

N°1

ALGERIE



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.429

2. Progress

- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment, ages 25-54, are 0.94 and 1.12
- Maternal mortality ratio is 140 per 100,000 live births
- 96.6% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Adolescent fertility rate is 10.5 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank)
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is 0.1% (World Bank)
- Law mandates equal pay
- Local and national election list quotas are 35% and 50% respectively 3% of girls married by age 18 (MICS 2012-13)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 25.8% of parliament and 13.3% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.78
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.68
- Ratio for female-to-male labour force participation is 0. No non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- No legislation on domestic violence
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Partial access to assets (financial services, land, non-land)
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV up from 35.7% in 2000 to 45.7% in 2015 (World Bank)

ANGOLA



- **Gender Inequality Index**

No value

- **Progress**

- Women account for 38.2% of parliament
- Law mandates equal pay
- Legislation on domestic violence

- **Challenges**

- Women account for 22.2% of ministerial positions
- Ratio for female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.40
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.78
- No non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 66% (World Bank, 2015)
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in secondary education is 0.81
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.79
- 30% of girls are married by age 18 (DHS 2015-2016)
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.78
- Maternal mortality ratio is 477 per 100,000 live births
- 47.3% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is 0.9% no change from 2000 (World Bank)
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV up from 58.9% in 2000 to 59.7% in 2015 (World Bank)



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.613

2. Progress

- Non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Legislation on domestic violence
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is down to 0.2%
- 77.2% births attended by skilled health personnel

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 7.8% of parliament and 14.3% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.74
- No law mandated equal pay
- Female literacy rate is 22.1%
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 24-54 are 0.46 and 0.32 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male of out-of-school children = 85.93
- 7% of girls are married by age 15 and 26% are married by 18 (MICS 2014)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 405 per 100,000 live births
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 0.8% in 2000 to 0.4% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV up from 53.9% in 2000 to 58.4% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 81.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank)
- 12.5% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (World Bank)

BOTSOWANA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.435

2. Progress

- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.92 and 0.79 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 1.44
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Legislation on domestic violence
- 99.9% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Maternal mortality ratio is 129 per 100,000 live births
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 24.1% in 2000 to 9.8% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 31 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 9.5% of parliament and 15.8% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.75
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.68
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance rights, land and non-land assets)
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV up from 55.9% in 2000 to 57.1% in 2015 (World Bank)

BURKINA FASO



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.615

2. Progress

- Local and national election list quotas for women are 30%
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 0.7% in 2000 to 0.4% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.15

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 11% of parliament and only 13% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.66
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance rights, land and non-land assets)
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- No legislation on domestic violence
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0 to 14 years is at 13%
- 10% of girls are married by age 15 and 52% are married by age 18 (DHS 2010)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 371 per 100,000 live births
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV up from 59.3% in 2000 to 60.9% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 107.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- 20% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods

BURUNDI



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.474

2. Progress

- One female head of state to date
- Non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Legislation on domestic violence
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 1.02
- Access to financial services
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 1.7% in 2000 to 0.3% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 27.9 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- Ratio of female-to-male estimated earned income (PPP, US\$) is 1.32

3. Challenges

- Women account for 36.4% of parliament and 22.7% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar (survey) is 0.79
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.57
- No law mandated equal pay
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Partial access to assets (land and non-land)
- 20% of girls married by age 18 (DHS 2010)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 712 per 100,000 live births
- 60.3% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV up from 54.2% in 2000 to 60% in 2015 (World Bank)
- 30% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods
- 3% of girls married by age 15 and 20% married by age 18 (DHS 2010)

CABO VERDE



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Local and national election list quotas are 50%
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment (adults) are 0.98 and 1.03 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 1.39
- Legislation on domestic violence
- Maternal mortality ratio is 42 per 100,000 live births
- 88.5% of births attended by skilled health staff (World Bank, 2015)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 73.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank)
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 1.3% in 2000 to 0.5% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV down from 56% in 2000 to 54.2% in 2015 (World Bank)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 23.6% of parliament
- Women in ministerial positions dropped from 52.9% in 2015 to 25% as of January 2017
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.67
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.66
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women

CAMEROUN



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.568

2. Progress

- Voluntary political party quotas
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 2.9% in 2000 to 1.9% in 2015 (World Bank)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 31.1% of parliament and 17.1% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.67
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.58
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.88
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.82 and 0.56
- No access to non-land assets use, control and ownership
- Partial access to other assets (financial services, inheritance rights, land)
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.51
- Maternal mortality ratio is 596 per 100,000 live births
- 64.7% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 10% of girls are married by age 15 and 31% by age 18
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV up from 57.3% in 2000 to 59.2% in 2015 (World Bank)

CENTRE AFRICAN REPUBLIC**1. Gender Inequality Index**

0.648

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 84.9% (2016)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 90.7 births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 (2015)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 7.1% of parliament and 24.1% of ministerial positions
- Literacy rate, youth female (15-24) is at 27% down from 48% in 2000
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 48.6% (2015)
- School enrolment, tertiary, female rate is 1.5% compared to male rate 4.1% (2015)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 882 per 100,000 live births (2015)
- 53.8% of births attended by skilled health staff
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) down from 4.2% in 2000 to 1.6% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Women's share of population living with HIV (age 15+) is up from 58.4% in 2000 to 58.6% in 2015 (World Bank)
- 12.1% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (2015)

Nº10

CHAD



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.695

2. Progress

- Law mandates equal pay
- Non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) down from 1.9% in 2000 to 0.7% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.82

3. Challenges

- Women account for 12.8% of parliament and 14.3% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar (survey) is 0.61
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.31 and 0.29 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.20
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Partial access to assets (financial services, land, non-land)
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.57
- Maternal mortality ratio is 856 per 100,000 live births
- 20.2% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 30% of girls married by age 15 and 67% married by age 18 (DHS 2014-15)
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is 10%
- Women's share of population living with HIV (age 15+) is up from 58.1% in 2000 to 59.4% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 129.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank)
- 5% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (World Bank, 2015)

Nº11

COMOROS



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Literacy rate, youth female (15-24) is at 88.1% (higher than male rate of 86.8%)
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 105% (2015)
- School enrolment, tertiary, female is 8% compared to a 9.8% male rate (2015)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 335 per 100,000 live births
- 82.8% of births attended by skilled health staff
- Adolescent fertility rate is 67.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19

3. Challenges

- Women account for 20% of ministerial positions
- Female labour force participation rate is 36% compared to a male rate of 79% (2016)
- Progression to secondary education (85%) is lower than male rate (100%)
- 14.2% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (2015)
- 10% of girls married by age 15 and 32% married by age 18 (DHS 2012)

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

**1. Gender Inequality Index**

0.592

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 92.3%
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 97%
- Female primary completion rate (78.8%) higher than male completion rate (69.9%)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 442 per 100,000 live births
- 92.5% of births attended by skilled health staff

3. Challenges

- Women account for 7.4% of parliament and 10.5% of ministerial positions
- School enrolment, tertiary, female is 8.3% compared to male rate of 11.1% (2015)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 116.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2015)
- 18.5% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods
- 7% of girls are married by age 15 and 27% are married by age 18 (MICS 2014-15)

COTE D'IVOIRE



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.672

2. Progress

- Law mandates equal pay
- Non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 2.7% in 2000 to 1.1% in 2015 (World Bank)

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 10.6% of parliament and 20.9% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.59
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance, land, non-land)
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.60 and 0.57 respectively
- 7% of girls are married by age 15 and 27% by age 18
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0 to 14 years is 11%
- Maternal mortality ratio is 645 per 100,000 live births (World Bank)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 135.6 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV up from 54.6% in 2000 to 58.1% in 2015 (World Bank)
- 12.5% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.663

2. Progress

- Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate (%) is 98.1%, higher than Sub-Saharan Africa average (83.6%)
- 80.1% of births attended by skilled health staff
- Prevalence of HIV, females (% ages 15-24) is down from 1% in 2000 to 0.3% in 2015

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 8.9% of parliament (2016) and 8.1% of ministerial positions (2015)
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 56% (2015)
- School enrolment, tertiary, female is 4.2% compared to a male rate of 9.1% (2015)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 693 per 100,000 live births
- Women's share population ages 15+ living with HIV is up from 57.2% in 2000 to 60.1% in 2015
- Adolescent fertility rate is 122.3 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2015)
- 7.8% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (2015)
- 10% of girls are married by age 15 and 37% are married by age 18 (DHS 2013-14)

DJIBOUTI



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary complete rate is 86% (2015)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 229 per 100,000 live births (2015)
- Prevalence of HIV in females (ages 15-24) is down from 1.6% in 2000 to 0.7% in 2015
- Adolescent fertility rate is 21.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2015)

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 12.7% of parliament and 5.3% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation rate (%) is 53.5% (2016), women's participation is 37%
- School enrolment, tertiary, female is 4% compared to a male rate of 5.9%
- Female primary completion rate 59% and 41.5% respectively, compared to 68.1% male rate (2015)
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV is up from 52% in 2000 to 56.9% in 2015
- 18% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (2015)

N°16

EGYPT



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.565

2. Progress

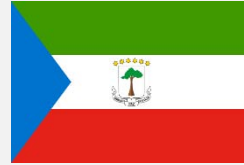
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.81 and 0.78 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.96
- Maternal mortality ratio is 33 per 100,000 live births
- 91.5% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Prevalence of HIV, females (% ages 15-24) is steady at 0.1% (2015)
- Women's share population ages 15+ living with HIV is 29.6% (2015)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 51.3 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- 56.9% of women use modern contraceptive methods

3. Challenges

- Women account for 14.9% of parliament and 11.8% of ministerial positions
- No voluntary political party quotas
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.66
- Advancement of women to leadership role score is 0.63
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.31
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Partial access to assets (financial services, land, non-land)
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.34
- 2% of girls are married by age 15 and 17% are married by age 18 (DHS 2014)
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is 14%

Nº17

EQUATORIAL GUINEA



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Literacy rate, youth female (15-24) is 98.8%, higher than male rate (97.7%)
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 94% (2015)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 24% of parliament and 8.7% of ministerial positions (2015)
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation rate is 77.7% (2016)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 342 per 100,000 live births (2015)
- 68.3% of births attended by skilled health staff (2015)
- Prevalence of HIV, females (% ages 15-24) is down from 1.6% in 2000 to 1.1% in 2015
- Women's share population ages 15+ living with HIV is up from 55.3% in 2000 to 56.8% in 2015
- Adolescent fertility rate is 107.5 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2015)
- 9.5% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (2015)
- 9% of girls are married by age 15 and 30% are married by age 18 (DHS 2011)

ERITREA



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 86.2% (2016)
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 96%
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 1% in 2000 to 0.2% in 2015
- Adolescent fertility rate is 53 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19

3. Challenges

- Women account for 22% of parliament and 16.7% of ministerial positions (2016)
- School enrolment, tertiary, female is only 1.7% (2015) compared to 3.4% for males
- Maternal mortality ratio is 501 per 100, 000 live births (2015)
- 34% of births attended by skilled health staff (2015)
- 7% of women use modern contraceptive methods (2015)
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV is 64.3% (2015)
- 13% of girls are married by age 15 and 41% are married by age 18 (EPHS 2010)
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is 33% (EPHS 2010)

ETHIOPIA



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Women account for 38.8% of parliament
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Legislation on domestic violence
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.88

3. Challenges

- Women account for 10% of female ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.59
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.53
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime rate is 0.71
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.63 and 0.50 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.48
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance rights, land, non-land)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 353 per 100,000 live births
- 15.5% of births attended by skilled health staff (World Bank, 2015)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 56.6 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank, 2015)
- 35.9% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (World Bank, 2015)
- 14% of girls are married by age 15 and 40% are married by age 18 (DHS 2016)
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is 16% (DHS 2016)

GABON



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.542

2. Progress

- Literacy rate, youth female (% females ages 15-24) is 90.5% compared to a male rate of 87.8%
- 87.1% of births attended by skilled health staff (2015)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 14.2% of parliament and 12.5% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male labour participation rate is 69.6%
- Maternal mortality ratio is 291 per 100, 000 live births (2015)
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is 1.1% (2015)
- Women's share of population age 15+ living with HIV down from 69.6% in 2000 to 67.1% in 2015
- Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) is 97.7% (2015)
- 19.4% of women use modern contraceptive methods (2015)
- 6% of girls are married by age 15 and 22% are married by age 18 (DHS 2012)



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.641

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.88
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.75
- Legislation on domestic violence
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 1.2% in 2000 to 0.6% in 2015 (World Bank)

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 10.3% of parliament and 22.2% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.77
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54) are 0.38 and 0.42 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.68
- Partial access to financial services
- No access to land and non-land assets
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Maternal mortality ratio is 706 per 100,000 live births
- 57.2% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Women's share of population age 15+ living with HIV up from 58.8% in 2000 to 61.3% in 2015 (World Bank)
- 30% girls married by age 18 (DHS 2013)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 115.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank, 2015)
- 8.1% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (World Bank, 2015)

Nº22

GHANA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.547

2. Progress

- Legislation on domestic violence
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.97
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.69
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.63
- Maternal mortality ratio is 319
- 70.8% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Adolescent fertility rate is 66.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank)

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 12.7% of parliament and 17.4% of ministerial positions
- No law mandated equal pay and no non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- No access to land use, control and ownership
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance rights and non-land assets)
- Tertiary education attainment (25-54) f/m ratio is 0.42
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.69
- Prevalence of gender violence 0.23
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 1.4% in 2000 to 0.6% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Women's share of population age 15+ living with HIV up from 57.4% in 2000 to 60.4% in 2015 (World Bank)
- 28.6% of women ages 15-49 used modern contraceptive methods
- 5% of girls married by age 15 and 21% married by age 18

GUINEA



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.96
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.80
- Non-discrimination laws, hiring women and law mandates equal pay
- Access to non-land assets

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 21.9% of parliament and 23.3% of ministerial positions
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.53
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.42 and 0.49
- Enrolment in tertiary education is 0.45
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance, land)
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Maternal mortality - 679
- 45% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is 45% (MICS 2016)
- 19% of girls married by age 15 and 51% married by age 18 (MICS 2016)
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 1% in 2000 to 0.7% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Women's share of population age 15+ living with HIV up from 61.1% in 2000 to 61.5% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 139.6 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- 4.6% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male labour participation rate is 85.9% (2016)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 13.7% of parliament (2016) and 31.3% of ministerial positions (2015)
- Lower secondary completion rate 65%
- 45% of births attended by skilled health staff
- Maternal mortality ratio is 549 per 100, 000 live births
- Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) is 87.5 (lower)
- 14.4% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0 to 14 is 30% (MICS 2014)
- 6% of girls married by age 15 and 24% married by age 18 (MICS 2014)

KENYA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.565

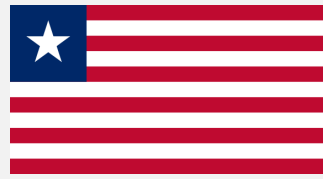
2. Progress

- Law mandated equal pay
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary educational attainment ages 25-54 are 0.85, and 0.84 respectively
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 7.2% in 2000 to 4% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 90.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- 63.1% of women ages 15-54 use modern contraceptive methods

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male ratio wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.68
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.59
- Women account for only 19.4% of parliament and 22.7% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.70
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance, land, non-land)
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime 41%
- Maternal mortality ratio is 510 per 100,000 live births
- Women's share of population age 15+ living with HIV up from 55.1% in 2000 to 58.5% in 2015 (World Bank)

LIBERIA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.649

2. Progress

- Prevalence of HIV, female ages 15-24 is down from 2.3% in 2000 to 0.6% in 2015 (World Bank)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 12.3% of parliament and 15.8% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.62
- Ratio of female-to-male literacy rate is 0.44
- No non-discrimination laws in hiring women or law mandated equal pay
- Partial access to assets (inheritance, land, non-land)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 725 per 100,000 live births
- 61.1% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Women's share of population age 15+ living with HIV up from 57.8% in 2000 to 60.2% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 107.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- 19.1% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods
- 9% of girls married by age 15 and 36% by age 18 (DHS 2013)
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.41 and 0.60
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.63
- No legislation on domestic violence

Nº27

LESOTHO



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.549

2. Progress

- Law mandates equal pay
- National election list quotas for women 50
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary age 25-54 are 1.28 and 1.27 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 1.45
- Women have access to financial services and non-land assets
- 77.9% of births attended by skilled health personnel

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 22.9% of parliament and 18.2% of ministerial positions
- Female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) ratio is 0.51
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.47
- No non-discrimination laws in hiring women
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Maternal mortality ratio is 487 per 100,000 live births
- Adolescent fertility is 93.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank)
- 59.8% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (World Bank)
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 13% in 2000 to 9.1% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Women's share of population age 15+ living with HIV up from 57.5% in 2000 to 58.9% in 2015 (World Bank)
- 1% of girls are married by age 15 and 17% are married by age 18 (DHS 2014)

Nº28

LIBYA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.167

2. Progress

- Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24) is 99.9%
- Maternal mortality ratio is 9 per 100, 000 live births
- 99% of births attended by skilled health staff (2015)
- Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1, 000 women ages 15-19) is 6.2 (2015)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 16% of parliament (2016)
- Ratio of female-to-male labour participation rate is 35.4%

Nº29

MADAGASCAR



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- One female head of state to date
- Legislation on domestic violence
- Women have access to financial services and non-land assets
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and education attainment age 25-54 are 1.00 and 0.76 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.92

3. Challenges

- Women account for 19.2% of parliament and 17.9% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.65
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.58
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Maternal mortality ratio is 353 per 100,000 live births
- 44.3% of births are attended by a skilled physician
- 12% of girls are married by age 15 and 41% by age 18 (ENSOMD 2012-23)



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.689

2. Progress

- One female head of state to date
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Access to financial services

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.64
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.62
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.54
- Women account for 8.8% of parliament and 24.2% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male literacy rate ratio is 0.49
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.50 and 0.38 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.43
- Partial access to assets (inheritance, land, non-land)
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws for hiring women
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Maternal mortality ratio is 587 per 100,000 live births
- 14% of girls are married by age 15 and 52% by age 18 (MICS 2015)
- FGM/C prevalence among girls ages 0-14 is 76% (MICS 2015)

Nº31

MALAWI



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.614

2. Progress

- Law mandates equal pay
- Voluntary political party quotas
- One female head of state to date
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 1.01
- Legislation on domestic violence

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.63
- Women account for only 16.7% of parliament and 22.2% of ministerial positions
- No non-discrimination laws for hiring women
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance, land, non-land)
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 0.51 and 0.57 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.64
- Maternal mortality ratio is 643 per 100,000 live births
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.3
- 9% of girls are married by age 15 and 42% by age 18 (DHS 2015)

Nº32

MAURITANIA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.626

2. Progress

- National election list quota for women is 50%
- Non-discrimination laws, hiring women

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) ratio is 0.45
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.46
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.35
- No law mandated equal pay
- Women account for 25.2% of parliament and 30.8% of ministerial positions
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Partial access to assets (financial services, land, non-land)
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 0.58 and 0.24 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.51
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Maternal mortality ratio is 602 per 100,000 live births
- 65.1% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is 53% (MICS 2015)
- 18% of girls married by age 15 and 37% married by age 18

N°33

MAURITIUS



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.380

2. Progress

- 2 female heads of state to date
- Local election list quota for women is 33%
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 1.00 and 0.79 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 1.31
- Non-discrimination laws for hiring women, law mandates equal pay
- Legislation on domestic violence
- Access to assets (financial services, land, non-land)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 53 per 100,000 live births
- 99.8% of births attended by skilled health personnel

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.62
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.61
- Women account for only 11.6% of parliament and 10% of ministerial positions
- Partial inheritance rights for daughters

Nº34

MOROCCO



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.494

2. Progress

- Law mandates equal pay and non-discrimination laws for hiring women law mandates equal pay
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.96
- Maternal mortality ratio is 121 per 100,000 live births
- 73.6% of births attended by skilled health personnel

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work ratio is 0.57
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.34
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.55
- Women account for only 20.5% of parliament and 13% of ministerial positions
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 0.73 and 0.78 respectively
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Partial access to assets (financial services, land)
- No legislation on domestic violence
- 3% of girls are married by age 15 and 16% are married by age 18 (DHS 2003-4)

MOZAMBIQUE



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.574

2. Progress

- Women account for 39.4% of parliament
- One female head of state to date
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 1.10
- Legislation on domestic violence
- Access to financial services

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.61
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.57
- Women account for only 23.8% of ministerial positions
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Partial access to assets (inheritance, land, non-land)
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 0.45 and 0.70 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.73
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.32
- Maternal mortality ratio is 489 per 100,000
- 54.3% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 14% of girls are married by age 15 and 48% by age 18 (DHS 2011)

NAMIBIA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.474

2. Progress

- Women account for 41.3% of parliament
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 1.06 and 1.20 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 1.28
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.89
- Non-discrimination laws for hiring women
- Law mandates equal pay
- 88.2% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Legislation on domestic violence

3. Challenges

- Women account for 24% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.66
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.63
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance, land, non-land)
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.36
- Maternal mortality rate is 265 per 100,000 live births
- Women's share of the population ages 15+ living with HIV is 60% (World Bank, 2015)

N°37

NIGER



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.695

2. Progress

- Prevalence of HIV, female ages 15-24 is 0.2%

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation rate is 45.1% (2016)
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 71%
- Maternal mortality ratio is 553 (2015)
- 29% of births attended by skilled health staff
- Women account for 14.6% of parliament (2016) and 12.9% of ministerial positions (2015)

NIGERIA



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Legislation on domestic violence
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.18

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) ratio is 0.76
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.76
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.62
- Women account for 5.6% of parliament and 12% of ministerial positions
- No access to financial services
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Partial access to land and non-land assets use, control and ownership
- Ratios of female-to-male primary, secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 0.80, 0.76 and 0.52 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.71
- Maternal mortality ratio is 814 per 100,000 live births
- 35.2% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 18% of girls are married by age 15 and 44% married by age 18 (MICS 2016-17)
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is 25% (MICS 2016-17)

RWANDA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.383

2. Progress

- Women account for 61.3% of parliament and 47.4% of ministerial positions
- One female head of state to date
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 1.05
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.84
- Maternal mortality ratio is 290 per 100,000 live births
- 90.7% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Adolescent fertility rate is 201.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank, 2015)

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) ratio is 0.86 (above global average)
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance, land, non-land)
- No non-discrimination laws for hiring women or law mandated equal pay
- Ratio of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 ratios are 0.87 and 0.61 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.76
- 12.2% of women use modern contraceptive methods

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

**1. Gender Inequality Index**

0.524

2. Progress

- 92.5% births attended by skilled health staff
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 112%
- School enrolment, tertiary, female is 13.6% compared to 13.2% male rate
- Parity of literacy rates (female=97.2, male=97.4)

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male of labour force participation is 59.5%
- Maternal mortality ratio is 156 per 100, 000 live births (2015)
- Women account for 18.2% of parliament and 7.7% of ministerial positions (2015)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 85.3 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2015)
- 37.4% of women use modern contraceptive methods (2015)

SENEGAL



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.521

2. Progress

- Women account for 41.8% of parliament
- Two female heads of state to date
- National and local election quotas for women are 50%
- Access to financial services
- Legislation on domestic violence

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) ratio is 0.69
- Women account for 20% of ministerial positions
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.62
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women or law mandated equal pay
- Partial access to assets (inheritance, land, non-land)
- Ratio of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 ratios are 0.42 and 0.40 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.60
- Maternal mortality ratio is 315 per 100,000 live births
- 9% of girls married by age 15 and 31% married by age 18
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is 14% (continuous DHS 2015)

N°42

SEYCHELLE



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 111% (2015)
- Parity of literacy rates (female=99.6%, male=98.6%)

3. Challenges

- Women in parliament dropped from 43.8% to 21.2% in 2016 and women account for 25% of ministerial positions (2015)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 56.9 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19

Nº43

SIERRA LEONE



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.650

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male labour participation rate is 94.8%
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is 0.7%

3. Challenges

- Women account for 12.4% of parliament (2016) and 6.9% of ministerial positions (2015)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 1,360 per 100,000 live births (2015)
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV is 60.8% (2015)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 116.7 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- 15.6% of women use modern contraceptive methods (2015)
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 89% (2015)
- Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24) is 59.2% compared to 75.8% youth male rate

SOMALIA



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Prevalence of HIV, female is 0.2%

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male labour participation rate is 43.9% (2016)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 732 per 100,000 live births (2015)
- Women account for 13.8% of parliament (2016) and 8% of ministerial positions (2015)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 102.6 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2015)

SOUTH AFRICA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.394

2. Progress

- Women account for 41.8% of parliament and 41.7% of ministerial positions
- One female head of state to date
- Local election list quota for women is 50%
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Legislation on domestic violence
- Law mandates equal pay
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.80
- Ratios of female-to-male primary, secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 0.99, 1.04, 1.18
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 1.48
- Maternal mortality ratio is 138 per 100,000 live births
- 94.3% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.13

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) ratio is 0.55
- No non-discrimination laws for hiring women
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.58
- Ratio of female-to-male proportion of unpaid work per day ratio is 2.17
- Access to assets (financial service, inheritance)
- Partial access to land and non-land assets use, control and ownership

SOUTH SUDAN



1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- Adolescent fertility rate is 63.4 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2015)

3. Challenges

- Women account for 28.5% of parliament (2016) and 22.7% of ministerial positions (2015)
- Lower secondary completion rate, female (% of relevant age group) is 11.8% compared to 21.6% male rate
- Maternal mortality ratio is 789 per 100,000 live births (2015)
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is 1.1% (2015)
- 19.4% of births attended by skilled health staff (2015)
- 1.7% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (2015)

Nº47

SUDAN



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.575

2. Progress

- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is 0.2

3. Challenges

- Women account for 30.5% of parliament and 15.2% of ministerial positions (2016)
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation rate is 33.7% (2016)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 311 per 100,000 live births (2015)
- 23.1% of births are attended by skilled health staff (2015)
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 89% (2015)
- Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24) = 70.4% compared to youth male 71.3%
- Adolescent fertility rate is 72.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- 11.7% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods

SWAZILAND



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.566

2. Progress

- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 0.80 and 0.91 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 1.05
- 88.3% of births attended by skilled health personnel

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) ratio is 0.67
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.64
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.61
- Women account for 6.2% of parliament and 26.3% of ministerial positions
- No voluntary political party quotas
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Only partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance, land, non-land)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 389 per 100,000 live births

TANZANIA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.544

2. Progress

- Women account for 36.4% of parliament
- Non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Law mandates equal pay
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in secondary education is 0.91

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.64
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.90
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.61
- Women account for 20% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.51
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Partial access to assets (financial services, land, non-land)
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.44
- 5% of girls are married by age 15 and 31% are married by age 18(DHS 2015-16)

TOGO

**1. Gender Inequality Index**

0.556

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation rate is 100.4% (2016)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 368 per 100,000 live
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) down from 2.8% in 2000 to 0.8% in 2015

3. Challenges

- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV is 60.2%
- 44% of births attended by skilled health staff
- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 65% (2015)
- School enrolment, tertiary, female is 6.4% compared to male rate of 14.9%
- Women account for 17.6% of parliament and 20.7% of ministerial positions (2016)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 92.1% births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- 17.3% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (2015)

Nº51

TUNISIA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.289

2. Progress

- National election list quota for women is 50%
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.88 and 0.82 respectively
- Maternal mortality ratio is 62 per 100,000 live births
- 73.6% of births attended by skilled health personnel

3. Challenges

- Women account for 31.3% of parliament and 23.1% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work is 0.65
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.36
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.62
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.20
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Partial access to assets (financial services, land, non-land)

Nº52

UGANDA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.522

2. Progress

- Women account for 34.3% of parliament and 36.7% of ministerial positions
- Law mandates equal pay
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.95
- Legislation on domestic violence

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.77
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.69
- No non-discrimination laws for hiring women
- Ratio of female-to-male secondary education attainment age 25-54 is 0.69
- Ratio of female-to-male tertiary education attainment age 25-54 is 0.61
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.78
- Maternal mortality ratio is 343 per 100,000 live births
- 57.4% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.51
- 10% of girls are married by age 15 and 40% are married by age 18 (DHS 2011)

Nº53

ZAMBIA



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.526

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male lower secondary completion rate is 87.6%

3. Challenges

- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) down from 7.4% in 2000 to 5% in 2015
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV is 57.2% (2015)
- Women account for 20% of ministerial positions (2015)
- 44.8% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods
- Adolescent fertility rate is 30-100 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2015)

Nº54

ZIMBABWE



1. Gender Inequality Index

0.540

2. Progress

- Women account for 32.6% of parliament
- Non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Law mandates equal pay
- Access to financial services
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Ratio of female-to-male secondary education attainment ages 25-54 is 0.90
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.89
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.90

3. Challenges

- Women account for 16.1% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.71
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.62
- Partial access to assets (inheritance, land, non-land)
- Ratio of female-to-male tertiary education attainment age 25-54 is 0.58
- Maternal mortality ratio is 443 per 100,000 live births
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime in 0.42