

Senegal's Law on Absolute Gender Parity in Elective Bodies 2010 (Loi 2010-11)

Gender Equality · Good practice · Senegal

Quality score: 96/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

Senegal's Law 2010-11 mandated alternating gender parity on all electoral lists. In 2012, women in the National Assembly rose from 22.7% to 42.7%. Local representation tripled to 47% (2014) and was sustained at 44% in 2022 — Sub-Saharan Africa's benchmark parity law.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	1/1
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 2026-06-21

[Assemblée Nationale du Sénégal](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[Library of Congress Global Legal Monitor: Senegal — Adoption of Gender Parity Law \(2010\)](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[UN Women: Following elections, proportion of Senegal's female parliamentarians almost doubles \(2012\)](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[CMI Norway: Gender parity in Senegal — A continuing struggle \(2018\)](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

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