

The representation of women in judiciaries in Africa

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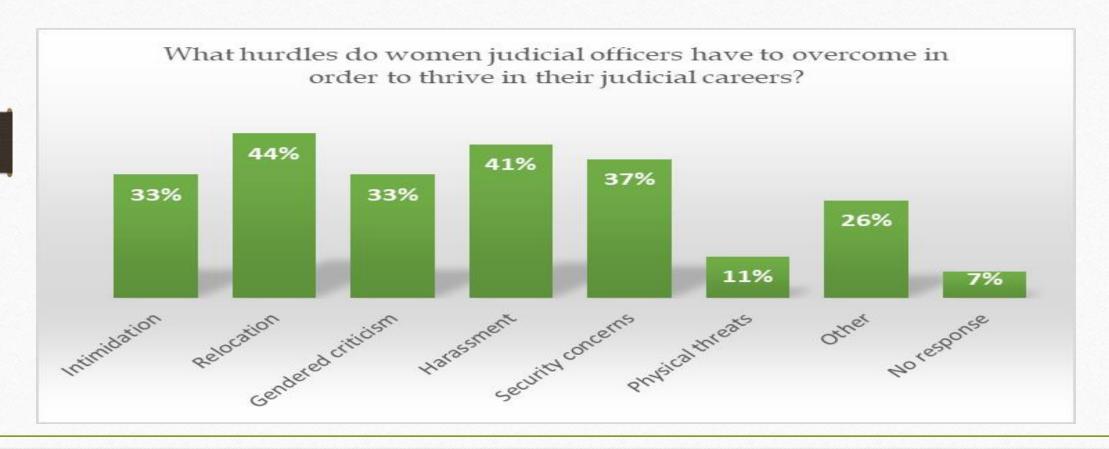


Barriers to entry

- Cultural-stereotypes, negative perceptions
- Legal and Institutional barriers-selection process, institutional policies



Barriers to retention



Barriers to promotion

• Legal-selection/recruitment process

• Institutional- promotions-lack of clear and objective criteria on transfers and promotions

• Individual-lack of individual drive and commitment

General Recommendations



- Targeted outreach and capacity development & leadership supportda, Kenya
- 'Insider-outsider collaboration' where women in leadership in judiciaries seek out competent candidates and encourage them to apply-see Kenya, Rwanda, SA
- Highlighting successful role models in judiciaries to counter negative stereotypes
- Gender audits to identify and address institutional policies and implicit gender biases.
- Promoting gender sensitive workplaces in judiciaries-equal paternity leave and considering flexible working arrangements for roles that do not require physical presence

Trends



- Women's representation in judiciaries is mixed:
 - more than 50% of the judiciaries in some countries
 - less than 30% of the judiciaries in others (Burkina Faso, Morocco, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
- Women's representation in higher courts remains low across the subregions.
- Gender was largely an irrelevant consideration in the allocation of court responsibilities.

Regional Good Practices



- Proactive leadership within judiciaries-Kenya, Rwanda, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho
- Constitutional gender quotas/laws on gender equality- Morocco, Kenya, Zimbabwe-powerful if coupled with strategic litigation
- Professional associations which offer peer support/training programmes
- Gender-sensitive judicial policies e.g. Kenya, Mozambique, Algeria, Zimbabwe
- Civil society advocacy for gender inclusive benches-Kenya, South Africa, IAWL lobbying at international and national levels

Thank you for your attention



