

Senegal's 2010 Gender Parity Law (Loi sur la Parité)

Gender Equality · Good practice · Senegal

Quality score: 85/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

Senegal's 2010 parity law requires alternating male-female candidate lists. Women's share of the National Assembly nearly doubled to about 43% in 2012, though leadership posts and enforcement in some regions have lagged.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Assemblée Nationale du Sénégal / Commission Électorale Nationale Autonome \(CENA\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[UN Women — Parity law boosts women's representation in Senegal's new parliament \(2012\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Chr. Michelsen Institute — gender parity in Senegal](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Library of Congress Global Legal Monitor — Senegal: Gender Parity Law](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

Cite this — Evidoria. *Senegal's 2010 Gender Parity Law (Loi sur la Parité)*. Persistent ID: c0b731dd-b93c-434a-80e4-f63fd82ec355.