



## Republic of Angola

Electoral Commission Website  
<http://www.cne.ao>

**Parliamentary Structure**  
Unicameral

**Election System**  
National: List PR  
Local: NA

# Female Political Participation in Sub-Saharan Africa

## Metafile

### Administrative Divisions

Angola is divided into 18 Provinces which serve as constituencies, each with their own elections and government. These provinces are further divided into 163 municipalities.

### Election System

Angola was due to hold its first municipal election to elect 161 municipal representatives in 2013 (Bloomberg, 2014). The election did not take place and it is expected that the next local council elections will only take place after the next presidential vote in 2017. Officials that currently sit on the provincial government have been selected by the president and are in most cases the first secretary of the MPLA, (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola) in that province. Municipal government positions are also held by MPLA members. At the national level, a List PR electoral system is used.

### Women's Representation & Quota Information

Angola has legislated candidate quotas at the national level but not on a sub-national level (Quota Project, 2017). Furthermore, no political parties have adopted voluntary quotas. The candidate quota on the national level is written into electoral law and stipulates that the charter of political parties must include rules which advocate equal opportunities and equity between men and women. Additionally, a gender representation of no less than 30% in their governing bodies at every level should be enforced. There is no data available regarding the use of legal sanctions in the event of non-compliance (Quota Project, 2017).

### Seats & Trends in Seat Numbers

The Angolan government consists of 3 branches: the executive, legislative and judicial. The executive branch consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of members. The legislative branch comprises of 220 seats elected from provincial and nationwide constituencies.

Following the September 2008 elections, women comprised 82 of the 220 (32.27%) seats. This figure remained relatively constant following the August 2012 elections. Women won 81 of the 220 (36.82%) available seats. Women held 40 of the 162 (25.69%) available positions at the local level following the August 2012 local elections.

## References

Angola. 2016. [Online]. Available: <http://www.quotaproject.org/country/angola.html>. [2017, January 24].

Election Passport. 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://www.electionpassport.com/electoral-systems/angola/>. [2017, January 24].

McClelland, C. & Soque, M. 2014. *Angola May Postpone Local Vote to After 2017, Chatham House Says*. [Online]. Available: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2014-05-12/angola-may-postpone-local-vote-to-after-2017-chatham-house-says>. [2017, January 24].