REVIEW OF RELEVANT INFORMATION ON NIGERIA'S DEMOCRACY

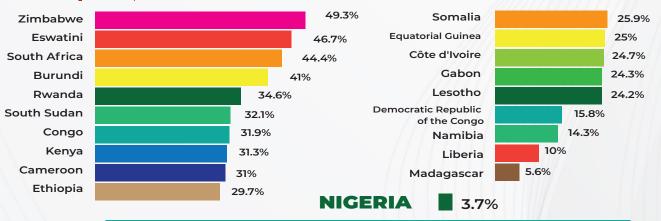
# PLACE POLICY AND LEGAL ADVOLCACY CENTRE October 2024

## Nigeria Ranks Very Low on the Number of Women in African Parliaments

### Ranking and Percentage of Women in Unicameral or Lower Chambers of Sub-Saharan African Parliaments \* As of September 2024

	1	Rwanda	63.89	% 114	Malawi	20.7%
	4	Namibia	50%	115	Seychelles	20.6%
	12	Senegal	46.1%	116	Mauritius	20%
	17	South Africa	45.1%	123	Somalia	19.6%
	20	Mozambique	43.2%	129	Тодо	18.6%
	23	Ethiopia	41.3%	130	Burkina Faso	18.3%
	28	Angola	39.6%	135	Comoros	16.7%
	31	Cabo Verde	38.9%	139	Madagascar	16%
	36	Burundi	38.2%	143	Zambia	15%
	41	United Republic	38.2%	144	Congo	14.6%
		of Tanzania		144	Ghana	14.6%
	50	Uganda	33.9%	144	Sao Tome and Principe	14.6%
1	50	Cameroon	33.9%	152	Côte d'Ivoire	13.4%
9	57	South Sudan	32.4%	154	Democratic Republic	13%
	59 65	Equatorial Guinea	32%	158	of the Congo Central African	11.4%
0		Mali	30.7%	160	Republic Botswana	11.1%
/	69	Guinea	29.6%	162	Liberia	11%
	71	Sierra Leone	29.5%	165	Guinea-Bissau	9.8%
	78	Zimbabwe	28.1%	168	Gambia (The)	8.6%
	89	Benin	26.6%			
	91	Djibouti	26.2%			7.00/
	92	Chad	26.1%	179		3.9%
	95	Gabon	25.5%		Global	
	98	Lesotho	25%		Ranking	
	102	Kenya	23.3%		(of 179)	
	09	Eswatini	21.6% Source: Inter Parlic (https://data.ipu.org		on (IPU) Parline database	on National Parliaments

#### Percentage of Women in Upper Chambers of Sub-Saharan African Parliaments \* As of September 2024

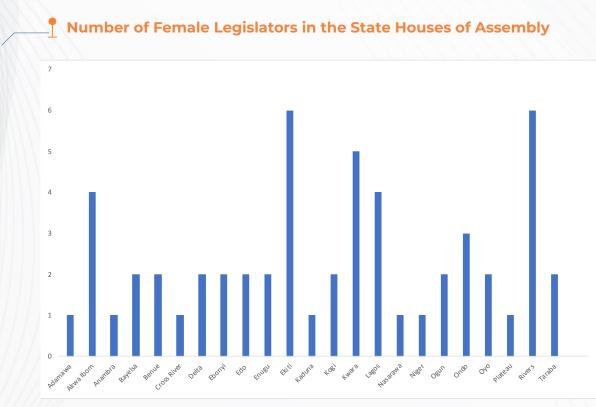


\* There are currently 16 women in the 360-member House of Representatives and 4 women in the 109-member Senate.

Source: Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) Parline database on National Parliaments (https://data.ipu.org)







Source: Compiled by PLAC. No record found of female state legislators in Abia, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Osun, Sokoto, Yobe, & Zamfara

### **FAST FACTS**

- Most African countries that have achieved a high level of women's representation have done so through the use of special measures such as quotas.
- About 41 out of 54 African countries adopt constitutional, legislated or voluntary party quotas to elect women to parliaments.

Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe

- Those countries that have not yet adopted a legislated quota or meaningful voluntary party quota are mostly Anglophone countries with plurality majority (first-past-the-post) electoral systems such as Ghana, Nigeria, and Zambia.
- The first-past-the post/plurality electoral system is unfavourable to women candidates versus the proportional representation (PR) system where more women are elected. Here, political parties win and share legislative seats in accordance with the proportion of votes they receive at elections
- The 2008 Uwais Electoral Reform Panel Report recommended as a special measure, the creation of 108 additional federal legislative seats to be filled on a proportional representation basis, 30% of which would be for women.

Sources: International IDEA Gender Quotas Project; IPU Parline Database on National Parliaments; 2008 Electoral Reform Main Report.



