
AFRICAN GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT **SCORECARD**



July 2016



African Union
Commission

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Foreword

In recent years, Africa has shown notable economic performance, however, the Continent's positive economic prospects remain hampered by continued inequality. Africa is the second unequal region in the world following Latin America.

In addition to the income inequality, gender inequality remains a defining challenge of the continent. Despite efforts made, the path of progress on gender equality and women's empowerment is slow owing to persistent violation of women's socio-economic, political and civil rights.

African Leaders have reiterated the centrality of gender equality and women's empowerment as a goal in its own right particularly in protecting and securing women's human rights. This is especially enshrined in the Agenda 2063 the continent's key framework towards its structural transformation and sustainable development.

Thus the African Heads of State and Government declared 2016 as the Year of "Africa's Human Rights with a Focus on Women's Rights". This Declaration is a powerful message and a call for greater action to securing and protecting women's rights. It is also a pre-condition for achieving the vision that underscores the AUC Agenda 2063, namely a continent "that is integrated, peaceful, prosperous, people centered and representing a dynamic force in the global arena".

The African Union (AU) 2016 Scorecard on the theme "Women's rights in Africa. Where does the continent stand?" aims at supporting African leaders to implement their commitments for women's human rights by providing them with a comprehensive assessment of the progress they have made in securing and protecting women's socio-economic, civil and political rights. It also analyses the challenges and provide the right mix of measures that are essential for ensuring women's human rights are realized.

This Scorecard is a call for action to African member States to fast track the implementation of regional and global frameworks especially the landmark Protocol to the African Charter on Human Rights to the Rights of Women (The Maputo Protocol); and to invest in gender statistics essential for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes on women's rights.

It is the hope of the African Union that African governments will use this Scorecard as a strategic instrument in developing their national plans for the implementation of the Agenda 2063 and the Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals in order to make Africa, a continent where women and men, boys and girls enjoy fully and equitably economic, social, civil and political rights.

Introduction to the scorecard

African leaders have reiterated their high commitment to accelerating achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment on the continent as suggested by their adoption of a number of regional and global legal frameworks including the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA), the Maputo Protocol, UN Resolution 1325, etc. In addition, they declared 2015 as the "Year of African Women's Empowerment toward Agenda 2063" and subsequently dedicated 2016 as the "Year of African Human Rights with a focus on Women's Rights". To monitor member States' progress in implementing the continent's gender equality and women's empowerment agenda, the African Union Commission (AUC) developed several frameworks and of recent was the overarching developmental blueprint- the Agenda 2063. Within this context, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) developed key gender monitoring tools to assist in the measurement of progress on gender commitments. These

good packages of supportive instruments for African countries paved the way for the development of the African Gender Scorecard in 2015 at the behest of the AUC Chairperson and supported by ECA. The Scorecard is a simple yet comprehensive tool whose main goal is to provide the AUC and its member States with an implementation, as well as a monitoring and accountability tool, to achieve the key objectives of the Agenda 2063 from a gender perspective.

The decision to make the scorecard thematic and pertinently for this year - African human rights with 'the focus on women's rights' - suggests that the 2nd scorecard can qualitatively assess the outcomes of last year's scorecard, which was majorly based on quantitative indicators (with the exception of access to land). This will further reinforce the key policy messages and conclusions drawn in the first scorecard in the analysis of the 2016 Scorecard.

The 2015 Scorecard focused on 7 sectors that have multiplier implications for women's empowerment, i.e. access to credit; women in parliament and decision making; employment; business sector; access to land; education and health. The findings were published in two products namely (1) a comprehensive knowledge product that provides a detailed analysis of gender gaps and policy messages and recommendations for member States in addressing gender concerns, and (2) an A5 sized booklet, which presents a visual representation of each country's achievement and progress. The publication was presented at the 2015 Heads of State and Government Summit held in Johannesburg, South Africa. Based on the momentum generated by the Scorecard's findings, the AUC's Chairperson used the findings of the scorecard to present awards to countries which have made great strides and progress from different levels and bases of development on gender equality and women's empowerment commitments

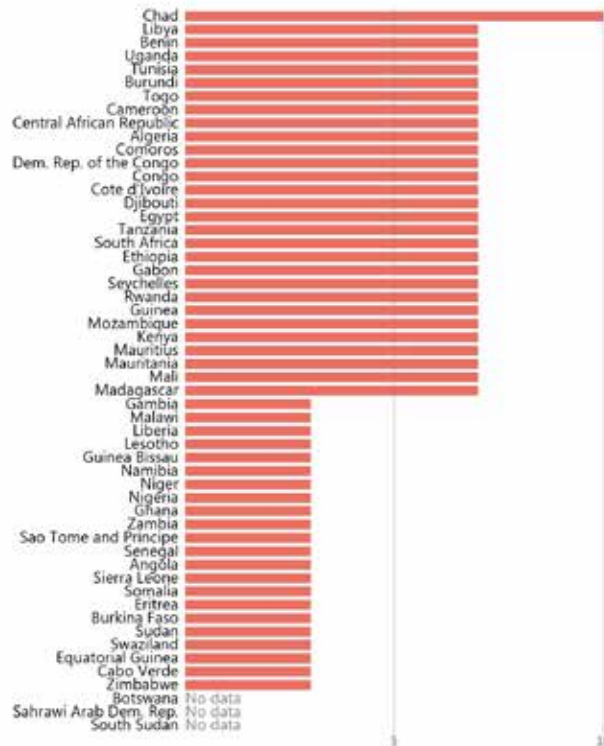
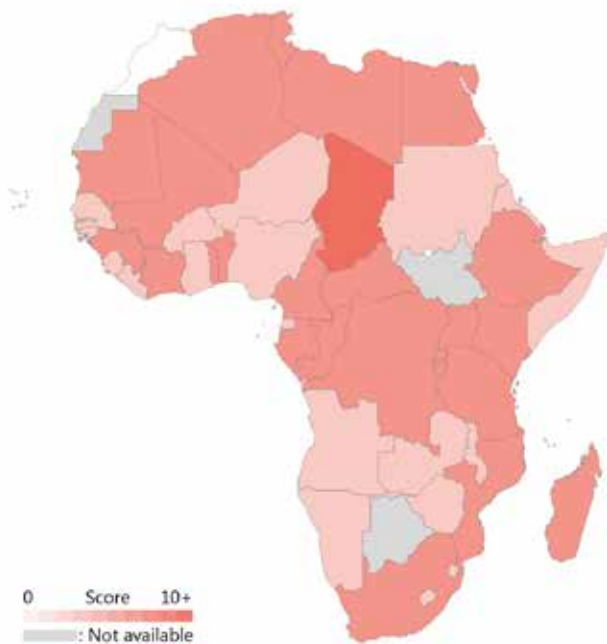
in Africa. Overall, 51 countries received awards in the varying categories and sectors of the scorecard. The majority of the countries in Africa received awards in the category of the scorecard's standalone indicators, which comprised of access to water and sanitation within the urban and rural context and on maternal mortality. Using certain pre-defined cut-off points to make the awards, the Chairperson, reiterated the need for the awards to stimulate and incentivize member States to make greater commitments in addressing gender inequalities.

The 2016 AUC's Scorecard

Following the AUC's decision to publish the Scorecard regularly, and as part of their strategic partnership, ECA and AfDB have supported the AUC in the developing of the 2016 Scorecard focusing on the theme "Women's Rights", mirroring the 2016 declared "Year of African Human Rights with a focus on Women's Human Rights".

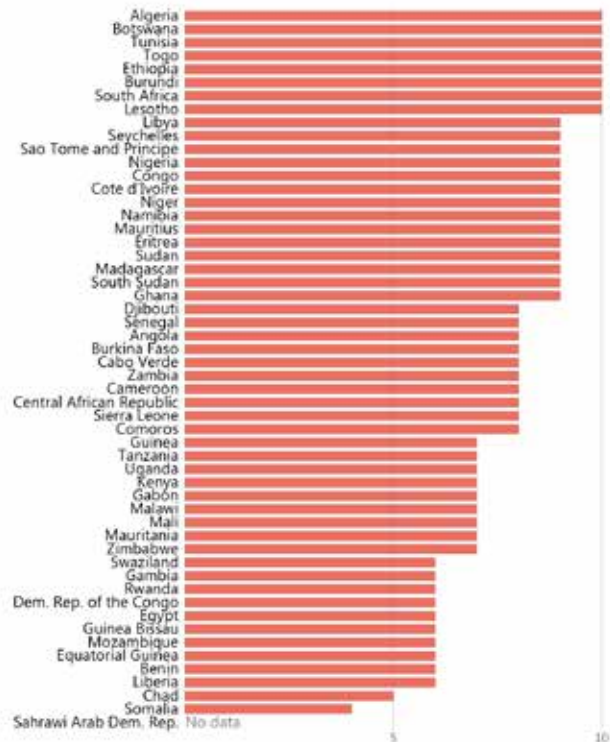
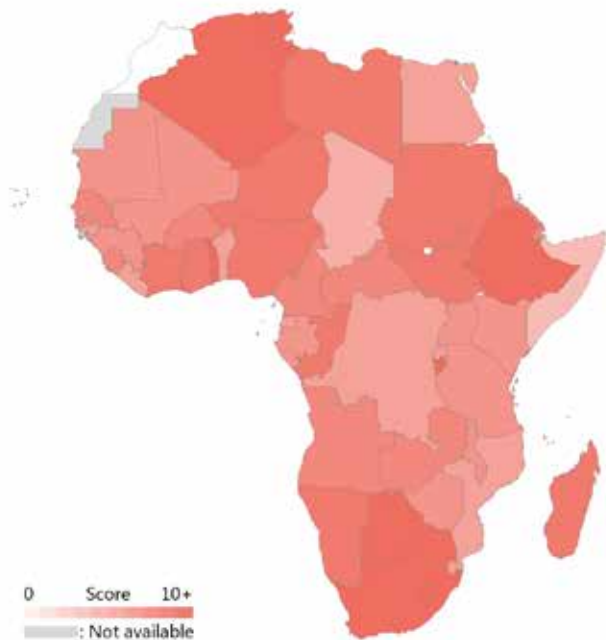
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Maternity leave**



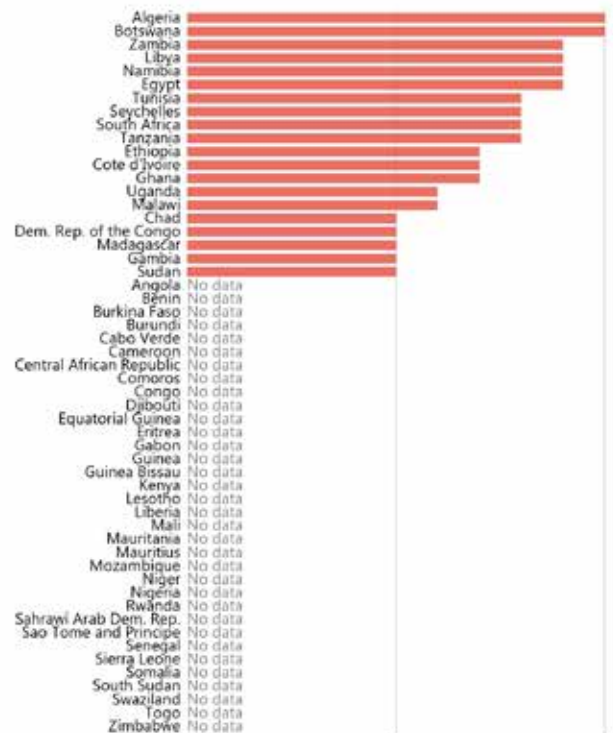
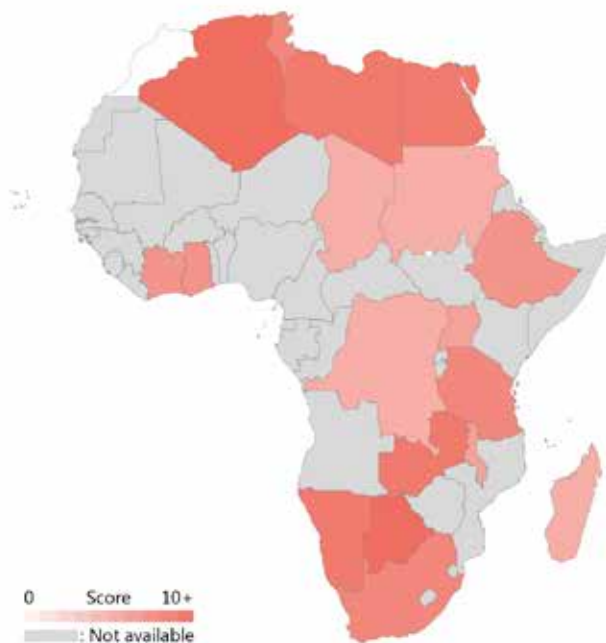
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Employment**



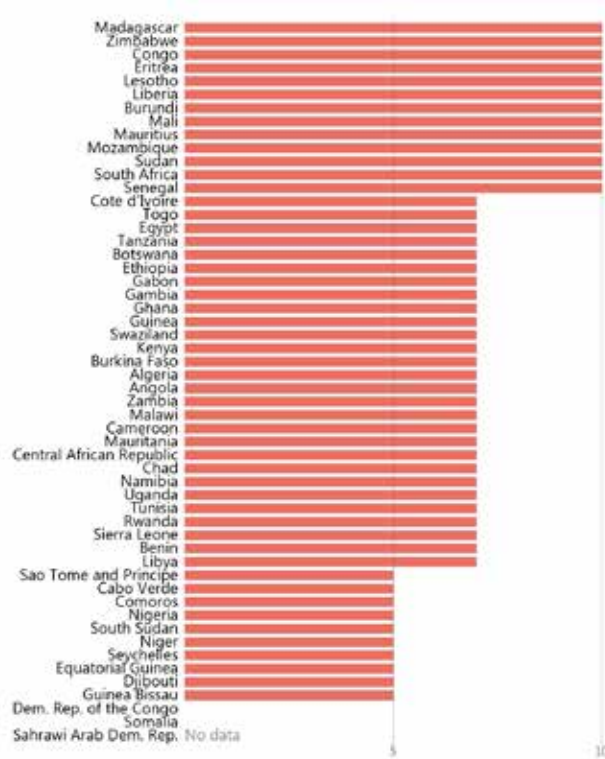
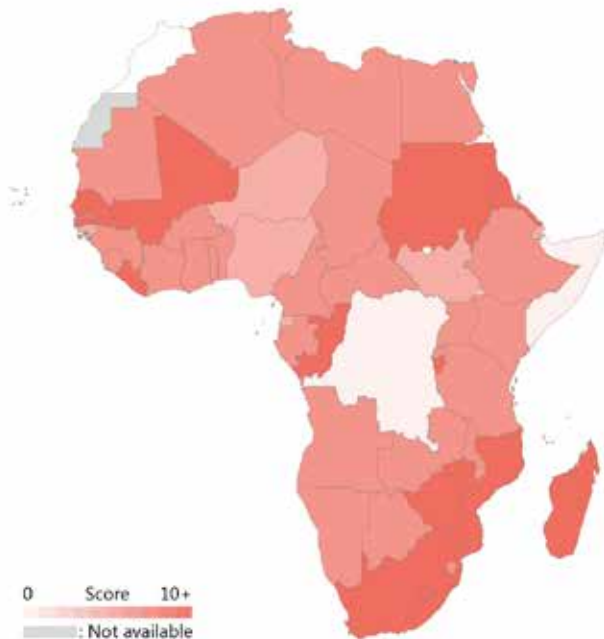
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Income gap**



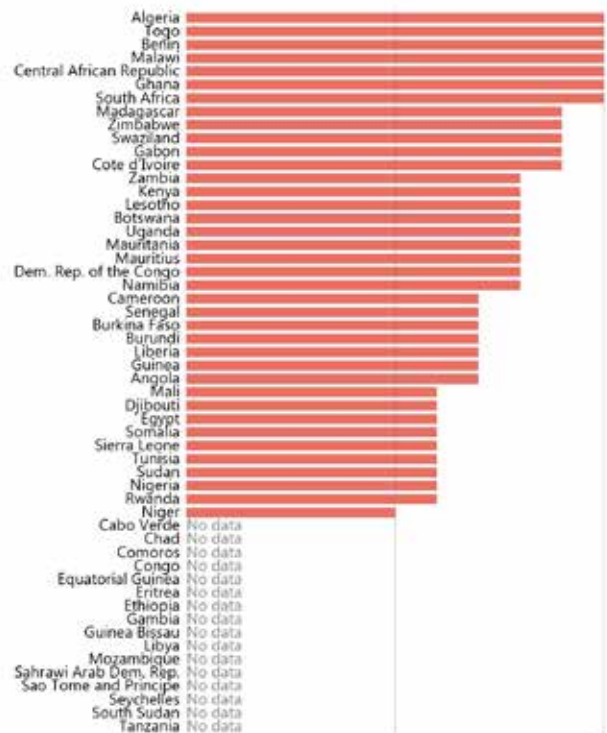
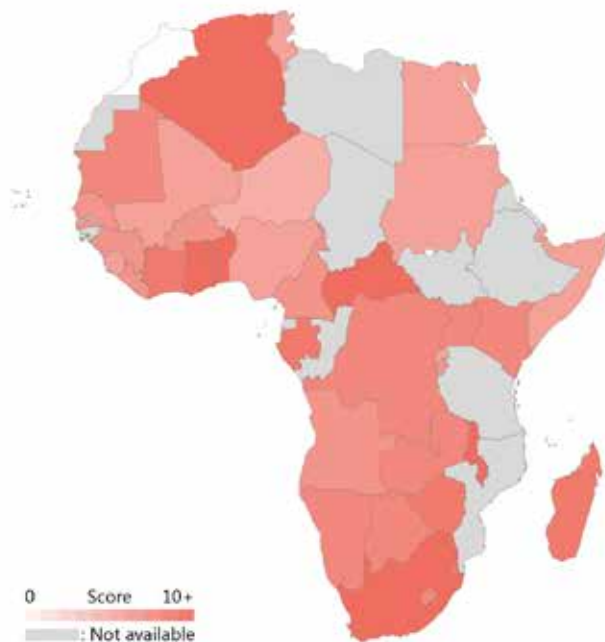
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Secure access to credit**



The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Access to credit**



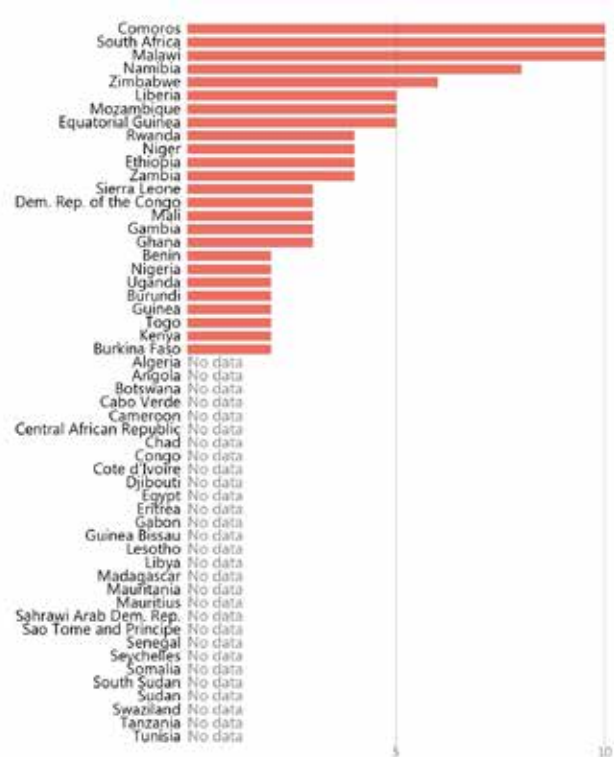
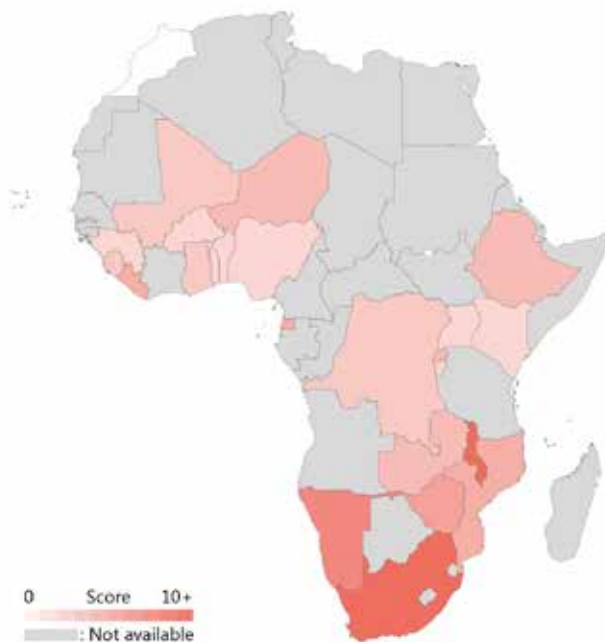
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Secure access to land and assets**



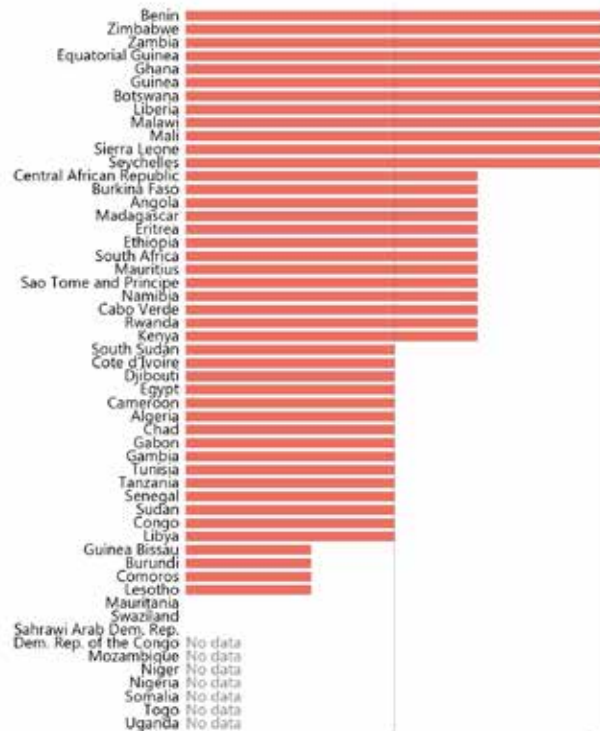
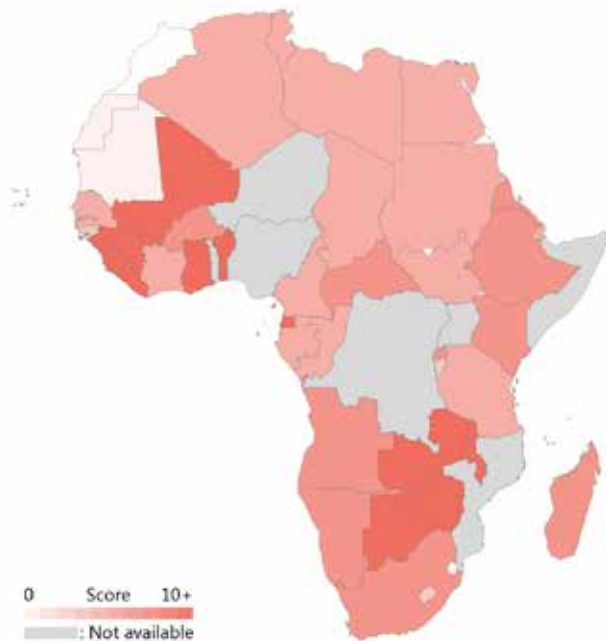
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Access to land and assets**



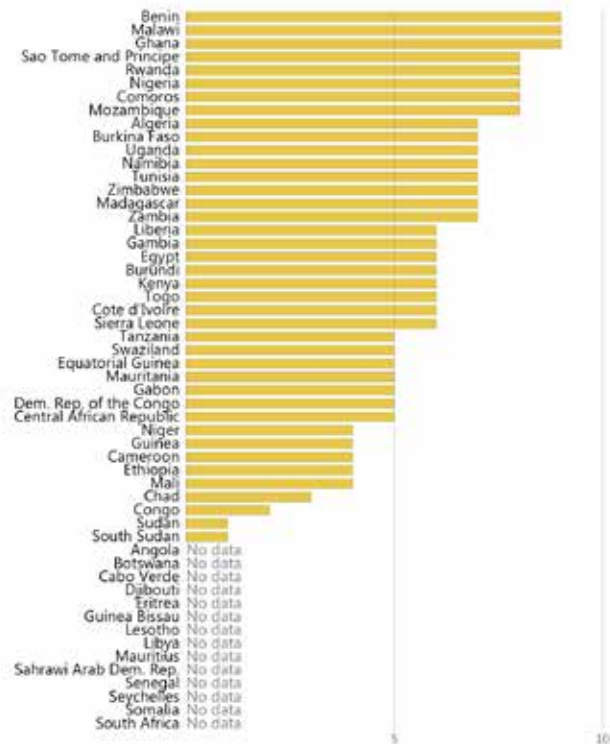
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Property rights**



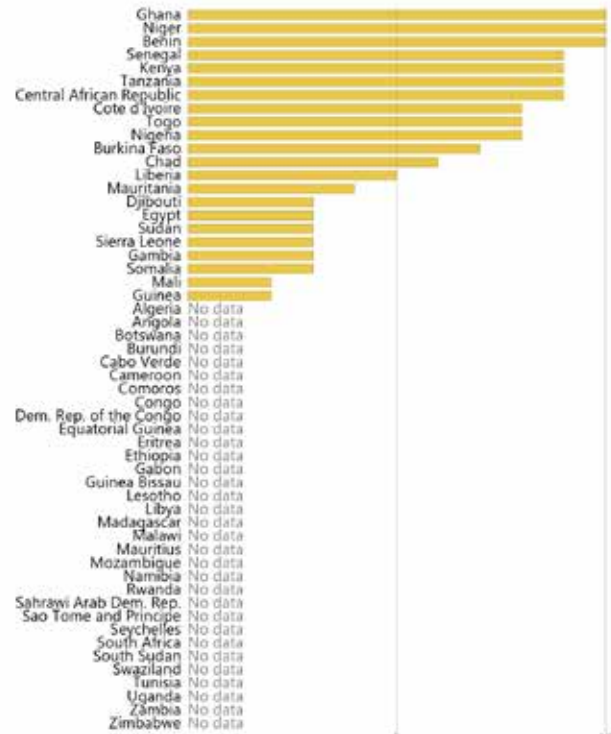
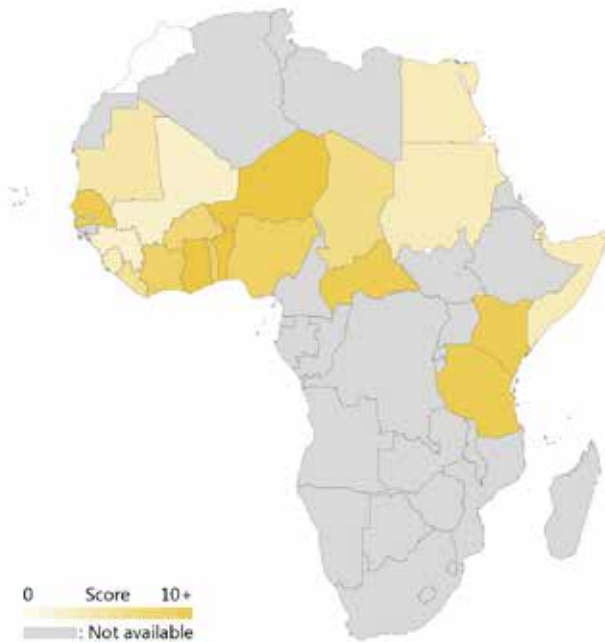
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Violence against women**



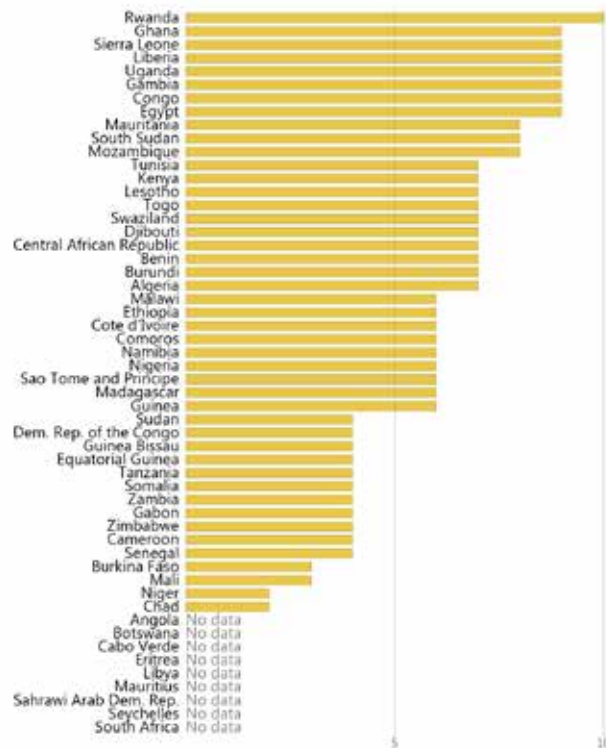
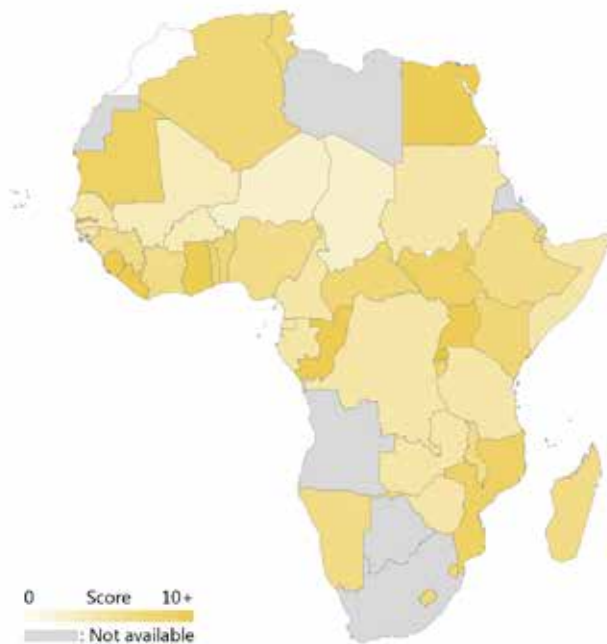
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: Female genital mutilations



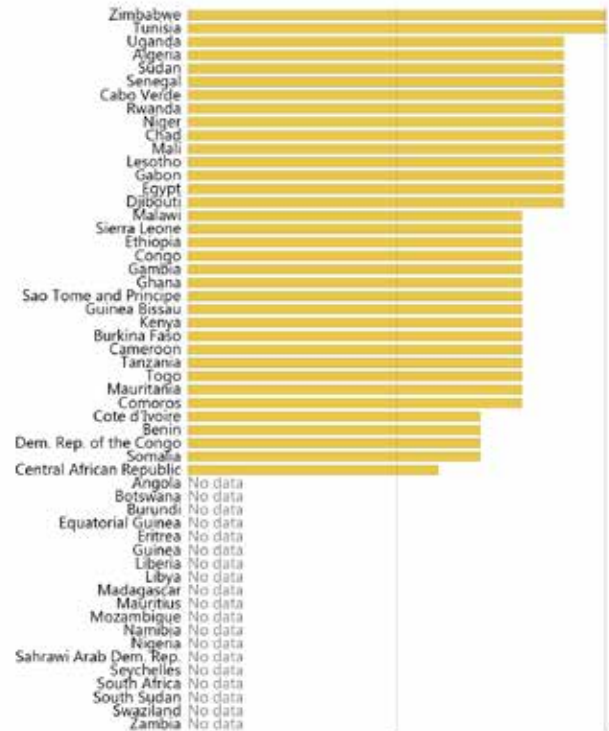
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Child marriage**



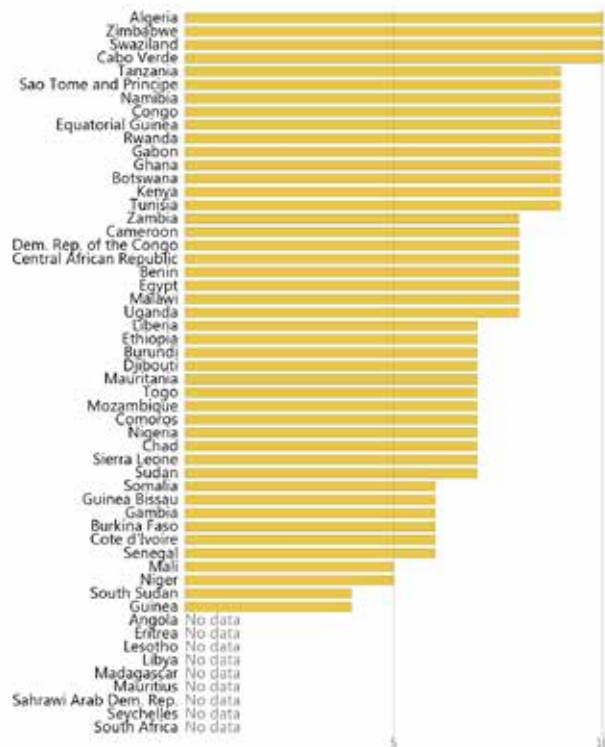
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Child labour**



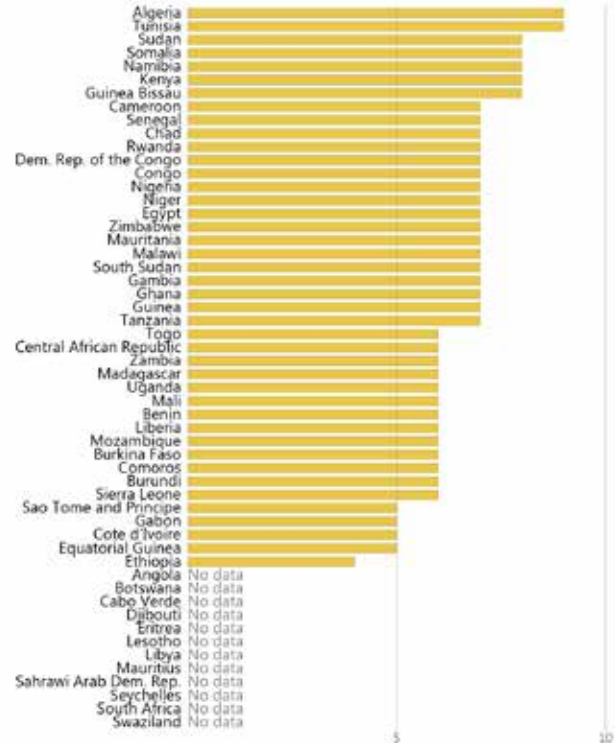
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Education**



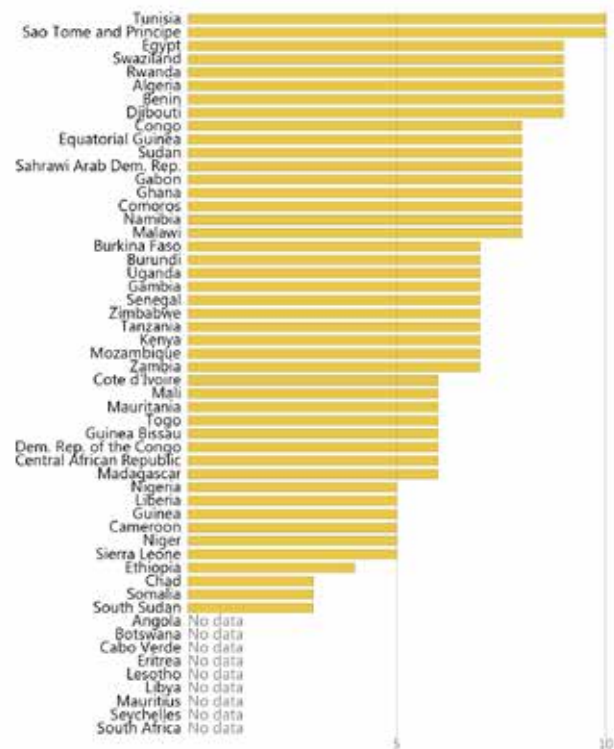
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Health**



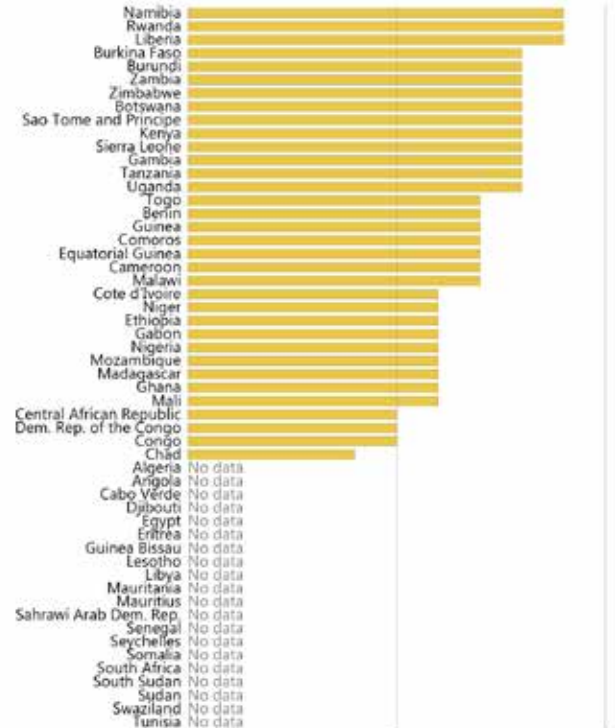
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Maternal Health**



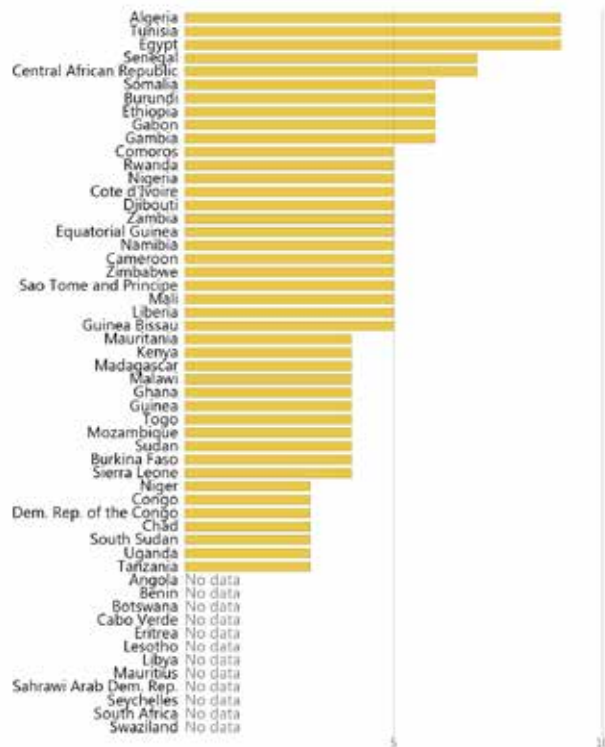
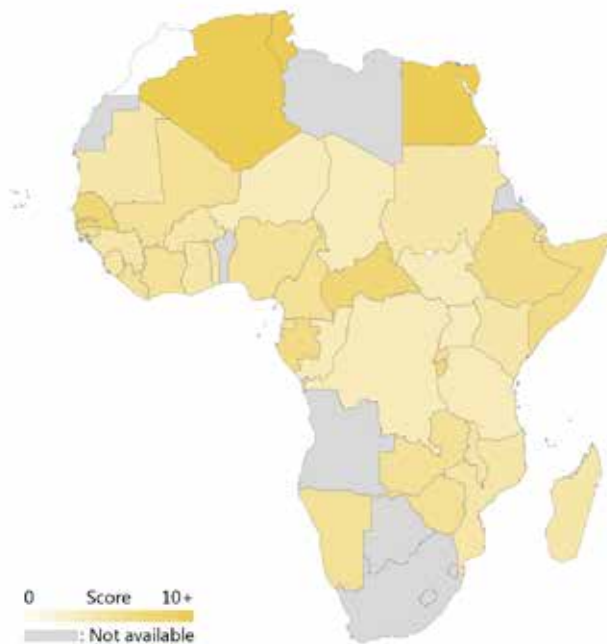
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **HIV**



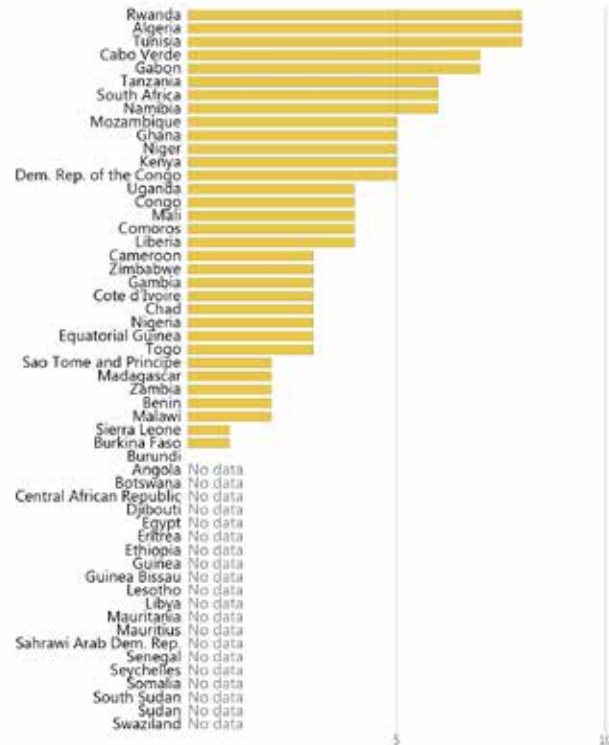
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Access to water and sanitation**



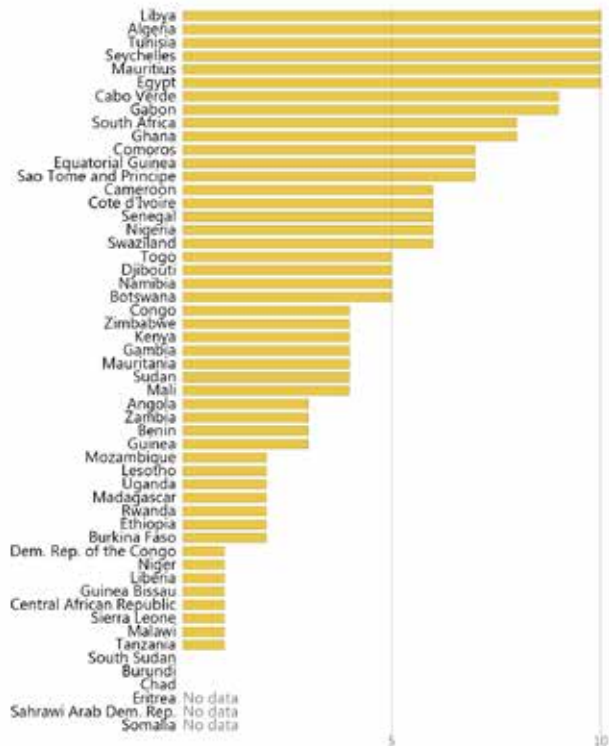
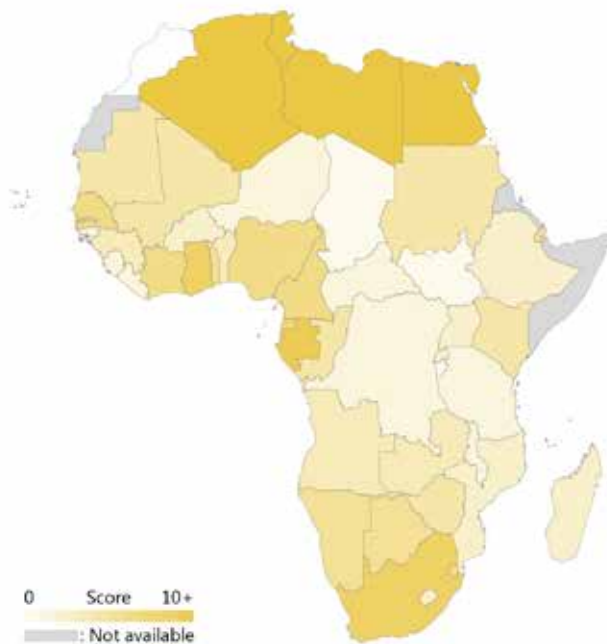
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Social protection**



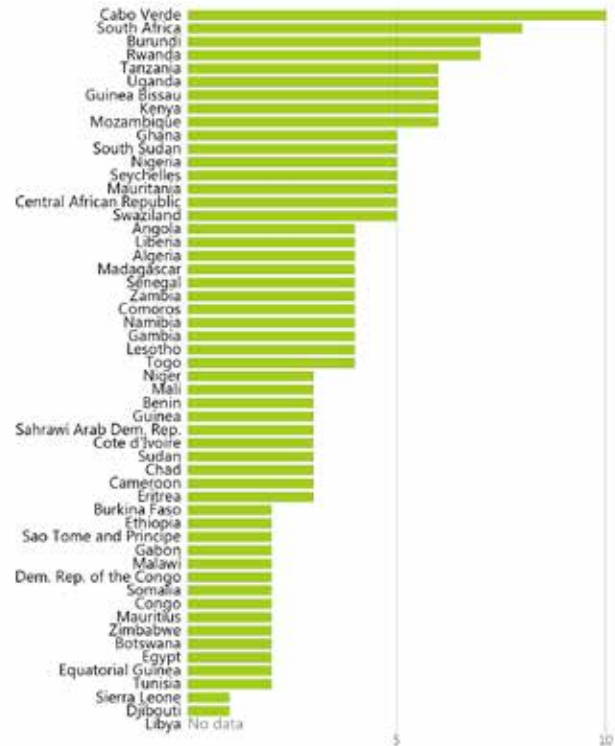
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Access to electricity**



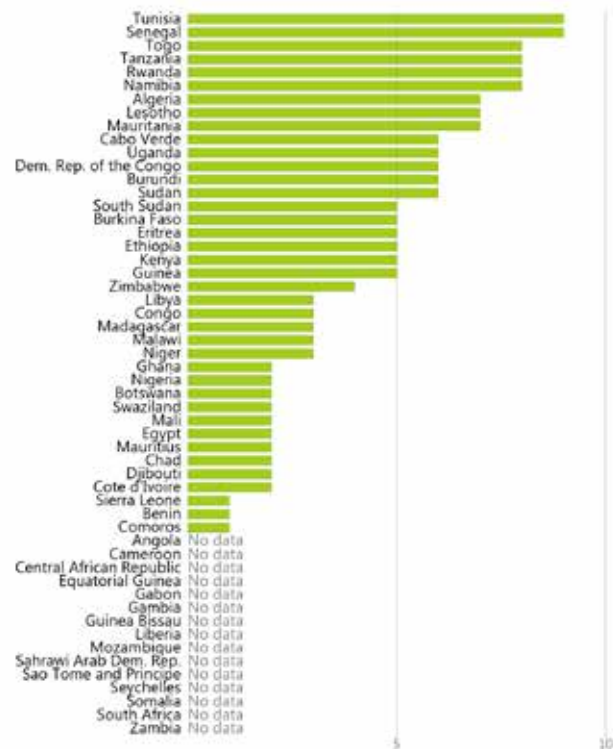
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Executive**



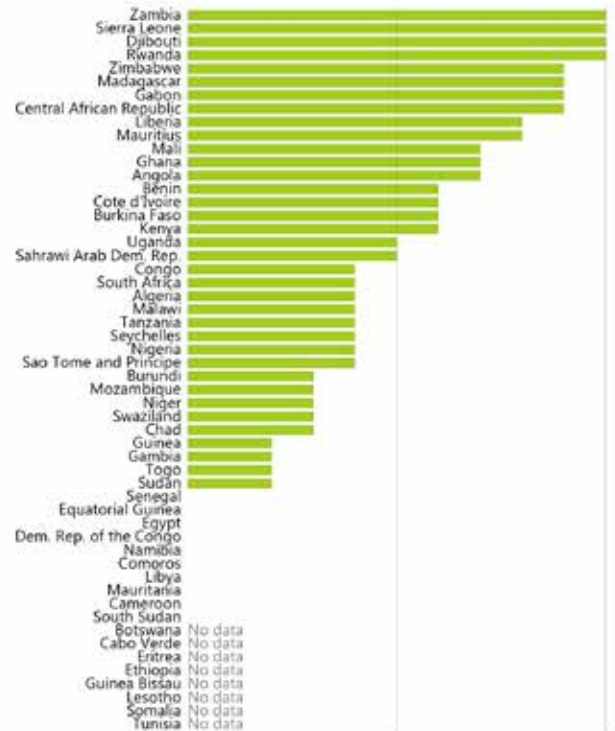
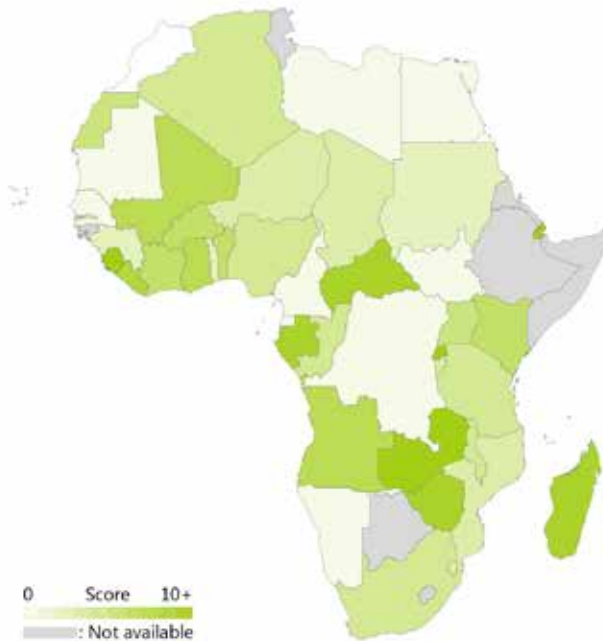
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Legislative**



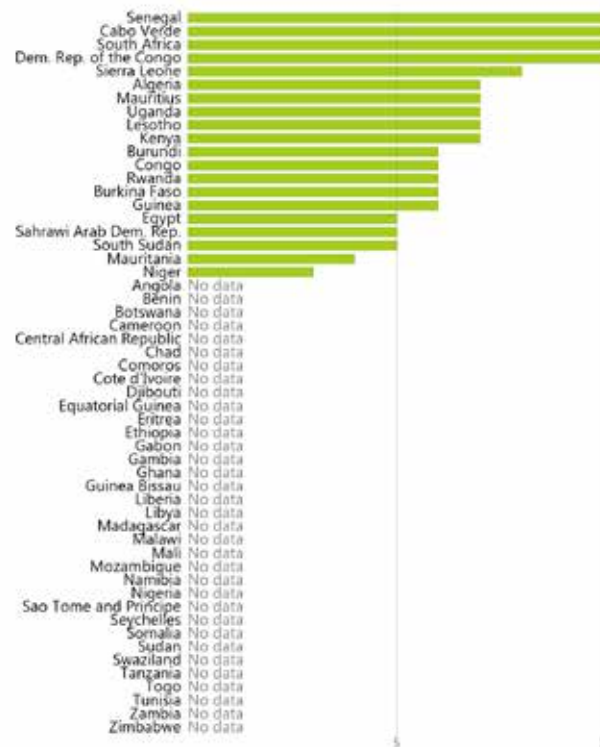
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: **Judiciary**



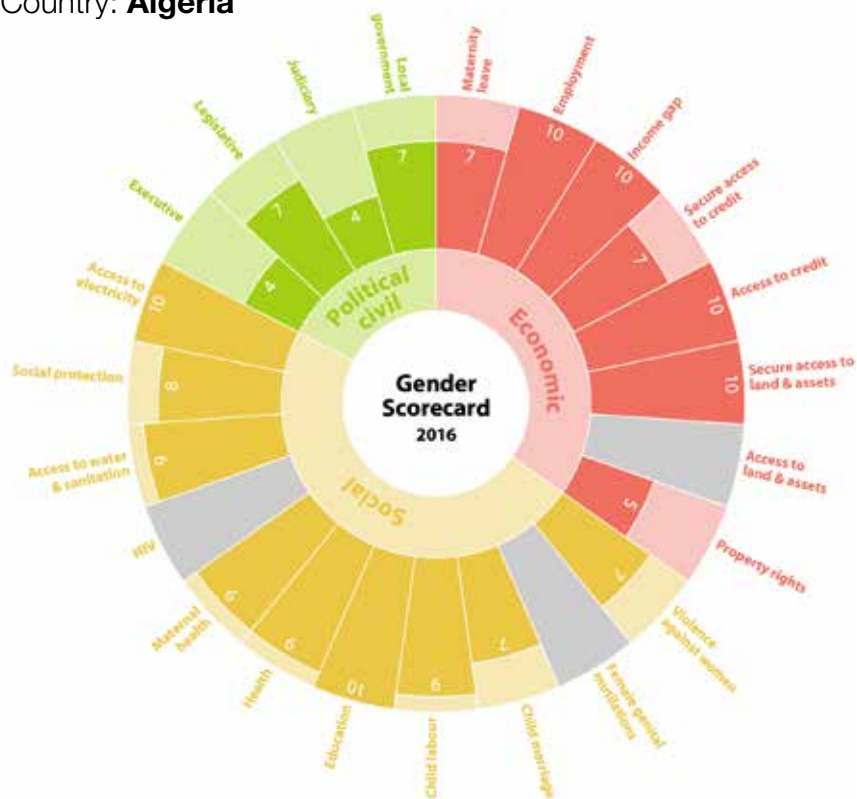
The African Gender Scorecard

Sector score: Local Government



The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Algeria**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

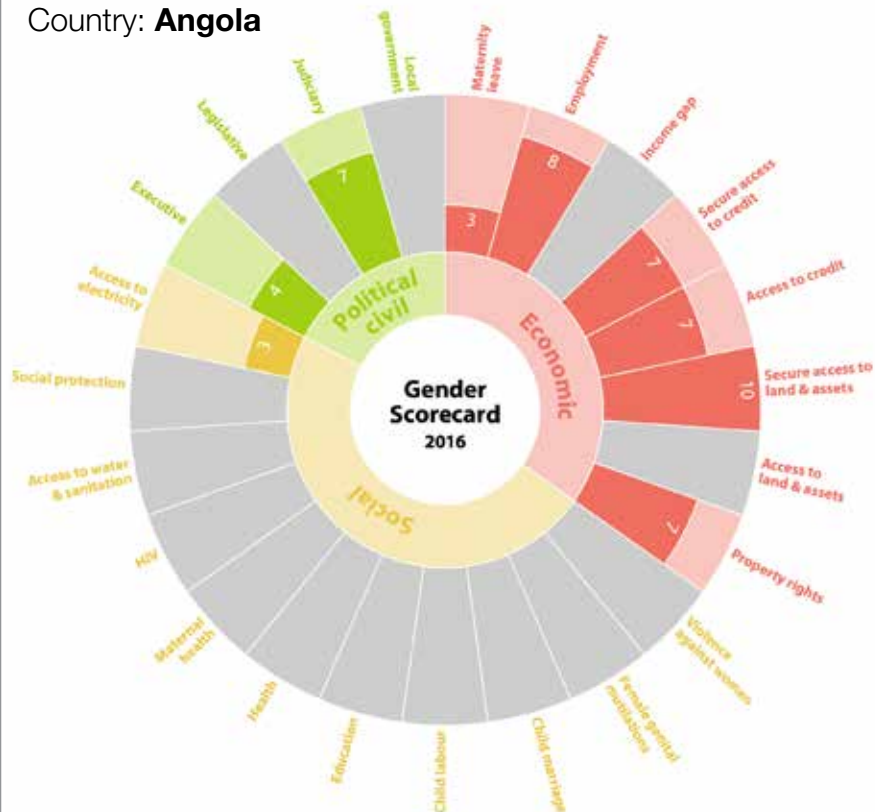
1) Violence against women: existence of law, attitudes toward wife's beating, prevalence of violence within household and in general; 2) Female Genital Mutilations: attitudes and prevalence; 3) Child marriage: law and prevalence; 4) Child labour: ratio girls/boys and prevalence; 5) Education: primary attendance rates, literacy rates; 6) Health: access to care, teenage pregnancies, unmet need for family planning; 7) Maternal health: antenatal care, delivery by skilled provider, maternal mortality; 8) HIV: knowledge of prevention, knowledge about AIDS, prevalence; 9) Access to water and sanitation: < 30 minutes (round trip), improved-not shared facility; 10) Social protection: affiliation, registration, benefit of health insurance or social security; 11) Access to electricity

Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Angola**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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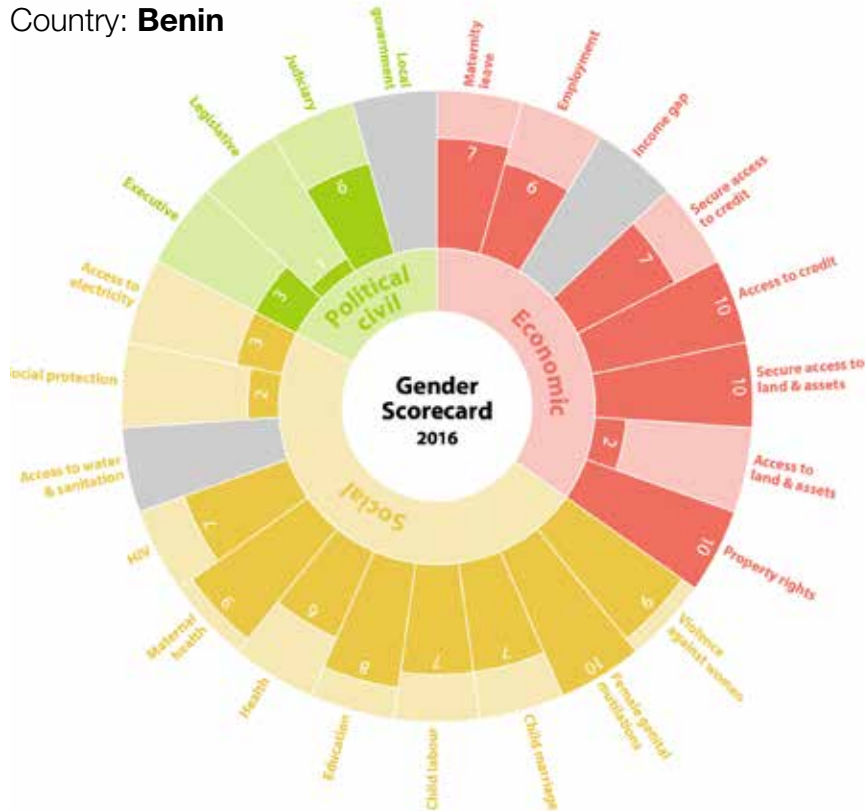
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Political and civil indicators:

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The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Benin**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

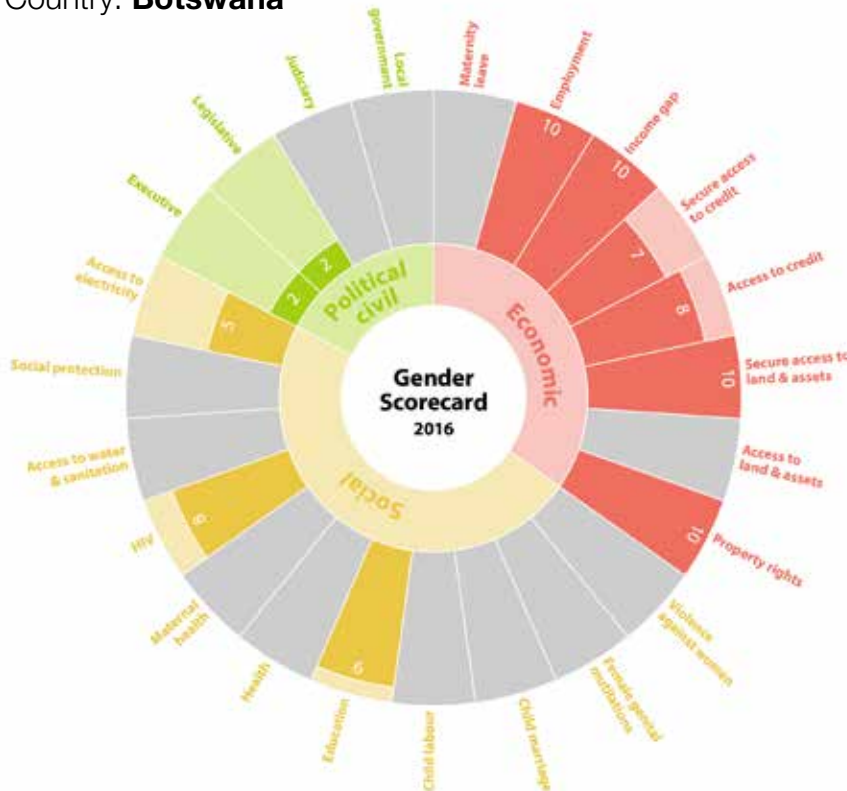
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Botswana**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

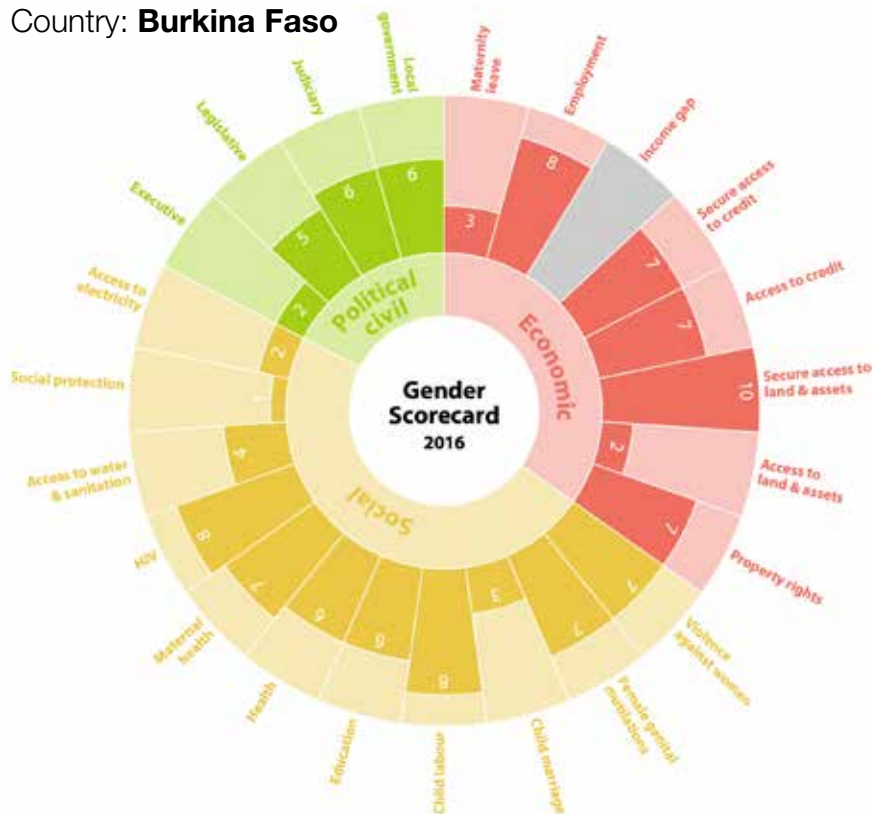
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Burkina Faso**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

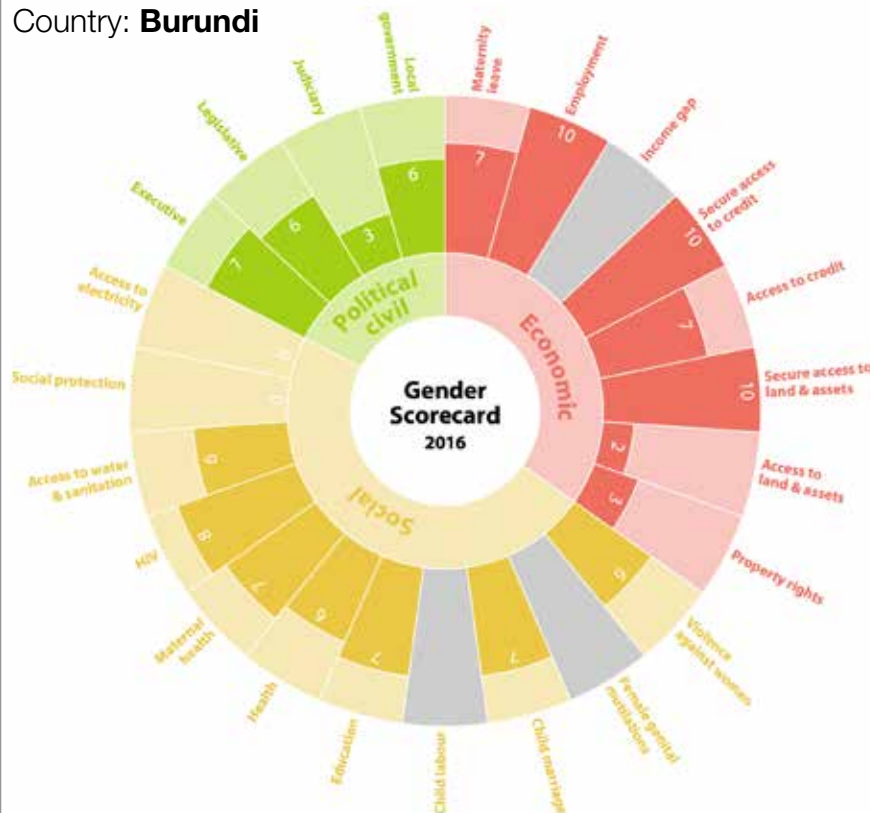
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Burundi**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

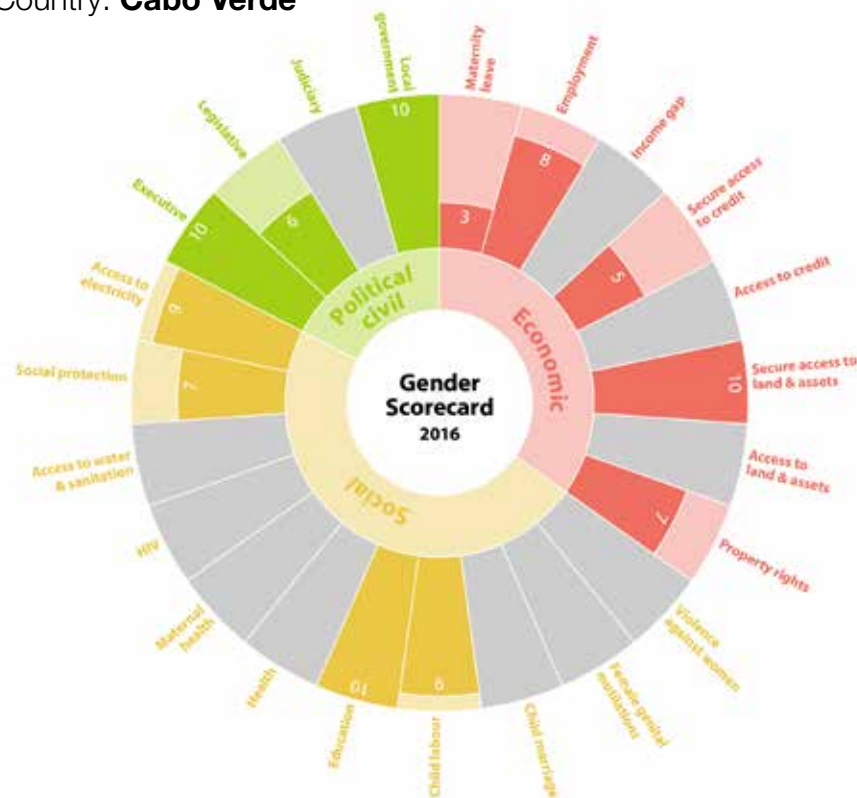
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Cabo Verde**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

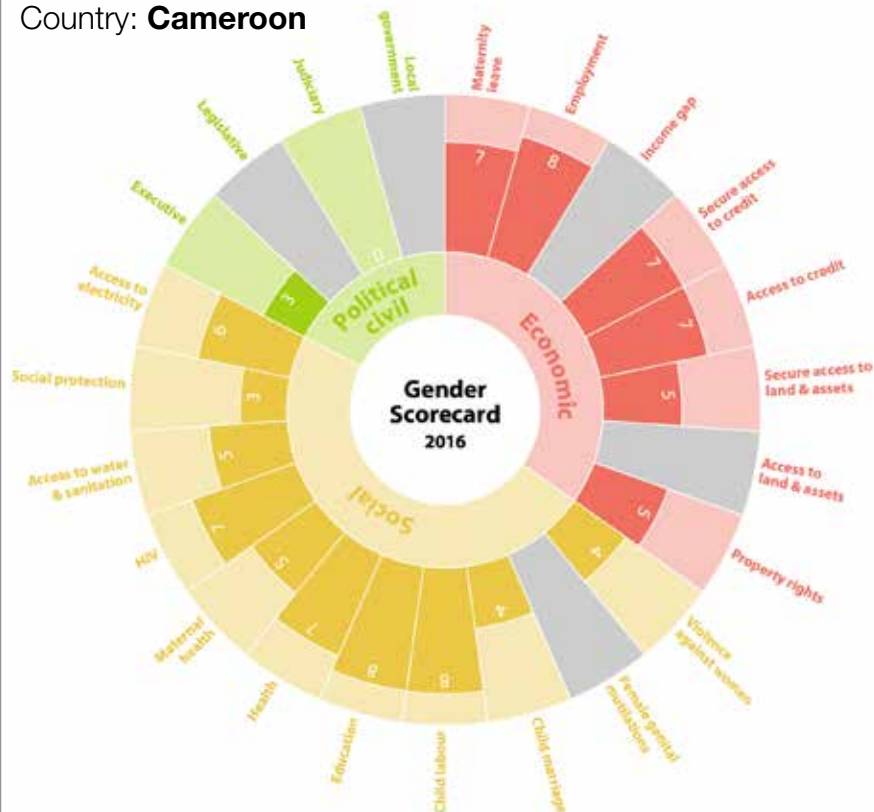
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Cameroon**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

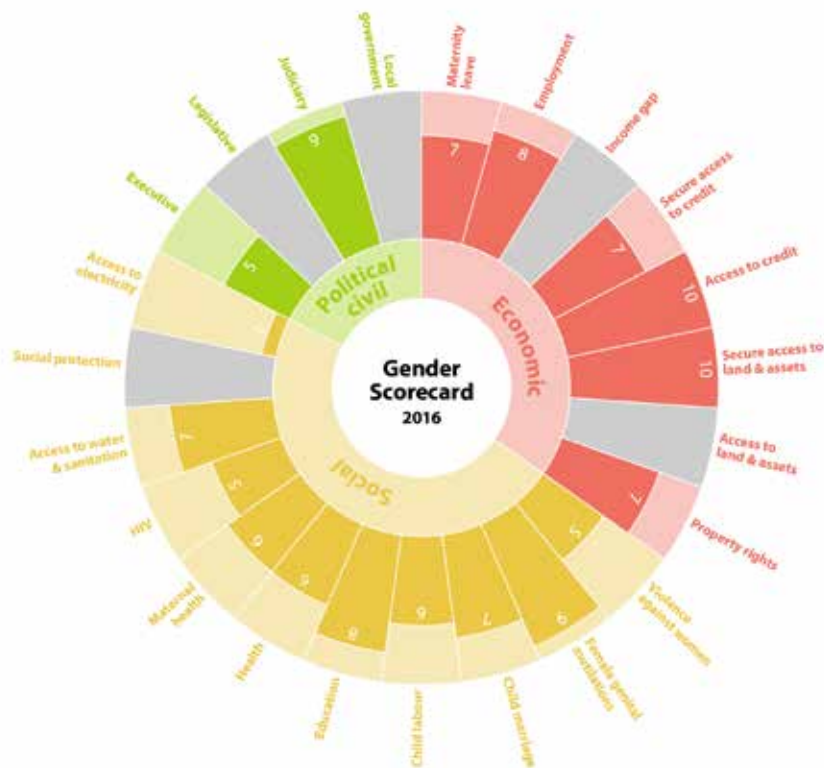
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Central African Republic**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

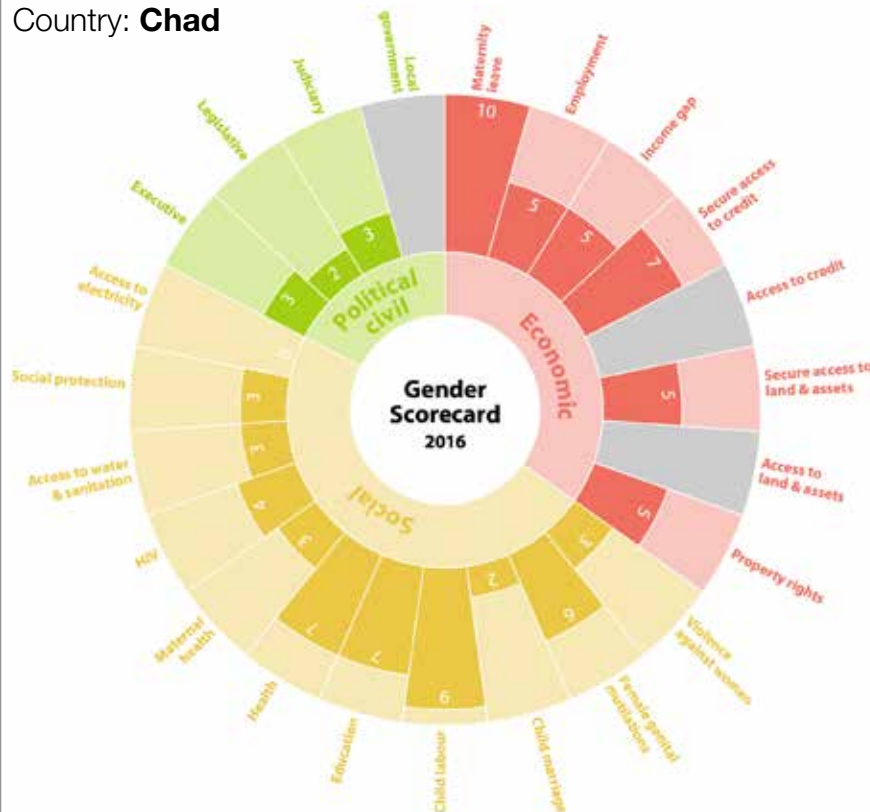
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Chad**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

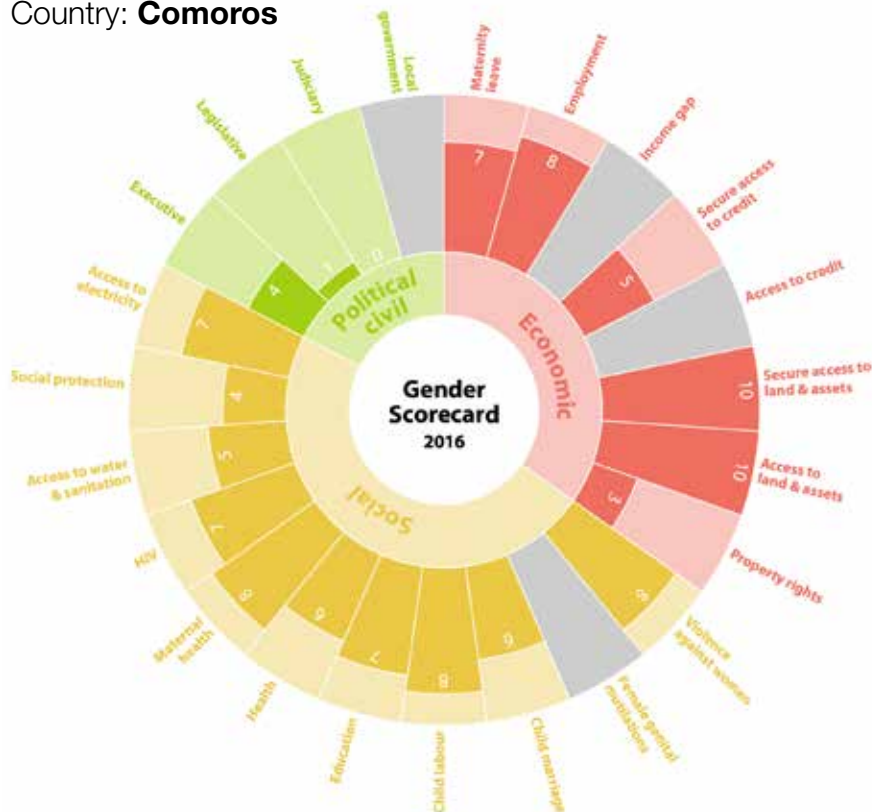
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Comoros**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

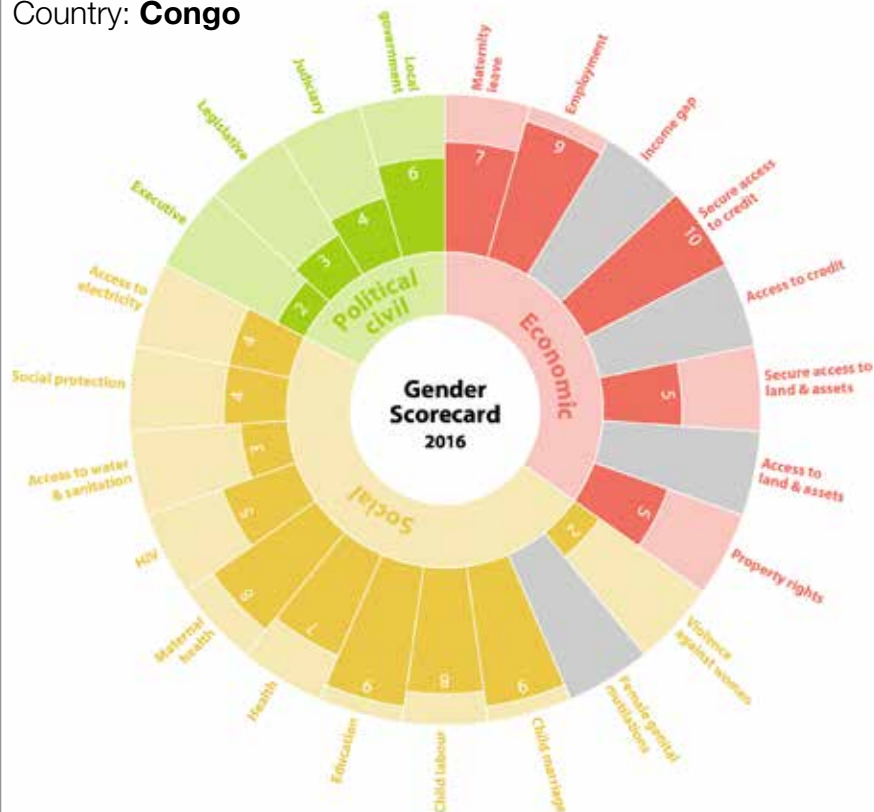
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Congo**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

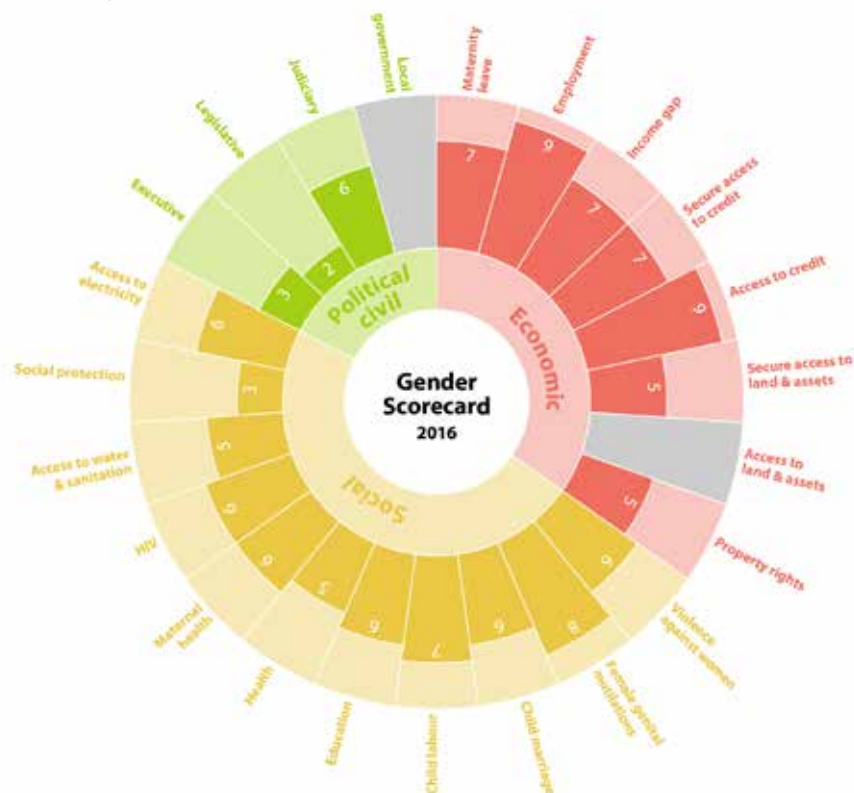
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Côte d'Ivoire**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

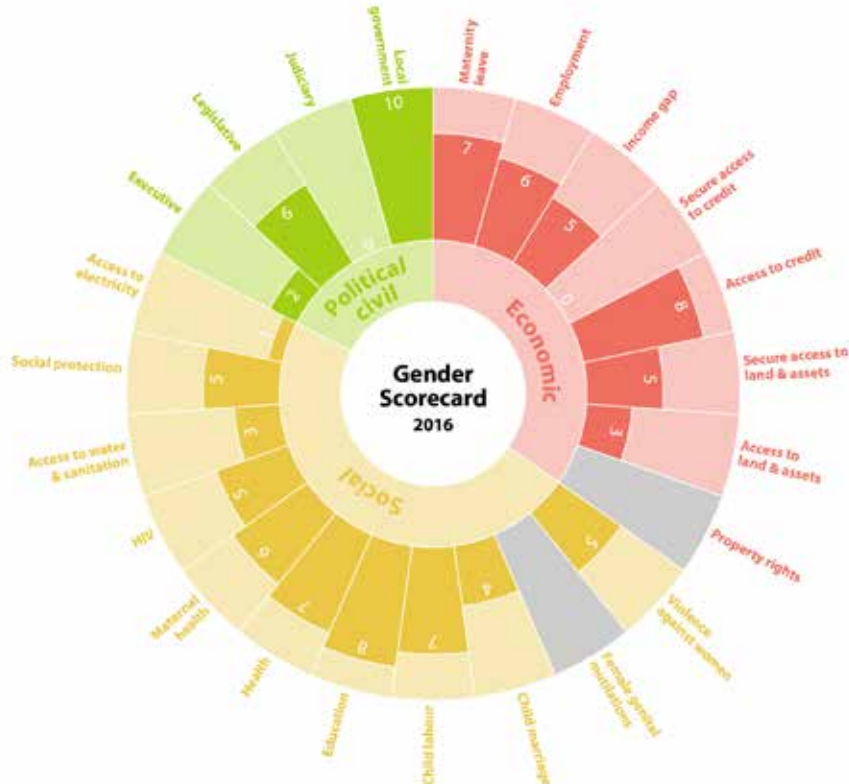
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Democratic Republic of Congo**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

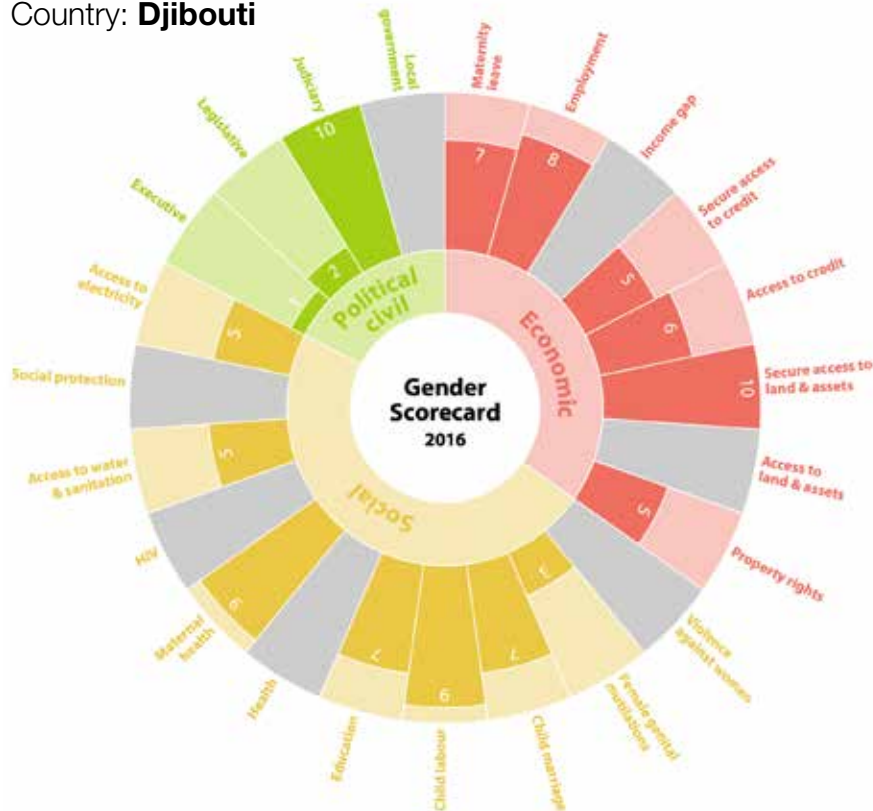
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Djibouti**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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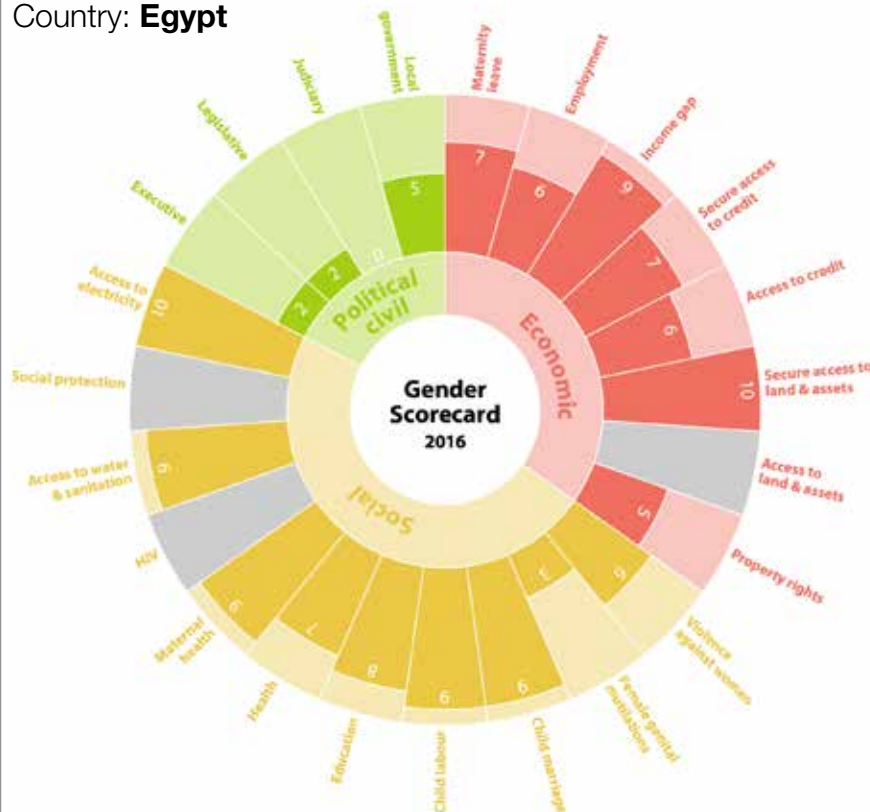
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Egypt**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

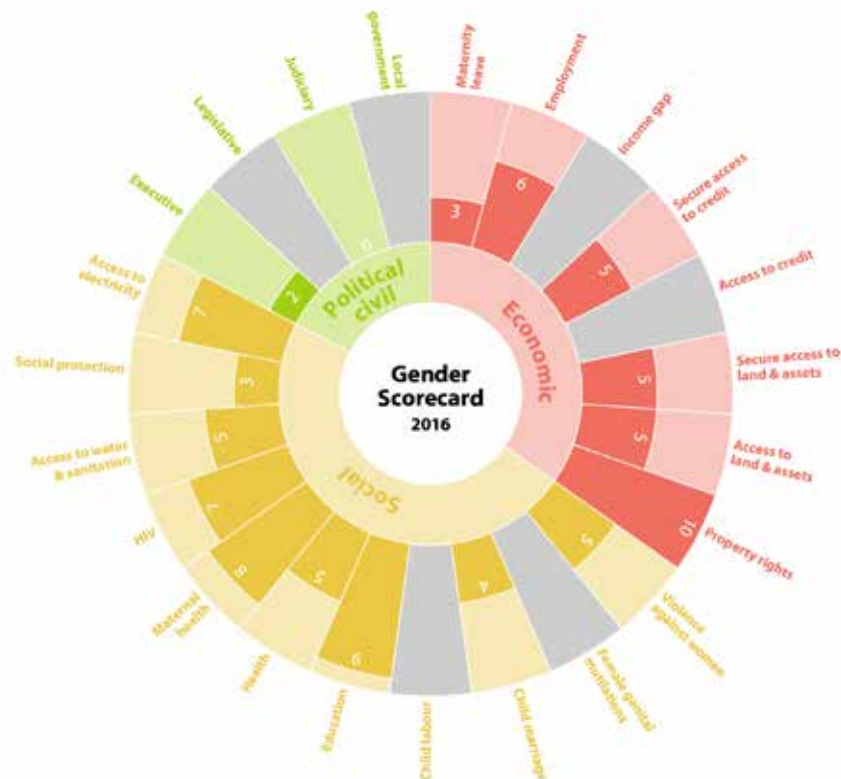
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Equatorial Guinea**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

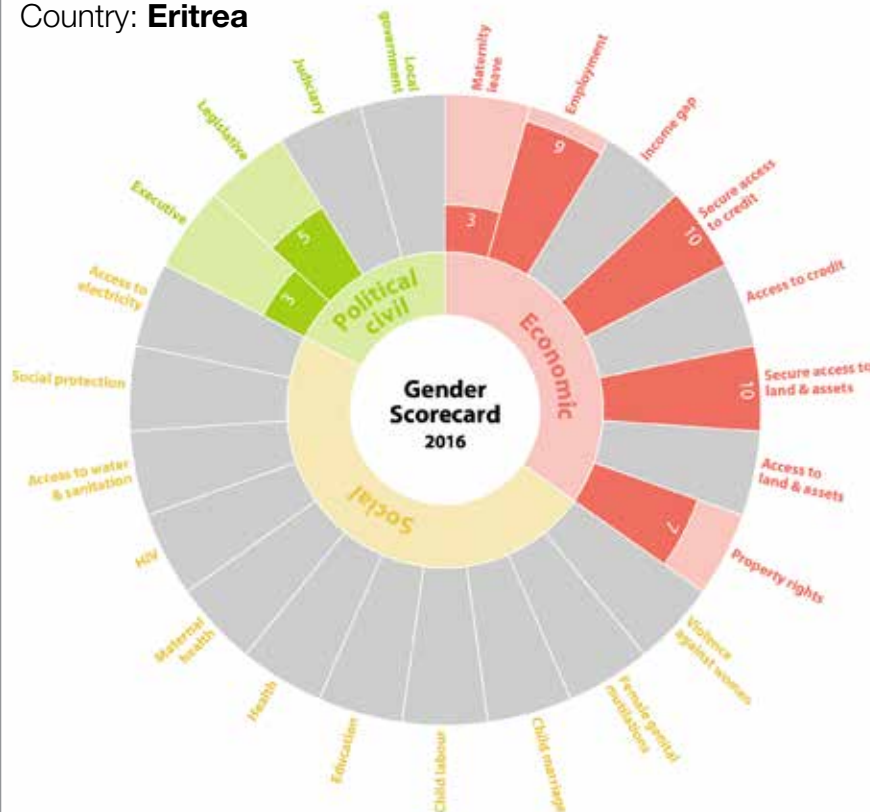
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Eritrea**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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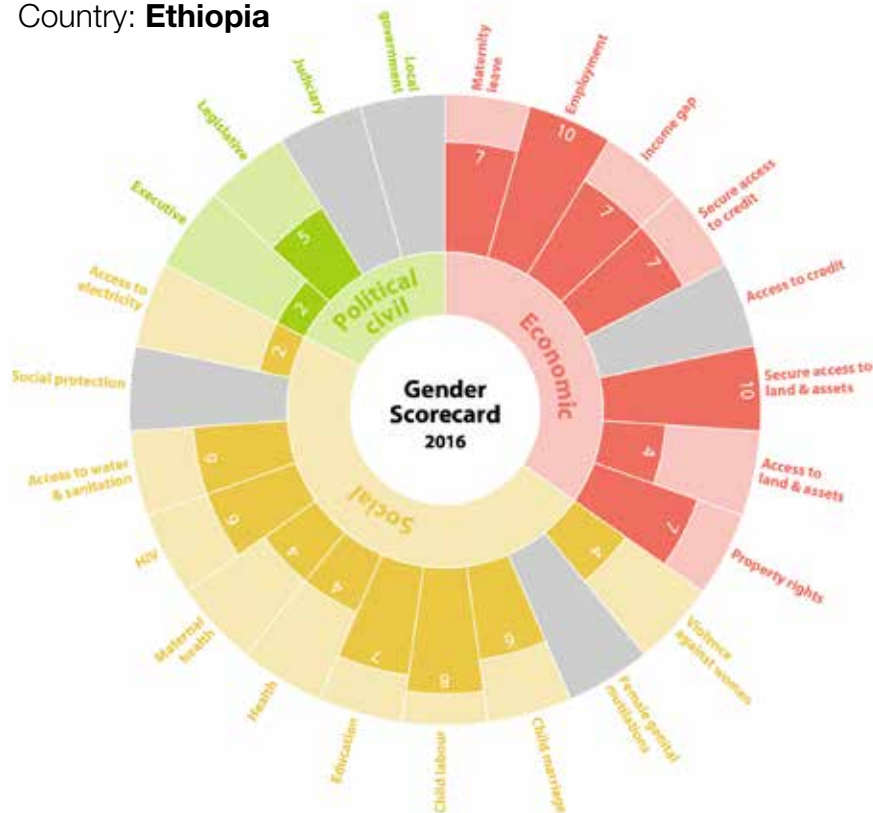
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Ethiopia**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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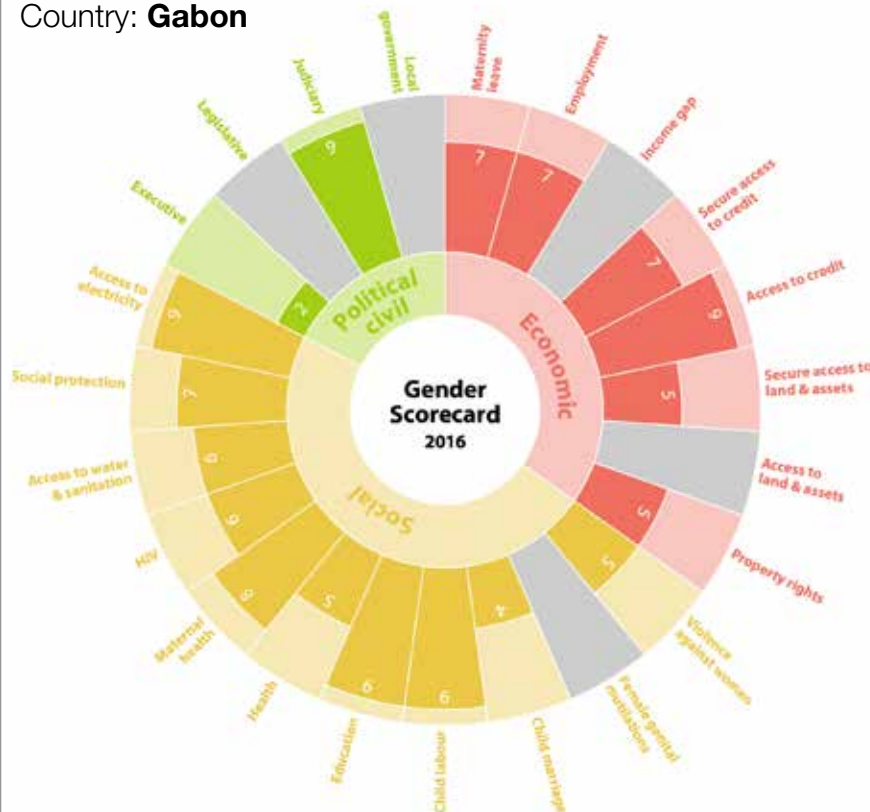
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Gabon**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

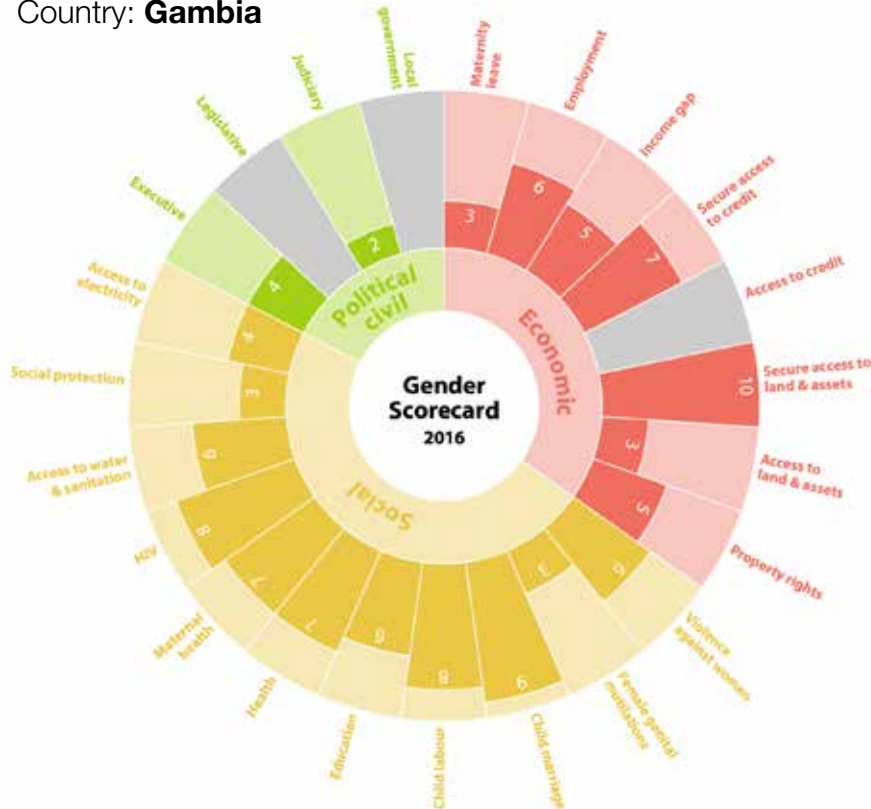
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Gambia**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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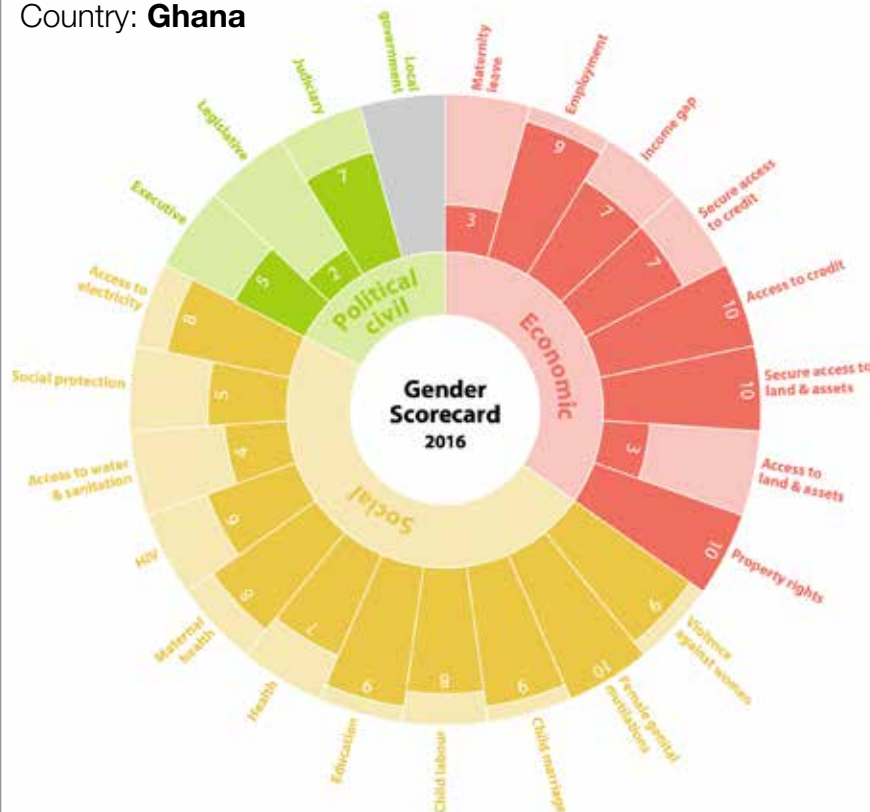
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Ghana**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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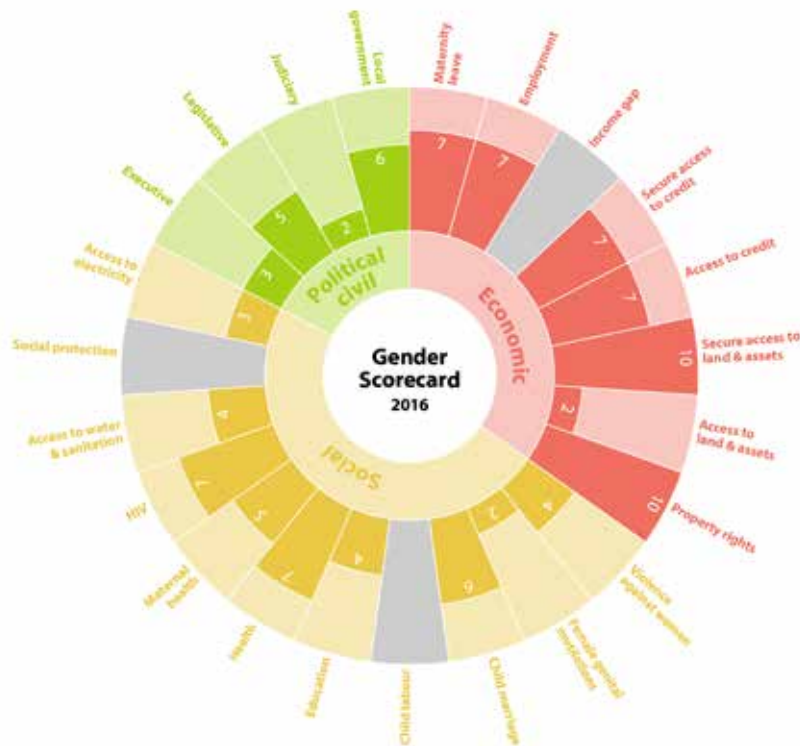
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Guinea**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

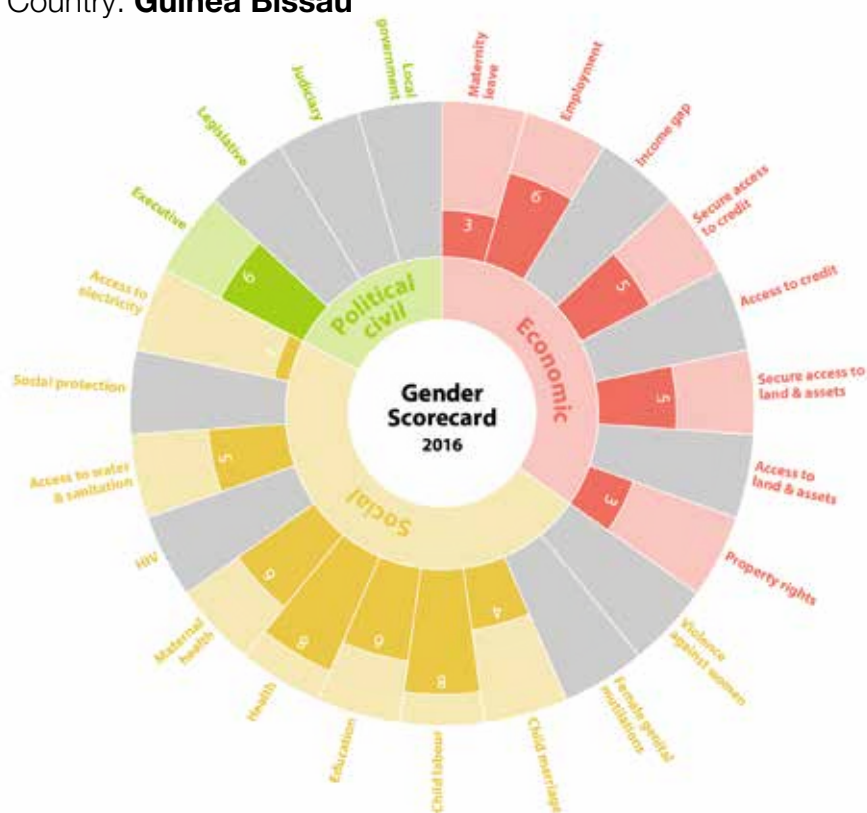
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Guinea Bissau**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

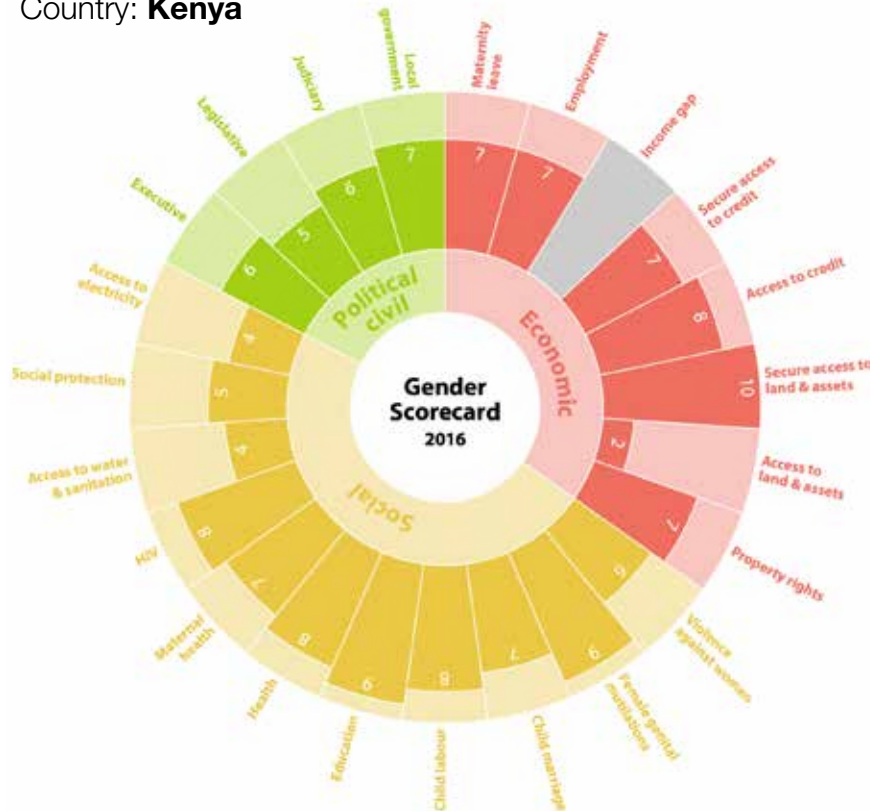
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Kenya**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

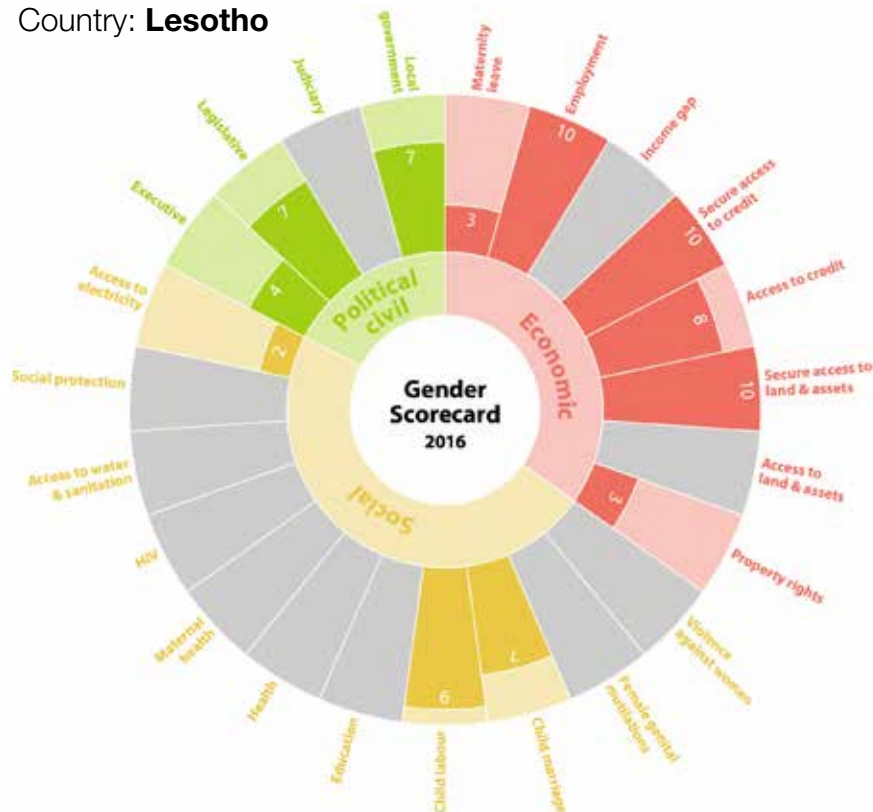
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Lesotho**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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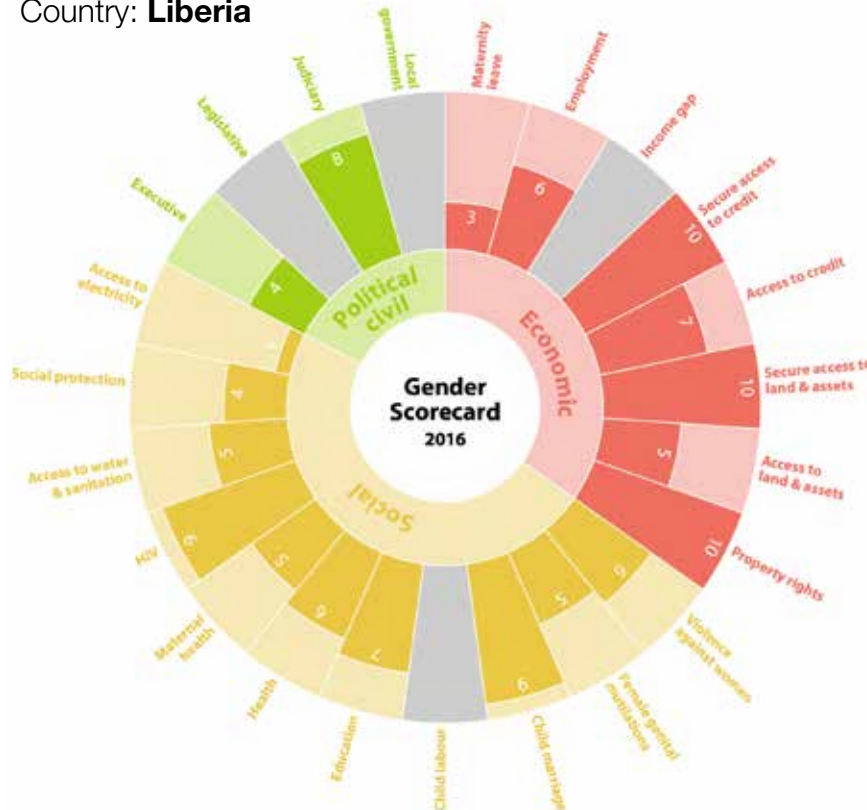
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Liberia**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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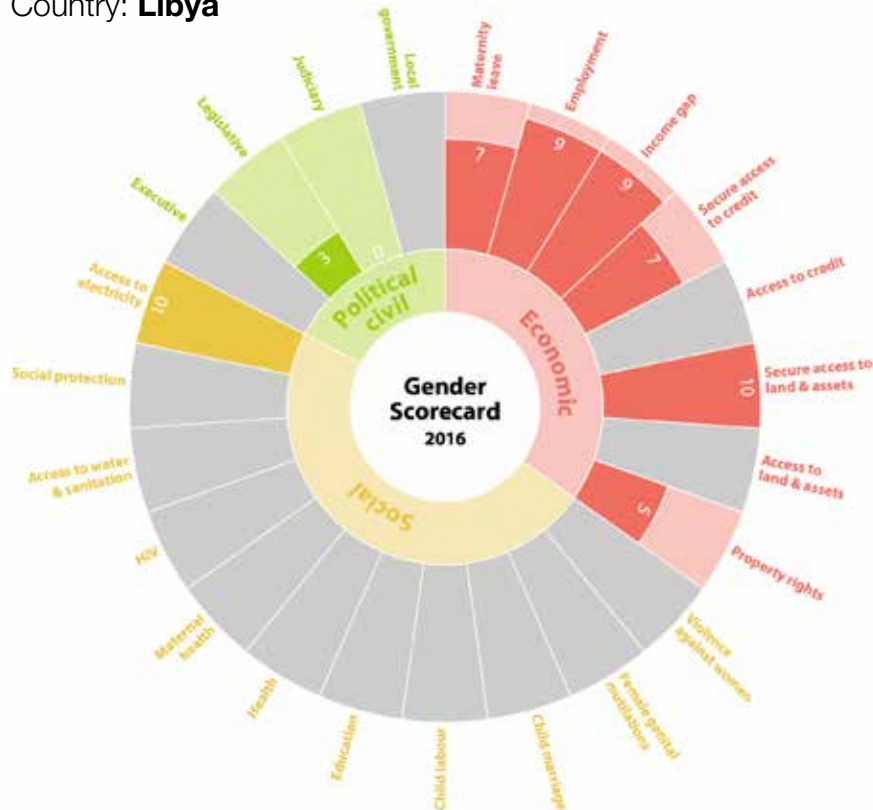
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Libya**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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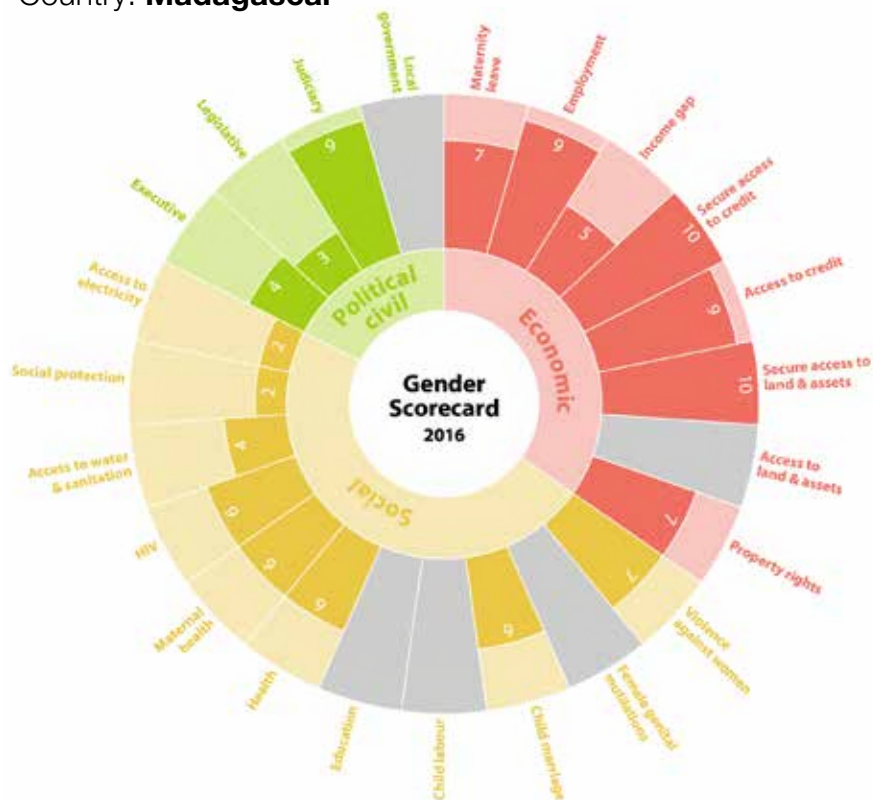
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Madagascar**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

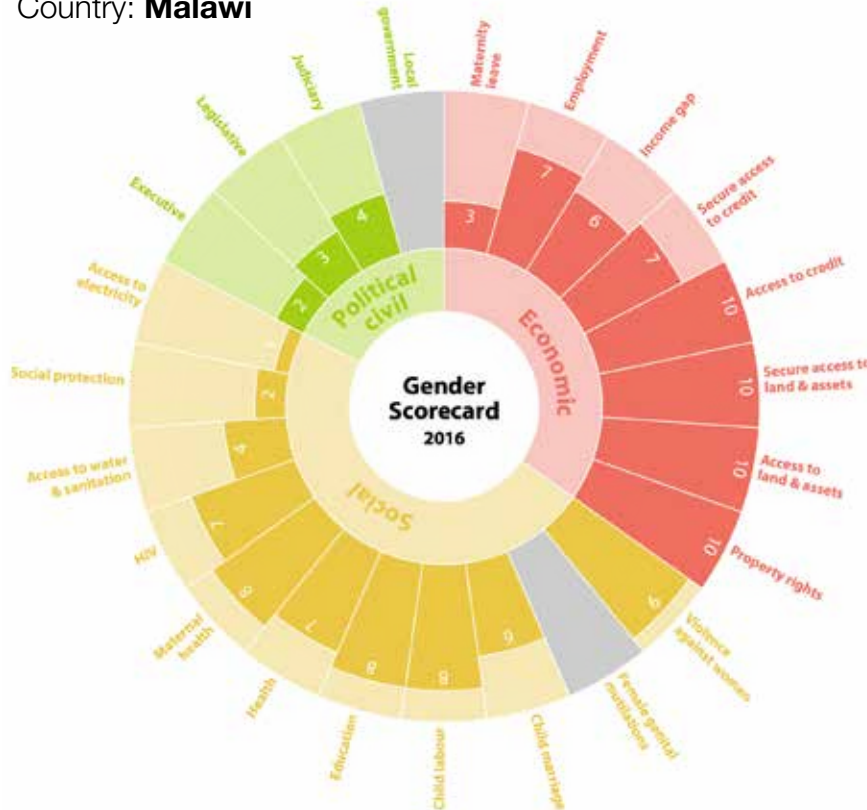
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Malawi**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

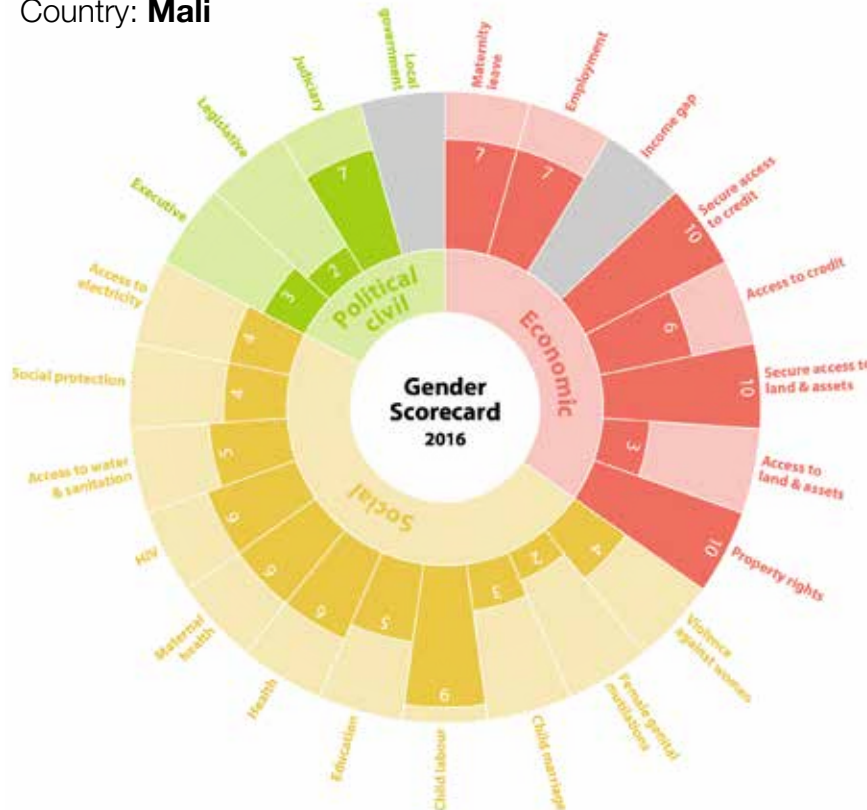
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Mali**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

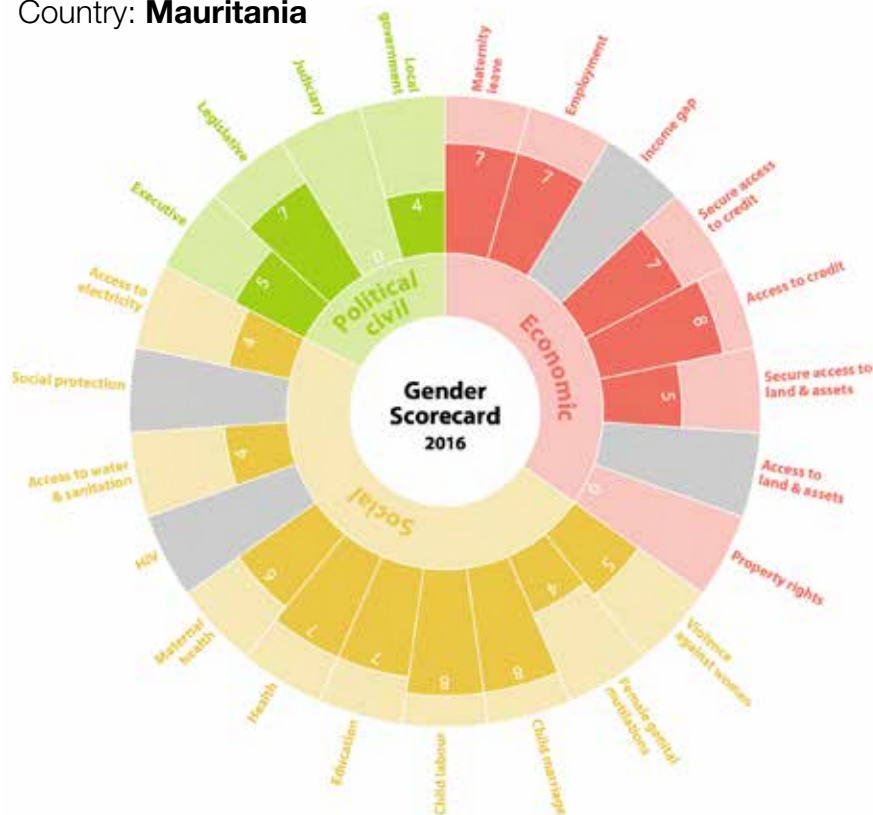
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Mauritania**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

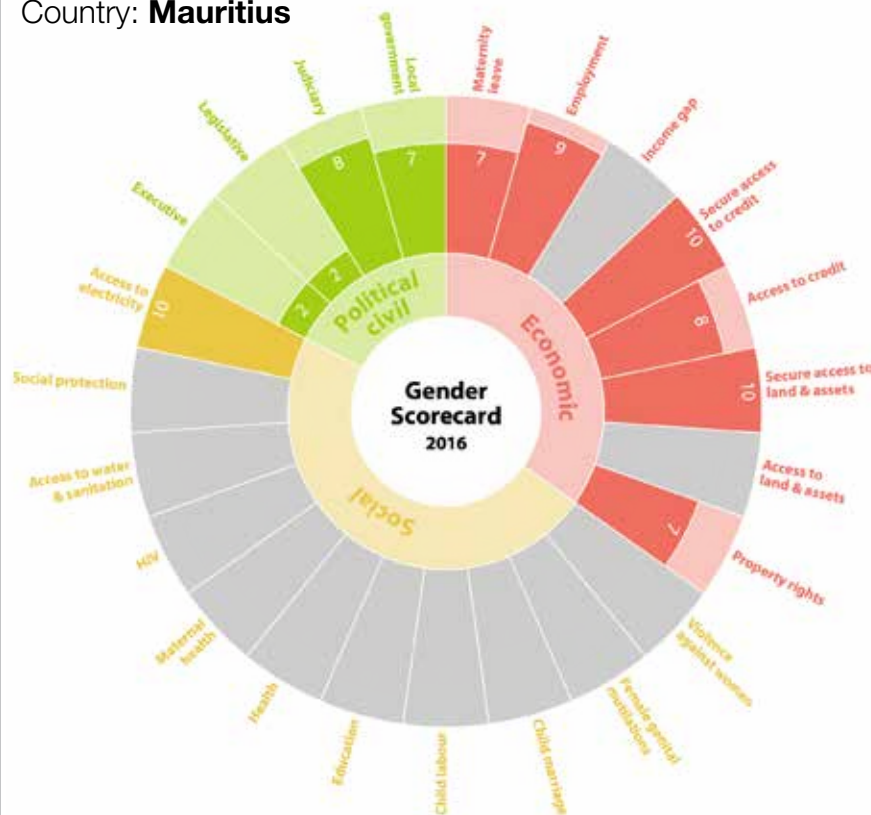
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Mauritius**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

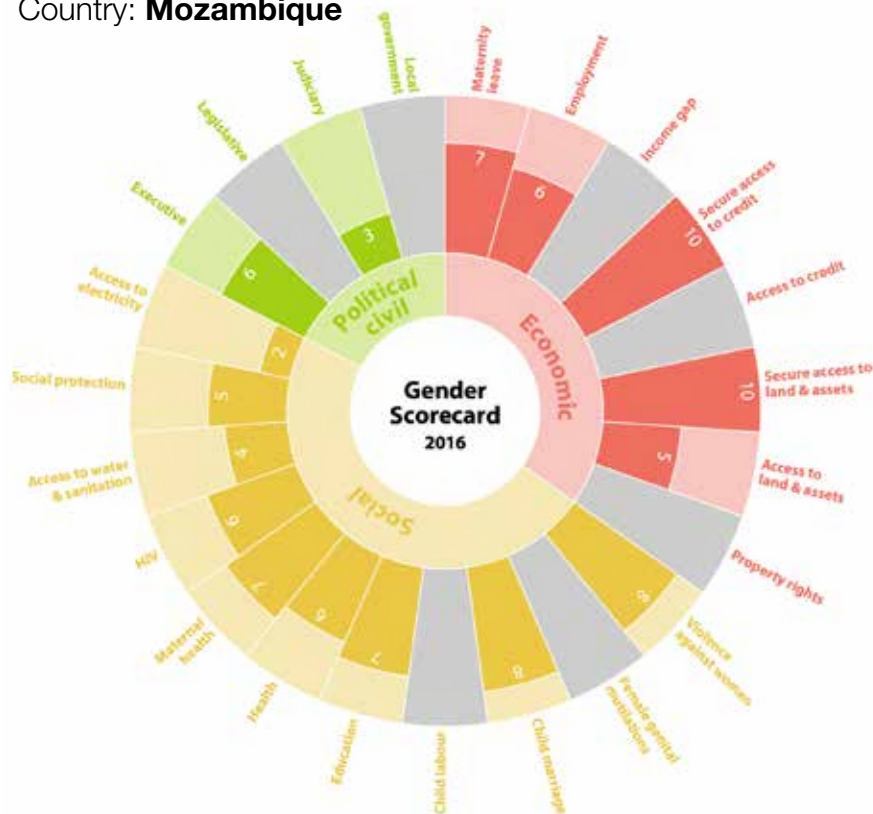
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Mozambique**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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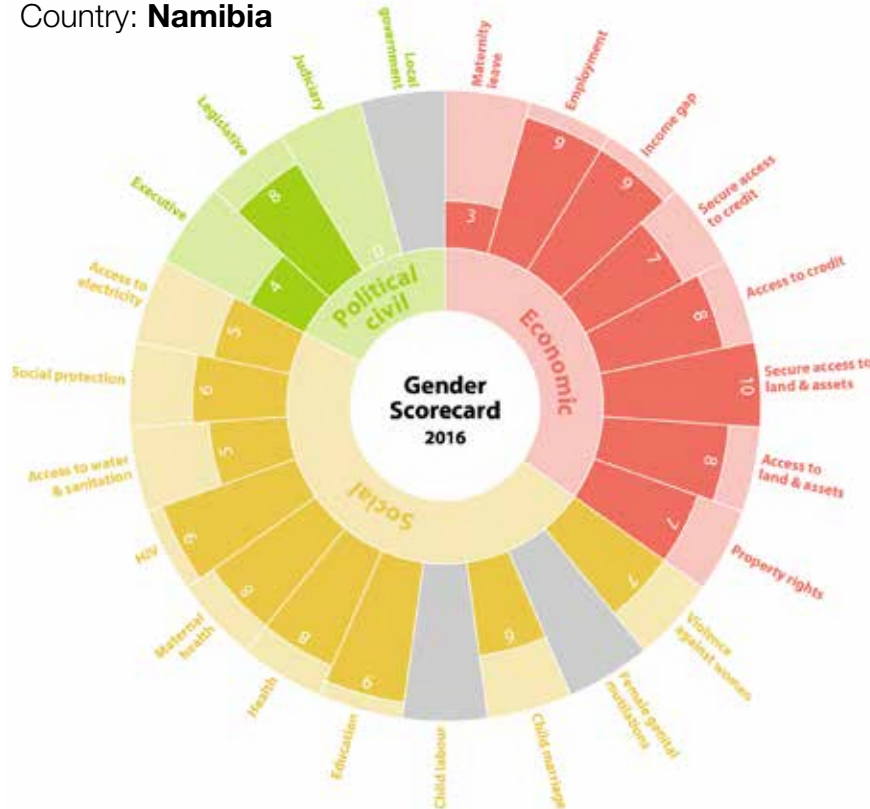
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Namibia**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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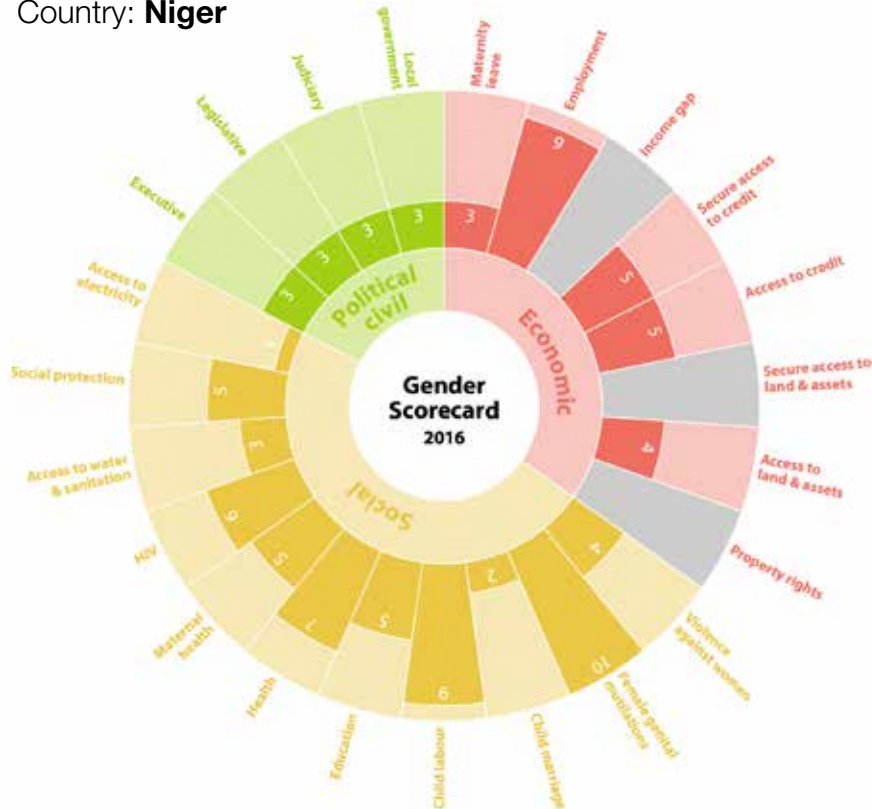
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Niger**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

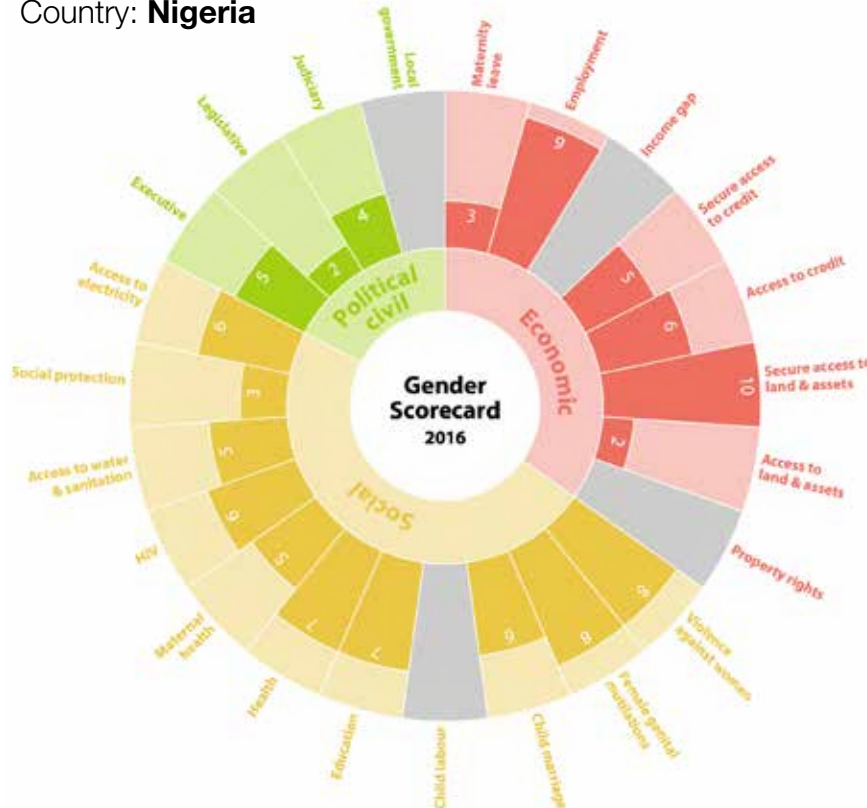
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Nigeria**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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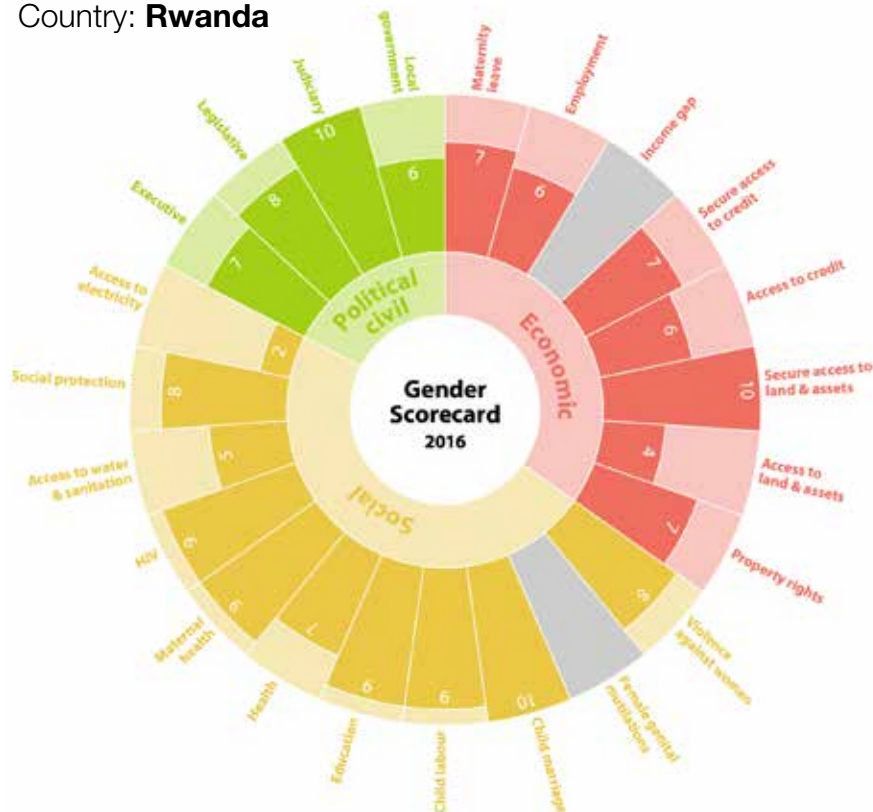
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Rwanda**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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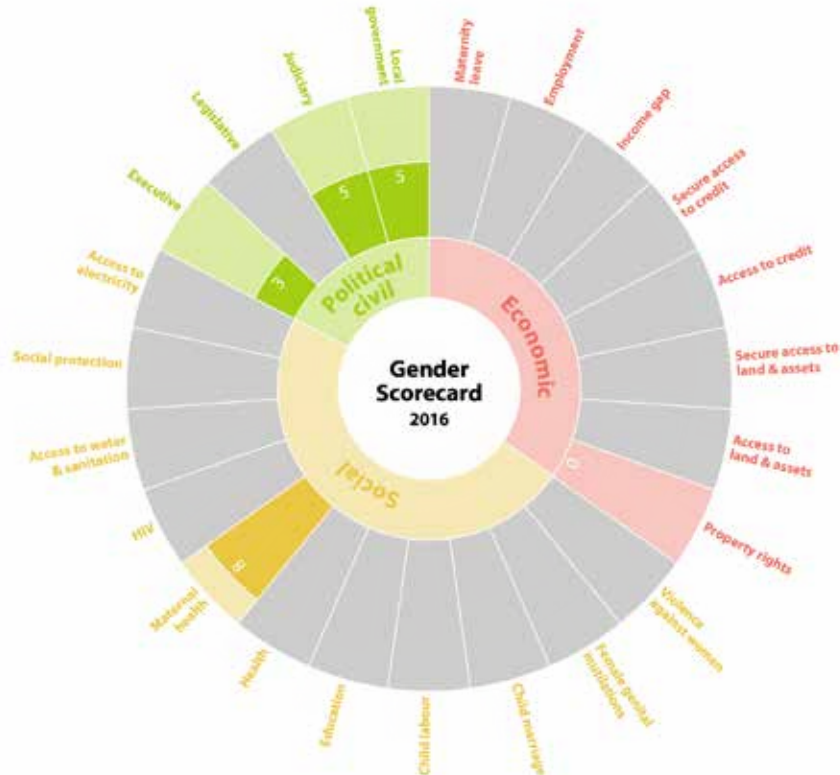
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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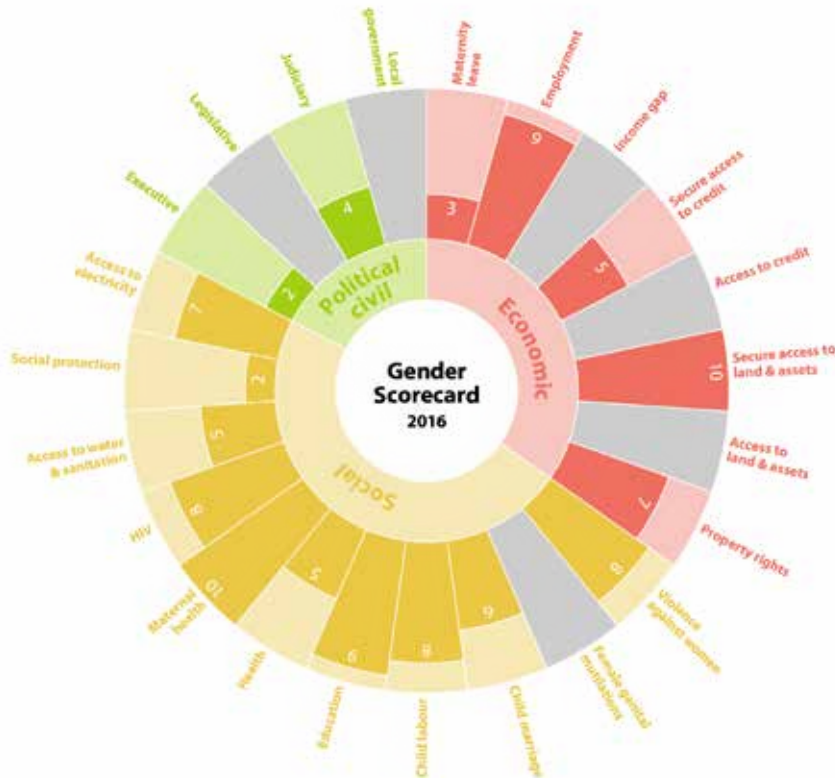
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Sao Tome and Principe**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

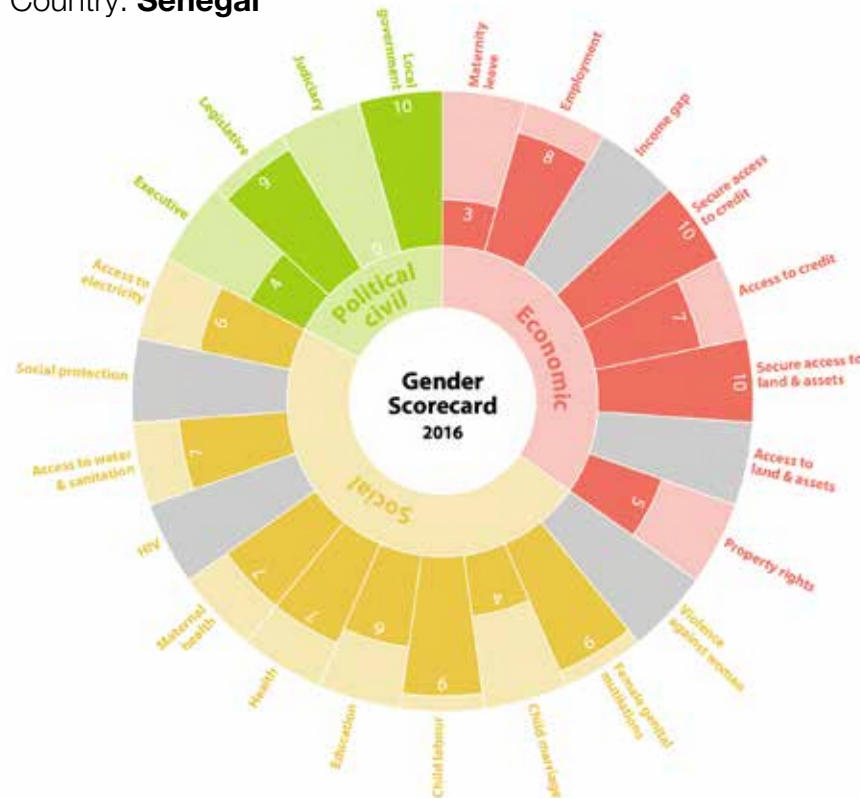
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Senegal**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

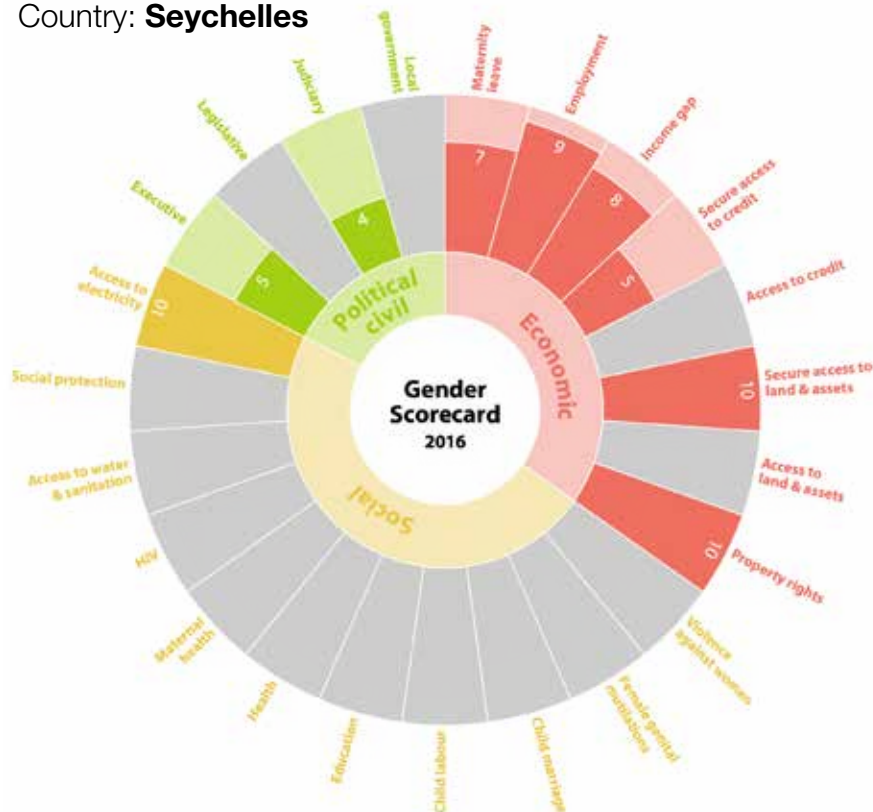
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Seychelles**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

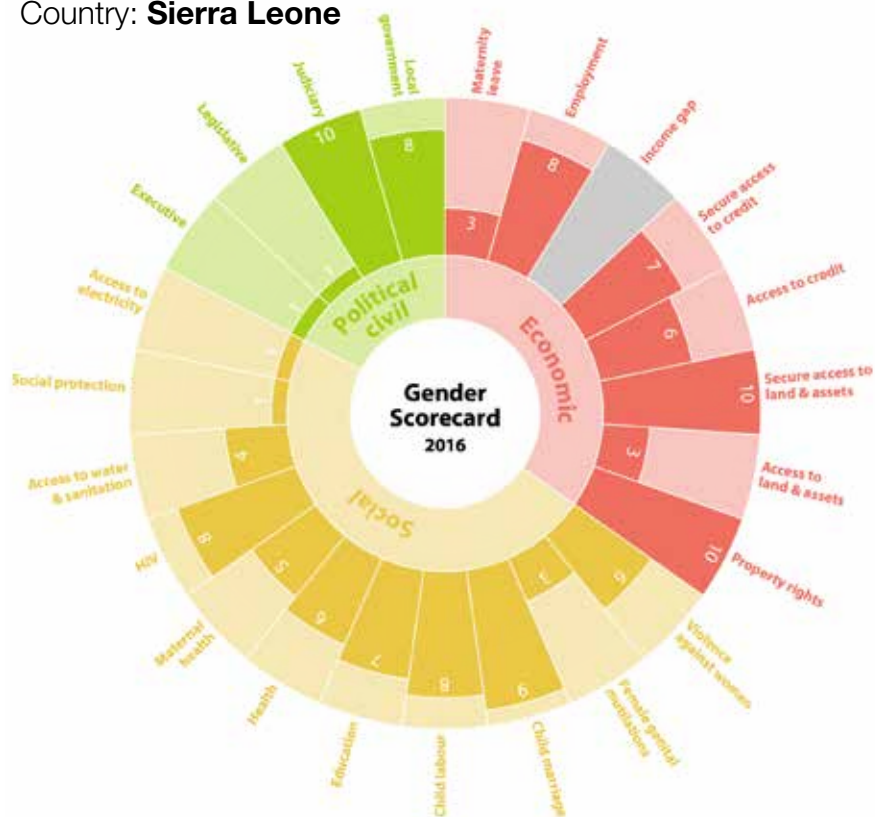
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Sierra Leone**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

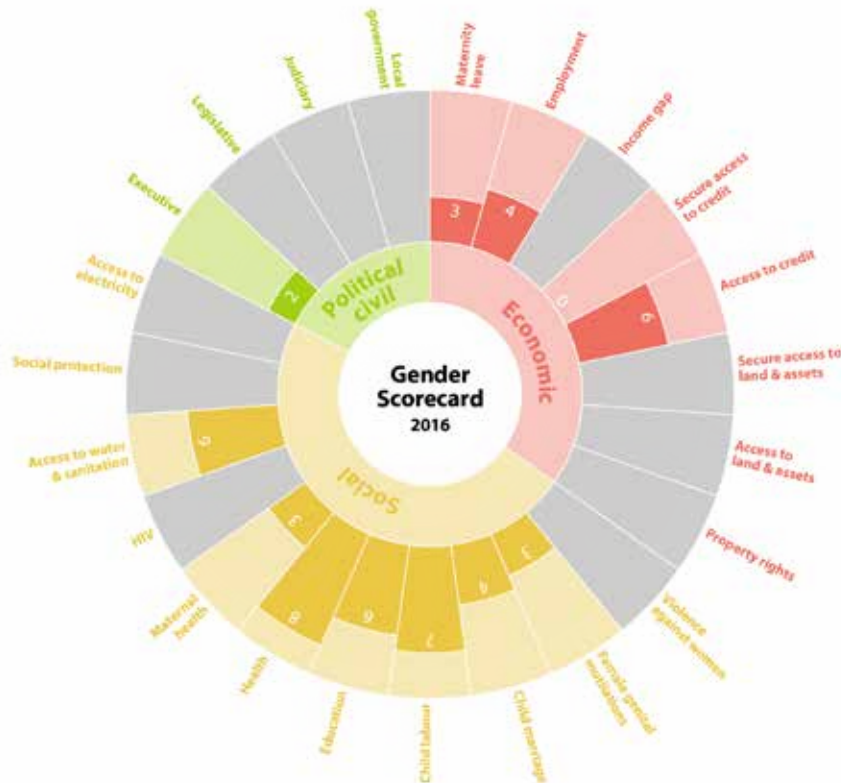
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Somalia**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

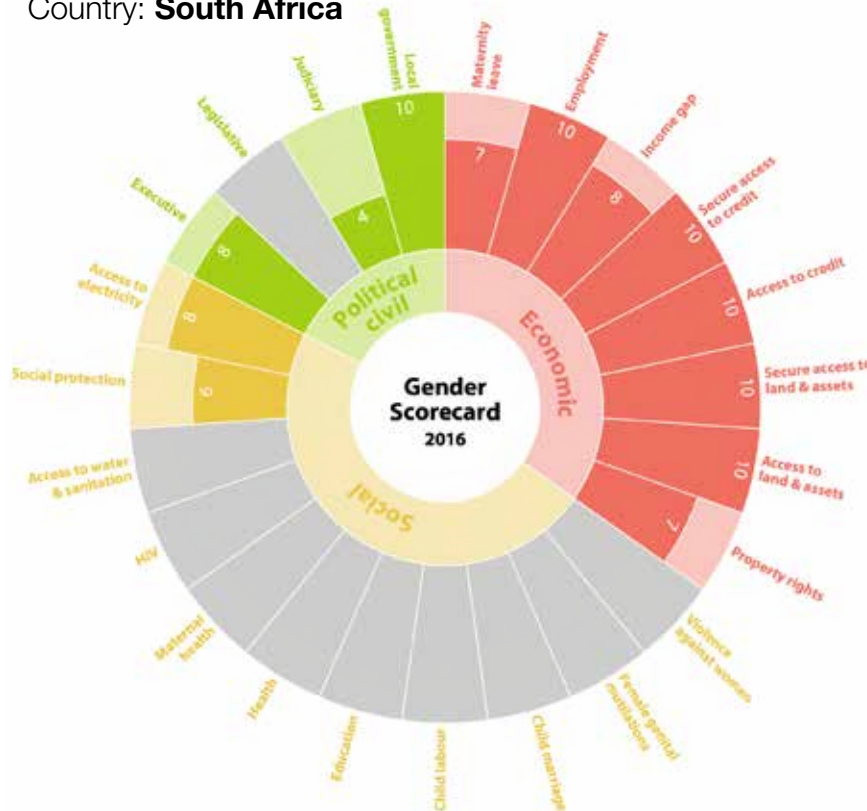
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **South Africa**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

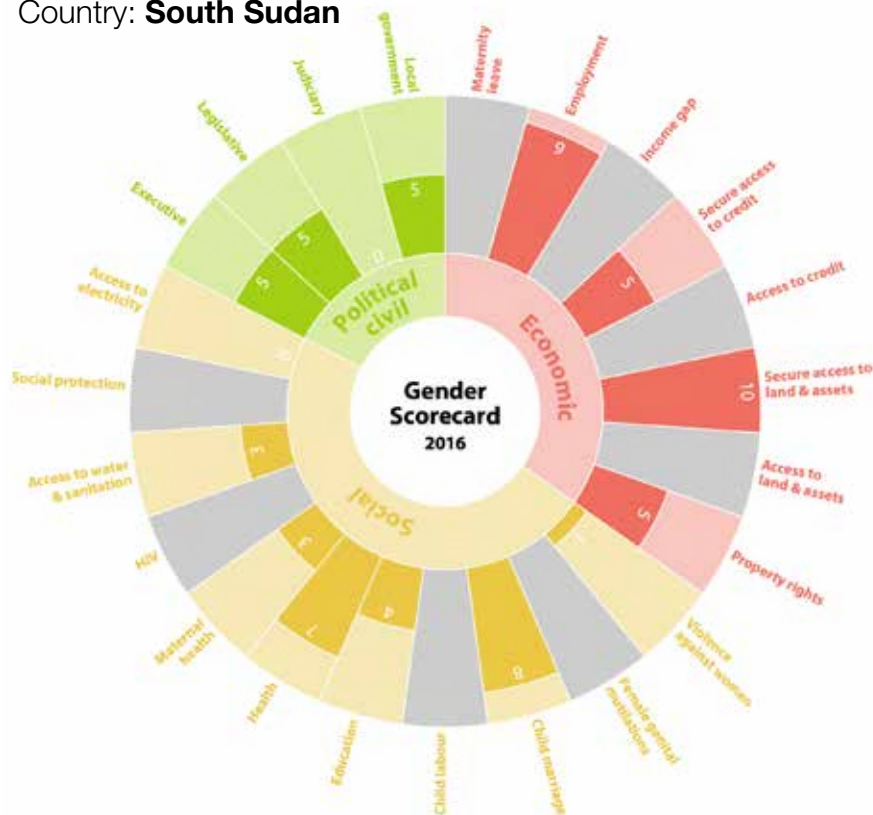
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **South Sudan**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

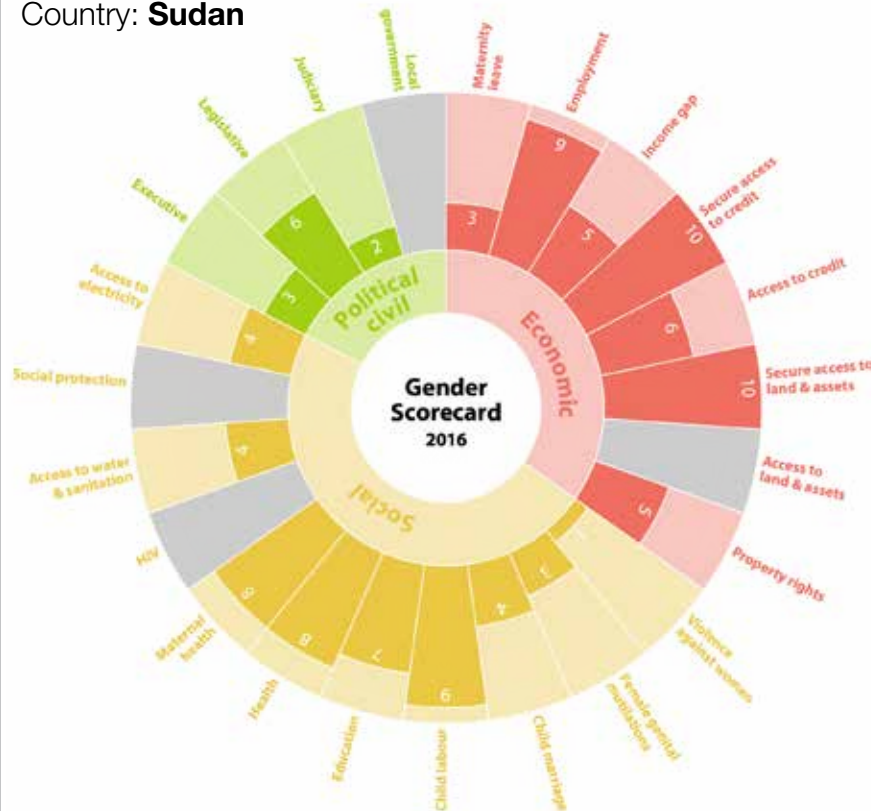
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Sudan**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

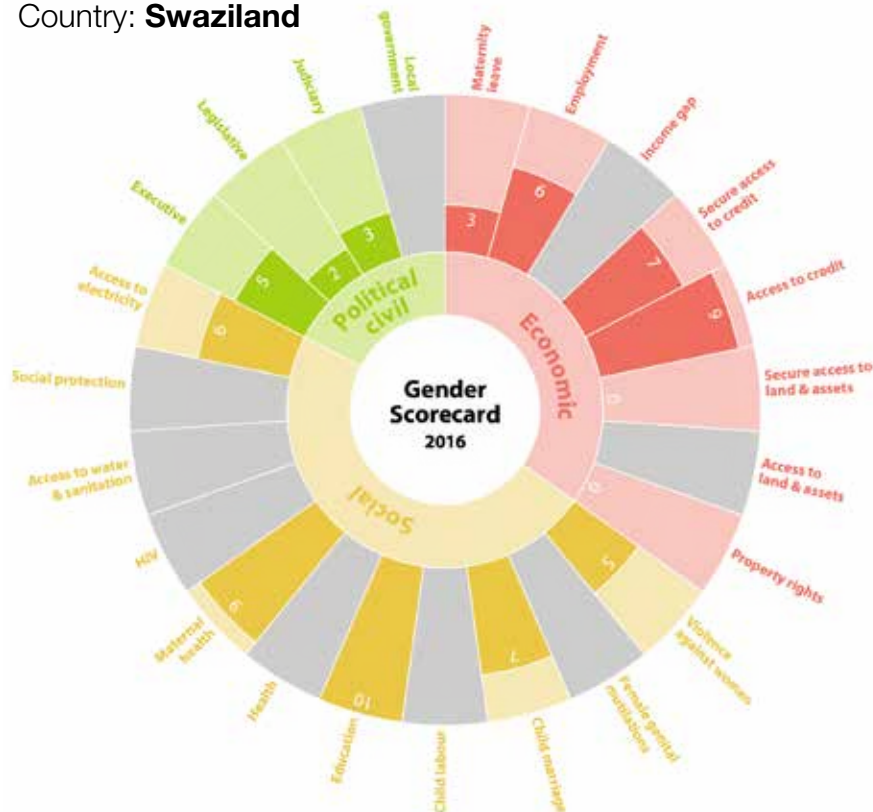
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Swaziland**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

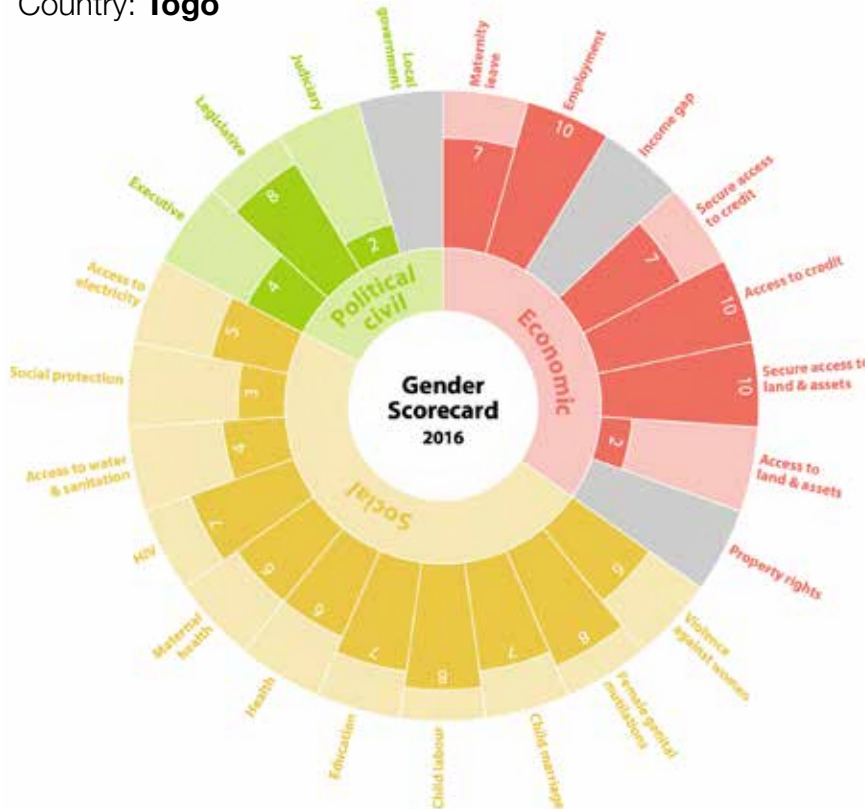
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Togo**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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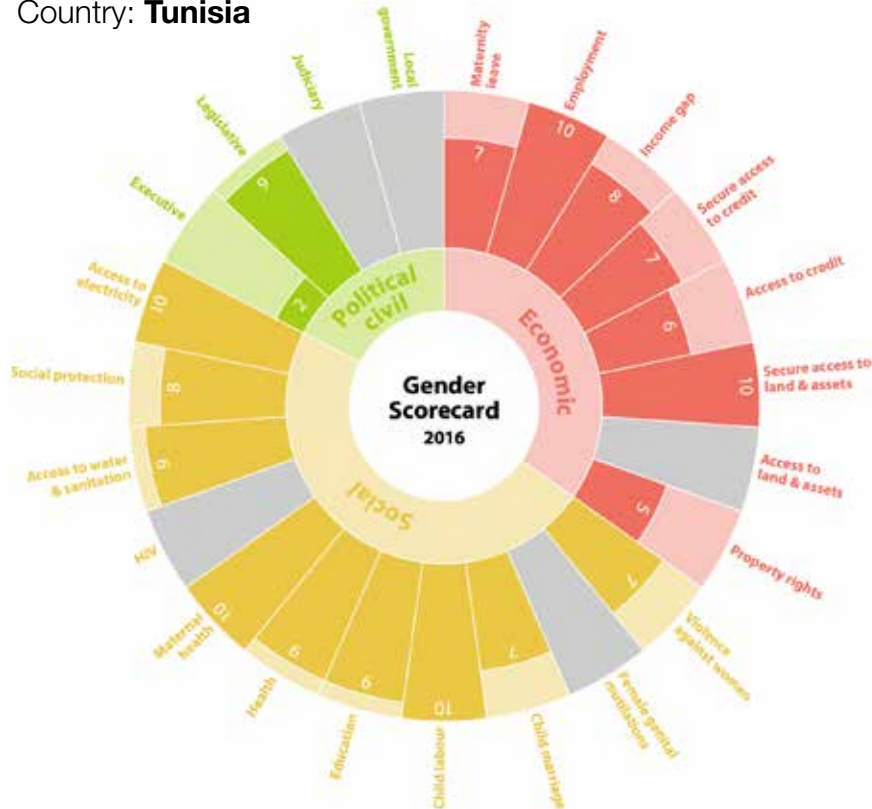
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Tunisia**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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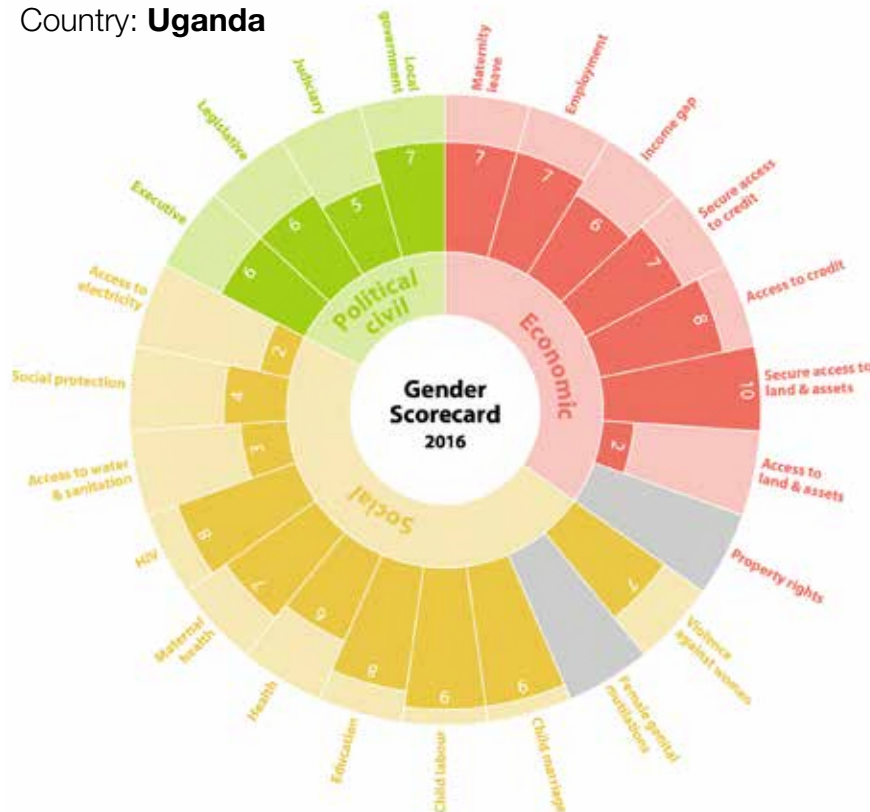
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Uganda**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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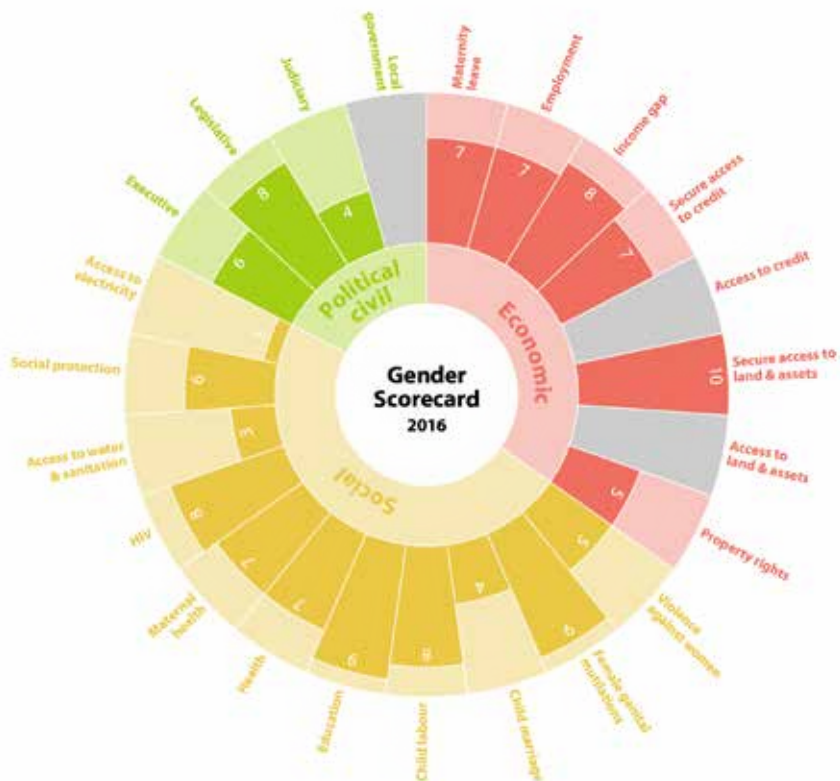
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **United Republic of Tanzania**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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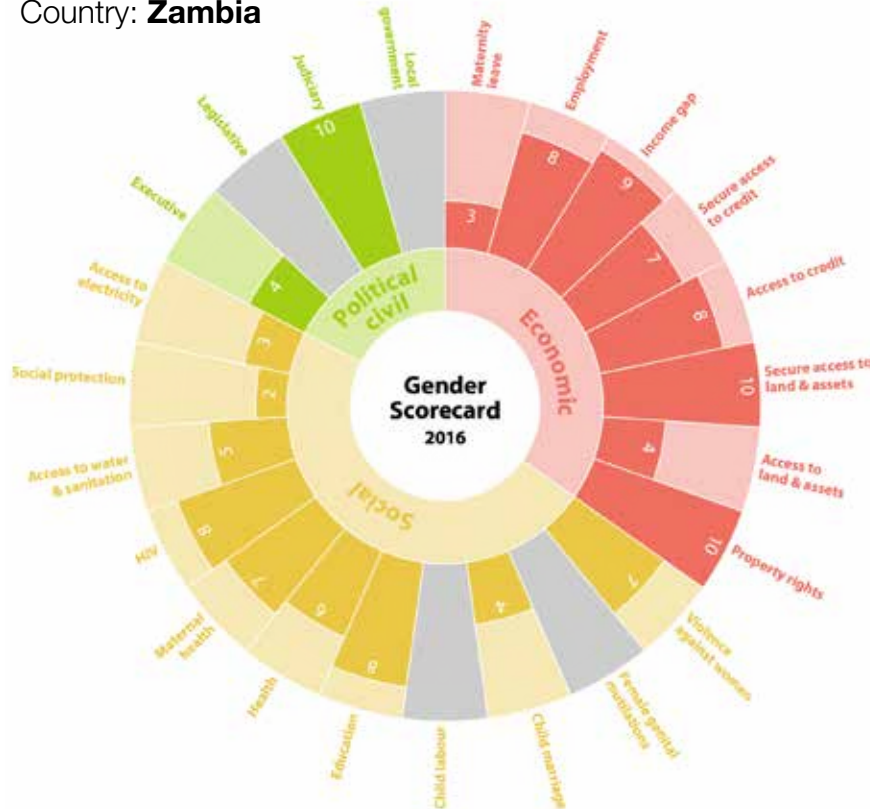
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Zambia**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

Social indicators:

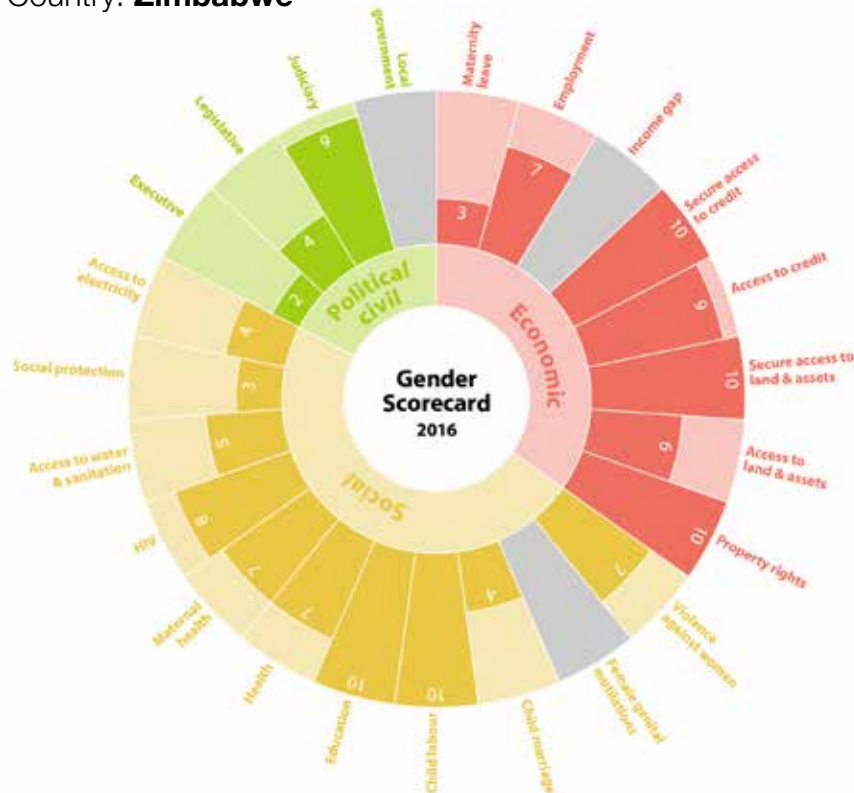
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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

The African Gender Scorecard

Country: **Zimbabwe**



Economic indicators:

1) Maternity, paternity, parental leave in labour law; 2) Employment: participation rates, tertiary education, paid employment, non-agricultural employment; 3) Income/wage gap; 4) Secure access to credit: freedom of contracting, access to financial services; 5) Access to credit: bank account, borrowing from financial institution; 6) Secure access to land/assets: equal rights for unmarried as well as married women; 7) Access to land/assets: individual ownership of a land/house; 8) Property rights: legal administration of property during marriage, inheritance rights of daughters and widows

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Political and civil indicators:

1) Women in the executive: ministerial positions; 2) Women in the legislative: seats in Lower House, quotas, candidates standing for political office; 3) Women in the Judiciary: constitutional court; 4) Women in local governance: quotas

Statistical Annexes

ECONOMIC RIGHTS	Maternity leave in labour law	Ratio: female unemployment rate over male value (15-64 or 15+)	Ratio: proportion of active women with tertiary education over male value	Ratio: female labour force participation over male value (15-64 or 15+)	Ratio: proportion of employed females in paid employment over male value	Ratio: proportion of employed females in non-agricultural employment over male value	Employment	Income gap	Secure access to credit	Ratio females/males who have access to bank accounts at a financial institution	Ratio females/males who have borrowed from a financial institution	Access to credit	Secure access to land and assets	Ratio of females to males with ownership on agricultural land	Ratio of females to males with ownership/title of apartments, houses, businesses	Access to land and assets	Property rights
	Algeria	7	17	37	2	11	11	15	12	7	7	23	15	10			
Angola	3			8			8		7	6	7	7	10				7
Benin	7	12		9	3	7	6		7	7	14	11	10	2	2	2	10
Botswana		13		7		17	12	11	7	9	7	8	10				10
Burkina Faso	3	23	4	8		12	8		7	8	5	7	10	2	1	2	7
Burundi	7	6		10			10		10	9	4	7	10	2	2	2	3
Cabo Verde	3	9		8			8		5				10				7
Cameroon	7	14		9	6	8	8		7	6	8	7	5				5
Central African Rep.	7			8			8		7	11	10	11	10				7
Chad	10	6	2	6	2	10	5	5	7				5				5
Comoros	7			5		11	8		5				10	26	3	15	3
Congo Democratic Rep.	7	7		10	2		6	5	0	6	9	8	5	3	2	3	
Congo Rep	7			8			9		10				5				5
Côte d'Ivoire	7	21		7	6	13	9	7	7	7	11	9	5	7			5
Djibouti	7	13	8	5	10		8		5	5	7	6	10				5
Egypt	7	25		3	8		6	9	7	5	6	6	10				5
Equatorial Guinea	3			6			6		5				5	5	4	5	10

ECONOMIC RIGHTS	Economic Rights Indicators																
	Maternity leave in labour law	Ratio: female unemployment rate over male value (15-64 or 15+)	Ratio: proportion of active women with tertiary education over male value	Ratio: female labour force participation over male value (15-64 or 15+)	Ratio: proportion of employed females in paid employment over male value	Ratio: proportion of employed females in non-agricultural employment over male value	Employment	Income gap	Secure access to credit	Ratio females/males who have access to bank accounts at a financial institution	Ratio females/males who have borrowed from a financial institution	Access to credit	Secure access to land and assets	Ratio of females to males with ownership on agricultural land	Ratio of females to males with ownership/title of apartments, houses, businesses	Access to land and assets	Property rights
Eritrea	3			9			9		10			10					7
Ethiopia	7	24		9	7	17	11	7	7			10	4	4	4	4	7
Gabon	7			7			7		7	9	8	9	5				5
Gambia	3	18	1	9	5	8	6	5	7			10	3	3	3	3	5
Ghana	3		11	9	4	11	9	7	7	10	12	11	10	3	2	3	10
Guinea	7	7		10	2	9	7		7	4	9	7	10	2	1	2	10
Guinea Bissau	3	6		8	4	7	6		5			5					3
Kenya	7	9	8	9	5		7		7	9	7	8	10	2	2	2	7
Lesotho	3	10	7	5	12	17	10		10	8	8	8	10				3
Liberia	3	12	2	9	3	10	6		10	6	8	7	10		5	5	10
Libya	7	16		6	11		9	9	7			10					5
Madagascar	7	15		9	6	12	9	5	10	9	8	9	10				7
Malawi	3	15	4	10	7	7	7	6	7	7	15	11	10	10		10	10
Mali	7	18		8	3	10	7		10	6	5	6	10	3	2	3	10
Mauritania	7	19	8	4	8	9	7		7	8	8	8	5				0
Mauritius	7	21		6	11	11	9		10	9	6	8	10				7
Mozambique	7	16		11	3	4	6		10			10	5	5	5		
Namibia	3	11	10	9	8	10	9	9	7	9	7	8	10	7	8	8	7
Niger	3	5	10	4	8	14	9		5	6	3	5		5	2	4	

ECONOMIC RIGHTS	Maternity leave in labour law	Ratio: female unemployment rate over male value (15-64 or 15+)	Ratio: proportion of active women with tertiary education over male value	Ratio: female labour force participation over male value (15-64 or 15+)	Ratio: proportion of employed females in paid employment over male value	Ratio: proportion of employed females in non-agricultural employment over male value	Employment	Income gap	Secure access to credit	Ratio females/males who have access to bank accounts at a financial institution	Ratio females/males who have borrowed from a financial institution	Access to credit	Secure access to land and assets	Ratio of females to males with ownership on agricultural land	Ratio of females to males with ownership/title of apartments, houses, businesses	Access to land and assets	Property rights
Nigeria	3	14		9			9		5	6	6	6	10	2	1	2	
Rwanda	7	15	5	10	5	5	6		7	7	5	6	10	4	4	4	7
Sahrawi Rep																	0
Sao Tome and Principe	3	21	8	7	10	12	9		5				10				7
Senegal	3	18		8	7		8		10	5	8	7	10				5
Seychelles	7	12	6	9	11	10	9	8	5				10				10
Sierra Leone	3	7		10	3	11	8		7	6	6	6	10	3	2	3	10
Somalia *	3			4			4		0	6	5	6					
South Africa	7	13		8	11	10	10	8	10	10	9	10	10		12	12	7
South Sudan				9			9		5				10				5
Sudan	3	32	19	4	6	6	9	5	10	5	7	6	10				5
Swaziland	3			6			6		7	9	8	9	0				0
Tanzania	7	15		9	5	8	7	8	7				10				5
Togo	7	21		10		11	11		7	7	16	12	10	2	1	2	
Tunisia	7	18	21	3	10	10	11	8	7	6	6	6	10				5
Uganda	7	13	7	10	5	7	7	6	7	7	8	8	10	2	2	2	
Zambia	3	12		9		7	8	9	7	9	7	8	10	4	4	4	10
Zimbabwe	3	12	5	10	5	8	7		10	8	9	9	10	6	6	6	10

Statistical Annex: Scored indicators for economic rights

Scored Indicators for Social Rights 1

SOCIAL RIGHTS	Scored Indicators for Social Rights 1																												
	National Law on VAW	Attitude towards VAW: % of women disagreeing	Attitude towards VAW: % of men disagreeing	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older not subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older not subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months	Violence against women (VAW)	Female Genital Mutilations (FGM)	Attitude towards FGM: % of women who don't believe that it must continue	Attitude towards FGM: % of men who don't believe that it must continue	Prevalence of FGM: % of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation	Female Genital Mutilations (FGM)	Existence of national law	Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are not married	Child marriage	Prevalence of non child labour among girls 5-16	Ratio girls to boys child labour	Child labour	Female attendance in primary education	Ratio: female attendance in primary education over male value	Female literacy rate	Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	Education	Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have not serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick	Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing (teenage pregnancies)	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 without unmet need for family planning				
Algeria	10	4				7						5	10	7	9	10	9	10	10			10			10			10	9
Angola	10											5																	
Benin	10	8	9			9	10	10	9	10	5	9	9	7	7	8	7	7	9	6	10	8	3	8	7				7
Botswana	5										10									9	10	9							
Burkina Faso	0	6	7	9		7	9	9	2	7	0	7	3	7	10	8	5	10	3	6	6	2	8	8					8
Burundi	10	3	6			6					5	9	7				7	10	5	8	7	1	9	7					7
Cabo Verde	10										5								9	9	11	10							
Cameroon	0	6	6	6		4					0	8	4	6	10	8	8	10	6	8	8	6	8	8					8
Central African Republic	10	2	2			5	9	10	8	9	10	5	7	4	8	6	7	9				8		5	7				7
Chad	0	6				3	6		6	6	0	5	2	8	10	9	5	9				7		6	8				8
Comoros	10	6	8	9	9	8					5	8	6	7	10	8	7	9	6	8	7	2	9	7					7

Statistical Annex: Scored indicators for social rights

SOCIAL RIGHTS																									
	National Law on VAW	Attitude towards VAW: % of women disagreeing	Attitude towards VAW: % of men disagreeing	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older not subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older not subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months	Violence against women (VAW)	Female Genital Mutilations (FGM)	Attitude towards FGM: % of women who don't believe that it must continue	Attitude towards FGM: % of men who don't believe that it must continue	Prevalence of FGM: % of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation	Female Genital Mutilations (FGM)	Existence of national law	Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are not married	Child marriage	Prevalence of non child labour among girls 5-16	Ratio girls to boys child labour	Child labour	Female attendance in primary education	Ratio: female attendance in primary education over male value	Female literacy rate	Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	Education	Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have not serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick	Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing (teenage pregnancies)	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 without unmet need for family planning
Congo Democratic Republic	0	3	4	6	8	5						0	8	4	6	9	7	8	10	6	7	8		7	7
Congo Rep	0	3	4			2						10	8	9	8	9	8	9	10	8	9	9		7	8
Côte d'Ivoire	0	5	6	7	10	6	9	9	6	8	5	8	6	7	8	7	6	9	9	4	7	6	2	7	7
Djibouti	0						6		1	3	5	10	7	9	10	9	7	10	4	7	7			8	
Egypt	0	6		8	9	6	4	5	1	3	10	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	7	8	8	3	9	9	
Equatorial Guinea	0	5	5	5	9	5						0	8	4				9	10	9	9	9	3	6	7
Eritrea	0											5													
Ethiopia	5	3	4			4			8		5	8	6	8	10	8	6	10	4	7	7	1		8	
Gabon	0	5	6	6	9	5					0	9	4	9	10	9	9	10	9	10	9	2	7	7	
Gambia	10	4	7	9	0	6	4		3	3	10	8	9	7	10	8	7	10	3	6	6	6	8	8	
Ghana	10	7	9			9	10		10	10	10	9	9	7	10	8	7	10	7	8	9	5	9	7	

SOCIAL RIGHTS	National Law on VAW																																														
	Attitude towards VAW: % of women disagreeing		Attitude towards VAW: % of men disagreeing		Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older not subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months		Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older not subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months		Violence against women (VAW)		Female Genital Mutilations (FGM)		Attitude towards FGM: % of women who don't believe that it must continue		Attitude towards FGM: % of men who don't believe that it must continue		Prevalence of FGM: % of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation		Female Genital Mutilations (FGM)		Existence of national law		Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are not married		Child marriage		Prevalence of non child labour among girls 5-16		Ratio girls to boys child labour		Child labour		Female attendance in primary education		Ratio: female attendance in primary education over male value		Female literacy rate		Ratio: female literacy rate over male value		Education		Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have not serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing (teenage pregnancies)		Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 without unmet need for family planning
Guinea	0	9	3				4			2	4	0	2	5	7	6	5					4	8	2	4	4												7	8								
Guinea Bissau	10											5						0	8	4	6	10	8	6	9	4	6	6											7	9							
Kenya	0	6	6	7	9	6	9	9	8	9	5	9	7	7	10	8	9	10	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8						
Lesotho	0																	5	9	7	10	9	9																								
Liberia	0	6	8				6			6								5	5	10	9	9					4	11	5	7	7					4			7	7							
Libya	0																	5																													
Madagascar	10	3	7				7											5	7	6																					2	7	8				
Malawi	10	9	9	7			9											5	7	6	6	10	8	9	10	6	8	8													7	8					
Mali	0	2	5	6	9	4	3	2	1	2	0	6	3	9	10	9	5	9	9	2	5	5	4	6	7	8	5	10	6	9	7								4	6	7						
Mauritania	0	6			9	5	6		3	4	10	7	8	8	8	8	5	10	6	9	7																				8	7					
Mauritius	5																	5																													
Mozambique	10	8	8	6	9	8												10	6	8																							4	6	7		

SOCIAL RIGHTS RS	National Law on VAW		Attitude towards VAW: % of women disagreeing		Attitude towards VAW: % of men disagreeing		Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older not subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months		Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older not subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months		Violence against women (VAW)		Female Genital Mutilations (FGM)		Attitude towards FGM: % of women who don't believe that it must continue		Attitude towards FGM: % of men who don't believe that it must continue		Prevalence of FGM: % of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation		Female Genital Mutilations (FGM)		Existence of national law		Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are not married		Child marriage		Prevalence of non child labour among girls 5-16		Ratio girls to boys child labour		Child labour		Female attendance in primary education		Ratio: female attendance in primary education over male value		Female literacy rate		Ratio: female literacy rate over male value		Education		Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have not serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing (teenage pregnancies)		Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 without unmet need for family planning	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42								
Sudan	0	3							1		6								1	3	0	8	4	8	10	9	8	10	4	8	7							9	7											
Swaziland	0	8	8						5												10	4	7																			9								
Tanzania	0	5	6	6				8	5		9								9	9	0	8	4	7	10	8	8	10	8	9	9	6							8	8										
Togo	0	7	8	7				10	6		9	8							10	8	5	9	7	7	10	8	8	10	5	7	7	3							8	7										
Tunisia	5	7						9	7												5	9	7	10	10	10	10	10	7	9	9								10	9										
Uganda	10	4	6	6				8	7										10		10	8	9	8	10	9	8	10	7	9	8	4							8	7										
Zambia	5	5	7	7				9	7												0	8	4					8	10	7	8	8	3							7	8									
Zimbabwe	10	5	7	5				7	7												0	8	4	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	4								8	9									

Statistical Annex: Scored Indicators for Social Rights 2

SOCIAL RIGHTS	Health	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal health	Proportion of females having knowledge of HIV prevention methods	Ratio females/males having knowledge of HIV prevention methods	Proportion of females (15-24) having comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Ratio females/males(15-24) having comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband: % of women	HIV prevalence among women (inversed)	Female HIV prevalence over male	HIV	Time to obtain drinking water	Person who usually collects drinking water (% of women)	Household sanitation facilities (% households)	Access to water and sanitation	Female population (or labour force) affiliated or registered at (or benefiting from) social security	Ratio: female population (or labour force) affiliated or registered at (or benefiting from) social security over male value	Social protection	Access to electricity
Algeria	9	9	10		9	1		1						9	2	9	7	7	10	8	10
Angola																					3
Benin	6	9	9		9	6	9	2	7	10	8	7				2		1	3	2	3
Botswana				8						8	9	8									5
Burkina Faso	6	10	3	7	7	7	9	4	9	10	8	8	8	8		1	4	0	3	1	2
Burundi	6	10	6	5	7	5	10	8	9	10	7	8	8	6		6	6	0	1	0	0
Cabo Verde		9																4	10	7	9
Cameroon	7	8	6	2	5	6	9	3	8	9	6	7	7			3	5	1	5	3	6
Central African Republic	6	7	5		6	2	7	2	6	9	5	5	10	2	4	4	5				1
Chad	7	6	3	1	3	3	6	1	7				4	4	1	1	2	1	5	3	0
Comoros	6	9	8	8	8	6	8	3	10				7	8		3	5	1	8	4	7
Congo Democratic Republic	7	9	8	2	6	5	8	2	7	10	1	5	5			2	3	1	10	5	1
Congo Rep	7	9	9	6	8	7	9	1	5				5	6		1	3	0	8	4	4

SOCIAL RIGHTS																					
	Health	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal health	Proportion of females having knowledge of HIV prevention methods	Ratio females/males having knowledge of HIV prevention methods	Proportion of females (15-24) having comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Ratio females/males(15-24) having comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband: % of women	HIV prevalence among women (inversed)	Female HIV prevalence over male	HIV	Time to obtain drinking water	Person who usually collects drinking water (% of women)	Household sanitation facilities (% households)	Access to water and sanitation	Female population (or labour force) affiliated or registered at (or benefiting from) social security	Ratio: female population (or labour force) affiliated or registered at (or benefiting from) social security over male value	Social protection	Access to electricity
Côte d'Ivoire	5	9	6	4	6	5	7	2	6		9	9	6	8		2	5	1	6	3	6
Djibouti		10	9		9			2						9	2	2	4				5
Egypt	7	9	9		9									10		9	9	1			10
Equatorial Guinea	5	9	7	7	8	6	9	2	11		9	4	7	7		4	5	1	5	3	7
Eritrea																					
Ethiopia	4	9	1	3	4	4	7	2	7		10	6	6	4		9	6				2
Gabon	5	9	9	7	8	7	9	3	8		9	2	6	8		4	6	4	10	7	9
Gambia	7	9	6	6	7	7	9	3	9		10	9	8	8		4	6	0	7	3	4
Ghana	7	10	7		8	7	9	2	7		10	3	6	8		1	4	2	9	5	8
Guinea	7	8	4	3	5	6	8	2	7		10	9	7	6		2	4				3
Guinea Bissau	8	9	4		6									9	0	2	4				1
Kenya	8	10	6	6	7	8	9	5	8	9			8	7	4	2	4	2	8	5	4
Lesotho				0										7							2
Liberia	6	10	6	0	5	7	10	4	12	8	10	9	9	8		2	5	2	6	4	1
Libya																					

SOCIAL RIGHTS																					
	Health	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal health	Proportion of females having knowledge of HIV prevention methods	Ratio females/males having knowledge of HIV prevention methods	Proportion of females (15-24) having comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Ratio females/males(15-24) having comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband: % of women	HIV prevalence among women (inversed)	Female HIV prevalence over male	HIV	Time to obtain drinking water	Person who usually collects drinking water (% of women)	Household sanitation facilities (% households)	Access to water and sanitation	Female population (or labour force) affiliated or registered at (or benefiting from) social security	Ratio: female population (or labour force) affiliated or registered at (or benefiting from) social security over male value	Social protection	Access to electricity
Madagascar	6	9	4	5	6	6	9	2	9				6	9		0	4	0	4	2	2
Malawi	7	10	9	4	8	4	8	4	9	9	9	7	7	5	1	4	3	1	4	2	1
Mali	6	7	6	6	6	5	7	2	7	4	10	7	6	9		2	5	0	8	4	4
Mauritania	7	9	7	3	6									6	4	3	4				4
Mauritius				5																	
Mozambique	6	9	5	6	7	5	7	3	6	6	9	8	6	6		2	4	0	10	5	2
Namibia	8	10	9	6	8	8	10	6	12	9	8	8	9	8		3	5	4	8	6	5
Niger	7	8	3	5	5	5	7	1	5		10	10	6	5		1	3	0	10	5	1
Nigeria	7	6	4	4	5	5	8	2	7	8			6	7		3	5	0	6	3	6
Rwanda	7	10	9	8	9	8	9	6	10	10	10	7	9	5		6	5	7	10	8	2
Sahrawi Rep			7	9	8																
Sao Tome and Principe	5	10	9	10	10	4	9	4	10	9	10	10	8	7	2	4	4	0	4	2	7
Senegal	7	10	6	5	7									9		5	7				6
Seychelles		10																			10
Sierra Leone	6	10	6	0	5	6	8	3	10	7	10	10	8	7		1	4	0	3	1	1

SOCIAL RIGHTS	Health																				
	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal health	Proportion of females having knowledge of HIV prevention methods	Ratio females/males having knowledge of HIV prevention methods	Proportion of females (15-24) having comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Ratio females/males(15-24) having comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband: % of women	HIV prevalence among women (in-versed)	Female HIV prevalence over male	HIV	Time to obtain drinking water	Person who usually collects drinking water (% of women)	Household sanitation facilities (% households)	Access to water and sanitation	Female population (or labour force) affiliated or registered at (or benefiting from) social security	Ratio: female population (or labour force) affiliated or registered at (or benefiting from) social security over male value	Social protection	Access to electricity	
Somalia *	8	3	4	3	1								8	4	5	6					
South Africa															8		3	9	6	8	
South Sudan	7	4	2	3									5	1	1	2				0	
Sudan	8	8	8	8									6	5	3	5				4	
Swaziland		10	9	9											5					6	
Tanzania	7	10	5	5	7	6	9	4	9	8	9	9	8	5	2	1	3	1	10	6	1
Togo	6	7	6	6	6	7	10	2	7	9	10	6	7	7		1	4	1	6	3	5
Tunisia	9	10	10		10								9	6	9	8	7	10	8	10	
Uganda	6	9	6	6	7	7	9	4	10	8			8	4		2	3	1	7	4	2
Zambia	6	10	6	6	7	8	9	4	9	9	8	9	8	8		3	5	1	3	2	3
Zimbabwe	7	9	8	4	7	6	10	6	10	8	8	8	8	7	2	3	4	1	6	3	4

Statistical Annex: Scored Indicators for Political and Civil Rights

POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS	Existence of gender parity in the constitution	Executive: Proportion of women in ministerial position	Percentage of electoral quotas for women defined in the constitution	Ratio of women to men candidates standing for political office	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Legislative	Judiciary: Proportion of women at the highest judicial level	Existence of affirmative action quotas in local government
Algeria	2	4	10	6	6	7	4	7
Angola	2	4		..	7		7	
Benin	1	3		2	1	1	6	
Botswana	1	2		2	2	2		
Burkina Faso	2	2	6	6	2	5	6	6
Burundi	2	7	6	..	7	6	3	6
Cabo Verde	2	10	10	3	5	6		10
Cameroon	1	3		..	6		0	
Central African Republic	1	5		..			9	
Chad	2	3		2	3	2	3	
Comoros	0	4		1	1	1	0	
Congo Democratic Republic	2	2	10	..	2	6	0	10
Congo Rep	2	2	6	2	1	3	4	6
Côte d'Ivoire	1	3		2	2	2	6	
Djibouti	1	1	2	..	2	2	10	
Egypt	2	2		1	3	2	0	5
Equatorial Guinea	2	2		..	5		0	
Eritrea	0	3	6	..	4	5		

POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS	Existence of gender parity in the constitution	Executive: Proportion of women in ministerial position	Percentage of electoral quotas for women defined in the constitution	Ratio of women to men candidates standing for political office	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Legislative	Judiciary: Proportion of women at the highest judicial level	Existence of affirmative action quotas in local government
Ethiopia	2	2		3	8	5		
Gabon	1	2		..	3		9	
Gambia	2	4		..	2		2	
Ghana	2	5		2	2	2	7	
Guinea	1	3	6	..	4	5	2	6
Guinea Bissau	1	6		..	3			
Kenya	2	6	7	4	4	5	6	7
Lesotho	2	4	10	6	5	7		7
Liberia	1	4		..	2		8	
Libya	2		3	..	3	3	0	
Madagascar	2	4		3	4	3	9	
Malawi	2	2		4	3	3	4	
Mali	2	3		3	2	2	7	
Mauritania	1	5	10	..	5	7	0	4
Mauritius	2	2		3	2	2	8	7
Mozambique	1	6		..	8		3	
Namibia	2	4		9	8	8	0	
Niger	2	3	3	..	3	3	3	3
Nigeria	2	5		3	1	2	4	

POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS	Existence of gender parity in the constitution	Executive: Proportion of women in ministerial position	Percentage of electoral quotas for women defined in the constitution	Ratio of women to men candidates standing for political office	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Legislative	Judiciary: Proportion of women at the highest judicial level	Existence of affirmative action quotas in local government
Rwanda	2	7	6	..	10	8	10	6
Sahrawi Rep	N/A	3			4		5	5
Sao Tome and Principe	1	2		..	4		4	
Senegal	1	4	10	..	9	9	0	10
Seychelles	1	5		..	9		4	
Sierra Leone	2	1		1	2	1	10	8
Somalia *	N/A	2		..	3			
South Africa	2	8		..	8		4	10
South Sudan	2	5	5	..	5	5	0	5
Sudan	2	3	6	..	6	6	2	
Swaziland	2	5		4	1	2	3	
Tanzania	2	6	6	4	7	8	4	
Togo	1	4	10	3	4	8	2	
Tunisia	2	2	10	10	6	9	..	
Uganda	2	6	6	..	7	6	5	7
Zambia	2	4		..	3		10	
Zimbabwe	2	2	4	2	6	4	9	

