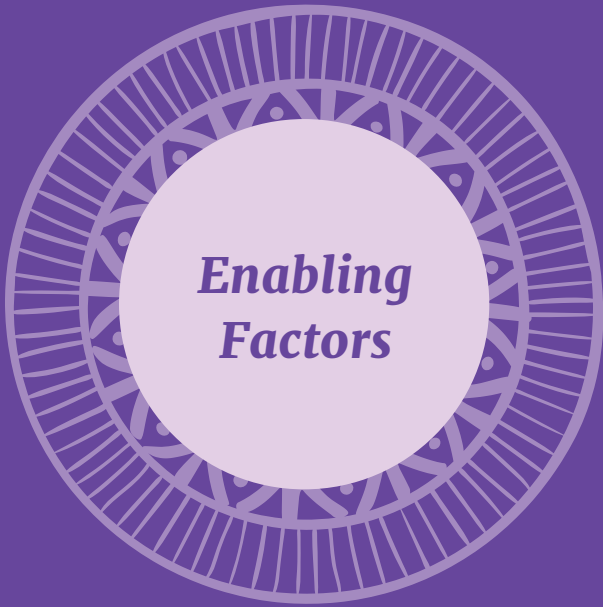
UNESCO <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (SDG 4, Target 4.6.2)











# Legal, Institutional Frameworks



# 2.1

Art 3(6),  
Art 8(2),  
Art 29 (2)

## Special Measure in place?

### Data Source

IDEA Gender Quota Database  
<https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/gender-quotas/database>


# 2.2

Art 29 (2)

## Status of Ratification of Regional and Global Instruments (CEDAW, Maputo)


OHCHR <https://indicators.ohchr.org/>  
AU Treaties Status List

### Algeria

 Legislated candidate quotas for lower house, reserved seats at sub-national level, voluntary political party quotas

 *Ratified both CEDAW (with reservations) and Maputo Protocol*

### Angola

 Legislated candidate quota at lower house and at sub-national level


 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*


### Benin

 Voluntary political party quota

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*

### Burkina Faso

 Legislated candidate quota at lower house and at sub-national level


 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*

### Cameroon

 Voluntary political party quota

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*

### CAR


 legislated candidate quota at lower house and at sub-national level

 *Ratified CEDAW*

**Chad**  N/A


 *Ratified CEDAW*  
.....

**Comoros**  N/A


 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*  
.....


**Cote D'Ivoire**

 Voluntary political party quota

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*  
.....

**Djibouti**

 Reserved seats at lower house

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*  
.....


**Ethiopia**

 Legislated candidate quota at lower house


 *Ratified both CEDAW (with reservations) and Maputo Protocol*  
.....

**Gambia**


 N/A

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*  
.....

**Ghana**  N/A

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*  
.....


**Guinea**

 Legislated candidate quota at lower level, reserved seats at sub-national level


 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*  
.....


**Guinea-Bissau**

 N/A


 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*  
.....

**Kenya**

 Voluntary political party quota, reserved seats for lower and upper houses, as well as at sub-national level

























 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*  
.....

**Lesotho**

 Legislated candidate quotas for lower house, reserved seats at sub-national level


 *Ratified both CEDAW (with reservations) and Maputo Protocol*  
.....



<b>Liberia</b>	 Legislated candidate quotas for lower house	<b>Namibia</b>	 Legislated candidate quotas at sub-national level, voluntary political party quotas
	 <i>Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol</i> .....		 <i>Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol</i> .....
<b>Madagascar</b>	 N/A	<b>Niger</b>	 Reserved seats at lower house and at sub-national level, voluntary political party quotas
	 <i>Ratified CEDAW</i> .....		 <i>Ratified CEDAW (with reservations)</i> .....
<b>Malawi</b>	 Voluntary political party quota	<b>Nigeria</b>	 N/A
	 <i>Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol</i> .....		 <i>Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol</i> .....
<b>Mali</b>	 Legislated candidate quotas, voluntary political party quotas	<b>Rwanda</b>	 Reserved seats at lower and upper houses, legislated candidate quotas at sub-national level
	 <i>Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol</i> .....		 <i>Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol</i> .....
<b>Mauritania</b>	 Legislated candidate quotas, reserved seats at sub-national level	<b>Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic</b>	 N/A
	 <i>Ratified both CEDAW (with reservations) and Maputo Protocol</i> .....		 <i>No</i> .....
<b>Mozambique</b>	 Voluntary political party quota	<b>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</b>	 Legislated candidate quotas at lower house
	 <i>Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol</i> .....		 <i>Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol</i> .....


## Seychelles


 N/A

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*

.....


## Sierra Leone


 Reserved seats at sub-national level

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*

.....


## South Africa

 Legislated candidate quotas at sub-national level, voluntary political party quotas

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*

.....

## South Sudan

 Legislated candidate quotas at lower house, reserved seats at sub-national level

 *Ratified CEDAW*

.....


## Sudan


 Reserved seats at lower house

 *Haven't ratified both instruments*

.....

## Togo


 Legislated candidate quotas at lower house

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*

.....

## Zambia

 N/A

 *Ratified both CEDAW and Maputo Protocol*

.....

KEY



Special Measure in place?



Status of Ratification of Regional and Global Instruments (CEDAW, Maputo)



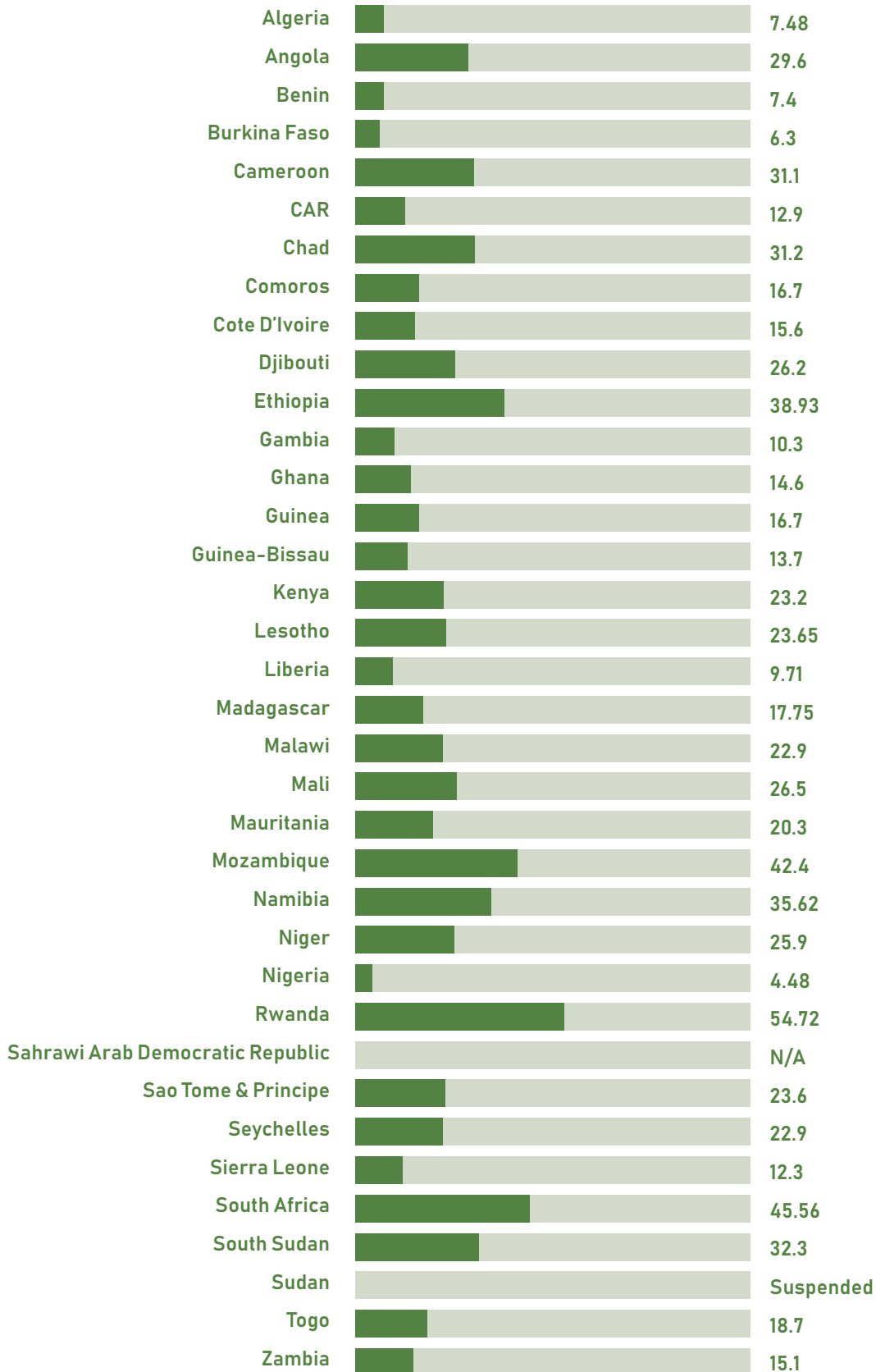
# Participation, Leadership and Representation



# 3.1

## % of Women in Parliament

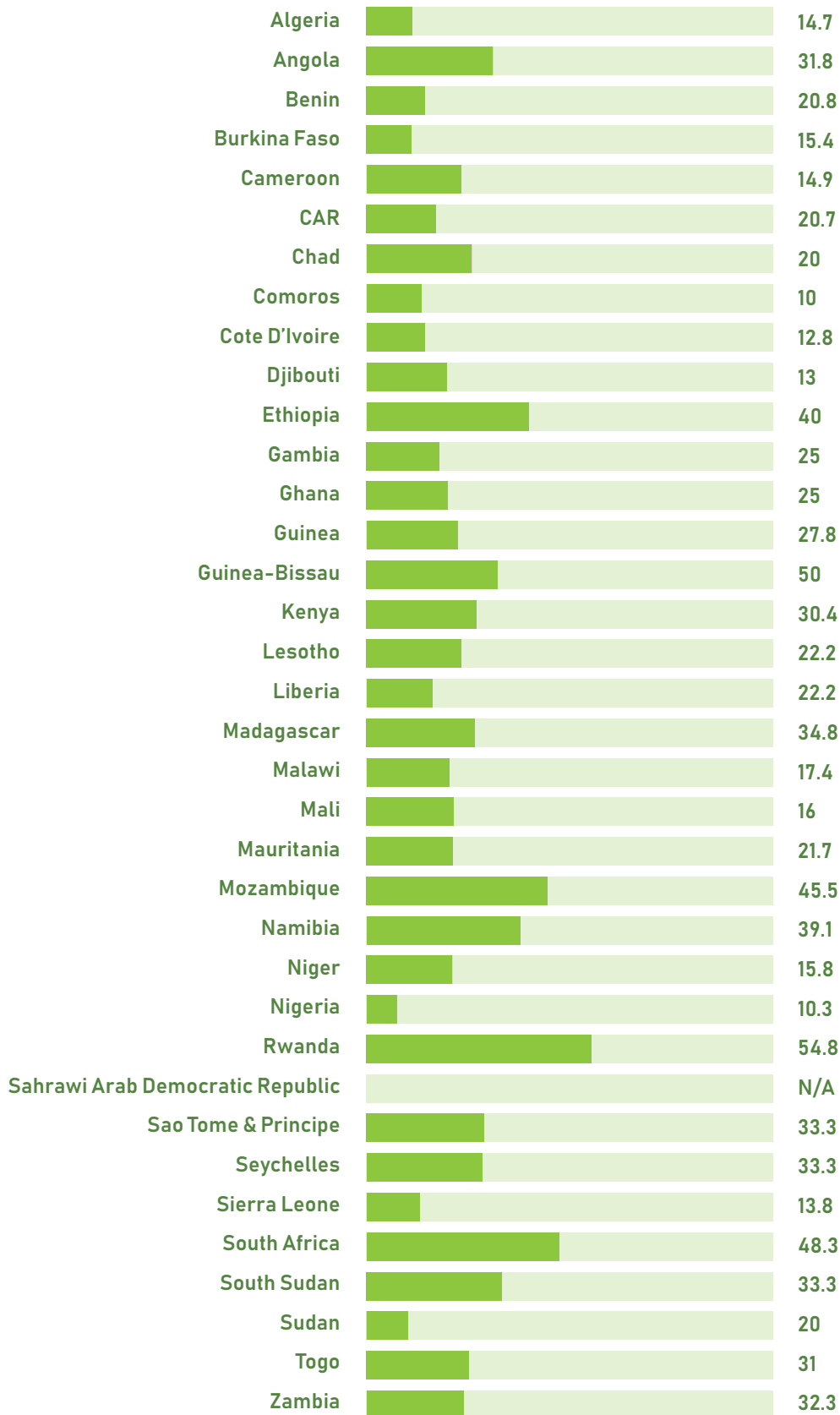
Art 3(6),  
Art 29(3)



# 3.2

## % of Women in Ministerial Positions

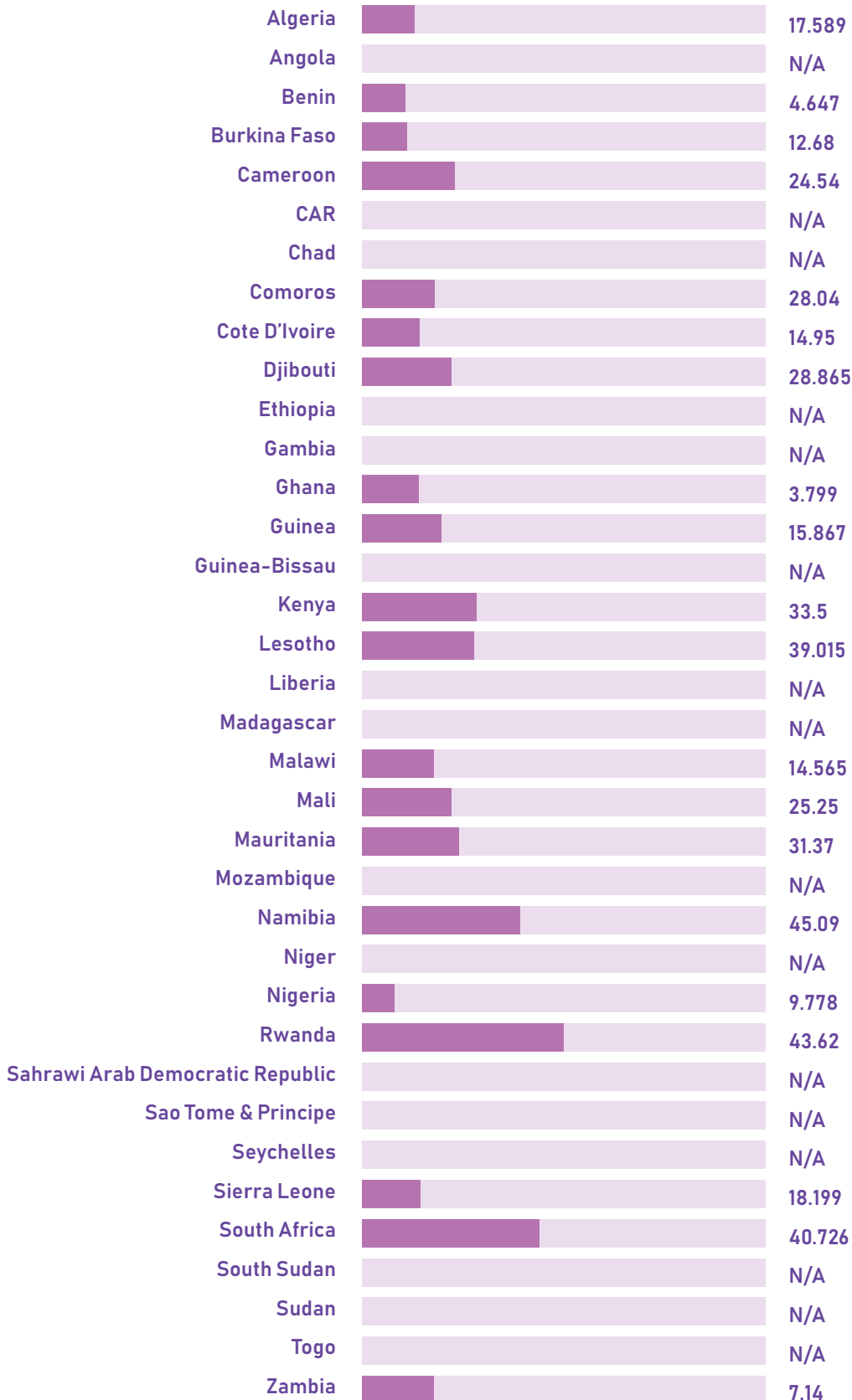
Art 3(6),  
Art 29(3)



# 3.3

## % of Women in Local Government

Art 3(6),  
Art 29(1),  
Art 29(3)



# 3.4

## Women as Head or Deputy Head of State/ Government?





## Annexes – ACDEG Ratification Status List

No	COUNTRY/PAYS	DATE OF/DE SIGNATURE	DATE OF/DE RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION	DATE DEPOSITED/ DATE DE DEPOT
1	Algeria	14/07/2012	20/11/2016	10/01/2017
2	Angola	27/01/2012	08/06/2021	29/07/2021
3	Benin	16/07/2007	28/06/2012	11/07/2012
4	Botswana	-	-	-
5	Burkina Faso	02/08/2007	26/05/2010	06/07/2010
6	Burundi	20/06/2007	-	-
7	Cameroon	-	24/08/2011	16/01/2012
8	Central African Rep.	28/06/2008	24/04/2017	06/03/2019
9	Cape Verde	27/01/2012	-	-
10	Chad	22/01/2009	11/07/2011	13/10/2011
11	Côte d'Ivoire	11/06/2009	16/10/2013	28/11/2013
12	Comoros	02/02/2010	30/11/2016	06/01/2017
13	Congo	18/06/2007	-	-
14	Djibouti	15/06/2007	02/12/2012	22/01/2013
15	Democratic Rep. of Congo	29/06/2008	-	-
16	Egypt	-	-	-
17	Equatorial Guinea	30/01/2011	-	-
18	Eritrea	-	-	-
19	Ethiopia	28/12/2007	05/12/2008	06/01/2009
20	Gabon	02/02/2010	-	-
21	Gambia	29/01/2008	11/06/2018	04/02/2019
22	Ghana	15/01/2008	06/09/2010	19/10/2010
23	Guinea-Bissau	17/06/2008	23/12/2011	04/01/2012
24	Guinea	09/05/2007	17/06/2011	11/07/2011
25	Kenya	28/06/2008	07/01/2021	04/02/2022
26	Libya	-	-	-
27	Lesotho	17/03/2010	30/06/2010	09/07/2010
28	Liberia	18/06/2008	23/02/2014	07/03/2017
29	Madagascar	31/01/2014	23/02/2017	13/04/2017
30	Mali	29/06/2007	13/08/2013	02/09/2013
31	Malawi	-	11/10/2012	24/10/2012
32	Morocco	-	-	-
33	Mozambique	27/05/2010	24/04/2018	09/05/2018
34	Mauritania	29/01/2008	07/07/2008	28/07/2008
35	Mauritius	14/12/2007	-	-
36	Namibia	10/05/2007	23/08/2016	30/08/2016
37	Nigeria	02/07/2007	01/12/2011	09/01/2012
38	Niger	17/06/2008	04/10/2011	08/11/2011
39	Rwanda	29/06/2007	09/07/2010	14/07/2010
40	South Africa	01/02/2010	24/12/2010	24/01/2011
41	Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	25/07/2010	27/11/2013	27/01/2014
42	Senegal	15/12/2008	-	-
43	Seychelles	-	12/08/2016	28/09/2016
44	Sierra Leone	17/06/2008	17/02/2009	08/12/2009
45	Somalia	28/01/2013	-	-
46	South Sudan	24/01/2013	26/01/2014	13/04/2015
47	Sao Tome & Principe	01/02/2010	18/04/2019	27/06/2019
48	Sudan	30/06/2008	19/06/2013	16/09/2013
49	Eswatini	29/01/2008	-	-
50	Tanzania	-	-	-
51	Togo	30/10/2007	24/01/2012	20/03/2012
52	Tunisia	27/01/2013	-	-
53	Uganda	16/12/2008	-	-
54	Zambia	31/01/2010	31/05/2011	08/07/2011
55	Zimbabwe	21/03/2018	-	-
	Total countries : 55	of signature : 46	of ratification : 36	of deposit : 36

